

State Historical Library

SPEECH DENIED IN HELENA

Politicians Caught in Anarchist Trap

Emma Goldman's Doctrine Spread Broadcast Through Sympathy--Socialists Forbidden to Discuss Party Principles Through Lanstrum's Errand Boy, Bob Fisk.

Miss Goldman, with her manager, Dr. Reitman of Chicago, and her business agent, Alexander Horr, of San Francisco, has come and gone, and has accomplished her purpose in disseminating the doctrines of anarchy, even beyond her wildest expectations in coming to a town of the size and sameness of Helena. It is not a matter of accident that Miss Goldman succeeds in getting the authorities to all make fools of themselves in every city she enters. If she came in and were unmolested probably few would pay much attention to either her or her doctrines. She would come speak to a small audience and go.

Unopposed by Organization. Unlike the socialists she is supported by a large organization behind her. Consequently her support in any community would be comparatively small. What more effective way to advertise herself and her doctrines than a constant collision with the police long columns of free notices in the papers, the whole "council and corporation" mustered out to defend the morals of the town, to the disgust of the intelligent people of the town, who know that the ignorant politicians are making laughable asses of themselves? The whole town gets to talking about what anarchy is. Miss Goldman's agents were busy all the time, and 400 copies of the anarchist books were sold. Anarchy has been the universal topic of conversation for a week.

Free Advertising From Press. The anarchists pay not a single cent for advertising, but the hysterical emanations from the papers in the green and small towns are carefully garnered and circulated, with the result that Miss Goldman is a national celebrity, and her meetings are a howling success in every town that has a live and intelligent population. Socialists Discriminated Against. But it is the socialists that get it in the neck. Miss Goldman was allowed to talk in Helena without interruption. In spite of the bombastic resolution of the council to the contrary she spoke two nights on anarchy in the Electric hall without even a faint being made of interfering with the meetings. It was the debate, the point where the socialists came upon the scene, that the cheap politicians turned their ammunition upon. They were determined that that debate should not take place. The question of Miss Goldman appearing upon the socialist program in no way altered the undeniable right of the socialists to the Auditorium. They had paid their money, they had a receipt for it, the meeting was for the purpose of discussing public questions, which the statute expressly provides for, and no attempt had been made to hinder Miss Goldman from speaking at her meetings.

Afraid for the Public to Know Truth. The fact of the matter is that the politicians in Montana are watching the Socialist party this year with bated breath. Its numbers are sufficiently large to make the issue this year extremely problematical. Some of the oldest politicians in the state have said that the political complexion of the state this fall will depend entirely upon the socialist vote. There is the most intense desire to see the socialist teaching squelched. And of all things it is desired that the public shall not know that socialism is anything different from anarchy. These wily foxes, the vermin on the backs of the people know full well that beside the utopian vagaries of anarchism the clear, reasonable, constructive program of the socialists would show up bright as the gleam of a morning star. These vermin want the public to think that socialists and anarchists are the same. They want to be able to tell their old stale lies about the socialist position, in terror lest the voters, the

working class, shall pitch them off their backs forever. Policemen Guard Auditorium. Monday night the council, after a heated evening's debate, ordered the repudiation of the contract with Mrs. Hazlett, and the return of her money. She refused to accept the money, and told the committee that she would stand upon her legal rights for possession of the hall.

All day Tuesday an effort was made to take legal action, when another remarkable and disgusting, not to say disgraceful feature developed. Not a lawyer could be found who would take the case. As the time was short for getting out an injunction, one judge was away and the other hid out, it looked as though it were one thing to have the law on one's side, and another thing to get an intercessor to make its protection available.

Late Wednesday afternoon an attorney was found to take the case, but it was too late to put legal forces into operation. At eight o'clock the socialists and Miss Goldman appeared at the door of the Auditorium, which they tried before an assembled crowd, to have witnesses that they were locked out. The chief of police was present, and half a dozen other policemen in plain clothes, "to see that the doors were not broken open by force." The silly game was so ludicrous that a clay image would laugh at it. "The king of France and ten thousand men Marched up the hill--and then marched down again."

The Meeting Was Held. A large crowd had gathered of several hundred people. Carriages were present with well dressed women, and a number of Helena's representative people were on the ground, who were anxious to hear the subject debated, and to see what length the city imbeciles would go to, to violate the law. Mrs. Hazlett addressed the people and related the facts of the case, her remarks being interrupted at various times with hearty applause.

Miss Goldman then commenced to speak whereupon Chief Flannery stepped up and told her she would not be allowed to speak. Lies of Capitalist Sheets. The newspapers of the state have shown their subservience to the class that rule and work not by publishing the most ridiculous lies about the affair. The statutory rights involved in the case are never mentioned, the sympathy and sense of outrage in the assembled crowd. The papers stated that a runaway horse broke up the meeting, which did not appear till half an hour after the speaking, while the crowd still stayed around and talked the affair over.

Socialists and Anarchists All the Same. As was foretold by the socialists the papers have taken every opportunity to make it appear that the socialists and anarchists were all the same crowd, and this has been the chief end of the stopping of the debate.

Bob Fisk Anarchist in Chief. The police were hanging on to, and took their orders from Bob Fisk. This is the alderman who let the hall, and whose uncle is commander of the Grand Army in the state, and who thought that his country and its flag would fall to pieces if he did not shriekingly rush to their aid. Fisk led the fight against Mrs. Hazlett's meeting in the council, and asked that the whole affair be turned over to him and he would see that there was no speaking. The council had a sufficient modicum of sense left not to make Tin-King Bobby the dictator of Helena, and refused his modest request. His ardor was undaunted, however. He had heard the divine call to be the patron saint of Helena's morals, and that call and Lanstrum's party whip made him Johnny on the spot. Chief Disobeys Council. The chief of police violated his instructions when he ordered Miss Gold-

man to stop talking. Mr. Graham was at the council meeting, and City Attorney Horsky told that body that they could not stop Miss Goldman from talking in the city. The chief took his instructions from Fisk, on the ground, and not from the council. Graham told him he had no such orders when he ordered him to shut up.

Trouble Higher Up. The real animus of Fisk's thick-skulled activity lies higher up. No idea so large as personal initiative ever gets through that round head. Fisk is simply the factotum of the would-be republican boss of Montana. He is Doc Lanstrum's LITTLE BOY. And he holds his job as foreman on the Record by the dirty political deals he can pull off for his master. Lanstrum wants to be governor, and Bob's working for him. To further this end Bobby's speeches even become classical. To show how much he disliked lawlessness and how much he stood for law, he said of the debaters that he believed in taking such people on a ship out in the ocean, and pulling out the plugs and letting them go; and Lanstrum thought enough of his brilliant and humane epigram to put it at the head of a column in the Record.

Great Union Man. Fisk aspires to run the unions in Helena--great republican politician--carries the unions of Helena in his vest pocket. He thinks he's boss of the Trades Council now, and he's sure he's boss of the Workers' Club. He's been showing a terrible interest in the

CHILD SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH AS IT EXISTS TODAY.

A young man from the South recently related to me some facts of the white child slavery going on in South Carolina, in the cotton mills. He said he had heard often of this slaughter of young children, and he wished to investigate the matter. He had a cousin, a lad of sixteen, that had just left one of those profit grinding machines. The child said the reports were not overdrawn. Twenty different mills were visited. It is something horrible to look at the little pale-faced tots that take no notice of any one that comes to look on. They are too dead to see anything but their work. And this child slavery is down in a state that gave a brutal majority to William Jennings Bryan. Where no legislature dares to oppose child slavery Mr. Bryan's party has been in undisputed power for over a hundred years. And it is proclaimed as the friend of the common people. If the child workers of South Carolina could be marshalled by life and drum, and marched through Commonwealth avenue, out past the statue of William Lloyd Garrison, erected by the sons of the men who

MINERS PAY TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO FREEMAN KNOWLES.

