

Mother Jones To the Workers

Mother Jones was the legitimate attraction at the Miners' union celebration at Central Park yesterday. All the rest was a purely capitalistic graft doled out to the Park management by the Miners' Union. We say graft proposition for the simple reason that universal dissatisfaction was expressed by the union men when they learned that the speaker was to be taken into the ball grounds to speak and that an admission charge was to be made for the same. This was where the sports were also to take place. The News has no criticism of the people who handle the park part of the program, but the criticism cannot be too strong on or against union men who grant a franchise of the organized workers to meet at some certain place, then to be grafted in return of the parasite class digging up the premium money. The park proposition appears to be a free and easy beer garden graft run in connection with the street car line.

The address by Mother Jones was in part as follows:
"We assembled here for a purpose. Not so much for pleasure as for instruction. If more would interest themselves in the conditions they could change things so as to have more pleasure. Look around us and we find that every thinker knows that we are face to face with a conflict of the classes. A war at home and a war abroad. An industrial war at home and a commercial abroad. It is the war that will doom the tyrants of the world for the workers are aligning as they have never before. The world's workers, the world's producers, are the ones who produce all the wealth and they are fast learning this.

"Look to the conditions and on one side you see the working class and on the other the parasite. Misery on one side and luxury on the other. Now, if I can get you workers to understand that you should stand together, we need not mind about the parasite for we will take care of him.

"You assume that you live in a republic, but it is a mistake; you live under the flag of an oligarchy. Your president and congress does not represent the people. They represent the robber class, and do not represent the working class. Mr. Robber take your medicine. (applause). The wealth that I produce is mine and it does not make any difference to me how I am robbed. I am opposed to being robbed. Your labor does not only support the parasite class of this country, but extends across the waters to the European aristocracy. You slaves pay in tribute to King Edward every year \$5,000,000; you wage slaves pay to the Emperor of Germany the sum of \$4,000,000; and you contribute through the system \$2,000,000 to the ruler of Austria. A total of \$11,000,000. The workers produce all this wealth and while they produce it we do not enjoy it. You do not live in a republic.

"Some of you workers would lick the feet of your boss to get a job, and don't you know, that you never owned a job. The other fellow owns the job. The capitalist class own the means of production and distribution and therefore own your job by owning these means of livelihood. In the industries of this country in the last fiscal year the workers produced wealth valued at \$800,000,000. You made the machines and then you run them and you fail to receive the fruit of them.

"You knock at the door of these places in the morning asking for a job. And let me say we laborers are organizing to take that machine. Now the anxious fellow wants to know at once how are you going to take those machines? How can you pay for them? Let me ask you what have you given us workers who built these machines and run them for you? You have given us the bull pen, the bayonet and the scaffold.

"We look back to the time of Babylon and see the first triumph of labor. And while the ministers teach you as they do to-day, Jesus said in his time to tear down their houses.

"Does the rich class obey law and order? What is law and order? Law and order is the say of the last judge, and that say is in the interest of the capitalist class.

"My brothers think. I look to your congress to see how many laws they have passed for the laborers. They passed the Dick bill that makes you a soldier if between the ages of 18 years and 45. You to be forced to align and go tonight and shoot the Butte miners if so directed by the capitalist power (applause).

"When I get you fellows lined up I will attend to the other fellow. It is the worker that must be lined up and stand together. You got the eight hour law because your masters were fighting among themselves, and it was this fight of theirs that gave you the law, and you all know it.

"You women are as much to blame as the men. You don't think only about an opera, or a dime novel, or something of that kind. I know you. The civilization of today is based upon womanhood, and I beg you women to wake up. Look at the children's condition of this country. Raised to be placed under the wheels of commercialism. Your children raised to continue the work of you slaves who sleep on a pallet of straw and respond to the whistle in the morning; working long hours. Seventy thousand must be taken each year to supply the demand of the child slave market.

"Why, my working brothers, the rich class cur dog has a better time than you. A short time ago they had a dog marriage and paid the preacher \$100. You never see the prosperity told of by the leader of the gang. But on the tail end of the train you will find him riding in luxury. If he will come with me I will show him a class that he will not claim prosperity for.

"When a foreign prince came to this country the congress voted \$40,000 to dine him and you workers were looking for an old round steak to put in your jaw. You are told of the full bucket, but all the full bucket you get contains a little bit of bread and a few spoonfuls of beans.

"I want to call the attention of you Montana people that since '96 wages, according to government statistics, have advanced 8 per cent, and food stuffs have advanced 40 per cent, according to the same report. Therefore, wages have gone down 32 per cent. You workers got no raise. Now, you smart alex, you ask a girl to marry you and you have not even got a job. What difference does it make to you whether you get \$10 per day if your expenses to live are \$10. Why, after you ask the girl to marry you, you have not got enough to pay for a good spree.

"They say you miners and workers get drunk and spend your money. You should stop that and put the same in the bank and give the banker the graft off the same.

"Talk about drinking; let me say that as long as exploitation makes a profit of 14 cents in a two cent glass of whiskey the drinking will continue. But when we stand aligned as we should we will not be supporting the capitalist system of exploitation. There will not be a Miners' day then, for every day will be Miners' day. We workers are marching on. The conflict is on. Will the workers be ready to meet it? Yes you will. You are learning.

"I have faced the capitalist government of today; I have faced the bayonets; I have held your bleeding heads in my lap; what of tomorrow? What of your children? I know the feeling of the power that belongs to yourselves out of your own hands. The capitalist class is disfranchising you all over the country. A Socialist, elected a mayor in Wisconsin, found that he could not hold the office unless he owned property, so he bought some land in a graveyard.

My days are not long on this earth, but I shall continue the fight for your children if you are too bigoted or too cowardly to do it yourself (applause).

"Brace up for the fight, and in the word of a patriot, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' He who will not fight for liberty has no right to liberty. He has no right to enjoy the beauties of liberty.

"Women study and read. Let us settle this question of the class struggle without bloodshed. A peaceable solution awaits you for this question.

"Go to your homes workers and study the question. Don't go to the saloons, don't go to the gambling rooms, but go to your own firesides and study the question. I thank you. Good-bye."

Socialism and Disease

What is ill-health? And is ill-health always a bad sign physically of the race? A brief reference was made to this latter question in our article on "Socialism and Superman" in this column last week. It was there pointed out that many forms of bodily suffering and weakness are signs rather of defective conditions outside than within the body. It was further suggested that in many instances what we call disease may be indications not of the decay of vitality, but of the development of new energies and sensibilities in civilized man. As the matter relates to a highly important aspect of human well-being, and in no small degree illustrates the bearing of Socialism on the physical progress of the race, it may well claim further space on this page of the Leader.

