

STATE TICKET SOCIALIST PARTY OF MONTANA.

State Convention Nominates Candidates for Workingclass Voters.

- ELECTORS. J. F. MABIE, of Fridley. HIRAM PLATT, of Como. HERMAN SCHNICK, of Lewistown. CONGRESSMAN. LEWIS J. DUNCAN, Butte. GOVERNOR. HARRY HAZELTON, Missoula. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. F. L. BUZZELL, Conrad. ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT. H. L. MAURY, Butte. SECRETARY OF STATE. A. T. HARVEY, Lewistown. STATE TREASURER. JOHN POWERS, Billings. ATTORNEY GENERAL. C. H. PARR, Butte. STATE AUDITOR. PAUL H. CASTLE, Hamilton.

- SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. ETTA LYONS, Fridley. RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS. Six-Year Term—A. D. PEUGH, Livingston. Four-Year Term—JESSE GILCHRIST, Billings. Two-Year Term—JOE BILLINGS, Flathead County.

REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The socialist national convention this year did a wise act. It buried impossibilism—forever, let us hope. It took a decided stand for "immediate demands." It adopted a practical program which will better the condition of the workers now, without waiting for "complete socialism."

The young socialist just entering the movement feels so strongly the greatness of the task before him that he does not know where to begin. He sees so plainly the evil of the present system that the only thing he cares to do is to overthrow it at one blow. All constructive work he puts off until "the day after the revolution."

And what is true of the young individual socialist on his first entrance into the party is equally true of the young socialist party of any country on its first entrance into the political field.

For this reason in almost every country the socialist party has been simply Utopian in its early infancy. In its first stage of development it has rejected all practical immediate work and given itself up to abstract theories. But a party is a political organization. And politics mean action.

You may have abstract theories about astronomy or chemistry, about inhabitants of Mars or the atomic composition of molecules, although even there the discovery of some new scientific fact may upset your fine theorizing, as the discovery of the properties of radium has unsettled the atomic theory of the last century. But you cannot hold an abstract political theory. You might as well talk about noiseless tunes, or invisible colors.

Therefore a political party which only stands for an abstract idea becomes a simple nonentity. So long as a party merely theorizes about a Utopia, which can only be realized in the distant future, and does nothing toward making its idea an accomplished fact, such a party is no political party at all.

Now, the avowed purpose of organizing a socialist party is political action. If the socialists intended only to propagate their ideas and not to enforce them, they would have formed clubs and circles instead of a political organization.

And thus in every European country the socialist movement has undergone the same evolution through which the socialist party of America is now passing. It has grown out of the Utopian stage of abstract theories and has passed into the active stage which is now so terrifying to the ruling class of Germany, France, England and almost all the countries of Europe.

The early history of the socialist movement in all these countries furnishes examples of just the same crude notions as those of which the American socialists are now slowly ridding themselves.

Such was the process of development in England, for example. The "active menace of socialism," about which Lord Rosebery has been talking so solemnly, and which is causing

such consternation to English conservatives and liberals, is a new thing in Great Britain. It did not exist at all so long as British socialists were merely doctrinaire. Nobody was afraid of them until they settled down to practical work. The social-democrats of England at one time held much the same notions as are now held by our American impossibilists. "It will only need a compact minority," their organ once declared, "to take advantage of some opportune accident, that will assuredly occur, to overthrow the present system, and once for all lift the toilers from their present social degradation." There was nothing formidable in these dreamers who were childishly waiting for the "opportune accident" which never came, just as the impossibilists of America are waiting for the "collapse of capitalism" when the trusts shall have expanded so far that they can expand no further! And this collapse was said to be due in 1904—and is now said to be due in 1912!

Meanwhile, the English social-democracy did not grow. While the social-democrats of other countries were making themselves felt in parliament and in the cities, Great Britain lagged behind. Early in the '80s, William Morris had expressed a hope for "a socialist party which shall begin to act in our own time." It was not till Kerr Hardie and his friends started a genuine working class party, with practical, definite aims and a program for the present, that socialism became a force in Great Britain. Then it leaped up with a bound and landed nineteen socialists in parliament!

We have only to read the earlier writings of the German social-democrats to see that the German movement has gone through somewhat the same process.