The members of Terry Peak Miners' union, South Dakota, paid Freeman Knowles a touching tribute at the eight-hour celebration, by leaving a chair vacant on the platform with a card stating that it was reserved for him. Knowles has held up, through his paper, the Lantern, to the arc light, a gang of political bootlers and grafters that marked him for vengeance, secured a federal indictment against him, which was followed by a conviction for sending obscene matter through the mails. The "obscene matter" was a socialist paper expressing its indignation at the ruin of a young girl. The boys of the Bald Mountain country appreciated what

wrongs to labor through the injunction; injunctions against boycotting, picketing, persuading scabs to quit their job, and free speech. But when it comes to free speech on political theories--if they aren't his'n he's agin' it. Nice union man this is; nice upholder of working class liberty.

Lawlessness--Who Does It? Lawlessness has been the hue and cry against Miss Goldman. But it depends on whose ox was gored. One can walk up and down the length of Main street and find gambling going wide open in every saloon. And this in defiance of a severe state law. Republican officials may be heard every day on the street talking over the gains and losses of the night before. It is said that faro is to be opened up for the carnival.

Yes, the guardian angels of Helena love law. Anarchy as a social theory must be repressed by force; but anarchy in practical operation on the streets of Helena must be protected by the divine dispensation of "government."

No wonder working men are heard all over town saying they would like to throw bombs.

MEN ARE FED LIKE HOGS. Taken in Box Car and Hauled Out of District With Orders Not to Return.

The Northern Pacific recently furnished a box car and engine to take 100 men out of work 14 miles and set them down with orders not to return. Two dozen loaves of bread and twenty pounds of bologna were thrown in to them as one would feed hogs.

What an imbecile way of treating human beings. The system of all work being done for personal profit leaves no place for the human being that cannot be used for profit. Capitalist governments just ship them over the country from one point to another. They have no solution of the problem. They are too ignorant and greedy to think of putting them to work on public works and taxing the capitalists to pay for it. Just as fast as socialists get into office we'll change all this.

dragged him through the streets at a rope's end, the sight would appall the heart and drive conviction home. Just imagine, Mr. Bryanite and Mr. Clarkite, an army of 20,000 pigmy bondsmen down in one of Mr. Bryan's strongest states--children half naked, half starved, yellow, weakened, deformed in body, with drawn faces that show spirits too dead to weep, too hopeless to laugh, too pained to feel.

The company gives the ground for preacher, parsonage and church, and in these churches it is pretended the teachings of Jesus are given. Neither one of the two old parties dares to put a stop to child labor. South Carolina cannot abolish child labor because of the opposition of the mill owners who live in New England. They have invested their millions with the understanding that the legislature and governor will allow no state inspection of the mills, nor interference with the management. The president's child labor bill was "unconstitutional."

Little children must still work in sweat shops to make fortunes for New England millionaires. M. L. BAKER.

the old man has done for labor and have opened a "Free Press Fund" for the purpose of appealing the case. The fund is under the direction of Local Lead of the Socialist party, and contributions should be sent to the editor of the Black Hills Daily Register, Lead, South Dakota.

POLISH SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER. Milwaukee comrades are now discussing plans for starting a Polish socialist paper in this city. The attacks of the Polish Catholic papers upon the Social-Democrats are so bitter and so utterly mendacious that it seems necessary to have some means of replying to them in the Polish language. Subscriptions are now being solicited or the new paper.

Ben Hanford and Republicans

"GO AND EAT GRASS" IS ADVICE Socialist Candidate for Vice President Scores Hypocrisy and Vulgarity of Wall Street's Recent Convention.

By Ben Hanford. "Go and Eat Grass!" "If the people have no bread, why don't they eat cake?"

So says the national convention of the republican party to the more than five million unemployed men in the United States. What sweet consolation to them and the twenty millions of people dependent on them.

We are a prosperous people, declared the leaders of the convention. We have wealth to the value of \$110,000,000,000, more than one-quarter of all the wealth on earth. We make more than one-third of the world's modern manufactured products.

The republican convention was opened each day with prayer, and by a different clergyman--but there is no evidence that it was closed with a benediction.

The delegates considered themselves "the people", and therefore they could truly say "the people" were prosperous. It was a convention of lawyers, office holders and millionaires. Why shouldn't Senator Burrows be prosperous? For thirty-nine years he has drawn pay from a city, county, state or national treasury. Why shouldn't Senator Lodge be prosperous? He graduated from Harvard Law School thirty-three years ago, and has been fed at the public crib for twenty-five of the years since past. These worthies fear lest socialism would "have the nation own the people."

It was worth while to look at the delegates, also their women folks. The noticeable things about the latter were their grossness, stoutness, fatness--and dullness. The next thing to be noticed about the women was their clothes--or the lack of them. The men were not nearly as gross and vulgar looking as the women. Men in politics must lead active lives, even if they are wealthy, and the result is that most of them keep the fat well worked off. But how cruel they looked. Cruelty and craft were their most prominent characteristics. A glance at these republican delegates showed that they were individualists indeed. They belonged to the species of the birds and beasts of prey--vulture, and jackal and wolf, and tiger. These are the real individualists--the men who win by tooth and claw. And just as the great beasts of prey are disappearing, so in due time--not far distant--shall these men and women of prey disappear likewise.

Of the country's \$110,000,000,000 of wealth, the people who attended the republican convention had their full share--and in addition to their own share they had the share of these five millions of jobless men. Why should they not declare their "confidence in the plenty and prosperity of the future?"

Why should they not "hail with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity?" They had plenty. They were prosperous.

Why should they not after a column of fulsome laudation of Roosevelt and the republican party, very modestly declare their "gratitude for God's bounty"--particularly as it cost them nothing. Doubtless those delegates would have thought it sacrilegious to have expressed their gratitude to the men whose labor produced that bounty.

The national convention of the republican party has demonstrated that the party's leaders are mad and blind. Old Burrows talked of a "temporary panic" while five millions of desperate men were vainly searching for work. He babbled of the 4,000,000 of immigrants who had landed on our shores months past and while he was talking emigration exceeded immigration.

Senator Lodge was eloquent over the traditions of the Grand Old Party, and Burrows drooled out a phrase to the effect that the candidate must have the qualities of a Lincoln and a Grant--then the convention nomi-

inated the Taft-Injunction Bill Taft. And not one word on the floor of the republican convention, and not one word in the republican platform about the five millions of men out of work.

And why should there be? If the republican party had anything to do for the unemployed it would have been done long before the convention. The republican party has been in control of all branches of the federal government for years. The republican party controls the United States supreme court--that makes the blacklist lawful and the boycott unlawful. The republican party controls the United States senate by a majority of 29 out of 91 members. The republican party controls the United States house of representatives by a majority of 56 out of 391 members. The republican party controls all the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government. For years the republican party has had power, and it must not be allowed to shirk responsibility. It should be held no less responsible for the decisions of a republican supreme court than for the acts of a republican president and the laws of a republican congress.

And this republican party, without a single decent attribute except a name stolen from the graves of its dead--this republican party had the power before congress adjourned to provide productive and remunerative employment for every idle man in the United States. But it did not one thing for the relief of the man out of work. And when congress adjourned its members came to Chicago and in convention assembled told the millions of "hungry people in the country that owns \$110,000,000,000 worth of property to, "GO AND EAT GRASS!"

I ask every jobless man in the United States to note the difference between the republican party and the Socialist party in the way they look at the problem of the unemployed. The national platform of the Socialist party contains the following plank:

"1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class."