The fact—for fact surely it is—that what constitutes illness in the majority of cases arises from harmful conditions in which the individual or his progenitors have lived, needs no argument here. All infectious diseases are unquestionably derived from without the body, while what we term constitutional weakness is but the inherited effects of unfit conditions and habits in the history of the parents or the stock to which the individual belongs. But this fact that men suffer from the effects of past or present unfit conditions does not necessarily imply that those so afflicted are defective as physical types if placed under right conditions. It may rather in some instances at least mean that these persons suffer specially because of the refusal of their more highly strung systems to submit tamely and without protest to conditions that obstruct the freedom and growth of their more sensitive powers.

There is sad enough confirmation of this view. Those who are victims of special sensitiveness of lungs or brain do not usually belong to the most lowly organized types. Who has not heard the universal remark that consumptive people are frequently the most beautiful in shape and beautiful in nature? It is not the dull-eyed and dull-witted among the sons and daughters of men who pale and perish most cruelly among us. It is—how pitifully often!—the young craftsman or student whose thoughts radiantly glow as the clouds in the morning beams; it is the girl whose feet fly lightly as the breeze in the dance, whose eyes flash night and day, and whose hands teem with deftness and diligence; it is such as these who "grow spectre thin and die," while yet the heavier and colder hearts endure till they are laid by age in earth. "Those whom the gods love die young" is a saying that has deep wisdom in it for us here. Mozart, Shelley, Schiller, Prof. Clifford, J. R. Green, R. L. Stevenson—how can we number them?—the young and gifted who have fallen early as birds winging eagerly to the light are dashed and broken on the light-house towers.

And has that other saying about the relation of genius to madness no better meaning than the clumsy one of "degeneration" that Max Nordau duns so drearily into our ears? Madness indeed! What wonder if the very sanest minds have been those that have most readily fallen in the conflict with the madness of the world. It is not the men who are laggard in battle, but the bravest who rush to the front, that fall soonest in the fray. Oysters don't often become insane, poor things.

Who then shall say that the diathesis, as it is termed, the special susceptibility of certain families to consumption, lunacy, and many other disease, is not due in a great measure to a special eagerness or zeal of body and mind to join issue with wrong conditions of life? May not even that dread disease, cancer, which is so ominously increasing among us, be a warning, not so much that our human frames are going wrong, but that our lives are going far wrong indeed?—and may the same not be true of appendicitis?

Not a few biologists and others of a pessimistic turn have been warning us of the danger that may result to the race from our too much humanitarian sympathy for the weaklings and defectives, whom we preserve by our hospitals and sanatoria, rather than allow to die out. But the wisdom of kindness has not yet been overthrown by any experience of mankind. Perhaps in seeking to save the weaklings we shall learn to save ourselves. Perhaps, too, we may some day discover that in preserving the weak we have been preserving elements of virtue in our blood, as well as in our social life. In swamp and desert rich fruit trees and beautiful flowers do not grow, nor do the wild bees hum or skylarks sing. On the railway waste neither heather bell nor primrose shed their bloom. It was not on the frozen plains of Greenland or Labrador that the human race grew into Godlike form, or that civilization and art had birth.

And what is Socialism, but a soil and climate in which men and women can best thrive and flourish in all their best human powers? What is social equality but the provision of an equal chance of nourishment, activity, and happiness for all in mind and body? And if everyone have an equal chance of all the means of life, how in the end shall there be many who have not an equal capacity to live? Social equality then, let us urge this week as we did last week, promises physical equality—social health promises physical health. And not until we have attained the means of social health, can we say what qualities in our bodies are best fitted to survive. For then we may find that much which constitutes strength to-day will constitute weakness and weakness strength. In many ways will the prophecy be fulfilled, and the hills be brought low, and the valleys be exalted—London Labour Leader.

The Des Moines Register and Leader, a republican paper, finds food for thought in Judge Dunne's election. The Register and Leader says: "There are several suggestive hints for republicans in Judge Dunne's remarkable victory in Chicago. The people are getting away from their former dread of anything that savors of Socialism. Public ownership is no longer a boggy to frighten them with. Governor Larrabee's alternative of public ownership of railroads is not an impossible issue even as early as 1908. The vote for the minor parties fell off. This disposition of the radicals of all complexions to unite on one candidate, while each conducting his own campaign, may be an important consideration in 1908. The voters of the minor parties are a factor in many states. If there are any republicans who are convincing themselves that it is not important to make good on the reforms President Roosevelt has promised, there is food for thought for them in the Chicago election returns."

Sweet-Faced Dog of Parasites

[FROM ST. LOUIS LABOR]

Millions of our children slave in factories and mines and tenement houses. Half-starved and in rags the children of the "poorer classes" are marching on in ignorance towards lifelong misery, and finally reach the cesspool of crime and ruin.

Society cares not for these unfortunates. Our ruling classes care not for them. And yet they are expected to represent the coming generation, the coming citizenship, the coming people, the coming nation!

Unhappy children! If you had been born as dogs you might be better off today.

The Globe-Democrat of last Monday published the following special telegram:

Pay For Space in The Paper For Their Dead Dog

Louisville, Ky., May 2.—In memory of Billy Hansbrough, a half column paid notice appeared this morning in a local paper. Billy was a dog, a mongrel. His master and mistress were Capt. and Mrs. William Y. Hansbrough, of 740 5th street. One hundred and twenty-four lines of nonpareil type are devoted to the sad tale of Billy's career of how, when a pup, he was picked up on the street in Paducah, Ky., by his master; how in time master and mistress forgot that he was a brown-eyed, sweet-faced dog, and become their little child and sunbeam. The suddenness of Billy's death, "the memorial" says, "has left desolation in its path."

Capt. and Mrs. Hansbrough tell how, after Billy had been stricken with stomach trouble, Sunday, April 16, "they sat up all that night and kept warm flannels to his little cold body." When morning came he seemed better, and took his usual little walk with his master, came back and had his little feet bathed, and then got up in his chair at the table.

The notice thus tells the story: "After a loving greeting to master and mistress, he went through all the rooms of his happy home, where his toys and playthings were, then got up on his little bed, and they gave him his rag doll. But prayers could not save his precious life."

The memorial concludes with a description of the ride to the cemetery, and "while a little bird in a tree above them was singing, they laid their darling to rest in the family graveyard, in a space between that which was reserved for his master and mistress, and as they turned from that little grave they knew it would be their only comfort while they lived."

Wonder how Capt. and Mrs. Hansbrough made their money? Perhaps they own some factory or cotton mill where little children had to work 10 or 12 hours a day for 50 cents a day.

