

A Review on Party Tactics

My motto: There can arise no honest difference of opinion except from ignorance. Forward.

To the members of the Socialist party—you whom I have called comrades: I have seen your characters undermined by immoral institutions of capitalism, and these same institutions catered to by so-called, Socialist propagandists who still further degraded you that, because these institutions were fostered by capitalism, it was useless for you to resist their influence while the capitalist system was in force. I have seen your reason vitiated by false propaganda. I have seen you hypnotized by automatic catastrophic reasoning which holds that because capitalism is self-destructive Socialism is inevitable without the conscious action of the working class; by that in the air, "hurrah."

Socialists that think we can organize industry without an industrial organization. I have seen you bound and gagged and delivered in to the hands of your enemies, the labor fakirs and bourgeois middle-class, by private ownership of the party press, by five minute rules in conventions, by being denied referendum, trials, and appeals, by false counts and revisions in votes, by unyielding inoperative party machinery. I have seen this confusion worse confounded by old-age-pension-under-capitalism-pauperization, buy-out-capitalist-robber-garbage-can and middle class single tax-inheritance-tax-just-taxation platforms.

Now I intend to protest with all the power there is in me, and I don't propose to be bound by rules made by "intellectuals," constitution violators, and labor fakirs while doing so either.

When, after reading the resolution of the Amsterdam Congress calling on the Socialists of the several nations where divided into different political parties, to unite in one class conscious organization, I thought of doing what I could to unite the Socialists of the United States, this is the first proposition that has presented itself to me for solution: What is it that divides the Socialists of the United States?

After an impartial investigation covering several months, two main facts stood out plainly, viz., the trade union movement and the ownership of the party press, i. e., the Socialists were divided on the trade union question and the question of ownership of the party papers. The facts that one party owned its own press and the other had a privately owned press (or rather that press had it) seemed to cause this very press to promote and keep up the division. Here was a condition calling for careful analysis and scientific reasoning which would tax all the means at my command for investigation. I give in this article the results of my investigation.

Keeping in mind the motto that appears at the head of this article. I proceeded, so let us proceed.

The sense of right and justice is ever present in the race, manifested in an ever ascending scale paralleling the evolution of industrial efficiency and compel anon the readjustment of social and political forms to the new economic conditions. In our endeavor to supplant worn-out forms, we must make our appeal largely to these sentiments. We must appeal to material interests and moral sentiments. When we have proven our case according to both and shown the necessity for organization, we are at the end of our rope as propagandists.

I am a wage worker and I boldly proclaim that when I speak of justice, it is class justice, but as working class justice is the justice

the triumph of which will abolish all classes and all class injustice, I call it simply justice.

I will not give an exhaustive analysis of the capitalist class, neither of the working class, nor will I attempt an exhaustive analysis of the capitalist system; for these read, "The Capitalist Class" and "The Working Class" by Karl Kautsky, and "Capital" by Karl Marx.

I base this article on the facts of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class and the inevitable collapse of capitalism and the question, how to bring about the triumph of the working class, and of Socialism. I analyze constitutions and platforms, state, national, etc., to show the tenderness within the Socialist party, their causes, and the remedy. Bear in mind there are exceptions to many, many rules, and I show what may be expected from individual members of a class as a rule; if one does not show these characteristics, he is an exception, but it is evident we cannot build on exceptions.

The Socialist party never has had any defined tactics or strategy.

The only thing by which the Socialist party could ever justify its existence separate from the S. L. P., which was formed about ten years before it, was its attitude on the questions of ownership of the party press, on trade unions, and on state autonomy. If it is wrong on these, the party has no right to exist. My investigations cover these points.

This article on account of lack of time to prepare it is intended more as a series of suggestions to stimulate investigation than as absolute proof of the position taken therein.

Let us begin where the present capitalist system of production begins at a stage of society in which we find free laborers who have no means of self-employment, and nothing to sell but their labor power (capacity to labor) which must be sold to the capitalists at the market price as fixed by supply and demand. In which the laborer has become a commodity along with grain, crockery, cloth, etc. Under normal conditions the price of a commodity is equal to its value. The value of a commodity is determined by the amount of necessary social labor it takes to produce it, e. g., two commodities that it takes the same amount of necessary social labor to produce are of equal value.

Now, labor power, being a commodity, under normal conditions, its price (wages) is equal to its value which is the amount of social labor necessary to produce it, which, in turn, is the amount of labor necessary to produce the means of subsistence to maintain the laborer. If a laborer can produce in two hours value equal to that of the means of subsistence for one day (which is to say, the means of subsistence for one day can be produced in two hours) he will have produced the value of his labor power—his own wages. Now if he works eight hours more, he will produce four times as much, which, because he has sold his labor power to the capitalist, belongs to the capitalist whose capital is expanded by that amount. Capital expands by robbing the laborers of their product in the field of industry through the laws of exchange; i. e., through the fact that labor's value in use is that it will produce more value than it has, while its exchange value is like that of other commodities, the amount of labor socially necessary for its production.

That the capitalist pays for labor power less than it produces compels them to expand their market beyond the limits of the laborers in their

employ in order to realize the surplus value produced by their laborers. When this is realized, each capitalist reinvests, again is compelled to expand his market etc. Coming in contact with other capitalists, he is compelled to compete for the market. If he would retain the market, he must undersell his competitors. To do this, he must be able to produce more cheaply. To produce more cheaply, he must either buy his labor power more cheaply, or produce more with the same amount of labor. As he meets with resistance on the part of the laborers and from other causes when he attempts to reduce the price of labor power, he is compelled to increase the productivity of labor. To do this he must revolutionize the methods of production by the use of more improved machinery. Entering the market again, he is able to undersell his competitors, who, for self preservation, are compelled to revolutionize their methods of production also. Those unable to buy the new and more costly machinery are bankrupt or compelled to sell out to their successful competitors.

The revolution in the mode of production by introduction of labor saving machines, displace laborers, who, by competition to sell their labor power in order to live—reduce the price of labor power thereby still farther cheapening production, hence compelling still greater expansion of markets, and still greater competition—the same thing before is repeated, etc.

This engine of capitalist production, when it comes in contact with feudal society, acts as a gigantic engine of destruction. When the products of capitalist production are offered for sale to the members of feudal society, it becomes evident they can be obtained with a less expenditure of energy, they finally abandon feudalism and adopt capitalist methods.

The destruction of small producers continues until there are only two classes, viz., a handful of large capitalists, or trusts and the working class. Then comes the fall of capitalism.

Having no longer any other class for a market it will be impossible to realize the surplus value produced by the workers, and the capitalists will have no longer any incentive to continue production; and the working class, no longer receiving employment from the capitalist, therefore having no longer any reverence for the capitalist institutions, also being starved into desperation will complete the work of destruction. But hold on! This does not necessarily mean Socialism.

Self preservation compels the individual capitalist to obtain the ownership of as much property as possible. Once capitalist production is started, through the accumulation of surplus value, it is inevitable that capitalists will, sooner or later, own and control the property of society even without a conscious revolution on their part. Not so the working class who own nothing but their labor power in their own bodies, and therefore control nothing without conscious united action.

