

REFORM SCHOOL SCANDAL

DISCLOSURE OF VICIOUS CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH YOUTH ARE PLACED.

MAGGOTS FOUND IN THE FOOD

Children Are Brutally Guarded With Guns—Vilest Habits Contracted By the Inmates.

The stench from the reform school at Miles City is rising so high that it is even becoming offensive to the obtuse olfactories of the business men of that elephant-epidermis locality.

This is supposed to be a beneficial institution provided by the state where wayward children may be properly cared for and receive such training as to fit them for useful citizenship.

The state appropriation is ample to provide the most wholesome and nourishing food yet the food served up is rotten and decaying.

So scanty is the portion given to the children confined here that it has become a matter of gambling with them. They bet away their scanty rations and some of them go for days without any food at all.

The children are brutally punished when there is no necessity for it, and their clothing is filthy.

D. B. Price is the name of the superintendent, the man that gets the graft. He gets \$1500 a year, his wife and son each \$600; enough one would think without his stealing food from defenseless children.

It has been reported that one of the trustees is preparing a full exposure; and, as has been stated, the Miles City business people are so disgusted that they threaten to add their protest to the information.

MINE NATIONALIZATION BILL.

Keir Hardie, socialist member of the British parliament, has an article in the Labour Leader of July 3, on the experiments conducted by the New Zealand government in coal mining.

ever made in the British legislative body. Mr. Hardie dwells on the increased revenues to the state, the large employment of men and the power in the hands of the nation to establish an eight-hour day for the miners without long processes of legislation, and numerous provisions for the health and safety of the men.

"But here comes in a strange anomaly. If we cheapened carriage and coal, and increased wages, but left the land in the hands of private owners, sooner or later every penny so saved would find its way into the bottomless pit of landlordism—the moral of which is that, side by side with all these proposals, if not even preceding them, some means must be devised for preventing the owner of the soil from scooping to himself most of the advantages which would accrue from the nationalization of mines and railways."

WOMEN STORM PRISON

PIERCE FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN LOS ANGELES—WOMEN ARE AROUSED.

FIFTY WOMEN INVADE JAIL

Men Refuse to Work on Chain Gang—Threatened With Dungeons and Brutal Treatment.

One hundred women Socialists stormed the city jail at Los Angeles and overran the corridors and the offices of different officials, insistently demanding to see the "dozen comrades" in cells awaiting trial on charges of speaking in the streets without permission of the police commissioner.

"We expect to be in there soon, because we are going on the streets after the Fourth and defy the police to arrest us. If our men inside there are convicted they will refuse to work on the chain gang."

The police say that if the men refuse to work outside on the chain gang they will be put in dungeons and fed on bread and water.

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SOCIALISTS AT WORK-- COMMENT BY EUGENE WOOD

A book may be said to possess the elements of success in proportion as it keeps a man from doing what he ought to do at the moment, such as going to bed at the hour a baptized Christian ought to go instead of burning the gas like that.

I met a long-felt want with me. I suppose I am not the only one in these United States who has been drawn two ways at once to the great peril of his intellectual buttons; (1) by the pipe-dreams of how things will be "under Socialism", when we shall have become really sensible and civilized, planning out society as a whole as we plan out a garden, that is, to get the greatest all-round good out of the whole patch; and (2) the realization when the pipe is cold and all gone out, that a beginning has to be made now, when we are very far from having good sense or being civilized, and run our garden on the principle that the bold, brave burdock has the inherent right to struggle for supremacy with the bashful butter-bean, and may the best one win!

Our own Columbia, however, has suddenly discovered within the last half-hour or decade or some such matter, that whereas she has been thinking that she was a great deal better than she should be, she isn't at all. Up to a few minutes ago, why, no kings, no lords, everybody just as everybody else, money in the bank, organ in the parlor, meat in the "kettle", if you don't like it here, what did you come for, and why don't you go back? And now, look! Mere babies working nights, predatory wealth, all kinds of sculduggery in high places and low places, automobiles and starving men, strikes, lock-outs, Moyer-Haywood, and Harriman-Ryan, just the same as if we weren't a republic and had our choice between Pat McCarran and Charley Murphy.

The poor lady wrings her hands and moans, "Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow!" And this book comes up and says, "Sure thing. It's just the same in every civilized country. They've all the same sorrow. And mud-headedness like unto your mud-headedness. Only, on the other side they have outgrown some foolishness that you still hold to. They do not expect to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles as you still think you can if you're right smart. They have found out that reduction of hours and increase of pay is not to be expected of men who thrive by increase of hours and reduction of pay. They don't expect their old parties to make life tolerable for people who are so foolish as to work for a living. So they have organized a new party."

"And," Mr. Hunter goes on to say, when he observes the poor lady shake her head dolefully believing that it is of no use to think of such a thing, "It works out. When you are lost in the woods, you certainly do have to get out of there step-by-step but if you look ahead only that one step you just wander round and round and never get anywhere. But if you fix your eye on some distant object—maybe an unattainable star, you take one step after another just the same, but you finally do get out of the woods. It sounds reasonable. Better still, it is practicable."

This book has put my feet on the solid ground. It has shown me what I ought to have seen, and did in a way see, that it is not so much the program that counts as the movement. Very interesting to discuss what we shall do "under Socialism"; very interesting and to a certain extent worth discussion. Shall we have tooth-brushes in common? Shall we print our Labor-Time-Checks on red paper or blue, and had we better have oatmeal for breakfast on Wednesdays or on Thursdays? Worth while talking over—when there's nothing better. But the meantime, here's the trade

union man who thinks he ought to have more of what he earns but isn't prepared to go to the wild extreme of demanding ALL he earns, who would like to have an eight-hour day but wouldn't know what to do with himself if he had a four-hour day; here's the farmer who would like to have the railroads run for the common benefit but rather shies at farms being run for the common benefit; here's the single-taxer, who agrees with us that Rent is wrong but thinks Interest and Profit Heaven-sent benefactions to the human race; here are all sorts of reformers who think it wicked to work children sixteen hours a day when they are only eight years old but approve of their working fifteen hours a day when they're nine years old—I'm only joking now, but what I mean is that there are many, very many who thoroughly agree with us on the preliminary things that have to be conquered from our masters while at the same time we are gathering strength and wisdom for the problems before us, but who differ with us as to the advisability of crossing the bridge, which is still some distance ahead of us. We shall all of us know more than we do now when we get to the place where the very next step will be on the bridge or—not. Whatever sort of a genuine well-wisher of his country rather than of himself each of us may be, up to a certain point we all agree with the socialists. Up to that point we all know that it would be better if the socialist platform could be carried into effect than it would be if the republican or democratic platform could be carried into effect. It is just the good point about this book that it shows practically that the only way to get those benefits up to that point of disagreement is to unite with the party that demands those things and won't give up demanding them because it expects to get a whole lot more on top of that, and that it is mud-headedness carried to the limit to wait till the sky falls to catch larks. When either the republicans or the democratic party of its own free will and accord and without the encouragement of a rough cowhide boot applied where most needed, concedes to the poor folks of this country anything whatsoever that will make life larger or happier than it is now, the sky will have fallen, and we shall all have dinner-platters made out of the pieces.

Come! Let's get together. We're all going the same way. If, after awhile, you expect to turn off on another road, what difference does that make? We might as well be company for each other. Jump into our wagon and ride. We've got the wagon, and there's lots of room. More room than we need—or in fact desire. We could stand it very well if we were considerably more crowded.

It is very nice to read books about what's going to be. I wish I knew as well what's going to be as some fellows. I'm a dreadful poor hand to prophesy. I don't even know what I'm going to do next Wednesday, that is, for sure, and in detail. But this I do know: That I shall be and do next Wednesday what I cannot help being and doing as a result of my present self. What we shall be and do "under Socialism" is shown by what comes to pass from the efforts of "Socialists at Work".

HYSTERICAL "CAPITAL"

The Wall Street Journal is devoting considerable time to battering the straw man that it calls socialism. It is moved to a fresh outburst by a copy of the "Christian Socialist".

It devotes considerable space to a defense of the righteousness of the present private robbery of the producer, and all the social adjustments demanded by socialism it claims that present society demands also.

There is just one thing it balks at. It calls this "the destruction of private capital". Of course it means private capitalism. But then it doesn't know the difference. The advocates of the present organized social robbery are not up on the terms of political economy. Nobody but a fool or a vandal advocates the destruction of any kind of "capital", public or private. Capital is the machinery of production.