Oh, these good, browned-eyed, sweet-faced little dogs! How sweet they are in comparison with the cheap forms of human flesh known as workmen's children!

Socialism proposes to change this modern social system that produces sweet-faced dogs and ugly-faced human beings.

Have you read the forgoing "Sweet-faced Dog" story? If not, read it.

Then you read the following "Despair-faced Man" story from the great metropolis on Lake Michigan:

Chicago, April 1.—"Mamma, be as good to the next man as you have

to me, and take care of the babies."—Frank C. Clark.

Heartbroken and almost fainting, Mrs. Clark sobbed before the coroner's jury today and the six men that this little note was the sole legacy her husband had left her and their two babies when he leaped to his death from their fourth floor apartment at Forty-first street and St. Lawrence avenue. Mrs. Clark collapsed at the inquest and Policeman John Dunning broke down when he told of removing the body. The jurors were in tears.

Clark, who was a waiter, had returned to their rooms in the St. Lawrence apartment building in despair early today. He had been out of work four days. There was not a cent and no food in the house.

Penning the note he laid in on the table and went where the two children were sleeping. "Robbie," six month old, woke and cooed at him. For several minutes he hung over the infant, kissing him and playing with him. He then went to Kenneth, two years old, and told him to "love papa." Removing his coat, Clark then slammed the rear door leading to the porch. He did not return and a nameless fear caused his wife to rise and look for him. On the porch she saw nothing. She hastened back and found the note on the table. Back again on the porch, she peered down in the darkness and saw a black mass, relieved only by a white nightshirt. Screaming, she descended and lifted her husband's dead body.

Socialist Trouble In North Dakota

After having been removed by a referendum vote as secretary treasurer of N. Dakota Comrade C. E. Payne says in a circular to the membership as follows.

Before we can take up the question of democracy in the Socialist party for discussion, there is another side issue which has been forced to the front for solution and that is the question of compromise.

In March, seven members of Fargo local signed nominating petitions for candidates who were not Socialists or members of the Socialist party, for members of the Fargo school board.

The matter was brought to the attention of Fargo local at two different meetings and the result was that the local adopted a resolution exonerating the members who had signed the petitions and the local, as a local assumed the responsibility of such acts. The result of this, is that Fargo local stands as the party responsible for individual members having given assistance to the capitalistic candidates.

Later, however, the state executive committee has adopted and sent out a circular letter in which they exonerate Fargo local in exonerating its seven members who had given aid to the capitalist candidates.

It is true that the petitions were signed by members of Fargo local before the local had nominated its own candidates; but this does not settle the question of whether a member of the Socialist party may aid the capitalistic candidates; and of whether a local is justified in giving its quasi endorsement to those capitalistic candidates by exonerating the members who have signed their petitions.

It must never be forgotten that the Socialist party is of the working class; that the tactics of the working class MUST be in accord with

(Continued on page 4)

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

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

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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.



Come on with those subs.

John Tecca sends in a dollar for the Montana News for another year.

It looks as if the Russian-Japanese butchering of workers would soon be concluded.

The preacher that preaches "peace on earth good will toward mankind," and then opposes Socialism is not consistent.

The national secretary's financial report for May shows total receipts \$1,394.22, with total expenditures of \$1,370.49. Balance on hand June 1. \$67.59.

Socialism will do away with war. War is fraught in the interest of capitalism—the profit system. Socialism will wipe out the profit system, consequently war.

C. C. McHugh of Anaconda, Socialist State committeeman of Montana voted for Comrade Trautman of Ohio for Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau. Guess Comrade McHugh isn't all right, eh? No compromising positions for the Irish.

When you sell a subscription card, you can assist this office greatly by sending in the money. Just get one dollar bill and put in the envelope. At the present there are on record some 150 cards that have been sold, and the money has not been sent in. Please remember that we can always use the money at this end of the gun.

At the election in Anaconda, Mont. in April the Socialist ticket was defeated. This defeat was brought about by the most relentless blacklist of Socialists by the Amalgamated Copper company. The administration of Mayor Frinke received the praise of even his enemies. Comrade Frinke retires to private life, but has the consciousness that this defeat is but one of the skirmishes, and that when the final great battle is fought it will be a victory for all men for all time.—New Time.

Dr. Washington Gladden surprises no one when he makes the statement that the Congregational church will never accept any more gifts from John D. Rockefeller. John D., and his gifts are as good as the church and its membership that accept the coveted wealth and then, when in a good position by means of this polluted wealth, sing from the tree tops that they will not receive any more. Like the hold-up—he will quit when he has secured booty sufficient to live in ease.

Well, the Western Federation of Miners in the national convention at Salt Lake endorsed the industrial movement to be launched in Chicago this month. This same organization has endorsed Socialism two or three times in convention, but at election the membership failed to support the convention act; and in fact last fall even the head of the organization supported the left wing of the capitalist class by supporting the democratic ticket.

Their excuses were all the same—the idea of the opportunist. Now, let us see what this endorsement of the industrial movement means? It surely means a union of all the workers, regardless of trades, and the establishing in the minds of the worker, the one principle, that the injury to one is the concern of all. In brief, a Socialist organization, whether in name or not, in fact, however. The personal of the national convention above referred to, if judged from the delegates from this part of the state and Fergus county, does not square with the endorsement of the new industrial movement. If the delegates, in mind, voted in Salt Lake for the above action or step to be taken, they should realize that that action meant to commit the organization to Socialism. This delegate action has been repeatedly violated by the rank and file, and we must only await another election to see if a repetition is to be doled out because of old party prejudice being more deep rooted, than true union principles.

JUST AS PROPHESED

The following sketch that furnishes food for thought is taken from the Butte Evening News:

"Public bath and free playgrounds in Butte, as first advocated by the News, will be installed if the people so desire. The council is a unit on the matter.

"Without a dissenting voice the council last night agreed to call a special meeting to submit the matter to the people of Butte. The mayor in a written communication urged the immediate action of the council, and the judiciary committee was instructed to prepare an ordinance providing for a special election to submit the floating of a 4 per cent bond issue and the public bath question."

Just as has been prophesied by the Socialist press and speakers, time and again, the capitalist class and press now raises its voice in claiming the glory of initiating something that is about to be brought into effect.

The News is mistaken about being the first advocate of the free public bath and free playgrounds. The Socialists of Butte advocated this matter before the News was born into the field of capitalistic journalism. The Socialists advocated this matter in Butte, with other Socialist ideas, agitated it, preached it, and now the thinking populace is just awaking to the advanced thought. However it is not fair for the News of Butte to claim the initiatory step in this matter, and we rise to a point of order against the Butte paper, that credit be given to whom credit is due in this matter—the Socialists of Butte.