Every unemployed man, every hungry man, who is threatened with reduced wages, every man who is in danger of losing his job, can see clearly how the carrying out of that proposition of the Socialist party would help him--and help him instantly. The republican party had the power to do all these things for the unemployed. It has done nothing for their benefit. Instead its officials have not even allowed the unemployed to march in the streets and hold meetings to petition the government (the republican party) for a redress of grievances. The unemployed were clubbed by the police under republican Mayor Busse in Chicago and under democratic Mayor McClellan in New York.

Speaking of the democratic party, Senator Lodge declared that its watchwords had become the "epitaphs of policies which are dead and damned."

Of the republican party it can be truly said that all its good is dead and all that remains is damned--not, excepting In-junc-tion Bill.

"Go and Eat Grass!" So says the republican party to the unemployed.

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EUGENE V. DESS BEN HANFORD

FREE SPEECH FIGHT.

As stated in these columns before it is exceedingly essential for a progressive climb-up on the part of the working class that the mind be free from confusion in regard to what is a correct program of action to achieve solid working class welfare.

The position of all modern sociologists, who are recognized as adhering to a scientific basis, and the tremendous argument of practical results achieved, where the movement has advanced to the stage where it has become a concrete factor, have demonstrated the absolute working correctness of the socialist assumptions.

It is because of this solid basis of scientific admission that the socialists so carefully guard their program from being confused with the claims of the anarchists.

This is the reason why the socialist movement is so exceedingly particular that it should not be put in the position of espousing the anarchist propaganda in any way. And no clear socialist will wish to forward their teachings to the public.

This position of protecting or championing their cause is altogether different from hearing what they have to say, or from personal association with persons who hold anarchist views. A liberal and broad-minded person will hear all views and associate with persons of all modes of thought that thereby he may learn something. It is highly important that the position of the socialists in the Helena Goldman affair be clearly understood by those who are really seeking a correct line of thought and action.

The debate was of the utmost importance to this community at this time and indeed to the working class throughout this whole western country. Miss Goldman recognized the fruitful field for her work here in the West, and stated that the pilgrimage to Helena was made for the purpose of debating Mrs. Hazlett as the champion of the socialist program. The program of the anarchists to accomplish their social ideals is "direct action." They repudiate the ballot.

Ever since the I. W. W. blight fell on the western labor movement, "that peculiar flame," as Hyndman calls it, which has since been totally repudiated by the official body of the Western Federation of Miners, the working class organizations of the entire western country, socialist and trades union, have been inoculated with a rather childish and clattering clamor for "direct action."

The socialists of Helena were prepared to combat this powerfully and successfully had they been given the opportunity. It was Mrs. Hazlett who led the action in the national convention for the insertion of "belief in political action" in the application card for membership in the Socialist party, and received an ovation in the convention for so doing.

The action of the council has denied to the socialists their constitutional right to make themselves heard. Consequently they had common cause with

the anarchists in their demand for free speech, and their equal rights with all other parties to the use of public buildings for that purpose.

We have been denied that right. Atheists, infidels, materialists, scientists, and even democrats may be denied it next. An ignorant gang of political hoodlums have taken it upon themselves to say what the people shall hear and think.

Liberty has striven against this for thousands of years. Helena people, is this what you will endure?

SOCIALIST INSURANCE.

We print elsewhere this week an article by Lloyd Leith, secretary of Local St. Paul, on the subject of making the Socialist party serve as an insurance company to its members, thereby retaining the money of the working class within the fighting organization of the working class, instead of diverting it into the coffers of the capitalist class, to make capital to fight the workers with, and to make millionaires of rascals.

There is as much reason for Socialist party insurance as there is for a Socialist party press. Comrade Leith is a machinist and worked in the shops all over Montana. We print below the letter that accompanied the article:

"Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Editor of Montana News.

"Dear Comrade:—You will find enclosed the article I was speaking about. I have given it the title of 'Socialist Party Mutual Aid Association.' I did not intend to write this article so soon but some of the comrades here are trying to launch a secret society; and I for one fail to see how the party can derive any benefit from an organization of that character. For that reason I send this now in order to forestall any such move on their part.

"The plan enclosed, as I see it, would be a great benefit to the party as well as to individual members; it would keep their party dues paid up and in other ways, too numerous to mention, cement the organization together. The expense as I have shown will be small, whereas the expense of a secret society, with its local hall rents, etc., national headquarters and national officers, organizers and such other expenses, would be a graft, in my mind, equal to that of the other fraternal societies. It would work a hardship upon the executive committee to have them act in a dual capacity, nor with the national secretary; we would simply want his signature and advice, most of the work being done by the secretary-treasurer.

"If you think this is a good plan the quicker it gets into print the better, for then we will get ahead of the Modern Sons of Marx and this new one now being launched by some of the St. Paul people.

"Hoping that the article meets with your approval throughout and that you will give it a hearty endorsement in the News, I am,

"Yours for the entire Earth as soon as we get the weapons to do the work. "LLOYD L. SMITH," 601 Bay St., St. Paul, Minn.

WILL YOU HELP US?

The Socialist party has had to be at considerable expense in making the effort to get free speech, for legal advice and other matters. It took the better part of a week to work on the case, and unavoidable financial burdens were encountered.

If any think they would like to help us bear these the assistance would be very grateful at this time. There are others no doubt who feel that they are wronged also in this struggle.

Any sum intended for this purpose may be left at the News office, 19 Park Ave.

A letter from J. J. Ventres, recording secretary of the Paperhangers, Painters and Decorators, attacks C. M. Plegier for running a shop that is unfair to organized labor, under the old makeshift of a "stock company." These scab joints are not unknown in Helena. It seems that Plegier was at one time a member of the executive board of the Montana State Federation of Labor, and came under unpleasant suspicion during the Bell Telephone strike by advocating a settlement with Murray on most disadvantageous terms. It was afterwards discovered that he had obtained a contract for painting a scab building from the telephone company. He is also charged with evading the apprentice by-law.

The editor and manager of the Free (?) Lance, a labor (?) paper of Butte, started to toll the working men of Montana into the democratic party—said "editor and manager," one Frank A. Bigelow, states editorially that while Emma Goldman was speaking on "Love and Marriage" on the second floor of the Carpenters' hall he was enjoying love and beer on the first floor. This is the only way that the management of the "Free (?) Lance" can look at economic questions—through the bottom of a schooner.

TO ALL SOCIALIST AND PROGRESSIVE WOMAN'S CLUBS.

Dear Comrades and Friends:—Just prior to the national convention in Chicago the Socialist Woman's League of Chicago issued a call for a delegate meeting to be held some time during the convention. This meeting was composed of Chicago socialist women and of women delegates and visitors to the convention. The discussion centered upon the advisability of bringing about a national organization of socialist women, or of a federation of socialist women's clubs, already in existence. The result of the discussions was that a committee was appointed to look into the purpose and methods of existing organizations, national and otherwise, and to report to the women at large, at the same time advising in regard to the step we should take toward a national movement. The following is the report, and the counsel of the committee, which we respectfully submit to you:

"In interviewing women delegates and visitors to the convention, we find the general desire to be for some practical plan, broad enough in its scope to reach all women who suffer from the effects of capitalism, and pliable enough to fit any local condition, for a comprehensive study of the social and economic forces at work in society today.

"The first and most necessary thing is for a systematic course of study dealing with the relation of women to economic and social conditions. Something scientifically true, but simple in construction and prepared by those who understand and have made a comprehensive study of the peculiar environment and psychology of woman and the methods necessary to reach and interest her in the study of economics and sociology.

"In all of the literature of economics and socialism in the English language, and particularly that circulated by the American socialist movement, woman has been almost ignored, and our socialist literature and methods of propaganda are shamefully lacking in an intelligent appeal to American womanhood.

"To be able to make an intelligent and effective campaign for social and economic education among women, organized effort is imperative.