What the socialists want is the ownership and control of capital changed from private to social. There is no demand whatever for the "equal" possession of wealth, as the Wall Street Journal says. All that socialists demand is that each worker shall have his total product, and not enough up four-fifths to the rich grafters and scoundrels as today. And there are enough demanding socialism today to make even Wall Street take notice.

Socialist Red Special

Comrades, Greeting:—

"Sure, certainly, the comrades may give pennies for firecrackers, but will give dollars for Krupp guns," was Comrade Eugene V. Debs' reply to a question as to the practicability of the plan to run a "Socialist Special Train."

That is what the members of the National Executive Committee thought also, although they did not put it in such a striking form. They believed that a special train, which would carry the presidential candidates into nearly ten times as many cities as they could make in any other way, with all the features accompanying such a train, would be the biggest Krupp gun ever fired by the Socialists of this country.

"The Special Train," starting August 31st, and continuing until election day, will consist of one combined sleeper, diner and observation car, with platform for speaking, a day coach and a baggage car. This train will carry the presidential candidates, a band of music, literature and other materials for making a rousing campaign.

Already arrangements have been made for nearly 500 meetings, whereas under previous plans but 60 could have been held.

The cost of such a train, making a trip twice across the continent, will be about \$20,000. Some of this will be raised by the meetings along the route, by the sale of literature on the train, and carrying excursionists between meetings. But \$15,000 must be raised before the train starts. If this sum is raised, or pledged promptly, the "Red Special" is assured.

This is a special feature, and must detract in no wise from the regular campaign, or the uniform subscription lists whereby each division of the party is financed.

Indeed this special feature should increase the general activity in every direction all along the line.

We have 40,000 party members. Fifty cents from each in the average will meet the expense. Less will not do. Those who can must give more, according to their ability, to make up for those who, regardless of their wishes, cannot give at all.

Enclosed find printed copy of the minutes of the National Executive Committee containing a more complete explanation.

Comrades, there is no time to lose. On schedule and record breaking time the funds must come, or this opportunity is lost and the train stands still.

Take this letter, use it as a subscription blank to gather funds for the "Socialist Special," and return it with the collection to the National Office on or before August 8th.

Comrades, your response will decide the issue. Ring the bell, blow the whistle, clear the track. They're off! "The Red Special!" Ho, for education! Ho, for class emancipation! Eleven thousand miles, to the Atlantic, in the day time and the night time, spreading light and hope and joy!

Fraternally your comrades,

A. M. SIMONS, J. MAHLON BARNES, Committee.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT.

The "open letter", of which this is a copy, was mailed to President Roosevelt, upon May 28, by Messrs. Magon, Villarreal, and Rivera, the three Mexican political prisoners who are still in Los Angeles county jail. They have now been in prison over nine months without trial. If their case goes to the supreme court, they may be without trial for another year to come. So far, release under bond has been denied them, though it is at times granted even to persons accused of murder. These men have violated no law. Their crime is that of working for the oppressed of their own country, agitating in behalf of education, improvement in the conditions of labor (throughout Mexico, men, women and children alike, work from 16 to 18 hours per day for wages of from 15 cents to 75 cents), and a more liberal government such as would permit freedom of speech and of the press, as well as election of public officials by the people. Such measures as these are contrary to the policy of the Mexican government. Therefore Magon, Villarreal, Rivera, and their associates are "wanted in Mexico."

Newspapers and individuals are requested to help these men by giving all possible publicity to this letter.

The letter to President Roosevelt follows:

Los Angeles, May 28, 1908.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir:—On the 23d of August last we were arrested in Los Angeles charged with having resisted an officer. This case was dismissed and we were then charged with libel and sought to be extradited to Missouri, and this case was dismissed. We were then charged with murder and larceny in Mexico, and this charge was dismissed. There was absolutely nothing in any of the charges, and the prosecution knew there was nothing in them. The aim of the prosecution was to get us to Mexico, where we would be killed because we were opposed to the tyranny of President Diaz and his associates. We were then charged with having conspired to violate the neutrality law in the United States.

"If we have done anything in violation of the laws of this country we are willing to be punished for our actions; we are willing to stand trial before a jury in this country and are confident that any jury will find that we are not guilty. What we fear, however, is that if we are taken to Arizona to be tried we will not be tried there, but spirited over the line into Mexico, where we will be shot.

"Our reasons for this anticipation have very good grounds. Among them is the fact that many men who are in sympathy with us and who lived in this country for many years prior to the first day of September, 1906—

the time alleged in the complaint against us, in which we are charged with violating the neutrality law—were spirited over the line and are now in Mexico, and some of them, we are informed, have been killed and others imprisoned and are still in prison. They have done nothing in Mexico; some of them had not been there for years, being residents of this country; but they were taken there without any charges of any nature or character having been brought against them.

"Manuel Sarabia, one of the men who have been imprisoned here for months, was kidnapped from Arizona by the Mexican officials, who were aided in their conspiracy by officials in Arizona.

"Another reason is that Captain Furlong of the Furlong detective agency of St. Louis swore on the stand that he arrested us without a warrant and that he was employed by the Mexican government to do it.

"W. F. Zwickey of Los Angeles makes an affidavit that Furlong told him that he was not so much interested in our case and the charges for which we were being tried as he was in getting us over into Arizona; that all he and the Mexican government wanted is to get the defendants down into Arizona, and then they will see that they get them across the line.

"Now, Mr. President, we lay these facts before you concisely, in the hope and belief that, having been called to your attention, they will be sufficient to insure us a trial by jury in Arizona. We are willing to go to Arizona for trial if you will only say openly and in the public press that you will see to it that we have a trial in Arizona upon this charge. Will you make this statement to us by letter over your signature?

"Thanking you in advance, we are yours very truly,

"R. F. MAGON, "LIBRADO RIVERA, "ANTONIO I. VILLARREAL"

NATIONALIST LEADER CHARGED WITH SEDITION IN INDIA.

Two charges have been brought against Gugunda Thak, the Nationalist leader, for so-called seditious articles in his Marathi weekly "Kesar." He was committed to trial last Monday, bail being refused, and the mounted police had to charge the crowd of many thousands who assembled outside the court to cheer their champion.

Now the editor of the "Swaraj", an Urdu paper, has been arrested on a similar charge, and remanded.

Two Lettish Social-Democrats last week were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, two to four years' penal servitude, five to exile and 13 were discharged.

REPLY OF DEBS TO "NEW YORK WORLD"

Telegram.

New York, N. Y., July 12, 1908.

Hon. E. V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.—

Mr. Taft, the republican candidate for President, has publicly announced that all money received and expended by the republican committee during the campaign will be publicly accounted for in detail in accordance with the laws of New York. Do you favor similar publicity of the Socialist Party contributions and expenditures in this campaign without waiting for legislation by congress?

G. J. CONGRESS, Editor of The World.

Telegram.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 15, 1908.

G. J. Congress, Editor World,

New York, N. Y.

Answering your inquiry, I have to say that the Socialist Party has always published all the receipts and expenditures in connection with its political campaign and this year will be no exception to the rule. The campaign fund of the Socialist Party is made up almost wholly of the nickels and dimes of the working class and all contributions are published in the official Bulletin of the National Party at the time they are made, and at the close of each campaign due report of all receipts and expenditures is made by the campaign committee and the National Secretary. Copies of which are furnished to the press and the Party membership. Not a dollar has ever been received by the Socialist Party from any corporation and not a dollar ever received by it has been used except for the education of the working class.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

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EUGENE V. DARR BEN HANFORD

DYING BRAY OF THE DEMOCRATIC ASS.

The democratic party is the most miserable and palpable pretence that has ever insulted workmen under the guise of benefit. There is absolutely no excuse whatever for its existence. A workman that votes any ticket or program run by the master class is an ass, but one that votes the democratic ticket is twice an ass.

There is not a thing in the democratic party to commend itself in any possible way to a working man. It's a straddle, a liar, a pretender, a hanger-on to the left-overs of the plutocratic party, a parasite of a parasite, a mouther of glittering phrases that it steals from anywhere and everywhere, powerless, spineless, purposeless, whose only out and out mission is to befool the working man into his trap.

The republican party stands for something. It is power and plutocracy incarnate making government over the slave. Against the republican party the working class opposes as its ancient, historic enemy—the exploiters of the ages, the masters of life.

But the democratic party is like a contemptible, nasty little cur that keeps circling around the working man and biting his legs while he is trying to get at his real enemy, the republican party.

The democratic party is the dog of plutocracy. Nothing is too low for it to do, under the cloak of the "friend of the people." Its record in Montana is one overwhelming stench. It smells to high heaven and back again. It has lent itself to the basest and most corrupt uses; used by syphilitic Clark to corrupt the courts; used by red-light Heinze for the same purpose; pretends to be labor, populist, independent, anything—even prohibition and virtuous.