Even Liebknecht was at first what we might call an impossibilist. He declared that "parliament is a swamp in which socialist energies would be engulfed!" Yet at a later period Liebknecht well said: "We are not going to attain socialism at one bound. The transition is going on all the time, and the important thing for us, in this explanation, is not to paint a picture of the future—which in any case would be useless labor—but for the intermediate period, to formulate and justify measures that shall be applicable at once, and that will serve as aids to the new socialist birth."

And this is exactly the work which our Chicago convention has accomplished. Its action was in the very spirit of Liebknecht. We are following the evolution of all our comrades across the sea. The fact that all socialist movements go through this same process of evolution in the same direction proves that it is the natural and the right direction.

The socialist party of America has come of age. It has left its childish Utopias and assumed the responsibilities of mature life.

And we predict that from this time on it will become a real factor in America. Its days of blind groping are ended. It now steps forward with a decided plan and a consciousness of what it has to do.

Great things are now before us—E. H. Thomas, State Secretary Wisconsin Socialist party.

CLASS WAR IN KENTUCKY.

By R. A. Maynard. I am just closing a week's trip through the Black Tobacco belt of Kentucky. For four days was cut loose from the base of supplies down through the low country along and between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers in western Kentucky. This is the heart of the "night rider" section in the state. I have spoken at Princeton, and visited Mayfield, Golden Pond, Canton, Boaz and Cadiz and Gracy, names as famous in the class war in this state as Cripple Creek, Victor and Telluride have become in connection with Colorado's class war.

While in Cincinnati some of the comrades endeavored to dissuade me from attempting this trip, knowing that I had been routed through the hotbed of the "night rider" section.

I knew of no reason why I should not besafe in this territory, and so came on to fill my dates in this state as in others. Results have justified this belief, for I have been accorded uniform courtesy and hospitality.

I found much the same conditions prevailing here as in Colorado during the years 1903 and 1904. The state militia is quartered at nearly every

point where there has been trouble. Now what is it all about?

In the territory referred to there exists what is called the Tobacco Growers' Protective Association. Previous to its formation the tobacco trust exercised a sway well nigh despotic. It had forced the price of tobacco down until the farmers—and these farmers are for the most part small farmers—realized on the average but \$15 per acre for their tobacco.

The association was formed, and now after (I think three years) the growers received an average price per acre of \$60, or have in the past. At present last year's crop remains in the warehouses unsold, for want of a market—the trust refusing to buy. The membership of this association is made up of the entire community. Farmers, merchants, lawyers, doctors and workmen, and all the pursuits and callings represented in this section. It is a revolt of the people against trust domination. It is a peculiar, unique and interesting phase of the class struggle.

At the outset in order to force independent growers—"hill bullies"—as they are called locally—into the association, night riders—undoubtedly in the employ of the association, were used to scrape seed beds, destroy tobacco crops and use other means, sometimes, if reports can be credited, even resorting to flogging to force those not members into the organization. At present there are scarcely any whose membership is desired who are not members of the organization. Night riding, however, still continues. Indeed, seems on the increase. There are mysterious disappearances. Shooting into dwellings, assassinations, destruction of property, etc.

Members of the association claim to be ignorant of the identity of the men who are committing the outrages and as emphatic in their condemnation of them as the general public.

In sections outside the tobacco-growing districts, the capitalist press is attempting by innuendo and assertion to hold the association responsible for both the crimes against property and human life.

This is also the general sentiment of the public outside the black tobacco belt. On the other hand, some of the clearest headed business men and tobacco growers point out that such crimes as are now being committed can have but one result if persisted in, viz.: bringing down the weight of public indignation and censure on the association, and finally in having martial law declared in the district and the regular army quartered here.

They point out the fact that nothing could better serve the interests of the tobacco trust and declare that if the truth could be known, it would in their opinion be found that the trust has adopted the same system at first used by the association—night riding—save that they are out-Heroding Herod in their use of it, in order that they may thereby create a sentiment that must eventually discredit the work of the growers' association and destroy its usefulness.

At present there is no section in the United States so ready and so ripe for socialist propaganda as western Kentucky. Could there be steady work done here at all the larger cities and villages until election the socialist vote

of the section would astonish the country. For the most part my vote has been in small out of the way places, away from railroad, but county seats and larger towns should be cultivated. "Court day" in a county seat would give opportunity to a socialist speaker to address from 1,000 to 2,000 people. The farmer of Kentucky is ready to vote as they strike. Conditions are ripe—would that the socialist party might avail itself of the opportunity thus presented.