At various times and places in the United States, clubs and leagues have been formed among socialist women for this purpose. In Chicago there is the Socialist Woman's League and the Woman's Branch of the party; in New York and the east, the Woman's Progressive League has been formed; in Oklahoma the Woman's Auxiliary is strong; in California, the Woman's Socialist Union has its adherents and members. All of these have both their strong and weak points, but each seems fairly fitted to its local environment.

"In order that all of these separate organizations may have the advantage of systematic and organized effort, we suggest a federation of all, along the lines of the Federations of Women's Clubs, each to maintain its local name and government and activities, but join with all other clubs of like character and object in order that all may assist in producing a course of study and means and methods of propaganda of social and economic literature among women.

"Comrades, your committee urges that the necessary step to form such a federation of clubs be immediately taken. That a committee of five be appointed to arrange details of federation. We also urge that a like committee of five be secured to arrange lessons for a course of study and for propaganda literature. We believe that the time has arrived for a comprehensive, practical, co-operative work among the socialist women of America, and we urge that such work no longer be delayed.

"KATE RICHARDS O'HARE, Oklahoma. "JOSEPHINE R. COLE, California. "ESTER NIEMINEN, Minnesota."

Dear Madam Secretary:—A call is now issued to each club of progressive and socialist women and to all organizations of working women, such as trade unions, labor leagues, etc., to elect one of their number to serve on a national correspondence committee. The duty of this committee to be to organize this federation and to co-operate with the work of the committee on women appointed by the National Socialist party. Address May Walden, 619 East Fifty-fifth Street, Chicago, Ill., Chairman of Correspondence Committee.

SOCIALIST PARTY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Some time ago there appeared in the Daily Socialist, an article advocating some kind of insurance for the workers connected with the Socialist party. At first I was not very favorably impressed with the proposition; but somehow the matter stayed with me and on giving it some study I became convinced that it would be a great benefit to the party and to individual members.

The report of the National Secre-

tary gives us something over 41,000 members; now if one half of this number joined an association and paid five (5) cents per month dues there would be a monthly income of \$1,025, or \$12,300 per year; however, figures based upon "ifs" amount to little.

We will now say that certificates could be made out for \$250 at 25 cents per month, \$500 at 50 cents and \$1,000 at \$1.00, charging an admission fee of \$1.00 accompanied by one assessment and dues to the end of the year at the rate of five cents per month.

Set our dues at 50 cents per year, payable in advance in January of each year.

The money received for admission fees and dues over and above the expenses of the association to be put into the beneficiary fund and held until said fund equals the amount of two full assessments when it shall be used to pay death and disability claims.

No assessments to be made except upon the death or disability of a member and then the beneficiary to receive the amount of one full assessment except when the total amount exceeds the amount specified in the certificate and further no assessments to be levied so long as the beneficiary fund in the hands of the secretary-treasurer equals two full assessments. Total disability to be such illness, injury or injuries as to debar a member from gaining his living at his occupation. A member after a certain age to be considered totally disabled, we will say 70 years, and limit the entering age at (60) years.

I should state here that none but members in good standing in the party would be eligible to membership and any member expelled or suspended from any local in the party forfeits his rights in this association.

Members to make their certificates payable to those depending upon them; should a member have no one depending upon him the certificate may be made payable to the National, State, Local or Branch organizations of the Socialist party.

We could also create a sick and accident relief department and pay weekly benefits of five or ten dollars for a period of 16 weeks in any one year. Members to pay twenty-five or fifty cents dues per month. This department run in connection with the other would hardly necessitate twenty-five cents per capita per month.

The above figures are based upon an organization instituted in Minneapolis November 23, 1888. This organization is still doing business and has never made the mutual aid compulsory. I have a report at hand covering 1905-07 and they paid in benefits over \$25,000, some of this being donations to members of the Brotherhood who were not members of the mutual aid.

I will now say a few words concerning the running expenses. The printing would amount to quite an amount and that could be turned over to the socialist press. Our other expenses will be very small owing to the fact that we are a part of the socialist party; there would be no local hall rents or printing. Each local would elect an insurance agent at the first meeting in December of each year he would report each month to the secretary-treasurer. Notice of assessments, benefits, etc., would be printed in weekly bulletin the first week in the month, in the party press and in the Monthly Bulletin.

It would be necessary to elect one salaried officer, secretary-treasurer, as the national secretary would be unable to attend to this and his other duties. The executive committee of the party could act in the same capacity for the association providing they are members or will become so upon their election to said committee; the national secretary could act as permanent chairman or president of the association.

I submit this plan in order that we may have something to work from, or in other words to get the question in form for discussion.

LLOYD L. LEITH, Secretary Local St. Paul.

Comrades representing Rovnost L'Udu, a weekly Slovak paper, published at 863 Loomis St., Chicago, appeared before the National Executive Committee and reported that the second-class mailing rates have been withheld from them for a number of months without explanation, and the life of the publication is threatened by the exorbitant charges for postage exacted as a deposit by the postal authorities in the absence of second-class privileges. The National Executive Committee decided that this statement should be published together with the request that all comrades interested in the spread of the movement among the Slovaks be urged to send contributions and subscriptions to Rovnost L'Udu, 863 Loomis St., Chicago, Ills.

Unless we are much mistaken there is a fellow living almost next door to you that is wondering why you, a socialist, do not put some of your literature in his way. Eh, how about it?

THE PARK BEER HALL. BEST BEER IN TOWN. EIGHT YEAR OLD PANAMA CLUB RYE AND LEXINGTON BELLE SOUR MASH WHISKY. Livingston 105 East Park Montana

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FOREIGN NOTES.

France. At Mons the socialists received 49,345 votes against 39,692 in 1904; at Liege, 79,000 votes, against 64,000 in 1904; at Charleroi the socialist vote was 84,110; against 73,075 in 1904. A later report says the socialists won seven seats—four in the House and three in the Senate. This victory is ascribed largely to the great increase in the trade union movement which has taken place under the inspiration and with the assistance of the socialist party. When all the old parties combined against the socialists in Paris city election and they lost a couple of seats in the municipal council the result was hailed as a "great socialist defeat." But nothing is said about Belgium and Prussia.

England. In the British House of Commons last week James O'Grady, member for Leeds, made an attack on the government for having diplomatic relations with Russia and in the name of the Labor party protested against King Edward being permitted to meet Emperor Nicholas, as it was rumored in diplomatic circles was being planned. O'Grady wanted to know whether such was the case, and if so, why so. Premier Asquith was inclined to be evasive in his answers and O'Grady announced that he would return to consideration of the question later. O'Grady represented the British Trade Union Congress at the Boston A. F. of L. convention. He is a woodworker, but has more pluck than the American official variety.

France. The Syndicalists have resolved to start a daily paper of their own, which must of necessity be in opposition to "L'Humanité." As the Syndicalists have hitherto been allowed the free use of a trade union column in "L'Humanité," even to attack the party, it is the more incomprehensible, as it is not at all clear where they are to get the necessary capital from to finance the undertaking. Probably they will be obliged to get it from a sympathetic capitalist, which, considering that their criticism of the party is largely based on the fact that it is not purely proletarian but that it contains bourgeois elements, is curious. It is, however, in the first place to be lamented that a split should be brought inot the ranks of labor.

Belgium. The capitalistic papers suppressed all mention of the outcome of the recent election for Parliament in Belgium. The reason is obvious. The socialists gained five new seats and lost none. The Chicago Daily Socialist has received the correct returns, which show that the new Parliament will be composed of 87 Clericals, 43 Liberals, 35 Socialists and one Christian Democrat. The five new Socialists who were elected are: Emile Royer of Tournai-Ath, Paul Jastur of Charleroi, Samuel Donnay of Liege, Joseph Wauters of Huy-Waremme, and J. Lampens of Ghent. This is an increase of the Socialist Parliament strength of 17 per cent. The Liberals have lost four seats and gained one. The results as far as they have been reported show a heavy increase in the socialist votes cast.