The men who are in it are in for graft—not big graft, but little, nasty, stinking graft. It thinks it's got a double-barreled clinch in Montana this fall because the republican party injunctions are not popular in Montana. And it lends itself to the mine owners and Rockefeller, see the Amalgamated, to work the workers, and tickle its palate with pie for awhile.

That is the reason its platform slobbers all over itself to say nothing. The platform is an insult to any intelligent workman, and if T. J. Walsh helped make it, it shows the straddling nebulous intention of its framers as a mere vote catcher. Walsh knows enough about injunctions in Montana to know that the union men wanted something definite and satisfactory on that score. That they didn't get it gives the trick away on the first deal.

The sooner the working class got the democratic party out of the way, the sooner we'll get to the real enemy, plutocracy entrenched in government.

If the workingman must make a fool of himself politically we hope he won't make it along democratic lines in Montana this fall, notwithstanding

ing the traitorous Free Lance; a traitor to the interests it pretends to espouse. There is only one thing that will give the workingman a chance to change his condition, and that is a party that he can control on a program of abolishing exploitation altogether. But for God's sake, don't stop at any bucket-shop station like the democratic party.

ALLIANCE OF MINERS.

The alliance that has been formed at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners between the metalliferous miners and the coal miners is one of the long steps that has been made in this country towards industrial unionism. The United Mine Workers forms one of the closest industrial organizations that exists in America. It is to be hoped the Federation will also approach them in their socialist activity, in which the Federation has shown no very definite results. The coal miners had a clause inserted in their contracts with the operators that the halls should be used for socialist meetings, and they poll the largest percentage socialist vote of any labor union in the country.

THE LIMIT.

The following is an editorial from a recent issue of the Helena Independent, Tom Carter's democratic sheet:

Protection Is Socialism.

"Protection is Socialism. If our president and our congress have become meddlesome, the cause may be directly traced to the socialistic protective system. The republican party has created the socialistic movement, and it will be destroyed by that movement. The democracy has opposed it, and will throttle it."

It is certainly the extreme gilt-edged limit of the jargon the capitalist press will resort to when they talk on socialism. This even beats Raftery in his latest dream incited by all his various dopes combined. We thought when the skiddoo got him we should perhaps at least, have a sane discussion of socialism and the economic question. But this makes us feel like appealing from Philip sober to Philip drunk.

Think of socialism being protection—protection, the maker of the Carnegies and the Homestead murders. And socialism is responsible for vaudeville Teddy, and the millionaires' club that rules the nation. It is to hee-haw.

And the democracy will "throatle socialism." Well, let's see you take a turn at it. That's a stunt that Kaiser Billy would like to see you perform. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

Local secretaries should answer all communications of the State Office PROMPTLY. Humiliating to socialist "enthusiasm" as the fact is sometimes six letters have to be sent to a local before any reply comes at all. Think how much this costs the state office in stamps to say nothing of the interference with plans of work. And now that we are handling so many campaign speakers in the state we simply MUST have prompt replies from local points. Don't be a clam. Get up and hustle.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

It is extremely amusing to note the difference between people's theory and practice in propaganda. For instance we have had some of the most urgent letters on the necessity of not neglecting the farming districts in the campaign work this year. And it has invariably happened when we have attempted to get the speakers into these districts that the word comes back, "nobody will come out to hear—can't take him." Now will some of these wise advisers kindly tell us how we are to get speakers into farming districts when there is no one to do the local work to work up meetings for them? Does the force from the State Headquarters have to go down to the locality and work up the conditions there so the speaker will have some one to talk to? We need work in rural communities—need it badly. We also need local workers to get up the necessary conditions for a speaker. We need volunteers to plow the ground of the farming districts for foundation work. Who will go?

PATIENCE AND INTELLIGENCE IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

A brief excitement was produced at the recent session of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance held in Amsterdam, by the statement of a New Zealand delegate to the effect that more progress was likely to be made by patience and intelligence than by agitating and going to jail. This rather nettled the English Suffragists, and a short halt in the proceedings ensued.

Testimony was given by enfranchised women from America, Australia, Norway and Finland to the effect that women voters often differ from their husbands politically without discord. They are always making efforts to secure social, educational and temperance reforms.

RIGHTS AND LEFTS.

Possibly as perplexing a controversy to the layman, at least in the Socialist party, as has been met by the ordinary reader in the discussion of socialist affairs, is the frequent recurrence to the term IMPOSSIBILIST, as opposed to another enigmatical term, OPPORTUNIST.

A brief explanation of the defining elements of these two terms would perhaps be "rights and lefts", as suggested in the heading of this article. In the parliamentary bodies of Europe the "Left" is used as a designation of the radicals, in the minority; and opposed to the "Rights" are the "Rights". The government has everything to gain by being conservative; its opponents, everything to gain by being extreme.

Engels made the statement that he supposed the socialist movement would always have its Left. Still this explanation gives a color of importance to the contingent that has been very superficially written of as "impossibilist", to which it can lay no claim.

Non-American Term.

In the first place the word "opportunist" as applied to any part of the American socialist movement is a sort of diamond dye imitation of the real thing that very nearly approaches the ludicrous. One should study the Bernstein movement in Germany thoroughly before he even uses the term. We have no conditions existing in America that require a series of tactics in order to get representation in the government, that have called forth the very serious and necessary discussions in Europe as to how far those tactics could legitimately be pursued in a revolutionary movement without leading to a paralyzing compromise with the capitalist government; which tactics have been designated opportunist methods.

European Conditions.

These European opportunist measures are resorted to largely in the achievement of democratic advantages, the major part of which the American working class is already guaranteed through organic law.

In America we are confronted by no such political difficulties. The question before the American Socialist party is "to do or not to do". The effervescence of the American character, with its superabundance of confidence, whether based upon any rational knowledge and intelligent effort or not, induces us to a rather repellent and immodest exemplification of Pope's critical meter, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Certain types of character know the most about the socialist movement, in their own estimation, at least, about three months after they enter it. These are usually untrained minds, persons unaccustomed to broad reading, and frequently those who come into the movement with some axe to grind, of their material interests, from the professional classes. They are very positive; very certain as to just what to do as soon as a question presents itself. Positivism and endless talk is their long suit, and persevering, untiring work to accomplish definite results is their short suit.

Origin of Term.

Victor Berger, impatient at their bombast minus slow and painstaking effort, called some of those noisy ones "impossible" at the national convention four years ago. They choose to think their methods are calculated to bring about a revolution instantaneously, all made to order—something as the city of Enoch went up to heaven, and is expected to descend the same way; so they took unto themselves the term "impossibilist" as a label of the genuine, revolutionary article in their opinion.

The amusing feature about the case to those who watch the flux of the socialist tide is that the rankest of these assured ones, in the course of two or three years become sane and clothed with a mantle of charity, and get to work in the ditch with the rest of us. That is, with the exception of those with a professional training who make capital for themselves in some way, out of their extreme position; and others whose tactics have but one inference, and that is that they hold the same position in the socialist movement that the paid spies do in the labor movement.

Clumsy Designation.

These jumping jacks, with the clumsy manners by which they are characterized, speak of any plan that the socialists take up that means hard work and constructive effort to attain definite results, as "opportunist". With more study and more work they will know more. The ranters made quite a showing at the national convention four years ago. They were beautifully less this time. And in four years from now they will probably all be doing something useful and keeping still about it.

Don't make the mistake of taking the two terms seriously. The American movement has problems enough of its own without importing alien ones, or exhausting its vitality over fictitious ones.

HOW THE BELGIAN WORKING CLASS BECAME SOCIALISTS.

In 1885 a hundred working men representing 59 groups came together in Brussels to discuss what they should do. It was a remarkable gathering, which ended in the formation of the Belgian Labor party. To the thought of everyone the condition of the workers had become unbearable, and the longing for unity among the working class was profound. They were sick of dogma and intellect, and came very near excluding that grand old man, Cesar de Paeppe. They gave no thought to program, and the socialists themselves, with the exception of two or three, agreed that it was better to leave the word Socialist out of the title of the party.

They had reached a stage more fundamentally revolutionary and more full of danger for capitalism than ever rested in any thought, any dogma, or in any statement of what the future society should be. They intended to unite the working class, no matter what the individuals believed or what the men were. And they wanted the stupid and backward elements as much as the advanced and more intelligent elements. In this memorable year something more profound than doctrine agitated the souls of the workers, and unionists, mutualists, socialists, democrats, republicans, rationalists, Catholics, Protestants, revolutionists and positivists came together and formed a class party. It was a union of oppressed against oppressors, a union of workers against capitalists, a union of exploited against the exploiters. They did then precisely what they are now doing in England.