It is only an exemplification of what the Montana News has said many times: that if the Socialists will stand organized with a solid front upon the class conscious lines, with the revolutionary determination, as the Socialist have done in Butte, every opportunistic, middle class, immediate demand palative will be granted the people before the Socialist party elects. The fight will be when all these palative grants of the bourgeois have been given, and then labor demands the full product of toil. That is the straw that will break the camel's back.

Capitalism will grant the government ownership of the railways, all municipal utilities, etc., etc., without end. But all this will be of but little benefit to the working class, simply immediate demand benefits, for still will the master ride in the saddle of profit that galls the back of the worker.

OUR CATHOLIC EDITION.

On about the 21st of this month we will print what we shall call our Catholic edition. This edition will contain articles from all the noted priests and bishops of this country written against Socialism. There is little danger, as we view it, from publishing these articles, as retarding Socialism or detracting any from the new movement who can think for themselves, whether they be Catholics or non-Catholics.

We have decided to give these

articles to our readers that they may have, in one edition, all of the writings and utterances given out by the intellectuals of a church denomination, opposing the philosophy of Socialism. This is the limit from their side of the question, and when you have answered all their arguments then the question will have been settled. They have advanced all the thought and argument they could do defeat Socialism, and we are confident that the best thinkers will not be bothered for one single instance in answering any of their charges or false assertions.

Articles will be published by Rev. William Poland, S. J. Archbishop Messmer, Rev. T. S. Fitzgerald, pastor of Gesu church, Very Rev. J. J. Keogh, pastor of St. John's cathedral, Right Rev. J. L. Spaulding, Bishop Carrol, Rev. W. J. Kerby, Archbishop Keane, Rev. M. M. Sheedy, and several others of the notables of the Catholic church.

You will notice by these names and the affixes and prefixes, that these men are no doubt, in a position to state the Catholic side of the church as opposed to Socialism. The publication of these articles will give all of you comrades a great opportunity to display your understanding of the philosophy of Socialism in writing articles to the News for publication in answer to the ideas advanced by the priesthood of the church.

For that special edition copies in bundles 1 cent each. Send in your orders at once.

You remember last fall's campaign! The labor fakir ticket sold out for a stipulated sum to endorse the democratic presidential nominees to the political assassins of the democratic party. The republicans were sore for a time to think that they did not get to these fakirs soon enough, but as time wore on the republicans saw, as every one else did, that the democratic boddlers bought a pig in the poke. The republican electors carried the State. There is one issue before the people—the class struggle. On the one side is the republican party representing the capitalist class, and opposed to it is the Socialist party representing the working class. All other parties, cliques and factions like the labor fakir tickets are side shows for the capitalist class, and continue their part of the program for so much per—long green. As Eugene V. Debs said when he spoke at the depot in this city last fall: "They are traitors to the working class, and the price of their treason is in their breeches pockets." Some were there who flinched under the truthful assertion, and when they left the speaking, made the assertion that Debs had lost some votes by making such statements. Thanks to the loss of those kind of votes.

The unemployed question appears to be giving the people of England no small amount of trouble and study as to what must be done. In the course of the discussion of the navy appropriations the other day in parliament one of the members moved to reduce the appropriation many thousands of dollars, the curtailing to be cut from building a fine residence for one of the naval officers. Another member seconded this action and said that he was against building of extravagant palaces for officers at a time when the country had such difficulties as that of the unemployed question. The new idea of thought on economics is gradually creeping into the minds of all civilized countries of the world. Hurry the deal for the time is not far distant when the cooperative understanding will be welded into all the minds of all the people.

The comrades of the Helena local have raised the dues from 15 cents per month to 25 cents. It ought to be doubled again. The local also adopted the coin card proposition to be sent to the comrades owing dues with a little printed slip notifying them as to how much they owe. This is a new departure and will be given a good trial.

A comrade remarked the other day: "Whenever you get around these labor fakirs, you begin to get that slimy feeling." And then he said, "excuse me, I don't want any of that feeling over me."

You should get a bundle of our Catholic edition; the Socialist will readily riddle any of their argument, and the Catholic will begin to open his eyes when he sees how silly their assertions are.

James A. Benn is to be complimented for smashing the rules of old capitalist etiquette at the national editorial association held in Guthrie, Oklahoma, last week. He said in his address:

"There never was a Quay or Pennypacker born who could form or invent a measure that would restrict the liberty of the press or hamper it in its constitutional right of public utterance. If the Quays of Pennsylvania desire unsmirched biographies let them leave behind them records free from stain. If the Pennypackers of Pennsylvania or any other commonwealth in this union desire to effectually muzzle the press they must hie themselves to some other land than that in the fundamental law of which it is written, 'the freedom of the press ought not to be restricted.'"

The all absorbing topic that has arose since peace between Russia and Japan is suggested is the expense of the war. Long winded editorials and dispatches by the thousands have appeared reviewing the almighty dollar proposition in regard to the settlement. In fact such close attention has been given the dollar part that it is closely estimated that the expense has been about \$800,000,000 to Russia and \$700,000,000 to Japan, or a total of \$1,500,000,000. No real close record is necessary as to how many working men lost their lives, or how many families have been left destitute. This is a natural consequence so long as they vote for, and shoot each other for capitalism.

Mr. Bryan strikes a point now and then. He has cornered the republicans in comparison of their assertions in their campaign book and Sec. Taft's utterances. The republican campaign book attempts to show with figures and falsehood that American goods were not sold cheaper in foreign countries than at home; also, that while the workers' wages advanced materially, the necessities of life did not advance in comparison. Both were lies and it took liars to juggle the figures in the manner they were published. Now, Bryan corners them by lugging in "Sec. Taft's free trade order," as relative to securing material for the Panama canal. It's rather cruel for the administration's friend to do thusly, but his point is well taken. But how does all this help the worker that really earns \$10 per day and only gets \$1.70.

Claims for damages amounting to \$400,000 have been filed with the state auditor of Colorado by Attorney John H. Murphy, counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, on behalf of 67 men who were deported last year from the Cripple Creek, Telluride and Las Animas mining districts. Each claim is accompanied by an affidavit reciting the great suffering undergone by the men who were taken from their homes and run out of the state by troops under command of Adjt. Gen. Sherman Bell. It is doubtful however, if they ever receive any recompense from their legal proceedings. The courts and attorneys are of the middle class stripe and little justice can be expected at their hands for the working man.