Some socialist papers circulate to quite an extent here. Experience in the main demonstrates the truth of socialist principles and laws. But on the farmer problem, are not Oklahoma, Texas and some of the other states convincing us that we must modify some of our theories to some extent?

The facts here demonstrate conclusively that the farmers in this section are in economic revolt against the capitalist system and are ready to follow it to the polls in political revolt. But they must be shown the way.

BELT MINERS' UNION REPLIES TO GOMPERS.

Copy of letter in answer to circular sent out by President Gompers asking all Labor to endorse the Democratic party, contributions, etc.: Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Your circular letter pertaining to the matter of Organized Labor in general endorsing the Democratic platform, the party and its candidates, received and its contents read before our regular meeting last night, August 18, and in reply will say that the members of this union, No. 370, U. M. W. of A., have come to a full realization that there can at this time be but one party for the workers in general and that is the workingman's party, which is commonly called the Socialist party, whose principles are far removed from any principles being practiced by either one of the old political parties at the present time. It seems strange to the majority of workers in the West that you people in the East are so slow to wake up to this fact. You ask us to defeat our enemies and stand by our friends and elect them. Well, now Brother Gompers, that is just what the majority of workingmen in this part of this grand United States are going to do this fall, but we are not going to do it by wasting a vote on Bill Bryan or any of his so-called friends.

Brother Gompers, for further answer we will refer you to the state of affairs down in old Alabama at the present time. You must admit that Alabama has never had the shadow of anything but Democratic rule, and just now they are putting more of an insult on American liberty than did the supreme court in the case of the American Federation of Labor and the Buck Stove people.

With best wishes for yourself personally, but woe to the Democratic and Republican parties. Yours fraternally, C. J. CROFT, Secretary-Treasurer. By order of Local Union No. 370, U. M. of A., Belt, Mont.

"BUSTING THE TRUSTS"—COMMENTED ON BY HUNTER.

Bryan is nothing if not reckless. He frankly declares he will abolish the trusts. And there is no question but that HE will make the effort if he is elected.

The democratic program says that every interstate corporation controlling 25 per cent of any product shall be licensed and that any corporation controlling 50 per cent of a product shall be prohibited.

Now that program involves first the establishment in Washington of an immense bureau for supervising the bookkeeping, the business affairs and the producing power of every business concern of any consequence in the United States.

Tens of thousands of business experts, trained bookkeepers, statisticians, tabulators and stenographers must be employed. Millions upon millions must be paid out for conducting such a bureau.

In New York state the public service commission has been at work for two years or more. There is already arising a great protest because this commission is spending millions of public money without accomplishing any important results. If it costs so much in New York state to supervise only the public service corporations what would it cost in the United States to supervise corporations of every type?

Aside from the gigantic expense of such an undertaking there is another consideration of importance. We know that most public commissions are sooner or later controlled by those whom they were intended to control.

For instance, our banking commissions, insurance commissions, railway commissions and public service commissions are usually PACKED by the corporations, so that instead of representing the people they represent these varied interests.

It is inevitable that the same thing should occur if a commission were set up in Washington to regulate the business of the entire country. Such a wholesale regulation commission would arouse the interests as nothing else has ever done, and it would be well-nigh impossible to get men to serve on such a commission who could not be influenced by some private business interest.

But while believing Mr. Bryan's scheme to be both visionary and unnecessary, let us grant for a moment that he would meet with success. Suppose we were to smash the trusts.

Suppose that twenty billions of capital now owned by a few hundred corporations were broken up and divided among thousands of competing organizations. Has Mr. Bryan any conception of what that would mean?

It would cause the most hideous and prolonged panic this country has ever known. Millions would be unemployed during the process of adjustment. The old corporations would practically have to stop business until new corporations were formed. It would involve tremendous legal battles, and the whole industrial life of the community would be stopped just as you stop a clock in trying to put its hand back.

And what would be gained? We would be just where we were some twenty-five or fifty years ago, when no single corporation did more than a small portion of the business in its particular field. Instead of such order as now exists there would be a chaos of competing and conflicting interests. Wages would be depressed. Strikes would be innumerable and the competitive process would result in the same old frequent industrial breakdowns which occurred every ten years or so during the last century.