The conscious action of the bourgeoisie, then, was directed to the removal of barriers in the way of accumulation of property in the hands of individual members of its class. Once these were removed, its revolution was as good as complete. Its inherent laws would give it ownership of the property of society, and, those who own the property of society dominate society, until that domination is wrested from them by another class, which cannot be done without at the same time wresting from their ownership the property of society.

Different is it with the proletariat. This class cannot make a move toward accumulation of property in the hands of individuals of its class without defeating the very purpose of its revolution—the ending of exploitation of men, for this exploita-

Is Socialism Inevitable?

One of the most widespread errors of the present day, is that whatever exists is the immutable order of nature, incapable of being changed. The vast majority of the races of the civilized world believe that because capitalism has been in existence for about one hundred years it will so continue; that because as hitherto the human race has been divided into classes, there is no available remedy for the unequal distribution of wealth.

There is nothing farther from the truth than this. The history of our civilization proves that the same law of progress which rules in organic nature, rules also in society.

Nothing in this infinite universe of which we are a part stands still; everything is in a state of flux of change.

The past produced the present which in its turn is parent of the future; one age is simply a preparation for the next.

The slave system of the nations of antiquity, the feudalism of the middle ages each had their periods of vigor, then declined and ultimately fell; hence it is absurd and unscientific to suppose that capitalism is the consummation of the systems of the world; that the immense progress of the past has reached its goal in a system so well described in the lines of Tennyson:

Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by,
When the poor are huddled and hustled together, each sex, like swine.
When only the ledger lives, when only not all men lie;
Peace in her vineyard—yes, but a company forges the wine.

Socialism is a necessary stage in the evolution of society. The entire industrial tendency of our age is Socialistic.

Herbert Spencer recognized the economic trend of things when he said: "The numerous Socialist changes made by act of parliament, joined with the numerous others presently to be made, will by and by be all merged in state Socialism." Evidently, then, the changes made, the changes in progress, and the changes urged will carry us towards state control of all industries. John Ruskin confirms this view when speaking of the factory system, the greatest evil of capitalism, and inevitable under that system when he says: "Shall the Parthenon be ruins on its rock, and Bolton Priory be ruins in its meadow and these buildings of years be the consummation of the buildings of the world."

The economic tendency of today however, is too apparent to need the support of authority. But when such intellectual giants like Spencer and Ruskin (and they do not stand alone on this) give utterance to ideas contained in the above passages, it induces the prejudiced mind to stop and consider, that after all there may be something in the so-called utopian dreams of the Socialists.

To continue; the economic tendency to repeat is too apparent to escape even the notice of the most casual observer.

State control of the postal systems of the nations of the civilized world, the telegraph and the railways in several countries of Europe, municipal control which has reached its present highest point in England, and is progressing with more or less speed in other parts of the continent, all tend to show the increasing activity of the state, and as one writer puts it: "That society is reaching a crisis in its development."

The vast amount of educational and factory legislation in England, Germany, America and other countries, which was simply state interference between the exploiter and the exploited; to protect society against the greed of individuals, point to state control as the only remedy and therefore renders it inevitable. Indeed it may truly be said that the history of reform is simply the history of the develop-

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A Review of Labor Faking

Our attention is again diverted to some of the practices of pure and simple unionism, on taking a side glance at the delegates in attendance at the late Montana Federation of Labor convention, held at Great Falls.

Upon taking a line up of the same we find considerable of a sameness as in the names of the delegates in attendance there, who were representatives at Hamilton last Fall. It appears to us as though some of these aforesaid delegates have assumed the role of permanent fixtures in the labor movement in Montana. It does not appear that the various unions of the state have required of their representatives, that they be actual workers in the particular craft which they are supposed to represent. The new Industrial Workers of the World have improved upon this to the extent of refusing membership in their union those who are not actual workers.

In scanning the delegates, we find the omnipresent name of J. A. Ferguson, "Miner," who it cannot be denied has made a decided success of trade unionism in Montana in divers ways. In so far as we are cognizant of Mr. Ferguson's antecedents, we know him in the role of a cigar maker, thence democratic politician, and what experience that gentleman has in the business of mining, outside of "driving a shaft" into a fat political job, we are inclined to think, can be simmered down to looking through the front window of a hardware store at a pick and shovel. Mr. Ferguson, as we understand it, is a "Socialist" but is going to "sneak in" Socialism via the democratic party, as an "immediate demander." He is now and has been for several years holding down the position of labor commissioner under Governor Toole, the undisputed champion of the workingman.

Likewise appears the name of J. H. Calderhead, "engineer." So! Ho! Engineer! With keen perception of the intricacies of locomotion, and with hand valiantly on the throttle, with "right of track," he arrives "on time," and with neatness and dispatch houses his engine in the round house at Capitol Hill. Brother Calderhead, being of exceptional ability, and equipped with more than one trade, last year appears before this body as a "butcher." Butcher indeed! Imagine, now only imagine J. H. Calderhead, in the employ of the Union Meat Market of Helena, stripped to the pelt with knife in hand, angrily looking for more steers to slaughter! Shades of Comrade Upton Sinclair and his "Jungle" in which he so vividly depicts the expertness of the pig-stickers in the employ of the Chicago stock yards!

Conspicuous by his absence at this years convention, was the ubiquitous W. W. Welch, "electrical worker" at the Hamilton gathering, former school teacher, recipient of short but fruitful experience in the Electrical Workers union, he lands at the summit as past master in the art of professional unionism, and incidentally in the state house as superintendent of public instruction, due to his unswerving loyalty to the union of wire (political) pullers, and his undying interest to the workie class.

J. J. Ryan, "Mill and Smelterman" with a vengeance. Result: Fat job in state treasurers office.

Of the lesser lights, we scan the name of W. W. Hillis, "walking delegate" ad infinitum, of the Western Federation of Miners, who will not stand for "Socialism in the unions" albeit his organization has

invariably declared for the principles of that party.

Then we have the loquacious H. O. Smith, "secretary,"—salaried, and otherwise, who is, "not yet, just quite a Socialist." Looming up in the distance, we behold "our own" Malcomb Gillis, Barney Linsey, Mister McNally, D. Storar, "ex-Socialist" et al., foreman, advisers, protectors, and undertakers (in so far as workers benefits are concerned) in the capacity of permanent field marshalls for the Amalgamated and Heinze, with their field glasses dexterously centered upon the enemy—the Socialist, lest their master's interests be hampered.

It would be pitiful indeed, should we overlook and fail to give due credit to one, Charles Dempster, "Workingman's Union," the boy wonder of Butte, ex-country school teacher and "ardent unionist," who scaled the rocky plights of unionism from "private" to "president" of the Workingman's Union of Butte in the limited time of one and one half years "union experience" and lauded in the much coveted chair of employment agent of Butte. Little wonder that Brother Dempster has attained such unparalleled success when the facts are brought out that he has consecrated his life to the cause of F. Aug. Heinze, to assist that gentleman in his noble and patriotic onslaught against the Amalgamated trust in the interests of the "people."