Last week we referred to the disturbed outlook in the labor world at home. Neither republicans nor referendumists, however, imagine that the fault lies at the door of our form of government or voting system. Switzerland is commonly regarded as the best existing example of a republic and democratic electoral system. This event does not, however, save it from all the usual terrors of capitalism. Thus at the present moment the strikes and threatened industrial disputes in the Swiss republic are greater in proportion than in any other country in Europe. At Basle alone, some 6,000 of the workmen connected with the building trades are out on strike, and a lock-out over the whole country is threatened by the employers. The troubles are of the usual kind—the demand of the workers for shorter hours, the fixing of a living wage, and liberty to combine in trades unions. The Swiss mountaineers are thus learning the great lesson, which democracies

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 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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June is the Month Noted for its Rainy Season
 TO REDUCE OUR STOCK OF
Cravenette Rain Coats
 WE WILL GIVE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY
20 per cent Discount
 This is the coat that is needed to complete your wardrobe
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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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Montana Railroad Company
 TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Daily Except Sunday		Daily Except Sunday	
Leave 8:45 a. m.	Lombard	Arrive 3:45 p. m.	
Leave 11:40 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 1:10 p. m.	
Arrive 11:55 a. m.	Summit	Leave 12:50 p. m.	
Leave 12:26 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:25 p. m.	
Leave 12:55 p. m.	Lenep	Arrive 11:40 a. m.	
Leave 1:25 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 11:10 a. m.	
Leave 2:00 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:35 a. m.	
Leave 2:40 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:57 a. m.	
Leave 4:00 p. m.	Garneill	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 5:00 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

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and monarchial countries alike have to learn, that until economic freedom is secured to the workers the perfect system of government which the world has yet seen is of little industrial effect.—London Labour Leader.
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Correspondence

Ovando, Montana, June 9, '05. Montana News, Helena, Mont.
Dear Sir: I received the sample copies O. K. Many thanks. You will please find enclosed \$1.50 for one year's subscription to the Montana News, and two books "Unionism and Socialism" by Debs at 20c each 20c. Two books "Socialism Made Plain" by Allen L. Benson at 15c each 30c. Montana News \$1. Total \$1.50.

Please forward to my address. I will try and get some subscribers as soon as you send me some papers to work with. If you have a book list please send same as I would like more literature to work with.

Yours for Socialism,
CHAS. C. DOWNHOUR.

[These are the kind of letters that

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make the editor feel good; the sum may be small but it is what counts, and above all it is the co-operative spirit sticking out of every sentence that makes us feel good. If we had more comrades in the movement to emancipate the working class like Comrade Downhour how much easier would be the task of carrying on the great campaign. The books have gone forward, with some other free literature, excepting "Socialism Made Plain, which the Montana News office is just out of. However an order has been sent to the publishers of the book, and if any comrade should like to read this noted little book, don't forget to send your orders to this office. With the tireless work that is being done now by a number of the working class, in a few years the ranks will be swelled until the campaign will be one of pleasure as compared with the hard struggle today. Let us all get in comrades, and do more than we have been doing; read the above letter and take the hunch that it gives and then see if you are doing your part. There is lots to do. Take the Socialist papers, all of them, join a local or the party at large, pay your monthly dues, distribute literature and agitate for the co-operative commonwealth without hesitation.—Ed.]

Bozeman, Montana, June 7, '05. Montana News, Helena, Mont.
Please find enclosed one dollar for the News.
CHAS. ROSS.
116 Peach street.

Canyon Ferry, Mont.,
June 11, 1905.
Editor Montana News, P. O. Box 908, Helena, Mont.

Comrade:—Obedient to mandate of Local Canyon Ferry, I submit to you the following for transmission through your paper to the State Committee:

Comrades of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Montana: In view of the fact that there is in our State Constitution bearing on county committees but one small paragraph, to-wit, Article V, Section 10, "When more than one local exists in any county they shall immediately organize a county committee, and no charter shall be granted to any new local in said county until endorsed by said county committee", and as this is manifestly insufficient for these reasons: that it does not give the manner of formation of county committees; the basis of representation on them; their duties and powers; and lastly, that it neither supplies nor designates the manner of obtaining funds for the carrying on of their work; and as there is now a different manner of formation, different duties and powers, a different basis of representation, no funds and no way of raising

any in nearly every organized county, creating confusion and impotency, whereas power, uniformity and precision of action are a prime necessity in a revolutionary party, I beg to submit the following for your candid consideration, which, after thorough consideration — and amendment where necessary — has beaten it into proper shape, should be submitted to the membership as a new article of the Constitution at the earliest possible moment:

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Sec. 1. **Method of Formation**—a.—When two or more locals have been chartered in any county, the State Secretary shall immediately notify the locals in said county and they shall elect a county committee according to the following rules:

b.—Members of the county committee shall be elected by ballot from and by the membership in good standing of the local they represent, and in all cases a plurality vote shall be sufficient to elect. Their term of office shall be for one year, beginning Jan. 1.

c.—When elected they shall, by correspondence, choose a seat of headquarters and time of meeting, at which meeting they shall complete their organization.

d.—Members of the county committee shall at all times be subject to the imperative mandate and recall by their constituents.

Sec. 2. **Basis of Representation**—Each local shall be entitled to one committeeman and one additional for each ten members or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 3.—**Duties and Powers.**—a.—County committees shall make their own rules of order and by-laws, but such rules must not be in conflict with State or National Constitutions or expressed mandate of the party.

b.—They shall elect a secretary-treasurer and such other officers as may be necessary but no permanent chairman shall be elected. c.—They shall have charge of agitation and organization in their respective counties, and no charter shall be granted to any new local in any county without the approval of the county committee of said county.

d.—They shall issue resignation blanks to all candidates nominated for county offices on the Socialist ticket in their respective counties, and when signed and the presentation of the same assented to in writing, shall keep the same on file for presentation in case of disloyalty when called on to do so by a majority of the party membership in the county.

e.—In case a candidate for a county office receives the endorsement of any other political party or of any trade union except such as are founded on the class struggle, using the Initiative, Referendum and Imperative Mandate in the conduct of their internal affairs, the county committee shall immediately notify the candidate

endorsement, and, in case of his refusal to comply, the county committee shall immediately remove him and put another in his place, subject to referendum of the party membership of the county.

Sec. 4. **Finances.**—Funds for the execution of the work of the county committee shall be obtained by payment to the county committee of five cents per member per month of the dues now retained by the locals, and by voluntary contributions.

Sec. 5. **Referendum.**—All acts of the county committee shall be subject to referendum, and such referendum shall be submitted on demand of one-third of the county committee, or one local in the county.

By order of the Local Canyon Ferry Socialist Party of Montana.

Fraternally submitted,
CHARLES SCURLOCK,
State Committeeman.

Socialist News From State Headquarters

Local Red Lodge sends \$1.60 to apply to old debt fund.