But Bryan contemplates such a state of affairs with perfect complacency. He is an incorrigible individualist. He is a visionary and theorist of the first order. He does not see that competition is death and that co-operation is life. He does not see that we must do away with the control of the few by establishing public ownership.

He does not want the public to own industry. He wants a few hundred thousand competing capitalists to own industry, each exploiting the people, the consumer and the wage worker, just as the trust now exploits them on a larger scale.

He does not seek to do away with exploitation. He only wishes to take away the power of exploitation now possessed by a few and give that power to a larger circle of the same kind of men.

Of course Bryan cannot be elected. Of course Bryan's party would not permit Bryan to put his ideas into operation even if he were elected.

But the perfectly appalling situation which confronts us is the fact that, any candidate for the presidency should hold views so wildly visionary and so certain to bring disaster.—Daily Socialist.

SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The socialist party is the only political organization that has anything to offer the colored race. The republican and democratic parties are both parties of capitalism, and could not help the negro if they would, and would not if they could. There is absolutely no choice between these two parties so far as the rights of labor are concerned. They both represent the interests of the capitalist class, and their sham battles are for the purpose of dividing the laborers into various factions lest they unite to secure their freedom.

The experience of the negro since the civil war has proven that the colored race will never secure equal opportunities so long as the present system exists. They were given the ballot by the republican party, because that party wished to use them as tool against the democrats. The white laborer was originally endowed with the franchise for precisely the same motives. When the mercantile class wished to wipe out the last thread of landed aristocracy they gave the ballot to the workers and used them as a weapon to accomplish that end. The laborers have been continually deceived and intimidated into doing the masters' bidding ever since. The negro, perhaps, has been the most deceived of any branch of the working class. He has been taught that he is the special ward of the republican party, and he has turned in the midst of the barbaric outrages committed by southern fanatics and asked his supposed friends for help, but his appeals have fallen on deaf ears. The recent disfranchisement of the negro in the south is but an indication of what capitalists will soon try to do with all the workers regardless of color and regardless of location. The conditions of forty of fifty years ago have changed. The capitalist class of the north and the south have now joined hands as the owners of wage slaves, and while the democratic party represents the interests of the small capitalist and the republican party the interests of the large capitalists, the interests of both are opposed to the laborer.

May the negro wage slave become

awakened to his own interests, the interests of the class of which he is a member, and cast his ballot for the only party that stands for human emancipation—the socialist party. When socialism supplants capitalism the negro problem will be forever solved.

Resolution adopted by the socialist party in national convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901:

"Whereas, The negroes of the United States, because of their long training in slavery and but recent emancipation therefrom, occupy a peculiar position in the working class and in society at large:

"Whereas, The capitalist class seeks to preserve this peculiar condition, and to foster and increase color prejudice and race hatred between the white worker and the black, so as to make their social and economic interests to appear to be separate and antagonistic, in order that the workers of both races may thereby be more easily and completely exploited;

"Whereas, Both the old political parties and educational and religious institutions alike betray the negro in his present helpless struggle against disfranchisement and violence, in order to receive the economic favors of the capitalist class; be it therefore:

"Resolved, That we the socialists of America, in national convention assembled, do hereby assure our negro fellow worker of our sympathy with him in his subjection to lawlessness and oppression, and also assure him of the fellowship of the workers who suffer from the lawlessness and exploitation of capital in every nation or tribe of the world; be it further:

"Resolved, That we declare to the negro worker the identity of his interests and struggles with the interests and struggles of the workers of all lands, without regard to race or color or sectional lines; that the causes which have made him the victim of social and political inequality are the effects of the long exploitation of his labor power; that all social and racial prejudices spring from the ancient;

PROBLEMS OF THE FARMER.

Mr. Farmer, what is your idea of government anyway?

Do you believe the spirit of government to be for conserving the interests of all the people or only a few of the people.

Wealth is nothing else than those things that are needed in order that people may be happy. How is it, you cannot see that wealth is so distributed that a few are happy and the majority are miserable. Do you not see that to be rich is to be king over the poor? Do you think it fair that the government should be run in such a manner that the country's wealth should gravitate to the few and poverty to the many?