Nor should facts be suppressed, which disclose the coincidence, that with little variation, the same delegation that was in attendance at Hamilton from the Miners Union of Butte represented the democratic party at Helena in 1904 at the state convention, in the interest of the Amalgamated, and hurled anathemas at the Heinze delegation of labor decoy-ducks from the vicinity of Silver Bow.

Why trouble about calling meetings and go through the belabored routine of electing delegates to the Montana Federation of Labor every year. Why not make it a life job and hereditary?

In ancient Rome, in times of corruption, there were those whom the suffering people were prone to look upon with confiding interest, in that, all would end well, and even in our colonial days honest George Washington's private mark passed the suspicion of the custom house officials.

Likewise in our present struggle in this state on the economic field, we should be imbued with the same spirit of confidence, whilst "pure and simple" unionism obtains, with the aforesaid worthies in the saddle. An optical survey of some of the "representatives" of labor unionism, and "their doings," in this state for the last few years, acting in the capacity of capitalist bell-weather the working class, and union pot-house politicians has been food, sufficiently interesting to satiate the desires of the most exacting. Verily, Montana "pure and simple" unionism has been, and is now "safe and sane."

H. L.

Some Socialists are disturbed over the matter of populists, political trade-unionists and other accentuations of would-be working class tendencies being slow in aligning with the Socialist party. They should bear in mind that the Socialist party is different from that of any other in that it is too narrow for the political grafter of any political name, and is the only movement conducive to separating the chaff from the wheat. The dollar mark and political office has been the main spring in these former "working class parties."

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

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

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

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



LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

With the information now in hand in regard to the celebration of Labor Day throughout Montana, we note a marked change by the workers in selecting Labor Day speakers. Contrary to the established habit in times of yore on the part of the workers in hiring pettifoggers and corporation lawyers to moralize upon the "dignity of labor," the worker is awakening to the fact that as between the barnacles on society and the actual producer, there is absolutely no identity of interests. We realize that the individual, be he a parasite in the shape of a lawyer or otherwise is but a product of the present disorderly system. But this should not prevent the Socialist from pointing to actions of any character in the labor world calculated to blur the class struggle. In the important labor centers in Montana we witness wage earners acting in the capacity of "orators of the day." This is the result of untiring energy on the part of the Socialists.

However, and apropos of conditions we note that in Fergus county the union men engaged two lawyers and a democratic newspaper man as speakers of the day. This is strictly in line with the past action of the labor fakirs in charge of the union in that section of the state. It might be worthy of mention that two years ago the local labor union of Lewistown which was then in the hands of grafters in the nature of saloon men and their hangeron "went into politics" and placed their organization on auction to block the highest bidder in the democratic and republican parties. In fact we have undeniable truth to the effect that these fakirs tried to sell out to both of the old parties. This was at the time when the Socialist ticket was in the field there. The omnipresent election swag is to inviting for some of the leaders or rather fakirs in Fergus county unionism to resist.

Over in Park county we witness the annual mix-up between the commercial mafias of that town and unions. Matters had been arranged by the union men to celebrate Labor Day there in grand shape and preparations were made accordingly, but the "respectable" element in the business arena saw a "business" opportunity of making a catspaw of the unions and divert their national day into profit making for their own dear selves, as the money changers in biblical times turned the tabernacles into a sort of a modern day hockshop. Without consulting the unionists they adroitly opened the first day of their county fair on Labor Day and advertised strongly in behalf of their graft side-show at the expense of the Labor Day celebration. Of course the unionists naturally and rightfully demurred and arrangements were immediately made by the trades council there to celebrate at Bozeman.

SINGLE-TAXER A DODGER.

John Z. White, a single-taxer, who is said to be in the employ of the Single-taxers' League, and now canvassing the northwest in behalf of that doctrine, spoke at the Workers' club on the 29th ult. Mr. White is an eloquent orator in his line of

thought and quite stragetic in meeting Socialist argument. During Mr. White's discourse at the club rooms he devoted nine-tenths of his time in setting forth the effects of the competitive system, keeping strictly on the side of the Socialist fence. But Mr. White's remedy to the Socialists who were in attendance at the lecture, seems the height of absurdity. Of course Mr. White, was immediately catechised and his chief aim was to evade the direct question asked. Mr. White declares the unemployed question has nothing to do with the price of wages paid, for the reason "that the unemployed don't work."

As an example we refer to the late Great Northern and Northern Pacific operators strike. Mr. White would not have it that it was the unemployed and the fear of the unemployed and consequent return to work of the strikers that defeated the operators in their demand for an increase of 10 per cent of the wealth they help to produce. He says: "With the right of access to the land the workers could individually, or in groups defy the capitalists who own and control the machine, by building the machines themselves and this would redound to the betterment of wages. While quoting government statistics, in showing up the immense wealth of Carnegie, Rockefeller, et. al., he denied the authenticity of the same statistics hurled at him by the Socialists in evidence of the degree of exploitation. In fact Mr. White claimed that the worker was not exploited at all and went on with other assertions so absurd, and in variance with all eminent economists, that it became a waste of time for a Socialist to question him.

CELEBRATION IN HELENA.

Labor Day was celebrated in Helena in the usual style and barring a few "breaks" in the arrangements was a well spent day.

The time honored custom of mixing "business with pleasure" was in evidence at the tail of the parade where, "business exploiters" were "vending their wares" with assiduity that would put the Jews in the synagogue to shame. It was a blending of what the pure and simple unionist is prone to call his worst enemy—the citizen alliance member and the unionist, with the same regularity that the pure and simpler mixes his vote with that of the citizens alliance on election day. The celebration lacked the interest of yore, apparently due to the class conscious sentiment now arising in the working classes toward old time inconsistencies in unionism.

Symptoms of the latter were shown in that the program bore no union label, but this is hardly worse than the fact that the large posters advertising the celebration bore the union label, the chapel number being from a Citizens Alliance shop.

The most important feature as far as the workingmen are concerned was the labor day oration which was delivered by Ida Crouch-Hazlett setting forth the class struggle.

It may be here pertinent to state that the future Labor Day will be celebrated on May 1st, the worldwide Labor Day set aside by the Workers of the World for the interests of the workers alone and not the capitalists. The tendencies of the future point in this direction. Who will say that we are not coming out of the woods?

UNION TENDENCIES.

From a Socialist standpoint considerable interest will be manifested in the future of unionism throughout the United States. The inefficiency and corruption now rampant in the Gompers unions has actuated a marked change in the minds of many unionists who are honest in the cause of labor throughout the United States, who are hailing with joy the advent of the Industrial Workers of the World now being launched. Jurisdiction squabbles, craft scabbing practices, civic federationist sycophancy, and labor faking political sculduggery have been the elements leading up to this inevitable split in the American labor movement, Nor is the matter of the imprudent craft strike a lesser factor. Flashlights from the late

telegraphers strike in the Northwest show conclusively the inefficiency and impotency of the craft union under present combination of the employing interests.

The indifference of the labor leaders to take cognizance of this condition of things is fast compelling the lay-unionist to doubt their sincerity. It is a general conceded fact that these leaders are the most formidable obstacle in uniting the workers, and the opinion is becoming widespread that these gentlemen have more interest in the fleece than the flock.