It was the birth of a party determined to free itself from all political alliance or connection with capitalist parties. The members did not say they were socialists; they simply said, "The working class of Belgium is organizing itself politically against its exploiters," and that means in the end that they intend some day to take Belgium into their own hands and administer it in their own interest. Some of the socialists were dissatisfied, but they all freely and generously assented to the decision of the congress. But whatever their opinion was at that time it certainly came later in accord with that of Cesar de Paeppe, who wrote not long afterwards: "What more immense and at the same time more simple and precise. Why add the words socialist, collectivist, communist, rationalist, democrat, republican and other limiting epithets? He who says 'Parti Ouvrier' says Party of Class, and since the working class constitutes itself into a party how could you believe that it may be anything else in its tendencies and principles than Socialist and republican?"

In seven years after the formation of the Labor party a complete Socialist program was adopted, showing that when the working classes unite themselves against their oppressors they must become increasingly conscious of their only worthy aim, which is Socialism.—Robert Hunter.

MORE CAPITALIST HYPOCRISY.

The maudlin attempts at eulogy of the departed Grover Cleveland made by the capitalist press are simply nauseating. Cleveland was simply a big, coarse, brutal, slave-driving ruffian. He was a drunkard, he beat his wife, and kicked her while he held the office of president, till she went home to her mother, and it was known all over Washington that she intended to leave him. It was only the intercession of friends and the disgrace the separation would bring upon the nation that induced her to return. In this matter she shared the fate of the queen of England. More instances of the homes that socialism would break up.

The only claim that Cleveland has to be remembered with gratitude and praise was by the Wall Street and capitalist plunderers of the country to whom he betrayed the interests of the mass of the people. It was through his connivance and treachery and the call of a special session of congress for that purpose that the Sherman silver purchasing act was repealed and that the juggling with the enormous bond issue took place. He was the pliable tool of the big monied interests of the country without even a pretence at honor or principle.

The capitalist mouthpieces of this class alone will praise him. It is reserved for the voice of the working class to speak the truth, as it alone has the courage to condemn this whole hellish system of graft and greed and exploitation.

Jack Wood, an Englishman who has been doing considerable work in the socialist party here in the last few years, has shown himself up in great style in Los Angeles during the free speech fight. He paid a fine of \$30, contrary to the plans of the party, got beastly drunk and disgraced them, and ended by cursing the socialists and exposing their plans to the police. The American party should be thoroughly warned in regard to him.

Anton Mlekush John Gollmyer THE PARK BEER HALL BEST BEER IN TOWN EIGHT YEAR OLD PANAMA CLUB RYE AND LEXINGTON BELLA SOUR MASH WHISKY Livingston 103 East Park Montana

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FIRST VOTER CARDS. 1908 CAMPAIGN. CIRCULAR NO. 1. Dear Comrade:—On the other side of this card, kindly give us the name, address, etc., of one person who will cast HIS OR HER FIRST VOTE in the Presidential election of 1908. We wish to forward literature on the subject of Socialism. Give Home Address only. Ask your neighbor to co-operate in this work. Additional cards will be forwarded FREE ON APPLICATION. Yours Truly, MONTANA NEWS. Box 908, Helena, Montana.

Form for First Voter Cards with fields for Name, Address, Age, etc.

The above is the matter on both sides of the "First Voters" cards put out by the Montana News. We have received about two hundred answers to these cards from North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho besides the replies from Montana. If any persons wish to contribute money for literature to educate these young first voters, who are about to wield a weapon more powerful than a Mauser rifle we will gladly make use of it in this direction. Copies of the Montana News and other literature have already been sent. The young man's first vote is very apt to be a powerful factor in influencing all the rest of his votes. Let us see what we can do to start the first vote right.

PEARSON'S ATTACKS SOCIALISM. The kindly Mr. Creelman has broken loose again. This time he has attempted to supply the spouters of the coming national campaign with all the back stairs gossip about the dreadful socialists that he could scare up, mostly from unclean sources. A second rate magazine, Pearson's, is the medium through which his spew gets into type. If this means that capitalism intends to fight socialism openly in the coming campaign, we are indeed pleased.—South Dakota Herald.

Data Concerning Delegates to the National Convention. Out of 210 reporting they were divided in nationalities as follows: Americans, 151; Germans, 16; Russians, 7; Irish, 4; British, 9; Canadians, 8; Finnish, 5; all others, 9. Out of the total number reporting occupation we find the following: Craftsmen, 72; laborers, 3; miners, 9; farmers, 14; stenographers, 7; railroad, 4; commercial, 21; lawyers, 12; editors, 16; dentists, 4; housewives, 10; lecturers and agitators, 20; clergymen, 3; physicians, 4. Ages of delegates: 26 to 30, 22; 30 to 40, 77; 40 to 50, 65; 50 to 60, 47. Sixty-seven delegates were affiliated with trades unions; A. F. of L., 61; W. F. of M., 4; I. W. W., 2. Party membership: 1 year, 5; 2 years, 16; 4 years, 44; 6 years, 54; 8 years, 35; 10 years, 39; 15 years, 25.

Dates for National Organizers and Lecturers. G. Bertelli (Italian)—July 26, Charlevoix, Pa., 27th, 28th, 29th; Windber, 30th, 31st; August 1st, 2d, Hazleton. James H. Brower—July 24th to August 1st, North Dakota, under directions of State Committee. John W. Brown—July 26th to August 1st, Oklahoma, under directions of State Committee. Franklin H. Bryant—July 26th to August 1st, Oklahoma, under directions of the State Committee. Harry Dee Brown—July 26th, August 1st, Minnesota, under directions of the State Committee. Stanley J. Clark—July 26th to Au-

Montana Meat Market RETALICK & HAMILTON, Props. FRESH & SALT MEATS, LIVE STOCK, POULTRY AND FISHERY. 120 South Main Street Telephone 53-X Livingston, Montana

GO TO ALVA MAYNE For DRY GOODS, LADIES' GENTS FURNISHINGS Large Stock of Spring Goods just arrived LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

The Common Sense of SOCIALISM BY JOHN SPANOS. Tells what YOU want to know about the world-wide revolutionary movement to which most workmen in Europe and many in America already belong. 18 pages. Cloth 42c, paper 25c. Mention this ad., and for 10c we will mail you the book in paper and three copies of the International Socialist Review, an 8-page monthly. Or for \$1.50 we will mail the book in cloth and the Review a full year. Address CHA. B. KERR & CO., 264 Kinzie St., Chicago. List of names and addresses for the State Committee follows: John Collins—July 26th, Lamar, Colo.; 27th, Holly; 28, La Junta; 29th, Trinidad; 31st, Durango; August 1st, Mancos. Edward H. Caldwell—July 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, Washington; 30th, Burlington; 31st, Quincy, Ill.; August 1st, Jacksonville. Phil Callery—July 27th, Dayton, O.; 28th, Columbus, 29th, Massillon; 30th, Akron; 31st, Cleveland; August 1st, N. Y., under directions of State Committee. J. L. Flitts—July 26th, Memphis, Tenn.; 21st, New Decatur, Ala.; 22d, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 23d, 24th, 26th, Tracy City; 27th, Knoxville; 28th, Clinton; 29th, Jellico; 30th, Straight Creek, Ky. Geo. H. Goebel—July 26th, 27th, Estabuchie, Miss.; 28th, Hattiesburg; 29th, 30th, Lexington; 31st, August 1st, 2d, 3d, Schwartz, La. Winfield R. Gaylord—July 26th, August 1st, Texas, under directions of the State Committee. Jas. S. Ingalls—July 26th, 27th, Milbank, S. D.; 28th-29th, Webster; 30th-31st, De Smet; August 1st-2d, Howard. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick—July 26th to August 1st, Philadelphia, Pa. Ralph Korngold—July 26th, Topeka, Kans.; 27th, Manhattan; 28th, Salina; 29th, Lyons; 30th, Great Bend; 31st, Leoti. Tom J. Lewis—July 26th, Toledo, Ohio; 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, August 1st, 2d, Columbus, Ohio. Lena Morrow Lewis—July 26th, August 1st, California, under directions of the State Committee. Guy F. Miller—July 26th, Bridgeport, Conn.; 27th, New Haven; 28th, Hartford; 29th, Providence, R. I.; 30th, Salem, Mass.; 31st, Dover, N. H. R. A. Maynard—July 26th, Boaz, Ky.; 27th, Redden; 28th, Golden Pond; 29th, Maple Grove; 30th, 31st, Princeton; August 1st, Hampton. Wm. H. McFall—July 26th, August 1st, New Hampshire, under directions of the State Committee. G. C. Porter—July 25th, 26th, North Platte, Neb.; 27th, 28th, Tyrone; 29th, 30th, Brady; 31st, Hastings. Clinton H. Pierce—July 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, Elmira, N. Y.; 28th, 29th, Hornell; 30th, 31st, Belmont; August 1st, 2d, Friendship. Sumner W. Rose—July 31st, August 1st, 2d, Asheville, N. C. M. M. Wilkins—July 26, August 1st, New York, under directions of the State Committee. James Williams—July 25th, 26th, Owasso, Mich.; 27th, 28th, Iowa; 29th, 30th, Greenville; 31st, August 1st, Alma. Dan A. White—July 26th, August 1st, Minnesota, under directions of the State Committee. G. W. Woodbey—July 26th, 27th, Akron, Ohio; 28th, Wadsworth; 29th, Mt. Vernon; 30th, 31st, Columbus; August 1st, Springfield, Ill. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Poet's Corner

"JUST FOUR SHIPS MORE."