You should be able to see that your farms are not the kind of capital that makes you a capitalist; and since the government is run by the capitalists, you are essentially among the many that must become poorer as the capitalist becomes richer.

The present system of government has divided society into two classes, the working class and the capitalist class, the class that produces all and gets least and the class that produces nothing and gets most.

There are many reasons why you are one of the working class with class interests with the working class, socially, economically and politically.

All you produce only averages twelve hundred dollars per farm and after your family eats of your product for a year and gets a few clothes, and you keep up machinery and pay taxes

and go to the circus and the county fair, you accumulate no more and enjoy even less than the average city wage slave who gets less than \$500 per year

The capitalist that keeps you poor is the same capitalist that keeps the wage slave poor.

The capitalist that compels you to work your wife and children beyond their strength is the same capitalist that forces wage slaves to send their wives and children into the mills in order to provide the daily bread.

And your economic interests are mutual, you produce the wage slaves' bread, he produces your clothing, you produce his beef, he produces your furniture, you and he can truly grasp hands and call each other brothers.

Let us get together. The wage slave cannot buy your products unless he gets wages with which to buy, you cannot buy his products unless you can sell what you produce, you and he must raise or fall together. Then why not get together, organize together. The organization where both you and he can get together is already perfected, and is constructed upon principles that are causing the potentates to be to tremble.

Lock arms together slaves of capitalism, know each other by the credentials of the only organization that stands for the common brotherhood of men, know each other by a dues card in the socialist party, where both you and he can stand together, fight together and rise together.—Clyde J. Wright in Chicago Daily Socialist.

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EUGENE V. DOSS BEN HARFORD

CONVENTIONS.

Montana has had a state convention. This is no insinuation that the socialist party of Montana never held a convention before. But this was the first convention where it opened its eyes and looked consciously upon the realities that confronted it, saw that thorny path that it must traverse, and courageously started upon the march. The delegates at this convention did not sit and look at each other and wait for some one else to give them the cue as to what they were to do. They were there to find out what was wanted in order that the socialist party might become a vital, living force in Montana, and that was the most splendid, hopeful, exultant characteristic of the convention, its vitality.

The proletarian revolution, expressed politically by the socialist party is being made by the laborers, those that are blind and deaf to the experiences of administration, execution, keen analysis and thought as to what their troubles are, and the way out. They blunder, stumble, fall, rise gasping and try to go on, are misled, suffer because they know not what to do. This is the reason the socialist movement in the west has accomplished so little so far.

But the Montana convention was imbued with the spirit and the determination to DO SOMETHING.

It grappled with its problems, it found out things, it saw that it was a financial bankrupt, that it was on the verge of losing its paper, that it would be left weaponless in the face of an enemy that was already showing concentration, that it had with abandoned cowardice too long laid its burdens on the backs of others, that it had abrogated its functions of membership rule and had stultified its intelligence through its inertia.

And its work was a splendid triumph of the constructive principle as a solver of the problems of working class progress. The platform—they all say there was never one made like it. The constitution is a distinct advance over the old and was not content to talk in an aimless way of a state committee or executive board which does not exist or act. It took measures to see that these supposed bodies were clothed with life.

Make mistakes the convention did—vital ones. It took positions that were an absurdity in the face of the experience and the practice of the international movement. But these were simply taken because of the lack of knowledge the delegates had of the international position. Greater familiarity and greater experience with the movement will in time alter these positions in harmony with the demands of labor's struggle.

With all the talk and the noise and the changing and the looking into things the Montana convention was absolutely devoid of what has been the curse of the American movement—factional fighting. No suggestion of

any such a thing was visible whatever. The struggle was all to find out what was best to be done, and to strike the paralysis of inaction from the limbs of the party. The action was all on the line of constructive, active, applied effort to strengthen the fight of labor against capitalist rule in Montana.

And we may say that the line of work taken up and carried through showed the direct effort of the outlines, the explanations, the teaching, the persuasions, the call to practical and vigorous effort that the News has urged continually during its three years of official life.

And the party responded to the call of the News, and stretched its brawny limbs and shook its tousled head, and said, "We are here to WORK," and it took measures to save the News, to take on fresh activity among the members, to divide the "sacrificing" TO RAISE MONEY. The ranting, idiotic curse of impossibility and dolefulness, thank the good powers, was distinctly absent from the Montana convention. Just one little suggestion of it—and that succumbed to the desire to see something done.