Naturally enough all the institutions of capitalism including Gompers Fakiration of Labor with its concomitant coal miners banquets, civic federation prantics etc., have raised a howl against a new form of unionism that threatens their jobs.

It has been the policy of the Gompers-Mitchell element at the head of the "pure and simple" unions to prevent as many strikes as possible, fully realizing that the strike attended by an inevitable defeat means an awakening to the worker of their weakness in the craft union. Hence Gompers and Mitchells connection with the civic federation. No such judgement as this was shown by the heads of the telegraphers, who inadvertently plunged their exceptionally weak union into the meshes of defeat.

The complete failure of the telegraphers to accomplish their ends at once become apparent to the leaders and haste was made to "call the strike off" in order to keep intact the organization. The leaders of the Telegraphers union are already out with a pamphlet apologetically stating "that no such attempt will be repeated."

However, this policy of "no strike" cannot be maintained by professional unionists of the Gompers-Mitchell type and civic federationists of the G. Cleveland-Belmont-Ireland calibre for the reason that economic forces within the workings of the competitive system eternally force the struggle of the classes.

This means that the unions must either fight or retreat and to a Socialist who understands his position it becomes plain that the single craft unions must go down to defeat before the combined power of the employer who owns the job and all the accoutrements of war to enforce his position. The future cannot be other than an awakening to the worker in that, the time and service of the craft union is at its end and that his hopes in the future are embodied in the new industrial union, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Socialist party paper that declares that Industrial unionism is alright and must come, but opposes the Industrial Workers of the World on the ground that "certain persons identified with the movement such as DeLeon, Hagerty, et. al., are objectionable" are about as honest as the democrat, republican, or labor fakir who declares that Socialism is alright and must come, but they don't like some of the men in the Socialist party." The matter seems to be with some of our Socialist editors is that they are unable to get away from a certain amount of spit-fire prejudices existing outside of the Socialist party and in which they work over time in pointing out. The Socialist movement however, and to the good, has passed the point where the rank and file are influenced greatly by its press.

We made a typographical error in last week's issue in Comrade Lynch's article on the telegraph operators strike. His reference to the use of the ballot should have read "I have not done with the ballot, etc." and not, "I have done with the ballot." Also, in the make-up of this particular part of the article, during the rush was sandwiched into an article entitled "Jardine Ruled by an ex-Convict," by Ida Crouch-Hazlett. Comrades Hazlett and Lynch are not anarchists and still advocate the use of the ballot. The News hastens the correction before some one builds a mountain out of a mole hill.

Sell your sub cards.

Word has been received from Charles Scurlock of Canyon Ferry stating that the Socialist party local at that place has disbanded and that he has joined the S. L. P.

Two lawyers and one capitalist newspaper man, shedding crocodile tears for the poor workingman dished out to the working mules the usual stereotyped dope on "the dignity of labor." Catch it.

The Montana News wants a correspondent in every Socialist local in the state. See that you elect one at the next local meeting.

Every Socialist should belong to the Industrial Workers of the World. It is the only true class-conscious union in America today.

Don't forget this office when you want nicely printed letter heads, envelopes, bill heads and any other thing in the printing business.

Don't read that little article we have published for the last month about buying a press share, because you might get in the notion of buying one.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Valuable Hints on the Care and Repair of Furniture.

As the time for house cleaning approaches the spots, stains and scratches on the furniture begin to stare the housekeeper in the face. House cleaning can be made satisfactory only by removing as many of these eyesores as possible before the real work of cleaning has commenced.

Oil stains on wood can be removed with pipe clay. Mix pipe clay and water to a stiff paste, apply paste to oil spots, leave until next day, remove the clay, and the stains will have disappeared.

Furniture can be brightened by a polish consisting of two parts of raw linseed oil and one of turpentine. After shaking thoroughly apply with a flannel cloth and rub briskly until dry.

For the wicker furniture that is too dirty to be used any longer prepare an enamel coating. With a paint brush apply two coats of white varnish, rub down with sandpaper, oil with a flannel cloth and rub until there is a good polish.

Wiping the Carpets.

Carpets may be kept cleaner by wiping them with a damp cloth than by a biweekly "digging" with a broom, besides its being easier in the end than moving out the furniture for sweeping, says Farm Journal. After dusting the room set a pail of warm water with a little ammonia in it on a newspaper, and put a dustpan beside it. Squeeze out the cloth so it will not drip and wipe over a space. Then pick from the cloth lint, dust, etc., and drop it in the dustpan. Repeat this till the floor is all gone over. It will look cleaner and stay so longer than if swept, for the broom disturbs the dust that is under the carpet, and it settles under the furniture.

To Color Lace.

White or cream lace may be colored to match ecru or coffee tints by a thorough dip in the following solutions: For cream color, a weak strained solution of yellow ochre (3 cents' worth is enough for a year's use). Coffee color may be produced with strained coffee. "String color" is made with a solution of oolong tea. "Butter color" can be secured by a weak solution of gamboge. A few cents' worth can be bought at any drug store.

Brooms and Brushes.

The economy of brushes is quite worth studying in an average household, as they quickly mount up to a heavy item in the year's expenditure. For instance, a scrubbing brush that is left to soak in a bucket quickly rots. Sweeping brooms should never touch the floor except when in actual use. Dusting brooms which are suspended by a string from the handle should always be hung up after use and washed in soapsuds directly they are dirty.

Sport Was at Home.

A short time ago Frank, aged three and a half years, was uptown with his mother. In coming out of one of the large stores a man accidentally ran into him and, catching hold of him (Frank) to keep from falling, said, "Hello, there, Sport!" Frank, looking up, replied: "I ain't a dog. Sport is at home."—New York Globe.

Can You Do This?

Take a dollar, stand it upright on the table, take a pin in each hand, and, catching the dollar firmly between the two pin points, lift it up in the air, and keep it balanced there for half a minute at a time.



To Be Well Dressed

does not mean expensively dressed but it does mean that your clothes are perfectly tailored. That the quality is right and the fit correct. Keep yourself well dressed.

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by selecting your full suit and overcoat now while the lines are new and unbroken. Styles that are stylish and of dependable makes. The prices range from

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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.	
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Correspondence

Butte, Mont., August 30, '05.
Editor Montana News:

Possibly you may have met people who call themselves Socialists, and who say they are "just as good Socialists as you are." Yet, these Socialists do not belong to an organization, or if they do belong they depreciate the Socialist position that there is a fierce class war in existence. They are people who hope to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth through the agency of small business men, professional men and sentimental capitalists.

If you have never met this species of Socialists, you ought to get acquainted with some of the Socialists of Helena.

At Great Falls, I found an affable lot of earnest Socialists. They are as hospitable a lot as this old earth contains, and they realize that a cruel, fierce, relentless battle rages between the owners of our industrial equipment and the users thereof, but some of them seem to hope that we may yet soften the hearts of the cruel owners, and thus in some measure mitigate the horrors of the battle that now rages. Vain hope!

W. A. Doyle keeps open house for Socialist pilgrims and his wife and daughters do all they can to cheer the drooping spirits of the herald of peace, but to enumerate all the good qualities of the Socialist band in Great Falls, would seem like flattery, and as I am anxious to avoid all appearance of sycophancy, I shall content myself with this meager reference to these people.