Mother Jones will speak in Butte June 15, Anaconda June 16, Cokedale (unorganized) June 19, Dean June 21.

During the past week D. Burgess of Tocoma Wash., held open meetings at Butte, Anaconda, Basin, (unorganized) Boulder and Helena. He will speak in East Helena the 14th, Townsend 15th Bozeman 16th and Livingston 17th.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett will start a tour of the state commencing June 21; her dates will be as follows: (subject to change) Glendive (unorganized) June 21 and 22, Miles City (unorganized) June 23 and 24, Forsyth June 25 and 26. Comrade Hazlett is open for a date of July 4, as speaker of the day. Send applications to the state secretary as soon as possible.

Local secretaries are requested to send in dues promptly as finances are needed to carry on the summer campaign. If we want to keep Montana to the front of the Socialist movement in the United States then we have got to drill this summer and get the speakers into the unorganized districts while open air meetings are possible.

Get a special stamp on your due book 25 cents to the organizing fund will do more good now than \$1.00 will do six months hence. Remember our aim, 100 unorganized districts to be visited by Socialists speakers this summer.

Come comrades let us have a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether and establish a good sound militant organization in Montana this summer.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,
State Secretary.

OUR FASHION LETTER.

A Simple Device For Supporting Unlined Collars.

SILK DRESSES FOR CHILDREN.

Pretty Cotton Materials For Shirt Waists—A New Way of Trimming a Skirt—Linen Parasols Are Much In Evidence This Season.

There is a simple little device for holding up thin unlined collars which is little known. It consists of several thin slides of real or rolled gold, which fasten inside the collar and clamp at the top with screws held in place by jeweled heads. In gold these collar supports are expensive, but in imitation quite inexpensive.

The collars this summer have reached amazing heights, whether they be made of linen, lace, jewels or velvet ribbon. Where they are going to end one does not know, as a depth of three



SILK DRESSING JACKET.

and a half inches is considered by no means too high. The best cut collars are not uncomfortable, for they are scooped out under the chin and are set low down on the waist neck.

To take the place of endless gingham and cotton frocks for small girls over five are the thin, dark dresses made of china silk or soft pongee. They are made up without lining, and a variety of white cuffs and collars gives a bright and becoming touch to the dark frock. These silk dresses are especially good and serviceable for traveling wear.

Awfully pretty is the dressing jacket illustrated. It is made of flowered china silk. The shape follows the lines of the kimono with the exception of the capelike sleeves and the attractive curving of the neck. For trimming is chosen a border of plain china silk in the deepest shade of the prevailing tone in the flowered silk. Bows of ribbon to match find their hiding place at throat and arms.

MME. LA MODE'S WHIMS.

There are so many different inexpensive and pretty cotton materials for shirt waists that it is difficult to make a selection. Perhaps mercerized gingham are the most satisfactory among the cheaper stuffs. This material comes in all colors and combinations of colors, especially pretty, though, are the Jacquard or shot effects, the figures being in contrasting colors or of the ground tone.

Dotted effects seem to have taken the place of stripes in popular favor for shirt waist materials. Dainty pink and



CHINA SILK BLOUSE.

white gingham are to be had in cross line checks dotted with self or other colors.

The plain tone gingham, madras and batiste in light blue, tan and green are smarter than the figured effects, with white as first choice.

There is an expensive cotton voile that is being made up into shirt waist dresses marked at \$1 a yard. The effects in this fabric are generally checks sprigged over with tiny rosebuds.

The Frenchy little shirt waist illustrated is of china silk. The front fullness, which crosses in fachu fashion, gets its start from an embroidered revers just above the bust line. The remaining parts of the fronts are plain except for a little fullness at the waist.

The chemise is of tucked mull and is ornamented down the front with two swiss embroidered motifs, one of which is finished with a jabot of mull. The sleeves are leg of mutton of three-quarter length and finished with four frills of mull.

DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS.

The fashionable mixture of coarse embroidery, fine muslin and insertion is stunningly carried out on a fete frock of white swiss embroidery. The full skirt has wide, old fashioned flounces of swiss embroidery alternating with tucks and fine insertion to the top. The short baby bodice has a round yoke of lace insertion, about which is a source of swiss embroidery. The three-quarter sleeves are formed of embroidered ruffles, and the folded deep girle is of white louisiane.

A new way of trimming a skirt is to tuck, say, the front width in three deep tucks at the bottom and the two



PALE BLUE CHIP HAT.

side widths in a similar fashion at the knee bend and so on up and down around the entire skirt. This style is particularly good for pongee and summer silk frocks.

Pongee either in natural colors or pale shades makes up into the smartest kind of shirt waist dresses. These frocks should not be too elaborate, for in this way they defeat their useful purpose and the laundry possibilities of the material. To relieve the pongee coloring guimpes and cuffs of lace, mull or swiss embroidery are attractive, and several sets make a gown of this description always ready to wear.

The hat pictured is a dainty marquis shape of pale blue chip. It is charmingly trimmed with garlands of roses and bows of dark blue velvet. A white bird of paradise effectively placed at one side of the hat gives height and beauty to the whole creation.

LINEN PARASOLS.

Linen parasols are much in evidence this summer. A stunning sunshade is of mandarin pink linen with a two inch edge of yellow leather. A bow of yellow leather decorates the handle, which is of natural wood.

Very lovely are the parasols of sheer white linen or mercerized cotton encircled near the edge with Chinese embroidery and small sprays of the same work dotted over the rest of the cover. This embroidery is done in white mercerized thread.

Another sunshade which appeals to lovers of color harmonies is in dark green silk with a border decoration of



TAFFETA SILK SUNSHADE.

conventionalized daisies worked in green chenille. A dainty white silk parasol has fluffy ruffles of chiffon about the edge and stalks of purple flags in natural colors for decoration painted on the panels.

Extremely attractive is a white sunshade composed of tiny flat ruffles of silk buttonholed in points. The handle is of white wood ornamented with a chic bow of silver gauze ribbon.

A plain pongee sunshade may be brought up to date by having an English eyellet embroidery pattern stamped on it and worked by the owner.

A new adaptation of broderie anglaise is a single row of eyellet holes edged with pointed scallops, the whole narrow edging shaped in crescents that join by their tips. This trimming is used for outlining yokes and ruffles.

Collar and cuff sets are fascinating and grow deeper and more elaborate each day. Blind and openwork embroidery, light and heavy laces all play prominent parts in their making. In some of the prettiest sets bits of Japanese drawn work is introduced.