Labor is hotfoot on the trail of the capitalist in Montana, and its political weapon is supported by a dozen other good ones.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE.

The Canadian Pacific is tied up by one of the greatest strikes in its history, the third of its kind in eight years. The shopmen are out, and the men at work in the stores of the line, objecting to feeding the strikebreakers, are out also. Twenty thousand men, all told, will cover the strikers involved.

The victory of the mechanics in the previous strikes advanced the labor movement in western Canada from Winnipeg west much further than it was in the United States. These triumphs on the Canadian Pacific were the incentive that built up the unions on the transcontinental road in the United States. The union policy of the Canadian Pacific men has been hampered and retarded, owing to the unorganized conditions that existed this side of the line.

The various unions of shopmen on the Canadian Pacific are all amalgamated and federated, until they are almost an industrial organization. This gives solidity to the movement and makes it harder for corporations to fight the united front of the workers. The railroad men this side of the line are following the Canadian plan of organization.

The Japs went scab. The only scabs available are the unskilled. The skilled mechanic is what the Canadian Pacific cannot obtain, as the Canadians are not given to scabbing very badly, and it is unlawful for the railroads to ship in scabs from the United States. The railroad is relying on British machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers emigrating from the British Isles to Canada, to break the strike, but this is highly improbable. While the shipping industry of continental Europe got wharf rats and slum dwellers to go to Hamburg, Antwerp and Copenhagen to break the sailors' and dockworkers' strike, it is not likely that the better class of skilled British workers will go to Canada to scab. The British machinists are all educated and thoroughly organized; their union levies an assessment of 24 cents a month on the membership to elect and maintain socialists in the house of commons. Such a class of workmen will not be likely to leave their native heath to become traitors to their own class in Canada.

The present strike is the greatest and most widespread ever inaugurated in Canada, extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Pacific. The men at the head of the strikers are brainy and level-headed. J. H. McVethie of Vancouver is well known for his class-consciousness. Bell Hardy of Revelstake is another veteran of the class struggle, a thorough mechanic and master of his craft, somewhat of an inventor, mention of his work often appearing in the scientific magazines. But above all, Bell Hardy knows what his class interests are, and has spent years in working for and developing the socialist movement in Canada.

Jimmie Somerville of Moose Jaw, at the head of the strike, is a man of few words, but of great judgment, and has the faculty of moving large bodies of men in the right direction, and believes workers should not scab at the ballot box. He was elected second vice president of the International Association of Machinists by a recent referendum of the membership.

It is safe to say that the Canadian Pacific striking machinists have taken good counsel among themselves before entering on the strike, that they know their goal and will win their point.

NOTICE.

To the Socialist Locals of Montana:
 Greeting: All locals will please elect their state committeemen at once and send name and address of committee to state secretary. Fraternally,
 JAMES D. GRAHAM.

WITH OUR ORGANIZERS

Butte, Mont., Aug. 20.

Dear Comrade:

Your letter of advice reached me at Billings Monday last. The comrades there wanted me to stay over one more day, so I did so. I was able to do so through the hospitality of Comrades McGinley and G. G. McDowell. McGinley is conducting the Quinn House and gave me a room, free of charge, for two days. McDowell made me his guest for dinner the two days. These two items reduced the expenses materially, so I remained till Tuesday morning. I was extended the courtesy of the platform of the Montana Federation of Labor, at its convention on Tuesday, and used the fifteen or twenty minutes to urge upon them the absolute necessity of re-enforcing their industrial actions by political action through the Socialist party. In the evening I spoke on the street in the heart of the city and held an interested audience of fifty or sixty men for over an hour while I analyzed the capitalist system, showed the nature of the demands of the Socialist party and the methods we propose by which to change from our present capitalist oligarchy to the industrial democracy of socialism.

This was my second effort on the street and I felt quite at my ease doing it. I shall have no more hesitation about street speaking, having discovered that I am not the slave I had thought I was, to a manuscript. If you want to send me out, after the convention, for more of this kind of work I shall be able to adapt myself to the conditions—whatever they may be. I still prefer hall work, feeling I am more thorough in exposition and more inspiring with the manuscript; but, if street speaking be what is wanted, I can do it and hold the crowd I know.