At Stockett and Sand Coulee, I found amiable people, but they are not enthusiastic Socialists, albeit few people anywhere have greater incen-

tive to be such. At Monarch, J. M. Rector is easily the leader. He wears his Socialist clothes every day, and it is easy for anyone to see that Rector is always in a fighting mood, i. e., ready to defend his cause.

Kibby, a country place is getting a band of Socialists together.

Neihart looks to Fred Hart and Comrade Jacobsen to nourish the Socialist cause there.

The Ryan Bros., at Havre are known as supporters of Socialism and it is well known that their support can be relied upon at all hours of the day or night, and at their backs stand J. T. Dyer, A. T. Swanson, A. J. Sanford, Jas. Laurey, C. A. Abernethy and many others.

These people are not in the movement for the fun they get out of it, but they will get as much enjoyment out of life as do the exploiters.

Jesse Selby of Ft. Benton is a Socialist, and the fear of losing his master does not prevent him from seeing the horrors of a system in which human beings are robbed of all opportunity to toil and then starved. Jesse Selby does not have to be told about the diabolical conditions imposed upon honest workers; he has been through the awful experience.

At Clancy there is a large and a growing Socialist sentiment. Geo. Streib seems to be the chief offender at Clancy and he says his house is always open to Socialist agitators. This place needs to be looked after.

Basin is the center of a good, strong Socialist sentiment, but it seems difficult to get the Socialists here to organize. Mike Gillan says to tell the people that he is a Socialist that is not afraid to lose his master. I believe he states the exact truth, and he states it mildly, but somehow he does not yet inspire the other slaves there with the same fearlessness.

Are there Socialists in Butte? Yes there are. Who could doubt it? The position of Butte is unique among the cities of the world.

I see nothing green here, but the people, and they are a copper green and they are proud of it. Copper colors everything in Butte, even their politics.

The situation here needs study. I am not able to reach a conclusion about Butte with the little opportunity I have had for study, but I feel sure there are many elements of local interest that need to be carefully analyzed before we can form a judgment.

D. BURGESS.

Subscribe for the News.

Is Socialism Inevitable?
(Continued from page 1)

ment of the Socialist idea. Again the tendency to concentration in every department of industry under great corporations, prove that it will ultimately end in one monopoly that of Society.

If indeed other proofs are needed, we have one of tremendous import in the widespread feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction with present conditions, which are increasing in the same proportion as industrial evils grow more intense, and will still continue to do so until conditions become so unbearable (as they certainly will) that a crisis will be reached when gigantic forces of labor and capital will be engaged in a desperate struggle for victory throughout the world; and it does not require a prophet to foresee the result; labor when united is bound to win.

But I hear someone say: "If Socialism is inevitable, if it will result from the immutable natural laws, we cannot do anything either to help or to hinder it."

It is true we cannot stem the tide of progress; we will be carried along with it, if not consciously, then unconsciously; but although we cannot stop it, we have it in our power either to help or retard. Every mind bound in the fetters of ignorance is an obstacle; every intelligent mind earnest in the desire for truth is an assistance.

Human co-operation is a necessary factor in evolution; as Carlyle has it when he says: "Universal history is at the bottom what great men have accomplished in this world. History bears this out. Can we conceive a reformation without a Luther and the thousands who died at the stake for the freedom of conscience; an English revolution without its Cromwell and Hampden. A French revolution without its Miabeau; an American one without its Washington.

Therefore every one of us should consider ourselves as a necessary factor, an indispensable one. The very fact of our existence, the very fact that we are a part of the infinite unity proves that we are here for something; and we may add that something is truth.

Socialism is built upon truths not shams, it is the only system which will enable men and women to live real and wholesome lives; the only system which will make true national prosperity possible; and because Socialism does this it is your and my duty to work for it. It is worth our very best; no grander movement ever drove men and

women together. Lastly it may be said: That man's true function is that of a reformer; as Emerson so well put it: "What is man born for but to be a reformer, a remaker of what man has already made; a destroyer of falsehood a restorer of good, imitating that great nature which embosoms us all, which yields us every morning a new day and with every pulsation a new life. JESSE D. SELBY. Ft. Benton, Mont., August 24, '05.

Socialist News From State Headquarters

J. M. Rector sends \$5 to the special organizing fund.

Owing to R. B. Nesbit, leaving Livingston, the office of treasurer is vacant. The vacancy will be filled by state committee.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett will work in Lewis and Clark county for one week. A tour covering Powell, Granite, Ravalli and Missoula counties is now being arranged for Comrade Hazlett.

A supply of the perpetual campaign coupon books have been received. Locals should try this method of raising funds.

The total receipts for August from dues, donations, etc., were \$104.65.

Owing to the receipts for July and August falling below expectations, we will only be able to keep one speaker in the field during September.

This does not mean that we have abandoned our fight or that we are through with our campaign, but only that we take a breathing spell or as the war correspondents say: "There is a lull in hostilities to allow the supplies to reach the front."

Now, comrades, rush the supply wagons with the sinews of war to headquarters; let us commence hostilities as soon as possible.

At an early date another speaker should make a tour of Cascade and Fergus counties.

A farmers' campaign should be started as soon as the farmer is through with his fall work, and aggressive work carried on all through the winter and up until spring.

In order that we may not be hampered in the work of organizing the receipts to the state organization from now on should average at least \$150 per month; good results cannot be obtained for less.

Local secretaries should be sure to send results of referendum A 1905, to headquarters in time to be counted. All members must have their dues paid up within the three months limit to entitle them to vote.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,

A STORY OF WEBSTER.

Daniel's Love For Brandy and a Very Indignant Client.

Mr. Webster's fondness for brandy gave one of his important clients a very bad twenty-four hours. He was called to Philadelphia to defend the Goodyear rubber patents, and the head of the firm met him at the station. When they had entered the carriage he at once turned to Mr. Webster and referred to one feature of the evidence to be presented in the trial the following day. "I speak of it, Mr. Webster," he said, "as it has a peculiarly important bearing on the case, and I thought you might not have understood its significance."

Mr. Webster, who was looking dreamily out of the carriage window, was recalled to a consciousness of his client's presence. He yawned and, settling back against the cushions, remarked:

"I've always hoped I might some day come to Philadelphia, because I've been told that there is no place in the United States where they serve finer brandy. When I came away from Boston I said to some of my friends, 'Boys, I'm going to find out about that Philadelphia brandy, and if I find that it really is the best I shall have made a useful trip.'"

Several times Mr. Goodyear tried to draw his distinguished attorney's attention to the particular point at issue, but he never seemed to take the slightest interest in it. The brandy of Philadelphia was apparently the only topic which interested him, and he always recurred to it.

Mr. Goodyear left him somewhat brusquely at his hotel. When he returned to his office his story was anything but inspiring. "We've got a man who is supposed to be the greatest lawyer in the United States, and the only subject in which he takes any interest is Philadelphia brandy!"