The dainty parasol illustrated is of white taffeta silk. The edge is elaborately frilled with chiffon, and four motifs of black lace are applied on the sunshade with good effect.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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Socialist Trouble in North Dakota
(Continued from first page.)

the philosophy of the class struggle; teaches that the interest of the working class are diametrically opposed to those of the capitalist class, and finally that when put to the test every candidate for any office will support either capitalism or Socialism. THERE IS NO MIDDLE GROUND.

The only way we can have any assurance that an office holder will stand uncompromisingly for Socialism is to have him a member of the Socialist party and pledged to its principles.

In this movement it is always safe to suppose that any one who is not with us to the extent of joining the Socialist party, would not stand for Socialism if elected to office. We can never afford to support that kind of candidates.

The Socialist party is a political party for the working class. The working class is engaged in a struggle with the master class for the control of all sources of political power. In a struggle there can be no compromise.

The master class will use flattery, fraud or force, as the occasion may require but they are determined to stay in power by whatever means are necessary. So long as they can retain their mastery by subterfuge which they advance to obscure the issue of the class struggle they will do so, as flattery and fraud are easier and cheaper to use than force and they bring the same results. Viz—THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The only solution for this problem is the complete elimination of the capitalist class. This can never be done by supporting its candidates for office.

To abolish capitalism we must stand uncompromisingly with the working class and there can be no affiliation with, or support given to any capitalist candidate under any circumstances.

Everyone is for or against Socialism.

THERE IS NO MIDDLE GROUND.

Viewed from this standpoint, there can be no toleration of traitors in our ranks.

We can fight the open enemy, and win by force of numbers. Against those in our own ranks who give assistance to the enemy, either ignorantly or knowingly, we must protect ourselves. If they ignorantly give assistance to capitalism, the matter can be remedied by education; but such persons should not be allowed to take part in the party work until they know the nature of that work.

If a party member shall deliberately and knowingly give assistance to capitalism, there is but one thing to be done in the matter, and that is to drive him to open alliance with capitalism with which he has secretly consorted. We can then know who we are fighting and will risk no stab in the back.

In order that these principles may be applied to the tactics of the Socialist party in North Dakota, I make the following charges proof of which I am prepared to furnish on demand:

1 I charge Wm. Ballou, J. Dahlquist, P. G. Forsberg, A. Nordhaug, J. Pylander, J. Demdsey, H. E. Siegfried, who are members of

Fargo local, Socialist party with having signed nominating petitions for persons who are not members of the Socialist party for candidates for the Fargo school board.

2 I charge Wm. Ballou and J. P. Dahlquist who are members of Fargo local, Socialist party, with giving moral support to a candidate for member of the Fargo school board, who was not a member of the Socialist party, such support having been given after Fargo local had nominated a full list of candidates for the Fargo school board from its own members.

3 I charge Arthur Bassett, W. Ballou, J. P. Dahlquist, J. Ryl-ander, N. H. Montan, Ludwig Folden, A. M. Brooks, A. A. Kleist, J. Sonquist, and T. R. C. Crowell who are members of Fargo local, Socialist party, with having voted in a meeting of Fargo local in favor of exonerating members of the local who had signed nominating petitions for candidates who were not Socialists for the Fargo school board.

4 I charge Fargo local, Socialist party, with having exonerated its members who had signed nominating petitions for candidates who were not members of the Fargo school board.

5 I charge Tomes Thams, J. P. Dahlquist, John Rylander, T. Ostbye and A. M. Brooks who are members of the state executive committee of the Socialist party of North Dakota with having signed a sub-committee report to the executive committee, the effect of such report being to exonerate Fargo local from its action in exonerating members of the local who had signed nominating petitions for candidates who were not members of the Socialist party.

6. I charge the state executive committee of North Dakota with having adopted a report presented by a sub-committee, the effect of such action being to exonerate Fargo local for its action in exonerating members of the local who had signed nominating petitions for candidates for the Fargo school board who were not members of the Socialist party.

I am a member in good standing in the Socialist party of North Dakota. I believe that the facts enumerated in the above charges constitute a violation of the principles of the Socialist party; and as a party member, I respectfully demand that the state committee of the Socialist party of North Dakota proceed to take such steps as shall be adequate to meet those conditions, and be for the welfare of the Socialist party in the future.

Fraternally submitted,
C. E. PAYNE.

To Dress on \$600 a Year.

Editor of Labor: Some time ago a local capitalist paper published an editorial on "Women May Dress on \$60 a Year," which read as follows:

Edward Atkinson, who figures down to the most elusive fractions, has carefully estimated that a woman may dress herself well on \$60 a year.

Atkinson may know statistics, but he doesn't know women. He is a magician with most figures, but he has not mastered the mysteries of female figures. A magazine

writer who claims to have carefully gathered his from robe makers and milliners and all other available sources of information, estimates that 6,000 women of New York spend no less than \$40,000,000 or an average of \$6,000 each, on their yearly wardrobes.

If these figures are correct, then less than 1 per cent, of the women of New York spend on their clothes a sum greater than is devoted to the city's gigantic school system and nearly 40 per cent, of the entire municipal budget. Atkinson might say that these \$6,000-a-year dressers do not dress well. They turn themselves into modiste's and milliners' manikins. They are animated showcases of lace and jewels. The difference in dress between the extravagant and the sanely economical is by no means so marked as the cost might seem to indicate. The woman with \$6,000 worth of clothes can not wear them all at once. One of the agonies of the opulent, perhaps, is that, though she may own twenty gowns, she can wear but one.

My husband earns about \$2 a day. Last year he made 240 days, thus earning a total of \$480. We have four children, the youngest is five the oldest fourteen years old; my husband's old mother is also living with us.

Mr. Editor, I am almost ashamed to tell you that during the last 365 days I had to dress on about \$5, which amount included one pair of shoes worth \$2. Permit me to inform your readers how we "spent" our \$480. Years ago we paid \$8 for three rooms. When the world's fair was talked of our rent was increased to \$10, and before Christmas, 1903, we got orders to move. We had to live under some roof. Finally we rented three rooms and a little kitchen for \$15.

Three of our children attended school; they must have shoes and clothes. Their shoes alone cost us about \$15, including repairs. They needed clothes which cost us about \$30. To keep the little one (No. 4) in shoes and clothes cost us about \$8. My husband expended \$9 for shoes and about \$20 for clothes. For car fare we expended \$35; doctor \$25; drug store \$10.50; newspapers and books, etc., \$6; dues and assessments in the union, \$11; in two lodges \$23; for tools, \$6.50; for Christmas presents for the children and grandmother, \$4.55; for grandmother, \$1.60; little boy broke a window glass, which cost \$1.50. There are many more smaller items which I can not here enumerate. Now let us summarize:

Rent for the year.....	\$180 00
Children's shoes and clothes .53	00
Husband's shoes and clothes .29	00
Doctor and drug store.....	35 00
Car fare for the whole family.....	35 00
Dues in union and lodges.....	34 00
Christmas, tools and birthday present.....	12 65
Total.....	\$378 15

Our total income was \$480; total expenditure, as above enumerated, \$378.15; remain, \$101.05 for feeding seven persons—four children and three adults.