"Of course we want an army!"
To reach from shore to shore,
Just to make it interesting
Of battleships four more!
Just tell the common people
A soldier's life is pie—
And they'll break their necks a getting
On the firing line—to die!

"Of course we want an army!"
Just look at Emperor Bill!
He and God own all the people,
Something like our own fine Hill!
Or our Harriman or Morgan—
Or "Delighted Strenuous Ted"
Who does not like the socialists
Nor their glorious flag of red!

"We've got to have an army!"
There are too damned many poor,
We have got to deplete them,
And war's way is quick and sure.
We've tried to freeze and starve them,
On their labor placed a ban,
But they seem to thrive and flourish
So we'll try another plan.

"We've got to have an army,"
War with China or Japan,
For in this Punch and Judy show,
We're bluffing all we can.
Our country is not big enough,
Too small from shore to shore,
But you bet I'll make it larger,
If you give me four ships more.

I love the roar of cannon,
And I gloat at sight of blood—
When armies meet in battle,
As it mingles with the flood.
I'm the Savior of this country—
To my big heart's very core—
And all I want to prove it—
Is four warships more."
The wage slaves may not want to
fight,
But of this you may be sure,
The rich will stay at home and graft,
And to battle send the poor.
Like a lad who eats an apple
While his comrade begs the core,
We can have them both so easy
With four battleships more.

W. E. HANSON.
Lewistown, Mont.

FIELD WORK.

Eugene V. Debs.
ButteSept. 19

T. E. Latimer.
TETON COUNTY.
Cut BankAugust 1
ConradAugust 2
DupuyerAugust 3
BynumAugust 4
FarmingtonAugust 5
ChoteauAugust 6
Great FallsAugust 7
Flathead county under direction of
Local Kallepell to July 30.

Rev. Lewis J. Duncan.
Great FallsJuly 21-23
ManhattanJuly 25
AldridgeJuly 26
LivingstonJuly 27
Dean and vicinityJuly 28-30
Carbon county toAug. 4
Sheridan, Wyo., and vicinity Aug. 7-12

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick.
LewistownSept. 17
KendallSept. 18
BeltSept. 19
Great Falls (two dates)Sept. 20-21
Butte (2 dates)Sept. 22-23

Mr. and Mrs. J. Phelps-Stokes.
Red LodgeAug. 20
Billings, Mont.Aug. 21
LivingstonAug. 22
BozemanAug. 23
MissoulaAug. 24
HelenaAug. 25
Great FallsAug. 25
BeltAug. 27
LewistownAug. 28
KendallAug. 29
ButteAug. 30-31

John Collins.
LimaOctober 2
DillonOctober 3
ButteOctober 4-7
AldridgeOctober 8
LivingstonOctober 9-10

Sol Fieldman.October

Choteau.
Choteau county socialists will hold
a picnic and rally at Farmington Sun-
day, July 26.

John R. Collins of Chicago, who has
been in this state before, and is one
of the national organizers and best
known speakers in the movement, will
be with us in October.

CONVENTION REFERENDUM.
Helena, Mont., July 22, 1908.
To the Socialist Locals of Montana,
Greeting:—
The State Cabinet submits the fol-
lowing referendum:
"That State Convention be held in
the City of Helena, during the month
of August, 1908, and that the State
Cabinet set the date of said conven-
tion."

Ballots on the above referendum are
being set all local secretaries. Any
local not receiving ballots should
notify State Headquarters at once.

Fraternally,
JAS. D. GRAHAM,
State Secretary.

BELGIAN WOMEN GAIN VICTORY.
It is announced as a victory for
Belgian women that in future they
will be allowed to testify in civil suits.
What sort of antiquated legislation
has Belgium had hitherto?

National

John Ogg, 69 Maple Ave., Barre,
Vt., has been elected State Secretary,
vice Alfred M. Henry, resigned.

"The Watchman", published at
Evanston, Wyo., is a new Socialist
paper, of which Comrade J. H. Ryck-
man is the editor.

State Secretary Ringler of Pennsylv-
ania reports the expulsion of T.
Merkel by Local Philadelphia for
voting for other than Socialist candi-
dates at the last primary election.

Comrade Debs had a rousing meet-
ing July 7 at Ft. Smith, July 8 at
Pine Bluff, Ark., July 11 at St. Louis,
Mo., and on July 12 at Milwaukee,
Wis. He is robust in health and en-
thusiastic for the fray.

State Secretary of Colorado, Com-
rade Lewis E. Floaten, reports good
meetings for National Organizer Com-
rade John Collins, and progress being
made, six locals having been organized
during the month of June.

By recent referendum May Wood
Simons, 2319 Sherman Ave., Evan-
ston, Ill., has been elected a member
of the National Committee. Com-
rades Seymour Stedman, B. Beryn
and John Collins were re-elected to
the same position.

Local Philadelphia has perfected a
plan for the systematic handling, sale
and distribution of literature. If you
want a strong local, literature is the
line. You get the man whom you can
induce to read. Their last six months
literature report shows total sales
\$728.32 and a profit of \$154.59.

The National Executive Committee
directed that the mileage assessment
account be permanently closed upon
the books of the National Office at
the close of this month. The National
Committee Motion, which provides for
this assessment, makes the custodian
of unsold stamps responsible for their
cash value. Secretaries of locals are
requested to co-operate with the state
secretaries in settling this account.

The London Municipal Society thor-
oughly scared at the rise of Socialism
in England and apparently desirous
of helping the exploiting class else-
where, are sending their pamphlets to
American Trade Unionists. Their ad-
vice is to "Vote for Liberty, Honesty,
and Independence and Against Social-
ism." Anyone desiring an acquaint-
ance with some amusing arguments
against Socialism can address the
"London Municipal Society", 11 Tot-
hill St., Westminster, S. W., London,
England.

The authorities at Dayton have re-
newed their attack upon street meet-
ings and arrested several comrades.
The police of Buffalo have started
their usual summer diversion and, as
customary, made Comrade August
Klenke their first victim. The Pat-
erson, New Jersey, comrades have
won their contest and are now occupy-
ing a most prominent place in the city
for their meetings with police protec-
tion rather than interference. From
the Los Angeles, California, comrades
putting up as vigorous a fight as ever
and are receiving increased support
from the workers, and some encour-
agement from unexpected sources.

Comrade Harvey Dee Brown, the
Social-Democratic candidate for gov-
ernor, is now making a campaign tour
through Wisconsin with the most
cheering results. In many places he
has organized new branches and
everywhere he has been received by
enthusiastic audiences. From the
little city of Mellen, where a socialist
speech had never been made before,
Comrade Brown writes: "The city
hall was packed, and although the
comrades had arranged to pay for it,
the mayor sent word to them that
they might have it free of charge.
The whole city seemed interested, and
the comrades whose names go on the
charter are each of a different trade
and fine fellows all." Socialist county
conventions will be held within a few
days in Douglas, Sheboygan, Wauke-
sha and other counties.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 persons,
according to the capitalist press, last
Sunday to hear Eugene V. Debs—
a larger crowd than assembled last
year to listen to Haywood. Nearly
2,000 Chicago socialists came up on
the "whaleback". The street car
company provided 15 cars to take them
directly to the picnic grounds. The
United Socialist Singing societies re-
spected appropriate selections, followed
by the address of our presidential candi-
date. Old friends of Comrade Debs
who had not seen him for several
years were gratified to see him look-
ing unusually well and to hear that
he had lost none of his old vigor and
fire. At the close of his address the
crowd of old comrades and new sur-
passed forward to shake his hand and
express their appreciation of his force-
ful message. It was a grand opening
for the presidential campaign in Mil-
waukee. Lincoln Steffens was in
attendance in order to interview
Comrade Debs for Everybody's Maga-
zine.