That night, though, Mr. Webster worked in his room until 2 o'clock, occasionally walking the floor and marshaling his case into battle array. His plea the next day was one of his most impressive utterances in its power and logic, and the case, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, was given to the Goodyears. —Harper's Weekly.

Single Blessedness.

At best it is only in the exercise of a great unselfishness that the elderly spinster can continue to enjoy the sunshine of happiness. So long as people are young there need not be much loneliness in the single state of either a man or a woman. The sweets of liberty and the unconscious hope of happiness to come make up for much that is lost in the present. It is when life begins to grow gray, when old friends, through death, through marriage or through exigencies of time and place have fallen away and new friends are more difficult to make—it is then that both the spinster and the bachelor will feel the inexorable ache of loneliness. And the outlook then is worse for the spinster than for the bachelor because it is more inexorable. A man, if he has the means to support a wife and often if he has not, can always turn to matrimony as a possible consolation when he chooses, and he knows that.—Woman's Life.

What One Small Boy Asked.

Children's questions are sometimes even more embarrassing than their answers, says John Henry Burn in "Children's Answers."

The following were asked by a small boy during a two minutes' conversation:

1. Do kittens take off their fur when they go to bed at night?
2. Who cooked dinner when all the big people were little boys?
3. Why don't oysters have tails?
4. What kind of medicine is it the chemist has in the big green bottles in the front window?
5. What does Santa Claus give little boys skates for when there ain't any ice?
6. When I drink water, why don't it run down into my legs?

All Socialists should join the Industrial Workers of the World.

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- Tomatoes, lb 12 1/2c
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The official stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Convention, May 1-6 1904, makes a book of 317 pages 6 x 9 inches, which every Socialist should possess. Besides the full report of speeches and debates, the book contains an appendix full of information for every student and live Socialist, among which may be mentioned: List of Socialist papers and periodicals in the United States, both in English and foreign languages; list of all delegates with mail address; report of Committee on State and Municipal Program; National Platform and Constitution; Socialist vote, etc., with complete index so that ready reference can be made to remarks of any speaker or subject. In fine red cloth binding the price is \$1.00 In paper cover, 50c. Carefully packed and postage paid. Order from National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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A Review on Party Tactics.

(Continued from page 1)

tion is caused by private ownership which leaves some without property who must sell themselves to those who own the property. Contrary to all previous revolutionary actions, the proletariat must direct its action to the removal of barriers to the accumulation and concentration of property in the hands of its enemy—the capitalist class in order to remove the intermediate classes and organize industry while it is organizing its forces in such a manner as to be able to take control of industry when its organization is sufficiently complete or capitalism collapses, remove the capitalist class and continue production without a catastrophe. The bourgeois revolution was won by the individual ownership of property, therefore conscious united action was not absolutely essential to its triumph. But the working class cannot acquire ownership of property until after its revolution is triumphant (and not then individual ownership of productive property), hence the necessity of conscious united action.

Whom Shall We Organize?

From the fact that the capitalists and wage workers are ever struggling, each for a greater share of the product of the latter, we know that these two classes are economic enemies, therefore no harmony or power can be expected from a working class organization containing any considerable capitalist element. Enemies do not move in harmony unless one is subjugated by the other. We must have an organization without capitalist elements. The distinguishing characteristics of these two classes, I shall take up later. No effective organization can be built without honest members. Let us look into the causes and effects of honesty and dishonesty.

Honest men naturally gravitate toward those employments which require honesty, or rather which do not necessitate dishonesty. On the other hand, dishonest men will naturally gravitate to those which require or allow of dishonesty. All normal men are honest and will naturally remain honest in those employments where dishonesty is not a requisite. Self preservation will compel all men who remain in those employments where dishonesty is necessary to existence to become dishonest. Honesty, honor, and justice being the normal state of man, these qualities tend to remain with him even under conditions which compel their abandonment; e. g., we note that even the most corrupt, exhibit these qualities in some of their acts. On the other hand, as the superiority of man over other animals is largely due to the case with which he acquires habits and the tenacity with which they are retained, it is evident that, if a man, whose environment has made corrupt, tends toward honesty, habit will keep him dishonest unless the exigencies of the case compel honesty. He might defeat and entirely disrupt an organization to which he

was admitted.

In these two propositions we may be able to discern some of the causes of the dissensions in and the impotency of the Socialist party.

It might be here remarked that the word honesty, I use in a very rigid sense, but when used by the capitalists and their upholders, it becomes very elastic, and like charity, covers a multitude of sins. For instance, they say it is honest to take advantage of a man's ignorance to get the better of him in a business deal; I say this is not honest, but is necessary to success in business.

What is the task before us? The construction of the co-operative commonwealth, and the destruction of capitalism. Who can be depended on to accomplish this? Those who have nothing to lose but their chains and a world to gain.

The first thing is recruits for our army. Let us stop here and consider the distinguishing characteristics of our enemies and of our own forces that we may not be picking up rattlesnakes for fishes.

The distinguishing feature of the capitalist is that he owns property through which he is enabled to extract a surplus value from the labor of those who use this property. The capitalist may be a worker himself, nevertheless he is a capitalist if he answers this description.

The trained body of our army must be members of the working class who are honest men. By what characteristics shall we identify them, and by what arguments shall we convince them? We have seen that the bourgeoisie won their revolution by the accumulation of individual property, while we cannot, dare not accumulate individual property—you cry, "we shall know our friends by the fact that they have no property!" Be careful here! Those who jump at conclusions often find themselves in a hole. Is the distinguishing feature of the proletariat the fact that he has no property? Paupers have no property. They are sometimes called proletarians, but no revolution was ever won by paupers, therefore for our purpose they cannot be so classed. The proletarians distinguishing features are these; that he has no property by which to produce his living but lives by the sale of his labor power. We must show him that the private ownership of the means of production deprives him of the means of self employment; that he is compelled to sell the only commodity he possesses, his labor power, in the labor market for a price (called wages) which is fixed, like the price of all other commodities, by supply and demand; that on account of the continual improvement of labor saving machinery displacing laborers the supply always exceeds the demand, therefore the price of labor power tends always to its lowest figure, which is the cost of production of the means of subsistence for the laborer; that, in selling his labor power, which is a part of himself, he must sell himself into slavery, therefore it is to his interest to abolish the commodity condition of labor by which he becomes a wage

slave, which can be done only by transforming the private ownership of the means of production into collective ownership.

These, then, must be our recruits and these features shall be known then. Let us go a little farther and see as to the honesty of these two classes.

The capitalists rob the workers of their product, not openly and above board, but in a sneak-thief way, through economic laws, and all the while pretending to be honest. They are compelled in exchange to deceive the consumers as is abundantly proven, the universal use of secret ciphers in marking price of goods. They try to deceive the workers into the belief that theirs and the workers interests are identical, while all the time robbing the working class of its products. By their cry of patriotism, the capitalists try to deceive the workers into thinking they are fighting for their country, when in reality the working class have no country, as every country is owned by the capitalists and the workers are simply fighting to extend the capitalists markets.