Socialist Gains in Portugal. Now comes the news that socialism has taken firm root in Portugal. El Socialista, of Madrid, announces that

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The Common Sense of SOCIALISM

BY JOHN SPARKS. Tells what YOU want to know about the world-wide revolutionary movement to which most workmen in Europe and many in America already belong. 136 pages. Cloth \$1.00, paper 50c. Mention this advt. and for 50c we will send you the book in paper and three copies of the International Socialist Review, an 80-page monthly. Or for \$1.50 we will mail the book in cloth and the Review a full year. Address CHAS. E. BELL & CO., 264 Kinzie St., Chicago.

a daily socialist and trade union paper, called A Greve (The Strike) is to be printed in Lisbon. Great activity-workers for industrial and political action. The Portuguese socialists are in no manner identified with the revolutionists who are seeking to overthrow the monarchy and set up a capitalist government.

Woman Suffrage Making Gains.

The California State Federation of Women's Clubs has endorsed the effort to get school suffrage for the women of that state. When the International Woman Suffrage Alliance was organized at Berlin in 1904, six countries were represented. At its first Biennial, held in Copenhagen in 1906, there were delegates from 13; and at the International meeting to be held in Amsterdam in June, delegates are expected from 22.

HOLLAND SOCIALIST PAPER.

Holland, Mich., June 6, 1908. Comrades:—Are you aware that there is a socialist paper published in this city and printed in the Holland language?

Believing that you have not been previously informed of the fact and that you are interested in the distribution of socialist literature, we take this method to invite your co-operation on behalf of this new venture in the Socialist literary field.

Our June issue contains the National Platform as laid down by the Socialist party, contributed articles on every phase of the movement, what the socialist movement means and how to gain the end in view. And we ask you to agitate among the Hollanders in your locality by ordering a bundle of the June issue.

"De Volksstem" is published monthly, price 40 cents a year. 25 copies for 50 cents; 100 copies \$1.20; 500 for \$5.00 and \$8.00 per 1,000.

Work with us and we will guarantee success. Order a bundle at once as the supply will be limited. Address, The Volksstem Pub. Co., Holland, Mich.

Poet's Corner

WE'LL STRIKE AT THE BALLOT BOX.

(Air: The Marseillaise.)
The time has come to strike for justice,
Let workers everywhere unite.
With love for all, toward no one malice,
We'll strike and vote for truth and right—
We'll strike and vote for truth and right.
Too long has labor wrought for others.
Now let him not his fate bemoan,
But let him rise and claim his own,
Then truly all men will be brothers.

Chorus:
We'll strike! We'll strike! We'll strike!

At the ballot box we'll strike
For liberty, equality,
And all the world for all.
A glorious future lies before us,
We'll arm ourselves with truth and right.

With Freedom's blood red banner
o'er us
A bloodless battle we will fight—
A bloodless battle we will fight.
All those who dwell secure and happy
Within the commonwealth we'll find,
Will for the deed our praises sound,
Although our names may be forgotten.

Chorus:
We'll strike! We'll strike! We'll strike!

At the ballot box we'll strike
For liberty, equality,
And all the world for all.

ADA M. STIMSON.
Holly, Colorado.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN SPEAKING ORGANIZATIONS.

To the Delegates of the National Convention of the Socialist Party:

Comrades:—We are not going to burden you with all the material which came before us for consideration. You have had enough of it these few days. We wish to state, however, that your Committee on the Relationship of Foreign Speaking Organizations to our party consider them worthy of our name and labors. We must not forget that they are proletarians, suffering from the rule and oppression of the same master class, you and we who are assembled here suffer. Neither must we forget that they are the victims of the ward heeled and prostitutes who sell themselves to blight the lives of millions of men, women and children by misleading those of the foreigners who have not tasted of the food of the socialist philosophy.

We have had before us Comrade Fraenkel, Cook County secretary; Comrade Max Kaufman, representing the Jewish Agitation Bureau of the Socialist party, Rochester, N. Y.; Comrade Smith, representing the Lettish local; Comrade Skala, in behalf of the Bohemians.

A thorough investigation into the affairs of the above named organizations resulted in the unanimous conclusion that our party pay more attention to the foreign speaking organizations.

We therefore recommend that all foreign organizations be recognized as party organizations, provided—

(1) They are composed of Socialist party members only.

(2) Any foreign speaking organization having a national form of organization of its own be recognized only if all the branches composing this organization having been chartered by the national, state or local Socialist party organizations, and pay their dues to the respective Socialist party organizations.

(3) No foreign speaking organization asking the Socialist party for recognition shall issue its own particular national, state or local charters. Same to be issued only by the respective organizations of the Socialist party, as the case may require.

(4) All foreign speaking organizations affiliated with the Socialist party must and shall conform in every respect with the Socialist party national, state and local constitutions, platforms and resolutions.

(5) They should function only as agitation, education and organization bureaus of the Socialist party.

U. SOLOMON, Chairman.
LOUIS GOAZIOU,
ESTHER NIEMINEN,
T. HILTENEN,
S. A. KNOPFENAGEL,
Secretary of Committee.

MINERS JOIN LABOR PARTY.

The miners of Northumberland, England, voted by a large majority to join the Labor party and have no further dealings with either old party. The result is that Mr. Thomas Burt, the member in Parliament for Northumberland and an official of the union, has announced his intention to resign.

International

In the special election for member of the Legislature in Nuringten, Germany the socialists won out. Two years ago the socialists were supported by the People's party.

Hungary.

The socialists of Hungary have founded a school for the education of agitators, speakers, journalists, etc., in the principles of socialism and economics. A lively agitation has also been made among the other nationalities in Hungary, notably the German, the Slovaks, the Roumanians and Servians. The press has made good progress during the year. A total of 1,552,000 pamphlets were distributed, not to reckon leaflets, and 107,500 books were sold by the book store.

The police of Budapest, Hungary, forbade the Young People's Socialist League to hold a national conference in that city. Did the youngsters scare? Leave it to them. They hired a number of boats on an arm of the river Danube, tied them together, and held a conference in them. The police heard of the fact only after the conference was over.

Switzerland.

The socialists of Basel, Switzerland scored quite a victory at the recent election. Their candidate for burgo-master was elected and they won 43 seats in the Legislature, a gain of seven, and are now the leading party. In Solothurn the socialists elected 23 members to the Cantonal Legislature, a gain of 11 seats.

A pamphlet has just been published by our comrade Pfluger—who is the elected pastor of a church in the working class quarter of Zurich, as well as one of the most prominent members of the Zurich Cantonal and Town Councils—on "Communal Socialism in Zurich." The pamphlet is meant to give an exact description of what is done by the Zurich Commune in the sphere of social reform.

The town of Zurich has a population of 175,000 as apart from the canton. The Town Council has 125 members, of whom 49 belong to the Socialist party.

In the matter of education the Town Council spends 161,447 francs for the provision of books and school materials—that is, 2,066 francs for the kindergartens. The state gave a subsidy for 25,140 francs under this head. During the winter 3,589 children were fed at midday with soup, bread, and something in addition, and 715 children got breakfast as well. The cost for the town was 47,745 francs. The mid-day meal cost 41,109 francs, breakfast cost 6,636 francs; 5,407 francs were spent on the clothing of needy children.

The kindergartens for children from four years old on were visited by 1,860 children.

Besides these there are very elaborate arrangements for backward or defective children, for medical attendance, dentistry, convalescent homes, and so on. Also for holiday trips for the children into the country, school baths, games—all naturally free of cost.

Besides what has been done in respect of education comes what has been done in regard to the conditions of labor.

The normal day has been fixed at nine hours, where a shift system prevails at eight hours. Fully employed workers who work satisfactorily and are of good conduct will be appointed after a year's continuous employment to the rank of regular workers with a fixed monthly salary. The minimum daily wage is to be reckoned for skilled workers at 5.50 francs and for adult assistants at 5 francs.