Last week Milwaukee once more
had the honor to boast of the only
Socialist judge, Comrade Carl P.
Dietz, socialist justice of the peace,
was called to the bench. This is the
second time Comrade Dietz has acted
in this capacity with credit to him-
self and his party. He is especially
noted for the mildness of his sentences
to the unfortunate products of the
present system. One of the police-
men, after sizing him up, declared
him to be "a dollar and costs man."
The German, the Milwaukee German
republican daily, in a fine write-up for
Comrade Dietz, said: "His decisions
show a sound and superior judgment,
and in his sentences he knows how
to combine justice and sympathy. In
every case the young judge delivers
his decisions with skill and charming
tact." Praise from the enemy is
praise indeed. Who says the work-
ing class party cannot fill any office
with credit?

**Resolutions by Trade Unionists of
Little Rock, Ark.**
"Whereas, the Socialist Party,
though powerless as to legislative
function, have as individuals and as
a party, both with their means and
their press, uniformly supported the
aspirations and contentions of or-
ganized labor for better wages and
conditions of service; therefore be it
Resolved, that this body express a
vote of thanks to and confidence in
the disinterested loyalty of that party
to the cause of labor as against the
oppression of organized capital, and
that the secretary of this body be and
hereby is instructed to communicate
the contents of this resolution, in writ-
ing, to Local Little Rock and Local
Chicago and through these bodies to
the National Secretary of their party
for such use as they may desire."

International

Japan.
On the 7th of May a socialist meet-
ing was held at the Kingsley Hall,
Kanda. There were some hundreds
of persons present long before the
time of meeting. Practically the Hall
and front yard were packed with
eager audience. The speakers of the
evening were to be comrades Fujita,
Suzuki and Katayama. There were a
dozen police and one police inspector
present. Comrade Fujita spoke a few
minutes in a moderate tone, but the
police inspector stood up and stopped
the speaker and on the very instant
dissolved the meeting. The audience
protested against the unreasonable
suppression, but by our request they
went to their homes. The authority
seems to have changed its policy from
a moderate to a harsh and barbarous
one.—The Socialist News, Tokio, Japan.

Finland.
The socialists have won a sweeping
victory in Finland. They have elected
eighty-four representatives to the new
parliament, a gain of four over the
elections of last year, which was such
a bitter pill for the czar.

The czar ordered the last parliament
dissolved last March because the num-
ber of socialist deputies—eighty—vir-
tually tied the hands of the govern-
ment. The result this year places the
autocrat in a still more uncomfortable
position.

The result of the present election is
as follows: Socialists, 84; Suenet-
arians (Old Finns), 54; Constitu-
tionalists, 50; Agrarians, 10; Chris-
tians, 2.

This is a gain of eight for the Old
Finns, who want the old institutions
of Finland re-established. The Con-
stitutionalists, who favor the new con-
stitution granted by the Russian gov-
ernment, lost a few seats.

Italy.
At the end of May last Madame
Sorgue, a French Socialist, a well
known champion of Trade Unionism,
went to Italy to look after the chil-
dren of the agrarian strikers in the
Province of Parma. On the 28th of
that month she was at Milan, and was
invited to address a public meeting
there. She spoke in French, and said
textually, referring to the brutalities
of the Italian authorities against the
strikers: "It is such acts as these
that bring forth men like Bresci." The
police officer on duty at the
meeting, a Neapolitan ignorant of
French, charged her as having glorified
the act of Bresci, and invited
others to imitate him. (Bresci was
the man who killed King Umberto).
It was absurd. Twenty witnesses,
among them an editor of the "Corriere
della Sera," a Conservative paper, pro-
test against the police version, but in
Italy contradictory investigation of of-
fenses does not exist, and Madame
Sorgue, after twenty days of complete
isolation in prison, is committed for
trial. She is an enthusiastic and gen-
erous socialist. A rich landowner in
the South of France, she has intro-
duced the eight-hour day on her
estates without reduction of salary.
She is not an anarchist, still less a
terrorist. If Madame Sorgue had
been an Englishwoman there would
have been little need of protesting, as
the English Consul would have de-
manded and obtained her release. As
she is only a citizen of Republican
France, the case is different.

England.
An attempt has been made to dis-
rupt the labor representation com-
mittee, which is the form of organization
under which the labor party of Eng-
land has carried on its elections. This
committee is supported by a tax of
a penny a month from each member
of the affiliated trade unions. Re-
cently a certain M. Osborne, a mem-
ber of one of the railway unions, has
begun legal action against the officers
of his union to prevent them from
paying these dues. It has been de-
cided in particular cases that a union
might use its funds to pay the elec-
toral expenses of one of its members
who was representing it in Parliament
and defending its interests. But the
claim is now made that in the present
case the money of one union is used
to elect men who are members of
another, or not in some at all, and
that this constitutes misappropriation
of funds. If this suit should be suc-
cessful it would mean a heavy blow
to the labor party as it would take
away almost its entire source of sup-
port. Moreover it would render any
labor representation cases who are not
members of the union in Parliament
practically impossible. The members
of Parliament receive no salary, and
if workmen are to serve they must
be supported by those they represent.
The only practical way of doing this
is from the trade union tax, and if the
court should decide that any single
member can prevent the expenditure
of funds for this purpose it would lead
to the disruption of the labor party, in
its present form at least.

Women's Clubs

SOCIALIST WOMEN AND THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

(An address delivered at the first
New York State Conference of Social-
ist Women, July 4 and 5, 1908.)

"Why must Socialist women work
for woman suffrage from the Socialist
point of view? Why do you not join
hands with the rest of the suffragists
and work for your common cause to-
gether? You are all working for the
same thing—the right of woman to
the ballot. Such are a few of the
questions and arguments constantly
hurled at us Socialist women by the
bourgeois suffragists who do not un-
derstand our position. And we must
be able to tell them clearly and con-
cisely why it is that we cannot pitch
our tent in their camp.

At first I must quite the
truth that we are all working for the
same thing—the right of woman to
the ballot. But this mere getting the
right to vote is for us Socialist women
not the whole truth, only part of the
truth. For we care for the proposition
further and say: "We are only con-
cerned with the abstract right of wo-
man to the ballot, but we are even
more concerned with what the ballot
could mean to the vast majority of
women today—what the economic
significance is and must be of their
having the right to vote."

And this is where our path branches
off from the main road of suffrage
agitation. To us the woman question
is merely a part of a whole—a part of
the world-wide economic question, and
when we agitate for suffrage we feel
it our sacred duty to show that woman
suffrage is merely an important tool
needed for the completion of our great
work in its entirety—that it is only
one of the means to the end to which is
the establishment of Socialism. For
the general suffrage movement the
gaining of the ballot means primarily
a battle won in the abstract causes
of justice and decency, and only sec-
ondarily a weapon with which to
fight certain isolated evil phenomena
like child-labor, sweat-shop labor, or
intemperance. But we Socialists have
long ago cast aside abstract proposi-
tions; and we are wrestling hard with
a big concrete: the economic or class
struggle, and we want the ballot for
women because it is the only weapon
with which the proletarian woman
can fight her way from the veritable
beast of burden she is today to the
free and glorious human being it is
her every right to be!

So you see we place ourselves in
conflict with our bourgeois sister suf-
fragists from the very start, since our
fundamental ideas are different. For
example: a prominent woman suf-
fragist of this city asked me to speak
under the auspices of a well-known
suffrage organization. Knowing me
to be a Socialist she considered it
necessary to instruct me on a few
points before permitting me to speak
from her forum. She wrote: "Of
course you realize that the sex distinc-
tion today is a far deeper and more
fundamental thing than any class dis-
tinction. . . . Also that the fight
for suffrage is not a political fight
and has nothing to do with either the
republican or democratic parties." To
which I replied: "I must emphati-
cally contradict your statement that
today the sex distinction is a keener
one than the class distinction. Surely
there is far less difference between a
male and female wage-worker toiling
side by side, day after day, in a fac-
tory, than between that same female
wage-worker and a lady of Fifth
Avenue whirling down to Tiffany's in
her automobile!" Again I said:
"You are right; woman suffrage ought
to have nothing to do with either the
republican or democratic parties, nor
with either of the parties, for the
slightest inclination to have anything
to do with woman suffrage. But
there is another party, the Socialist
party, which, very decidedly, has
something to do with woman suffrage,
for it occupies a place in the party's
platform, and the party has pledged
itself to direct its earnest efforts to-
ward the speedy realization of wo-
man's demands." To this letter I
have never received a reply, nor have
I been again requested to speak be-
fore this suffrage organization.