Dear editor you will readily admit that you can not buy food for a family of seven for \$2 a week. We had several hundred dollars in the bank; what could we do? We had to "eat up" about \$150 of our savings, because I could not get along with less than \$5 a week for "our daily bread."

Now talk about a "Woman May Dress on \$60 a Year." For \$87 our whole family had to "dress" during the last year, and if we wish to get along with my husband's wages we have to cut the sum down to about \$40 during the ensuing year.

How many thousands of men do not even earn \$2 a day?

My husband does not spend a dime for liquor, and in order to spend a few more cents on the children he has given up smoking altogether. But poverty reigns supreme in spite of our economy.

It is the hopeless condition of my family that made me think and read Labor. Today I feel and see that Socialism and unionism is the only salvation for the working people. The more I read Labor the more I

see how helpless we are without the trade unions and the Socialist party.

When may I have a chance to dress on \$60 a year?

Respectfully yours,
MAMIE ALLIS.

CONDENSED STORIES.

How Charles Hoyt Dismissed an Unsatisfactory Actor.

Julian Mitchell was for years stage manager for Charles Hoyt and, with Tim Murphy, Otis Harlan and Harry Conroy, shares the honor of frequently reviving the Hoyt stories, says the New York Times. Mr. Mitchell's newest contribution concerns the actor to whom Hoyt on one occasion observed:

"By the way, there is a part open in 'The Brass Monkey.' Do you



"HOW DID YOU LIKE ME?" think you could play it?" And Hoyt named the character.

"Certainly, Mr. Hoyt," said the actor. "That part is just in my line."

"Well," said Mr. Hoyt, "I'll give you a chance at it. The company is up in New York state. You join it, and I will come up to Elmira and see how well you play it."

The day came, and Hoyt was on hand to see the performance. The actor was very bad, and after the play was over Hoyt went back on the stage to see him.

"Well, Mr. Hoyt, how did you like me?"

"Rotten," was the characteristic answer.

"To tell you the truth, Mr. Hoyt, the part is not just in my line," said the abashed player.

"No," returned Hoyt. "Your line is the Erie."

Doing His Best.
W. M. Tilghmann, an Oklahoma sheriff and a one time partner of Bat Masterson in Kansas, was in New York recently and while here told this story:

"A posse was one day looking for a bad man who was the real thing. Bat and I and several others were in the bunch, and we ambushed our man, and when he was within twenty steps we suddenly showed ourselves and ordered him to throw up his hands.

"He was on horseback, and he promptly drew a revolver. There was nothing else for us to do, and five of us fired, and the bad man tumbled from his pony. We went to him and found that, while he was badly wounded, he was not dead. He cursed us roundly and then grew sarcastic.

"You are a fine lot of marksmen," he said. "If I had fired right at a man like that I would have killed him, you bet."

"Masterson seemed grieved at the complaint, and he said sincerely: 'Well, now, don't blame me. I did my best.'"—New York Times.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Directions For Washing Fabrics That Are Likely to Fade.

In washing stockings, socks or flannels they should never be put into hard water, for not only does it shrink them, but it hardens the fiber. Again, fabrics that are likely to fade should be soaked and rinsed in very salt water, to set the color, before washing in suds. Dye in colored clothing will not run if each garment is first soaked in a salt solution in the proportion of one teaspoonful of salt to every pail of water. Quick drying is the only method that does not fade them, too, and when such goods as calicoes, ginghams and chintzes are ironed the smoothing should be done on the wrong side, to keep the colors fresh. Green cloth is kept from fading if alum is used in the rinsing water. Tan colored or brown linen needs to be dipped in boiling water. This is made by pouring boiling water on a few handfuls of hay and letting it steep a few moments.

The Sleepy Man.
I've tried to catch the Sleepy Man;
I've shut my eyes and breathed
So hard I thought he'd come and peep—
I was the one deceived.
Just when I thought he'd surely come
And I would hold him fast—
Somehow I can't remember what
It was I thought of last.
But when I got awake again
And fixed my eyes upon
The place where I expected him—
Why, he'd been there and gone.
I've tucked my baby brother up
In my own little bed
And got behind a chair and watched
The Man sleep him instead.
But brother got his feet up, out,
To kiss his little toes;
He kept the Sleepy Man away—
And that's the way it goes.
—Delneator.

Game of Hook Ringing.

Fasten a hook about the size of the ordinary meat hook on a wall or a tree at a height of about nine feet from the ground.

Now tie a strong but light cord twenty feet long to a fairly heavy ring of about twice the diameter of a certain pole ring.

Stand fifteen feet away from the hook and try to throw the ring over the hook so that it will remain hanging there. The cord enables you to recover it every time you fail, and after a little practice the cord will also make it possible for a skillful player to guide the ring to some extent.

The First Schoolhouse Flag.

It is claimed that the first flag raised on a schoolhouse was hoisted in Colerain, Franklin county, Mass., in May, 1812. Last May the citizens of the town placed a stone slab on the site of the old schoolhouse, and on the Fourth of July it was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The flag raised in 1812 was made by Mr. and Mrs. Anassa Shippee, Mrs. Alden Willis and Mrs. Steven Hale from materials spun and woven in the different homes of the neighborhood.

Cutting Glass Under Water.

Imagine trying to cut a sheet of glass with a pair of shears! How many cracks would form! How many pieces fly into the air! But try it under water. You will be surprised to see what a fine bit of cutting you can do there. Only be sure that the glass, the shears and your hands are all entirely immersed in the water.

Don'ts to Boys.

Don't wear your hat in the house.
Don't sit while a caller stands.
Don't get into the habit of using slang. Vulgar expressions denote degeneracy.
Don't be ashamed of gallantry toward women and girls. A gentleman is always courteous toward the opposite sex.

At the Zoo.



There once was a rat kangaroo
Who delighted his friends at the zoo.
He would take off his hat
Like a well behaved rat
And nod a polite "How'd do?"
—Youth's Companion.

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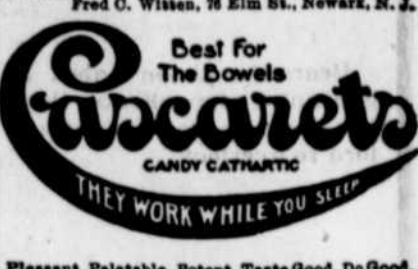
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