After every year completed in the service a rise of wages will be granted at 5 f. per month, till the maximum is reached. The relations of a deceased workers draw his pay for six months if the deceased had been at least ten months in the service of the town.

The regular workers have the right to a regular holiday every year; four days for those of one to three years' service; seven days four to ten years; 14 days after more than ten years' service.

Where the money granted by the rich insurance fund does not amount to the sum lost in wages in cases of sickness, the town supplements the amount granted till it arrives at the figure in question, and that till the supplement has reached a total sum equal to six months' wages.

The town pays all the sick, accident, widow and orphan insurance dues, membership of which is compulsory. For these funds two and a half million francs have already been collected.

Burial and cremation expenses are borne by the town. Last year 232 bodies were incinerated at the public expense. The town even pays where called upon, the costs of the hearse, etc. I may say, in conclusion, that the monopolies, trams, water, lighting, electric and gas, are all municipal.

J. B. ASKEW.

National

The state convention of Idaho will be held in the city of Lewiston, beginning July 4th at 10:00 a. m.

The state convention of West Virginia will be held in the courthouse in the city of Parkersburg, July 4, beginning at 10:30 a. m.

By recent referendum Jesse Selby, 312 5th St., South Great Falls, Mont., and C. McHugh, Box 742, Butte, have been elected members of the National committee.

Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow St., Pawtucket, R. I., has been elected a member of the National committee, and Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminster Ave., Providence, R. I., has been elected state secretary.

The Jewish Labor World, published by the Jewish Publishing Association, will appear on the 18th of July. Subscriptions and all other communications should be addressed to M. Miskind, 167 Hastings St., Chicago, Ill.

At a number of points, the police and authorities are again active in trying to prevent Free Speech and Street Meetings. A most emphatic victory has been won by the local comrades in Dayton and Springfield, Ohio.

Arrangements have been made with Comrade Ben Hanford, candidate for vice president, to send through the national office a weekly letter dealing with campaign issues to the socialist and labor press. The first of these letters will be released Wednesday, June 24.

Gratifying reports are being received from Italian comrades in many localities relating to the formation of party locals, and requests for dates for national organizer, Comrade G. Bertelli who will start on an extended Eastern trip about the middle of July.

The New York Evening Call, the second American socialist daily, has been launched under what are considered hopeful aspects by its promoters. The paper is interesting, full of news, and is edited by George H. Gordon. The old "Worker" staff is employed on the daily.

The National office, since last report, has granted charters in unorganized states as follows: Allen, N. M., six members; Grantsboro, N. C., ten members; Franklin, Neb., 21 members; Hagerman, N. M., eight members; Wahoo, Neb., five members; Buckskin, Nev., seven members.

Twenty-two National organizers or lecturers are now afield, and they report, without exception, larger meetings and greater enthusiasm than ever before met with in their experience. More locals are being organized in the several states each week than in the period of a month at any previous time.

Ignacy Daszynski, of Austria-Galicia will probably visit this county during the months of September and October. Comrade Daszynski speaks both the Polish and German languages fluently, and will be available for meetings in either. He served for years in the Austrian Parliament, and has recently been re-elected to that position.

Membership Individual ballots for National Party Referendum "A", the National Platform, and Referendum "B", the National Constitution, are being shipped in sufficient quantities to state secretaries in organized states, and to locals and members at large in unorganized states. Uniform campaign subscription blanks have been distributed in like manner. Anyone not receiving these documents within a reasonable time should notify National Headquarters.

To State Secretaries:—For the purpose of reliable data for the Socialist Campaign Book, you are requested to send to the National Office at your earliest convenience a list of all political candidates who have been elected upon the Socialist Party ticket, at any time in the past and including those now serving in any such position. Ensure and include the title of the office and the period of the term.

The National convention of the Socialist Party held in Chicago elected a special committee of five to care for and manage the work of organization among women. This committee is to co-operate directly with the national headquarters and be under the supervision of the national party. The members of the committee are:

Dr. Antoinette Konikow, New York; Meta Stearn, New York; Marguerita Prevey, treasurer, Akron, Ohio; May Wood-Simons, Chicago, chairman; Winnie Branstetter, secretary, 220 1/2 West Main Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Women's Clubs

OUR WOMEN'S OUTLOOK.

Here are two separate paragraphs from two wholly diverse newspapers. The first paragraph describes the glories of a recent banquet given to the new Liberal Prime Minister by Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Guest at Wimborne House.

Over fifty people sat down to dinner in the handsome red diningroom, where the tables were decorated with beautiful crimson roses and fine gold plate.

The hostess, who is quite one of the prettiest young married women in London, had on a lovely gown of a new shade of rose pink chiffon slightly trimmed with silver. A great cluster of gardenias was pinned to the bodice, and Mrs. Guest wore a pretty and becoming headdress of diamonds.

Roses; roses and gold plate; rose-pink chiffon and diamonds; roses purchased with Dowdais dividends. There is the one picture for you. Now turn to the other.

In Paris just a month ago its scene was laid. The description was given in "The Anglo-Russian" for May. Not the gay Paris of the yellow press, but the Paris that Victor Hugo long ago claimed to be the birthplace of the soul of Europe. Picture to yourselves a great salon crowded with men and women of various nations, but principally of Russia and France,—men and women renowned in the works of literature and art, united by their devotion to the cause of human freedom.

The chairman was M. Anatole France. He had been speaking in burning words of Russia and her people's unutterable wrongs under the Czar. Suddenly he ceased, and the frail figure of a woman, prematurely aged, was seen standing by his side. It was Vera Figner, who has endured twenty-two years of imprisonment, twenty of them spent in the terrible fortress of Schlusselburg, for her people's cause.

A tremendous ovation was accorded to her, the whole audience rising, and masses of roses were showered upon her from all directions, nearly covering the whole platform.

There is the second picture. Roses, roses, and the backward vision of the "closed door" of a fortress prison, of "the swaying noose of the hangman"; roses, the free gift of well-nigh worshipping comrades, to one who was willing to die that the people might be free.

Let me quote from the translated words of her own, of Vera Figner's poem, "At the Scaffold," written of the period before her sentence of death was commuted to twenty years' living death in a prison cell:—"Farewell, my unfortunate land! If in the past to your welfare I have not been fully devoted, Forgive me now, my people, For sincerely I loved you. Farewell, forgive, the noose is tightening.

All is darkness, my heart stands still, My last hurrah for the people! For Freedom, Reason and Love, For Freedom, Reason and Love."

There is recorded, sunlight clear, the inner history of Vera Figner's life. Beside that record, how dust-laden and trivial must we most of us feel our own! But of the incidents of her outer life I must at least crowd in those that serve to explain why her friends had such special joy last month in their benison to her of roses.

In Prelooker's "Heroes and Heroines of Russia" it tells how Vera was born in a wealthy aristocratic family, how she received the highest education, and was renowned for her personal charm and bright and happy nature. But while studying at Zurich with her sister in 1872, she met many of the Russian Revolutionists, and soon became eagerly interested in their thoughts.

In 1873 a terrible era of persecution began, and most of Vera's friends were arrested and flung into prison. Her first work was the endeavor, while yet not herself one of the Revolutionists, to prevail upon the governors of the various prisons to allow her to be the bearer of aid of various kinds to the sufferers. The awful tortures endured by her friends, several of whom became insane or committed suicide, decided her in 1877 to join the revolutionary cause, and for years she rendered special service in carrying its teaching into the army. Her passionate eloquence among both officers and men won hundreds over to the people's cause. Even her enemies respected her. But in 1884 she was betrayed, declared officially to have been concerned "in all the projects of attempts upon the life of the Czar," and condemned to death.

During her trial in court, her sister brought her a gift of roses. Months

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afterwards in the darkness and despair of her prison she thought of them, and inscribed a poem to them that has surely made their memory immortal.