How, then, can we appear under
the banner of the bourgeois suffra-
gists when we differ in our starting-
point, in our very terms of argument?
At the annual hearing of the bill for
equal suffrage before the legislature
at Albany last February, Comrade
Hillquit stated that the demand for
equal suffrage was one of the im-
mediate demands of the Socialist
party, and quite obviously, one of the
principles of general economic and
social reform embraced in our
practical, scientific Socialism. Whereupon
a woman, in a speech following this,
angrily declared that she regretted
there had been any mention of a
political party; that women suffragists
did not wish to be identified in their
cause with any party, and that the
cause of the enfranchisement of
women was greater than all parties!

So you see once more how we
stand. We have proven mathemati-
cally that when we consider the
whole, we must consider both a part,
and what we consider the whole, they
don't even consider a part, simply re-
solved to consider it all.

Now there is another point which
is always coming up—perhaps the most
important of all to the Socialist wo-
man working for the suffrage. It is
the question of the expediency of sup-
porting a limited suffrage bill—a bill
that will act as a stepping-stone to
universal suffrage by giving it first
to the wage-worker and her own property.
That such a bill is utterly intolerable
to Socialists need scarcely be men-
tioned. To add to those already mem-
bers of the privileged class, as an
other's right, what is merely every
woman's right, seems ten thousand
times more unjust to Socialists than
not passing any suffrage bill at all.
If a limited suffrage bill were to be
passed it ought to limit the right to
vote to the working woman. She who
does not even own herself, her own
body, not to speak of her own prop-
erty, ought to be placed in such a po-
sition, at least, that she could, by se-
curing proper legislation for herself,
begin to catch up with her privileged
sisters. Shall the type of woman who
said to Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson while
she was here: "Why should I worry
about the right to vote? I have
everything in the world I wish for!"
—shall this type of woman receive as
an undesired additional privilege what
could serve to prove to be the very
birth of life to the working woman?
And do you suppose that after the
property-owning women had won their
right to vote, they would work with
the same vigor and enthusiasm to ob-
tain that right for the rest of the
womanhood? No, comrades, the
workingwomen would only have a
harder struggle than ever, because the
legislatures would not only feel that
a goodly sop had already been thrown
to the women, but that it would be
it would be altogether too dangerous
to the capitalistic system to give the
workingmen the vote! I might say
here that I personally did not con-

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**To Members of Organized
Labor and Sympathizers**

THE
Butterick Publishing Co., of New York

Recently secured an Injunction against certain members of the International
Typographical Union, restraining them from in any manner notifying
their friends and sympathizers that the said company
IS ON THE UNFAIR LIST
AND ITS PRODUCTS
THE DELINEATOR, DESIGNER, NEW IDEA, AND WORLD'S WORK
MAGAZINES, AND THESE DRESS PATTERNS: BUTTERICK,
STANDARD AND NEW IDEA
ARE PRODUCED BY SCAB LABOR!

consider this matter of the limited suf-
frage bill such a vital one, as I did
not think the best type of woman suf-
fragist favored it, till, however, I my-
self heard Mrs. Florence Kelley, so
well known for her factory work and
fight against child labor, advance the
measure, saying: "It is excellent for
an entering wedge." This settled any
lingering doubt I might still have had
as to the possibility of our working
hand in hand with the bourgeois suf-
fragists. We may both be working
for the same thing, but it is from a
different point of view and for a rad-
ically different purpose—just as our
National Socialist convention put a
temporary plank in our platform with-
out thereby affiliating itself in any
way with the prohibition party.

As far as our joining our bourgeois
sisters for agitation purposes is con-
cerned, whether in street meetings or
big indoor meetings, we can have only
one attitude. We can only say: "If
I speak, it must be as a Socialist, on
behalf of the exploited workingwomen,
my great proletarian sisterhood." If
this is granted unconditionally, we
speak, if not, then we shall have to
reach audiences in another way,
through our own arduous and con-
certed endeavor. At any rate one
thing is absolutely certain: if we do
not wish to see the cause of the work-
ingwoman betrayed—in fact, if we
merely wish to have her cause pleaded
and her interests protected—we must
fight for her vote not as suffragists,
but as Socialists.—Anita C. Block in
Daily Call.

GOMPERS STILL HOLDS THE HAT.

Not only is Gompers greatly embittered
by the manner in which his
labor planks were turned down by the
republican convention and the nomi-
nation of "Injunction Bill" for presi-
dent, but the naming of Sherman for
vice president was the last straw.
Sherman, Dalzell and "Joe" Cannon
are the three gents who refused to
permit the labor bills to be reported
to the House. Says Gompers:
"After the treatment accorded me
by the resolutions committee, which
was most shabby, and the absolute
ignoring of our wishes in making up
the platform, one would have thought
the attitude of the republican party
had been adequately expressed re-
garding labor. Evidently afraid, how-

ever, that some one might still sus-
pect them of being in some slight
measure favorable to our cause, they
finally clinched the matter by nomi-
nating Sherman. With that accom-
plished, none of the enemies of labor
need have any fear in supporting the
republican candidates and platform.
For president a man is nominated
who, while a federal judge, used the
powers of injunction against the labor
interests whenever he saw fit, and for
vice-president we are offered the
owner of the Utica Ice trust, a man
who has always talked and voted
against everything that was even
slightly to benefit the union labor
cause".—Cleveland Citizen.

POLITICS AND COWS.

Ex-Governor Heard has written an
article rebuking the farmers for pre-
ferring politics to cows, and M. L.
Baker of Livingston comments on it
in the following way:
"In New York alone the dairy farm-
ers are robbed of thirteen million a
year. The farmer had better get into
politics. If the dairy farmers could
get the favoritism that is shown the
Steel (steel) company, there would
not be so many unwilling farmers, one
billion, two hundred million dollars to
one concern.
"The ex-governor tells some won-
derful stories of how well off the
farmers are; six billion eight hundred
million dollars to be divided among
the farmers of the United States,
5,729,657 farmers would give \$1,186
to an average family of five. But in-
vestments, losses, machinery and
interest leaves a profit of about \$426
for the whole family. The wage
worker gets more for his time of eight
hours a day than the farmer does for
sixteen hours. That is what is mak-
ing the farmer want to get into
politics."

State Department

Comrade Jones of Hamilton sends in two subs.

Comrade Carleton sends in \$1.00 for subscription for two years.

Comrade Harkonen of Butte sends in two subs and an order for 100 campaign envelopes.

\$2.00 in from Great Falls on the linotype fund. Remember, comrades, there is \$76 each month to pay on this.

Comrade Hans Prevost came over from Butte for a few days and put in his time helping the News force mail letters, etc.

Comrade Otto Peterson of Dietz, Wyo., sends for a supply of campaign leaflets, Machine Politics, and socialist envelopes.

M. C. Zornes of Elmlra, Idaho, sends for one-half dozen first voter cards, and says he will send order for envelopes soon.

Orders coming in from all over Idaho for the special convention edition. Completed copy is not to hand yet, reason for the delay.

What program have you got for your local to pursue up until election time? Have you any definite thing that you are trying to do?

State member-at-large Isak Pust of Glendive sends in four subs, and says: "Hope to get more of them soon for everything seems to come our way."

If 500 persons in Montana ordered a hundred each of the campaign envelopes that would be 50,000 flying through the mails. Think what propaganda that would make for Montana.

Comrade Peters of Red Lodge sends \$7.50, three dollars for due stamps, \$2 for subs, and a personal contribution of \$2.50 to equipment fund. Red Lodge wants several dates from Comrade Duncan.

Please remember that it's job work that supports this paper. No paper can live on its subscriptions alone. We are entitled to all job work from the working class and their sympathizers in Montana.

Comrade Palsgrove sends for a hundred campaign envelopes. Great Falls is inquiring about campaign speakers. Cascade county is one spot in the state that will take all the help it can get to keep socialism moving.

The News put out a special edition of 3,000 copies for North Dakota last week. It was the convention number and contained state and national platforms and local news. The sheet was a beauty, and we wish all the News readers could have seen it.