It is often said there is honor even among thieves, but there is no honesty or honor among the capitalists themselves, as is proven by Lawson's, "Frenzied Finance", Ida M. Tarbell's and Lincoln Steffin's articles, "Equitable" scandal, and other instances too numerous to mention. The capitalist class is absolutely dishonest, dishonorable, and corrupt. No use to look for honesty there.

The wage worker has nothing to sell but his labor power. He has no chance to deceive, for whether or not he gives an honest day's work is known by the amount of the product of his labor; if this is not up to the standard, there are plenty of other laborers who want the job. No chance for dishonesty here. The price of everything he buys is set by the seller and he can take it at that or go without. No chance for dishonesty here. Being compelled to honesty in his employment as an aid to natural honesty, the working man is generally honest. Abundant proof can be deduced that the only possible position in society as present constituted in which a man can with certainty remain strictly honest is that of the wage worker.

By the time we have organized the wage workers on the right lines, the main frame work of the co-operative commonwealth will already be well under way, and the enemy will have been reduced to such a mere handful that the destruction of capitalism will need but one blow to be complete.

"He who is not for us, is against us," and the greater part of our efforts must be directed to propaganda education, and organization.

I think I hear some of you say, "why not convert everybody and take them all into the party?"

Let me close this blind alley before you run in and butt your head against the end of it. Seeing that when the principles of Socialism are shown to him, their justice is as plain as a pike-staff to him, the worker is prone to jump at the conclusion, that all that is necessary for the success of Socialism is that its principles become generally known, i. e., that they only have to be known to be accepted. Fatal error which overlooks the fact that man's ideas of right and wrong, are largely the result of former and present environment and material interests, and that he is prone to look at society through him, considering anything that is detrimental to his own immediate material interests, detrimental to society, and therefore wrong and unjust. Socialism being to the material interests of the wage worker it is a natural consequence that, as soon as he understands its principles they should seem to be very embodiment of justice (which in fact they are, for they make for the further evolution of the race) but it is just as sure that they should seem unjust to the class whose immediate interests will be injured by their triumph. Knowing this, the Socialist worker will perceive that he cannot win his cause solely by enthusiastic propaganda of Socialism in the name of justice, but that he must organize his class on the lines of class justice and class solidarity

and contest every inch of the ground to the co-operative commonwealth, depending on his class alone for final victory.

Now that we know what kind of recruits we want: Where shall we get them? A view of the economic sub-classes will reveal this. We may be able to cut through superficial appearances and see beneath who are capitalists and who are proletarians, for along this line must the division be made that we may unite the proletarians who are of us and defeat the bourgeois who are against us.

CHARLES SCURLOCK.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Telling Fortunes by the Leaves in the Teacup.

Ever so many people would like to have their fortunes told by the appearance of the leaves in their teacups, but very few people know how to tell the fortunes.

The way to do is this: After you have drawn your tea, leaving just a few drops with the leaves, first make a wish and repeat it three times in your mind, then twirl the cup around so as to shake up the leaves as much as possible. Do this three times, from left to right, then turn the cup upside down and, setting it in the saucer, twirl it again three times, left to right; then, looking in, read the fortune:

I have a fortune rhyme to use:
"One leaf alone, alone you'll be;
Two together, the priest you'll see;
Three in groups, your wish you'll gain;
Four, a letter from loving swain;
Five, good news the letter 'll bring;
Six in a row, a song you'll sing;
Seven together, great fortune waits
For you—so say the teacup fates.
Tea leaves short and tea leaves tall
Bring you company great and small;
Tea leaves many and dotted fine
Are of bad luck the surest sign;
Tea leaves few and clean the rim,
Your cup with joy o'erflows the brim."

Birds Are Hard Workers.

Birds can and do work far harder than human beings. A pair of house martins when nesting will feed their young once in twenty seconds—that is, each bird, male and female, makes ninety journeys to and fro in an hour, or about 1,000 a day. It must be remembered that on each journey the bird has the added work of catching the worm.

Even so tiny a bird as the wren has been counted to make 110 trips to and from its nest within 430 minutes, and the prey it carried home consisted of larger, heavier and harder to find insects than were caught by the sparrows. Among them were twenty good sized caterpillars, ten grasshoppers, seven spiders, eleven worms and more than one fat chrysalis.

The Fisher Game.

The players all seize a tablecloth or a similar sheet by the edges. The one who is chosen as leader says: "I fish for all kinds of fish. When I say, 'Let go!' you must hold fast. When I say, 'Hold fast!' you must let go."

Then the leader begins to speak quickly, saying anything that comes into his head, until suddenly he says, "Let go!" or, "Hold fast!" at a time when he imagines that he can catch the others off their guard. Those who are caught must pay a forfeit.

A Painful End, No Doubt.

A teacher once told her class that a child should make up a sentence with the words "bitter end" for the last words of the sentence. She waited for quite awhile. After awhile a small boy said he knew a sentence, so she told him to go ahead. "Our dog chased the next door cat over the fence and 'bitter end'" (bit her end).

Riddles.

In a yard there is a pole, on that pole there is a lease, and on that lease there is a man. What is it? Policeman.

Mother works fast, father works slow and has twelve children. What is it? A clock.

East, west, north, south, four legs and ne'er a mouth. What is it? A table.

A Gorgeous Easter Hat.



"I couldn't see my head but if I put it on my Easter; This plan suits me absolutely," Little Ethel said.

WORK FOR THE UNION

EVERY MEMBER SHOULD PUT HIS SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL.

The Trades Unionist's Duty Does Not End With Payment of Dues and Assessments—The Labor Movement Requires His Active Support.

In an editorial in the Carpenter Frank Duffy points out the duty of the trades unionist. Greater progress in the labor movement would follow the general adoption of his suggestions.

Do you do your duty to your union? Are you not just a little bit careless as to its welfare and progress? Do you ever attempt to build it up? Did you ever put yourself to the least inconvenience to get new members? These are questions that each member should ponder over, and if you find you have been neglectful and careless in the past, make a new start. Remember "It is never too late to mend." Did you ever notice when something special has to be done, or when the ordinary routine work of your union has to be performed, that the work is shifted upon some one else, usually the "willing few," commonly known as the "clique," who work on and on until energy is gone and patience exhausted? The others take things calmly and unconcerned, shirk all responsibilities, refuse to do committee work, only attend the meetings at intervals, take no part in the affairs of the union except to find fault, and would not hold office if you paid them for doing so.

Listen to them when they are nominated to fill any position that becomes vacant and you hear them "most respectfully decline." This should not be. Is it any wonder that the pathway of the past is strewn with the wrecks of trades organizations? Human endurance has its limit, human energy its end. It cannot be expected that the few ardent, faithful workers will keep up their efforts forever. It is your duty to assist them, to encourage them, to take a more active part in the work of your union, to jump into the breach and help the "old boys" who have stood the brunt of battle in the past to gain greater and nobler things. We all have an equal interest in the progress of our organization. We should all share equally in the work to be done and the burden to be borne.

Paying dues and assessments is not the only duty required of us. Every man must do more than that if he wants his union to be successful. The labor movement requires the unflagging support and the untiring activity of every member within its folds. If you will not move in your own interest you cannot expect others to make sacrifices for you. Do your duty, and do it well. Act a manly part. Come to the front. Take hold of the helm. Steer clear of all the difficulties you can. Encourage your fellow members to do likewise. Make your meetings interesting. Welcome all visiting members. Invite good speakers to address you on the labor question and you will find a wonderful change take place in a short time. Get out and organize and organize and organize.