Again I can only give a poor translation and a few lines:—"Lovely and fresh were those roses, The gift of a pure heart were they; Tenderly seemed they to whisper to me Of sunshine and freedom on that mournful day.

Life's last roses are they to me, May heaven's blessing rest on thee."

But the last lines were not to be fulfilled. Vera Figner's strong will endured all things, and in 1905 she still survived, though in sorrowfully shattered health, to receive the release granted by the Czar's constitutional manifesto in October, 1905. After 22 years—think of it, my dear lassies—22 years—Vera Figner was able to attend as a delegate the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart. If we could only all have been there!

If we could only have been in Paris to add our roses to the others and catch the inspiration of Vera Figner's devotion to the cause, that is ours as well as hers!

Just one last word. Both pictures here set before us belong to "Our Women's World" of today. Vera Figner could have lived the life figured in the first of the two had she so chosen. But she chose differently. All womanhood has been uplifted by her choice.—Iona in Labour Leader.

Call for the "Woman's Committee."

Motion No. 1, of the National Woman's Committee, is that an appeal for funds be made through the columns of the Party Bulletin and other socialist publications. Such funds to be used by this committee in the publication of leaflets which will appeal to women.

This motion being duly accepted by the National Executive Committee, we hereby request all comrades or locals interested in the extension of socialist propaganda to the working women of this nation, to send donations to our treasurer, Marguerite Prevey, No. 162 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER,
220 1/2 West Main St.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

In the election for members of the Legislature in Gotha, Germany, the Socialists captured six seats and doubled their vote in a number of districts over the combined opposition.

TO PRESERVE GRAVES OF COMMUNE MARTYRS.

The Municipal Council of Paris has decided that the places at Pere-Lachaise and Montparnasse, where our dead comrades, martyrs of the Commune, lie, shall be preserved in perpetuity, and a committee has been formed with the object of placing on the Wall of the Federals a plaque, and of erecting a stela in the cemetery of Montparnasse, to mark the resting place of our dead comrades.

Among the survivors of that tragic time are some, very old, who ought to be more worthily supported than is the case at present. It is proposed, if any funds are left over from the object set forth above, to apply them to assisting these veterans. Subscriptions may be sent from individuals, branches, unions, societies, etc., and will be gladly received by the Secretary Elie May, 51, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

The committee consists of a large number of prominent men and deputies, among them being Jaurès, Guesde, Vaillant, etc.

IN A NEW JERSEY PRISON.

The torturing of prisoners to extract a confession is a custom so characteristic of the Dark Ages that one feels astounded to learn of this method of barbarism being carried on even in the United States. Revelations in regard to a recent case, however, show that the New Jersey police have been guilty of this atrocity. A prisoner who was arrested at Newark on a charge of murder was kept for three days in what is termed a "sweat box"—in other words, for three whole days without intermission he was pestered with queries, and never allowed to go to sleep. It is even alleged that he was beaten and forced to put on the bloodstained garments of the persons he was charged with murdering. The result was that by the end of three days the accused was driven so frantic that to put an end to his torture he made a confession, which inquiry, of course, has shown to be untrue, the prisoner afterwards confessing the reason why he made it. The outcome is that a searching investigation into the methods of prison treatment has been ordered by the court.—Labour Leader.

Russia.

Attempts to escape from gaol follow one another with suddenness. On Tuesday week, at Ekaterinoslav, 29 prisoners were killed and 28 wounded in such an attempt, and the following day a number of men escaped from the prison at Simferopol, after wounding the governor, killing his deputy, the prison doctor, and two warders. The military Governor-General of Lodz has issued an order to the police that when arresting suspects they shall not take them alive, but kill them outright if any risk is incurred. He also orders that if troops are obliged to use their firearms against a crowd they shall kill or wound with every shot.

State Department

THE LINO TYPE IS HERE.
 The last paper that you received was set up on our own machine, in our own fine shop on the lower floor of the four handsome rooms that now comprise the Montana State Headquarters of the Socialist Party.
 A comrade loaned us \$200 for 60 days at the last moment last week, and the paper was delayed while the machine was being installed.
 Everything is going on swimmingly now—only we must have \$76.00 EACH MONTH to meet the payments. If these payments are met so as to enable us to meet our running bills promptly we shall be able to put out a daily for about a month before election, and block the game of the capitalist politicians by the mere fact of being able to get publicity.
 All socialism needs to make it conquer is publicity.
 I guess NOW is about the time to send in that \$5.00 that you were not willing to contribute till you saw the machinery installed.
 The Goldman incident has shown as never before in this state the tremendous undercurrent of socialist sentiment. The capitalist politicians are gnashing their teeth at us like coyotes.
WE MUST HAVE CIRCULATION AMONG THE VOTERS OF MONTANA.
 Don't you think you had better go out and get 5 subs on the strength of the herculean task before us? FIVE SUBS FOR A DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS will carry them through the election. YOU CAN SPIKE THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

Comrade Harkanen of Butte sends in four subs.
 Five hundred billboards for the coal miners of Belt.
 Local Livingston is planning to give a picnic on the Fourth of July.

Don't you need some more letter-heads in your business? We print them.
 Comrade Kostitz dropped in last week, renewed his subscription, and left a dollar to help things along.

The News is prepared to fill orders for visiting cards in script, 100 cards \$1.00, extra quantity, \$1.25. Get your friends to order a bunch.

Paper was a little late last week, but putting in the new machine, that required all hands, was the cause of it—and it's a good cause. If you'd just see that machine work it would make you feel proud of SOCIALISM IN MONTANA.

Mrs. Jessie Duke, recording secretary, writes from Rollins, Montana, that a local of 17 members was organized there May 15. The date of the first meeting was June 13. It's a good time to get the socialist sentiment in your locality together for fall campaign work.

Several inquiries have come in relative to the organization of Women's Socialist clubs. Persons or locals contemplating such action should write to Miss Anna Maley, care of J. Mahlon Barnes, National Headquarters Socialist Party, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

The money to pay the freight on the linotype, installing, wiring for power, and all that, \$200, was loaned the News from Clancy. Co-operation is a power that will move the world. There is money in this workingman-plant if those who are socialists will only push ahead.

Roy Pennicott, secretary of Local Livingston, sends \$6.00 for due stamps. He also sends in a number of "First Voters" cards filled out, and says he will send some more. Remember these cards are to enable us to send literature to young persons who will cast their first vote this fall. To be had at News office on application.

Comrade Ada Stimson writes from Holly, Colorado:
 "Dear Friend and Comrade:—I have just read your reply to Bishop Carroll. It is certainly conclusive. The Montana News is a great paper. I was planning to go out to get you some subscribers when Comrade Willholt of Horse Creek called for my subscription. I gave him mine, also the names of the club I sent about a year ago. I think he will make a thorough canvass."

Comrade Brunner of Ovando sends in local dues \$1.95 and some subs for the News. He also sends in some names for sampling. The comrades can do a good stroke for the cause of socialism by sending us in lists of names of persons to whom they wish samples sent. We can send four numbers of the papers to them without any charge, and thus do a good stroke for socialism.

Comrade Mrs. Bauman of Livingston sends \$4.00 collected on ads. Say, comrades, what's the matter? Take half a day off and see if you can't scrape up a few ads in your town for the News. No better advertising medium in the state. It has the widest circulation of any paper in the state, and it goes to the people the advertisers want to meet, the consumer. On account of the size of the paper we can't load up with too many ads, but we have space for a few more just at present. See if you can't rustle some.

Word comes from Monarch, Wyoming, that the union there is falling to receive its bundle of papers. The papers leave the office regularly. Word will be sent to the postmaster.

We have debts to pay now and every socialist in Montana that is living comfortably and has something ahead ought to feel that he owes it to his ideals that he holds to put ten dollars up for his beliefs. Socialism begins at home. Hot air and scattering votes never did and never will reconstruct a social order.