Comrade Reeves, organizer of Local Sparks, Nevada, sends us a letter inquiring after the Debs cut. He says that they are looking hopefully to the editor of their local paper seeing the light and declaring for the "Great Cause". We add our wish that science and sense may overcome graft in the mind of the good man.

There is a little farming local in Flathead county that is setting an example for even the larger cities of Montana. This is Rollins, up in the northwest corner of the state. It has sixteen members in good standing, hold regular meetings, sends in its monthly reports, and keeps the banner of revolution nailed to the masthead. The corresponding secretary is Jessie L. Duke, the organizer F. W. Bastie, and the financial secretary A. B. Eastlick.

Herman Brown sends in two subs from Maiden.

Comrade Rhoades wants a lot of first class pamphlets for distribution. He says three of the comrades are going to spread them all over the country. He also says: "Several of the comrades hope to arrange a trip over the county for Comrade Duncan later on."

Through a mistake in new hands handling the mailing list a number of names were taken off that were paid up for a year. The Aldridge bundle was one instance that suffered in this way. Please let us know at once of any irregularities that occur in connection with the receipt of the paper, as we shall remedy such at once.

Do you think it would add any interest to this election if a few more individuals took a Montana socialist paper? If so, go out and get five half-yearly subs for one dollar. That is 20 cents apiece. You can do it in one hour. Send a dollar to the Montana News office and get the five cards. We must make this circulation climb.

We are beginning to get a little correspondence and work in from Anaconda. Since the merciless combing by the Amalgamated company after the socialists were in power there the workers have not ventured to make many independent moves yet. But they are bound to resort to socialism eventually. Their own slave-like condition will force the issue.

Comrade Julius Meisenbach of Broadus, Mont., writes to become a member at large. He says he never gets any of his papers. His name is on the mailing list and his paper is going regularly. It has to go through the Miles City office, and this is where we have so much complaint in regard to the delivery of socialist mail. The matter has been turned into the inspector.

Lombard seems to be alive with socialist machinists. Some of them are always dropping into the News office, and they go away loaded down with literature. Comrade Bolter was the last man in. He had slit his foot with an ax working for his capitalist master and came to Helena to recuperate. He says the boys there send the copies of the News to Harlowtown.

Twin Falls, Idaho, orders 100 copies of the Idaho convention special edition. The papers go at a cent apiece in bundles. Locals should put in their orders at once so we shall know how many to print. It will contain both national and state platforms and makes an excellent propaganda sheet for local distribution.

In handling the North Dakota convention edition the state office paid the bill and ordered the bundles sent to every local. Thus the papers were distributed thoroughly over the state.

A comrade dropped in from the state outside and finding the rent had not been paid for a month left his check for that amount, and some more besides for personal expenses. A lift like that now and then helps things out at this end wonderfully. If locals in the state would think of some one thing that is needed badly and aim to supply that they would get better service. For instance we need some more big type badly. The foreman wastes his time pulling type out of ads to make heads and do job work with. \$35 dollars worth would help things right along. If some local would aim to furnish that we could do more and better work. Then there is the rent, \$35.00 every month, and the electric and gas bill \$10, and \$76 a month on the linotype, and the printer \$33 a week (union wages), and the apprentice \$10, and the

weekly bill to the Naegle Printing company for presswork, and the old debt to him of \$200. And you see that only strong co-operative work will ever enable us to stagger through. It is for you to make up your minds whether you think it is worth while or not.

Comrade Croft of Local Belt sends in \$5.65; \$2.25 for job work, \$3 for due stamps, and 40 cents for supplies. He says there are all kinds of socialists at Belt, but it is hard to keep a local running; but that they are going to make a desperate effort to get a majority for Debs and Hanford in Belt.

\$10.50 for due stamps from Butte. It is the duty of the officers of the locals to get every individual who pretends to be associated with the party to pay his dues during this campaign. It is for work like this that the party exists. If you can't do this much your talk of "revolution" is simply tommyrot. Weak, sentimental jaw-pumping will never construct a revolution that will displace capitalism. We have got to have the dues to do the work of the party. If you don't know how to make a revolution at least run the Socialist party properly by paying your dues.

Comrade Peugh of Livingston sends in \$3.25; \$2.25 on job work, and \$1.00 from Comrade Gus Johnson for the linotype. Comrade Peugh has been let out of his job on street work because he is a socialist. One or two socialists on the city council would soon put an end to that business. Maybe the Livingston working men will think of this the next time they have a chance to vote.

Comrade Peugh's union, Federal Union 12680, put in a protest to the city council. When the case came up for consideration the city dads gave as their ground of complaint against him that "he solicited merchandise out of town". Of course that was enough under this commercial despotism to put the man out of work in the town. If you don't contribute to the profits of those that live as the big bugs, the "plush-bound set", why then starve. That's all a working man is for anyhow.

Fergus county is waking up to its old backbone enthusiasm. Comrade Schnick was in the other day and tendered us a substantial lift. Comrade Rhoades, local secretary, sends us in two subs. Bob Hendry makes two payments of \$2 on the linotype. B. F. Fulmer sends a dollar for the same purpose, as does Comrade Rhoades. Comrade Stoner sends in a whole ten dollars for the same purpose. Now maybe that didn't look good to the News force. As we view the first of the month coming we begin to get nervous over the linotype payment, \$76 each month. If any socialist in Montana hasn't contributed to this he has not done his duty. It is the most important thing for class independence that can be done—to have a class press—a voice to express the working class side of things in this world. You have got as good a right to help with this as any body else—and the man that hasn't done it hasn't done his duty.

Have, Mont., July 18, 1908.

Editor Montana News:— That old war horse, Comrade Miller, struck Have yesterday morning. He was fresh from the country where socialism is the main topic of discussion. A town the size of Have with a dead local was too much.

"Hey, you there!" he called, as he spied an oldtimer across the street. "We are going to meet tonight; pass the word around."

"All right. All right," came the cheery answer. The deed was done, a rousing meeting adjourned to meet again in another week to perfect the organization.

But the surprising thing was the number of socialists found within the city. Then if we consider that each one of them is a preacher of the social truth, of no small caliber within his own sphere. How then can this new gospel of good to mankind be kept down?

F. A. NYSTROM.

Comrade Powers sends \$7.00 for stamps and sub cards. He says there is much dissatisfaction because the News does not reach the subscribers on time and that there must be something wrong. There is something radically wrong. But it is with the Socialist party of Montana and not with this office. The News has been late from various causes lately, but the chief is that the man who prints the paper on his press will not do the work only as it suits his convenience, and sometimes will not put it on at all because we owe him \$200. If the Socialist party would pay its debts, and live up to its responsibilities, and do its duty there wouldn't be any complaint about the work in this office. It takes us all our time rustling money and making up for what the party doesn't do. How many of the locals, and that means the members time is put in staving off bills as long

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as we can. Any one with the most ordinary comprehension would know by the expenses connected with a newspaper office, and what their own local contributes to such expenses of the well night impossibility of getting out a paper at all. Just make a few BIG sacrifices yourself once in a while and give us a lift now and then, and in them, have contributed fifty dollars or a hundred dollars to the expenses here? We are in debt, deeply in debt all the time. The greater part of our you'll see what this office can do. Any business man that looks at this proposition thinks it's a miracle the paper ever gets out at all.

We've got to have a press of our own and be independent. That will be one of the tasks of the convention—to raise about seven hundred dollars to make the first payment on a press.

It is the State Cabinet's business to audit the books, but the most of them won't even answer letters. The proletariat is quite a ways yet from displaying the efficiency that will enable them to run the industries.

Have has got started again. Campaign year is when all socialists ought to wake up to the party work anyhow.

"Have, Mont., July 17. Enclosed find check for three dollars, for which please send me 50 cards or due books and for the balance stamps.

"The old local here was reorganized this evening. We meet again next Friday night to complete the job and the cards and stamps are wanted then so we can do business.

"W. E. Ryan was elected organizer and F. A. Nystrom secretary.

"I have no authority to order any constitutions, but kindly send me one, it might help to start us off right. F. A. NYSTROM."

Comrade Friday of Manhattan is a man after the State Headquarters' own heart. He had arranged for Comrade Duncan on the 21st. Great Falls having requested Comrade Duncan 21st to 23rd word was at once sent to Comrade Friday asking him if he could change his date. Next day came a prompt response that he had done so, and the headquarters could act at once. If the membership in the state could know the wearisome time experienced in waiting for answers to communications, and the consequent confusion and trouble all around they would recognize the difficulties the state organization has to work under in an attempt to do good party work. The revolution is not in any danger of running the industries of society till the revolutionists learn to do business and answer letters.

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Debs and Hanford Envelopes, 65 cents per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

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