Follow these instructions and you will notify us before very long that you have been more successful than ever you expected or even imagined.

CALL FOR THE LABEL.

Union Men Who Neglect to Do So Denounce Their Principles.

Union men, when you buy goods and do not call for the label you really denounce your principles, says the Tobacco Worker. When you call for the label you help unionism every time, and wages, too. You are an employer. You indirectly employ the men who make your shoes and hats and clothing. If you insist on the label you are then employing union men. If you take the product without the label you are employing "scab" labor.

Unless union men call for the label the business men will not go to the trouble of keeping label goods. They will not believe that you have any interest in unionism. The union idea will fall in disrepute with the public.

When you call for the label you have the respect of the merchant. He thinks, "Here is a man who has the courage to stand by his course." When you do not, he thinks, "Here is a workman who is either a coward and dare not stand up for his principles, or else he is a traitor to his brother workmen."

Always call for the label whether it is possible to get it or not. It advertises unionism.

LABOR NOTES.

In the financial report of the American Federation of Labor it is shown that the income for eight months ending May 31 was \$141,174, and the total for the year \$244,992. The expenditures were \$148,350.

Ten years ago not a female electrician was recorded in this country. Now there are 409 of them. The technical schools were largely responsible for this.

The working day in Chinese cotton mills lasts thirteen and a half hours, night shifts working ten hours. Many mills in Shanghai pay by piecework and the wages earned amount to about 12 cents a day.

By 4,697 votes against 3,067 the members of the International Association of Machinists have defeated the proposition, "Shall all assessments for strike purposes be levied by the grand lodge?"

There are more than 55,000 school children among the wage earners of London.

ABUSE OF PRISON LABOR.

Convicts Tortured to Compel Them to Perform Their Tasks.

Sweeping reforms in the care and employment of convicts in penal institutions throughout the country are imperative, according to Collis Lovely of St. Louis, vice president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, who has just completed a tour of investigation through twenty-eight prisons as agent of the department of labor of the state of Missouri.

Mr. Lovely has prepared a series of four articles on the abuses of prison labor, the first of which has just appeared in the Shoe Workers' Journal. In the first article the author treats of the lease system and describes the so called convict slave trade in the south. He declares that cruelty is resorted to in all prisons where the state or private contractors realize profit from the labor of convicts in order to force prisoners to remain at work. He says:

"In at least three states in the south a flourishing convict slave market has been established, with an aggressive convict slave trade already in control of the entire prison population of one state and now actively engaged in crusing out competing prison labor contractors in other states as well. This trade, in common with the independent prison contractors throughout the south, does not employ convicts itself, but subleases them at a large margin of profit in lots of twenty-five, fifty and 100 men to other employers. Such a system as this, coupled with many other illegal and inhuman practices common in the south today, has created a new form of human slavery more cruel and unjust than chattel slavery before the war.

"But the need of prison reform is not a bit more pressing in the south, where these abuses exist, than it is in every section of the country where other evils fully as malignant and corrupt still flourish. Scheming contractors and corrupt politicians, north and south, east and west, have grown rich from the profits of prison labor, while the states themselves in most cases have realized but a small fraction of the returns from the employment of their penal classes, and the help and reform of convicts has usually been eliminated from all consideration.

"All manner of inhuman tortures still are employed in nearly every state in the Union to compel convicts to perform the herculean labors that the contractors' mark out for them. Solitary confinement in the dark cell, the only humane method of punishment now recognized, has been dispensed with because the state or the contractor is thus robbed of the convict's labor during the period of incarceration, and the more expedient and economical method of the whipping post, the cold water shower or the rack has been recalled from the dark ages in order to bring unruly prisoners to speedy subjection. In the south men are tied to the most convenient tree and clubbed unmercifully with the first weapon the infuriated guards can secure. In prisons and other parts of the country more ingenious and fiendish tortures are employed."

A PROGRESSIVE UNION.

Remarkable Growth Shown by the Longshoremen's Association.

Born in Detroit thirteen years ago, the International Longshoremen's, Marine and Transport Workers' association now embraces 688 local unions, as shown by the handsome souvenir of the fourteenth annual convention, recently held at Detroit.

These locals are scattered far and wide and are as follows: On the Atlantic coast, 68; Central America, 1; great lakes (United States), 306; great lakes (Canadian), 35; gulf of Mexico, 70; Hawaiian Islands, 2; Long Island sound, 15; Pacific coast, 80; inland rivers, 36; West Indies, 15.

Lumber handlers from ten great lake ports were the original organizers in 1892 and during that year the membership was confined entirely to that interest. At the next convention it was decided to extend membership to all branches of marine labor. From that time on the growth of the association has been phenomenal.

"The ensuing year, covering the time of the adjournment of the convention of 1904 to the convention of 1905, has been progressive," says the souvenir, "and the officers' reports demonstrate still further progress in the way of organizing and securing larger contracts and satisfactory agreements."

United Mine Workers.

Officials of the United Mine Workers claim that at present 350,000 miners in the bituminous mines are working under a direct agreement with the operators and that no effort will be left untried to effect a similar agreement with the anthracite operators at the expiration of the present agreement, which is one made through an arbitration board appointed by President Roosevelt.

A Small Union.

The Steel and Copper Plate Printers' union enjoys the distinction of being one of the smallest of the A. F. of L. internationals. It has but 1,256 members, 650 of whom are now in Washington, nearly all engaged in printing the United States paper money at the government bureau, but the 1,256 members represent all the men of the craft in the country. It is stated.

Federation Continues to Grow.

There are now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor 116 international trades unions, 33 state branches, 604 central labor unions and 1,043 local trade and federal labor unions; the 116 international unions having approximately 25,000 local unions attached to them.

THE UNION BANK & TRUST CO.
OF MONTANA, AT HELENA
Capital - \$250,000

OFFICERS
GEORGE L. RAMSEY, President
A. P. CURTIN, Vice President FRANK BOGART, Cashier
S. MCKENNAN, Treasurer C. F. MORRIS, Secretary

Statement of Condition at Close of Business August 25, 1905

Loans and Discounts	\$785,702.08	
Bonds and Warrants	248,352.54	\$1,034,054.62
Furniture and Fixtures		
Bank Building		65,000.00
Cash	212,403.64	
Due from Banks	706,888.81	919,292.45
Total		\$2,018,347.07

LIABILITIES		
Capital	\$250,000.00	
Unindividual Profits	51,499.29	\$ 301,499.29
Deposits		1,716,847.78
Total		\$2,018,347.07

DIRECTORS
R. S. Ford, President, Great Falls National Bank.
Thomas Duncan, Executor of the Henry Elling Estate.
W. A. Clark of Virginia City Att'y.
A. P. Curtin of Helena, Merchant.
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A general commercial banking business transacted, including the purchase and sale of school district, county and state bonds and warrants Foreign exchange and letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Drafts sold on all principal points in the United States.