The following letter comes from Elmira, Idaho, and shows the crying need of speakers that there is in the Northwest. We have not been able to reach Burgess with letters yet:
 "Our local today, under advice of Comrade Coonrod, our state secretary, requested me to write you and learn if you could lend us a speaker for five days' tour of Bonner county, Idaho; also what would be the fixed charges or the amount required above speakers' expenses. The local counted on some date near the 4th of July as a favorable time to have the speaker here. Would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience.
 "Yours for the revolution,
 "M. C. ZORNES, Secretary."

Comrade John Hudson organized a local at Bear Creek, and wants an organizer sent to Fromberg, Bridger, Chance, Golden and Washoe.

Vague sentiments and scattering votes are of no use. Concentrated local effort is everything.

A bunch of five yearly cards for \$2.50. Certainly you believe in socialism to that extent.

From Livingston Machinists comes \$14.25 for dance printing, which helps matters along materially.

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The Montana News is sending out a number of "First Voters" cards, for the campaign of 1908. These cards call for the name and address of persons who will cast their first vote at the presidential election of 1908, with several items in regard to the young person. The answers coming in are unique and it is really touching to see the interest that near friends take in the future of these young people who will wield so much influence in the struggle that is coming on more and more fiercely. The cards may be had on application.

A correspondent writes us from Deer Lodge: "The situation around Deer Lodge seems to be against socialism. People around Deer Lodge and surrounding country and toward Anaconda do not seem to know anything about it. I left some books in town, among them 'Britain for the British,' by Blatchford. I got one man with a thinking capacity to read it. He had read some of it when he said he had never seen such a remarkable book before. By the time he gets it read he is very apt to be 'crazy' also. Then there is a lawyer I sold two books to, 'Principles of Scientific Socialism,' by Vall, and 'God and my Neighbor,' by Blatchford. By the time these two books are read we are very apt to have a good socialist worker in Deer Lodge, and also a man that will be a help. I also met a clerk that told me of the conditions that the clerks meet. Then I told him something of socialism. As I got to talking Mr. Clerk said, 'I do not believe and have no use for socialism.' Then I got him to read a few pieces, and told him that was the socialist standpoint.
 "Why," he said, 'according to that I am a socialist.' I said that almost every person was, only he did not know it.
 "In Deer Lodge it will take a worker that can move among the people and get them to read and buy books, and distribute books and pamphlets among them."

The following letter comes from Comrade Sauer, secretary of the new local at Phillipsburg: "Comrade D. Burgess was with us three days, and he addressed the people of Phillipsburg May 27, and you bet he made a good impression among the comrades and people at large. He was in reality the first socialist speaker in this 'burg'. The weather did not permit him to stay any longer. He went the next day, May 28, to Missoula. He promised he would be back in Montana again in the near future and will visit us, and I am sure he will do good work. Anywhere Comrade Burgess goes his medicine is the cure. Let me know how soon you get the platform ready. Also I have to mention the speaker for the 13th of June. I worked hard to have Mrs. Hazlett as orator for the occasion but the opposing committee was too strong to have a socialist speaker for that day so they outvoted me. Let him go. They will wake up some day, and it won't be so very long. This panic is going to make some of those conservatives, radicals, and they will run over each other to get in the Socialist party. I assure you the Phillipsburg local won't go to sleep so long as I am living in this county, and I will do all I can for the Montana News. With kind regards to the staff of the Montana News.
 "Yours for the Revolution,
 "ROME SAURER."

The following letter comes from Ovando, and is good for work and good for help:
 "Dear Comrade: I have not written you for a long time and hope you will pardon me for being so slack in my correspondence. I received a letter from D. Burgess to try and arrange a meeting for him in Drummond, but it is too far off my beat. I would have tried to get him in here but we think our only salvation is to get Mrs. Hazlett back here once more to stir the farmers up, as there are a great many who would like to hear her once more that she put to thinking. And then we think some other speaker might draw a small crowd. You know we have to work all kind of ways to wake the people up.
 "Could you write and let us know what time we might be able to get her. We need at least a week to advertise. We would like to arrange it to meet her at Drummond ourselves as this will save us a big stage bill. Would like her for two evenings if arrangement can be made so. Our wish is to have a man on the ticket for representative this fall who we think will poll a surprising vote, as he is well liked and well known in the county. Can you aid us in what steps we have to take to get him on the ticket? We want no mistake. Our aim is a good vote this fall.
 "Hurrah for Debs and Hanford!
 "Hoping to hear from you at an early date,
 "Yours for Socialism,
 CHAS. C. DOWNHOUR,
 "P. S.—Enclosed please find \$5.00 for the press fund from wife and I."
 It is hard for Mrs. Hazlett to resist the calls for work, as she knows the crying need there is for it all over. But it is absolutely necessary that some one should stay at the News office and keep this business in line. And every time she goes away so much work is thrown on those that are left that everything gets into a jumble. So there seems to be nothing for it except for her to stay at headquarters, and give her whole attention towards running a good paper. During the time that the party has owned the News she has not been at the office more than half the time. She has been in the field the rest of the time earning money to throw into the headquarters work and doing other work for the party. While this has helped us to struggle along financially it keeps matters in an awful mess at the News office. Mrs. Hazlett may make some flying trips through the state just before election, but she cannot be made much dependence for propaganda work. We expect a good man in the state soon after the Fourth of July, Sol Fieldman of New York. He'll make the echoes ring proper when he gets here.

The following letter comes from Anaconda: "Editor Montana News: I enclose you a clipping from The Michigan Catholic, which may be of interest to you, coming as it does from the most bitter anti-socialist paper I ever read. This is one of the few papers that editorially called Haywood a murderer, and it did what it could, which was little, to support the Mine Owners, McParland and Gooding to have him hanged.
 "It is ever warning its readers against socialism, (social anarchy, it calls it).
 "I have read accounts of school children going hungry in socialist papers for the last two years. The religious press have just become aware of it. I have read somewhere of the efforts of the socialists of Europe to remedy a similar condition in European cities. Has anything been done through the efforts of socialists? Any information on the subject would interest me.
 "I hope to be able soon to give something to the linotype fund when next payday comes.
 "JOHN BYRNE"

The comrade was referred to Carl D. Thompson's "Constructive Program of Socialism," and Robert Hunter's "Socialists at Work."
 Under date of June 7 Comrade Burgess writes from Coeur d'Alene City, Idaho:
 "Dear Comrade:—Well, I escaped, and find myself in a pickle. Owing to various causes, I am away back in collections. I will explain this, but I am not doing this for the purpose of preparing to make a claim against your office, for I know that your perplexities are very great. From the day that I reached Idaho, the weather has been exceedingly unfavorable for the sort of work that I have been compelled to do. Many of my meetings have been broken up by rain, wind or snow. Many meetings were small for various causes, but mostly from inclement weather and insufficient advertising. All of this must go into 'experience account'. Collections have been small with few exceptions. My account looks so bad that I am going to suggest that I do not send it in, but allow it to remain in abeyance until I return if you should desire such a thing, and then, if I do any good, you may allow me to recoup myself out of my own collections if they are sufficient. Otherwise I get nothing more. Will that suit you? I shall want you to mention the matter in the paper, so that Missoula may get credit for what it did. Collections were good there, and the boys treated me royally. They must get adequate notice.
 "If you shall want me to do work there I want to have some week's notice so as to reach all the comrades by correspondence, for unless this is done there are too many losses. On the trip I made I could have saved many dollars and much valuable time by preparing for my advent into a place.
 "One of my best meetings was at a 'tie camp,' near Salters, and the people at this camp desire me to return. They believe that it would be good policy to go to almost all such camps, and I believe that we ought to make the experiment."

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LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party
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