On the return home from Billings there was a washout at Pipestone Springs station which delayed the train about eight hours; so I did not arrive in Butte till 4 a. m., Wednesday.

My expense account for the whole trip, beginning with Manhattan on July 25th, is on a separate sheet.

LEWIS J. DUNCAN.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the sixth annual convention of district No. 22:

Helena, Mont., Aug. 28, 1908.

Whereas, Fifty-nine men lost their lives in an explosion which occurred in No. 1 mine at Hanna, Wyo., in March last; and

Whereas, A majority of these men were men with families; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the sixth annual convention of district No. 22, extend to the widows and fatherless little ones and others, who lost their loved ones in that fearful calamity, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and assure them of our desire to assist them in every possible way to bear up under their sudden bereavement, and also to assure them that in the hearts of all our members will ever be cherished a tender memory for those men who so heroically went to their deaths in an attempt to rescue their imprisoned brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the local union at Hanna, Wyo., and a copy be also furnished the press.

C. J. CROFT, Secretary.
 REES DAVIS, Chairman,
 Committee on resolutions.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 28, 1908.

Whereas, The daily press have just announced the loss of thirty men in a mine fire at Haleyville, Okla.; and

Whereas, Those men were loyal members of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the sixth annual convention of district No. 22, U. M. W. of A., extend to the relatives and friends of the men who lost their lives in that terrible holocaust, our sincere sympathy. And that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the local union at Haleyville, and a copy to the officers of district No. 21, U. M. W. of A., and a copy be also furnished the press.

REES DAVIS, Chairman,
 C. J. CROFT, Secretary,
 Committee on resolutions.

Resolution concurred in by convention.

MORE SYSTEM.

The lack of system in our propaganda work is amazing. Until we can do our propaganda work promptly, accurately and well, we have no right to call ourselves organized, for to do the thing that we need to do, is the test of organization. In my judgment, there are two causes for the failures that strew the path of the propagandist in the Socialist movement. First, many of the comrades fail to appreciate the necessity for organized co-operative effort. Secondly, many who seem to have a correct appreciation of such efforts, are ignorant as to the requirements.

To remove the first trouble, we must constantly impress upon all comrades the absolute necessity for concerted

action. As an aid to the removal of the second obstacle, I make the following suggestions: When a speaker has been assigned to your local, hold a meeting and select some comrade or comrades to attend to advertising the coming meeting; select a committee to arrange for the place to hold the meeting, and instruct this committee to see that everything is done that can be done to insure success; provide for the taking of the collection and have members selected in advance for this purpose; select a committee to attend to the sales of literature; and be sure that those you select will attend to their duties. Hold every member that has been assigned to duty to a strict account.

Guard against misdirected activity and avoid misplaced responsibility. I am convinced that almost every comrade desires to do his duty, but many feel awkward, out of place in their first attempt to do such work, but with a very little experience this embarrassment will wear off. Some one must do this work. Why not YOU? Unless you do your part, you cannot ask any other comrade to do his part. YOU MUST FACE THE MUSIC. It is up to every comrade to do all that he can. The only alternative is failure for our cause. D. BURGESS.

ENGLISH SOCIALIST IN CANADA.

Victor Grayson, a socialist member of the British parliament, arrived here on the Tunisian. Grayson is one of the best known of the younger members of the British house of commons and scored a brilliant victory in July, 1907, when he was returned as the socialist member for the Colne valley district of Yorkshire by a majority of 153 over the liberal candidate.

His election was the first evidence of the huge wave of socialism which was spreading over the west riding of Yorkshire, but was also in part due to the sturdy support he received by voluntary workers, including even clergymen.

Grayson is one of the fifty-two labor members who have such telling power in swaying the balance between the liberals and conservatives in the British house of commons.

The distinguished visitor is only 26 years of age, and not long since graduated at Owens college, Manchester, where he studied with a view toward teaching.

For six years he earned his living as a mechanic, and has suffered almost every privation. "I have endured," he remarked, "the sufferings of a stowaway in the fore peak of a sailing vessel, and a tramp of 250 miles through Wales, where I slept in barns, casual wards and low lodging houses, and begged my way with a crowd of other tramps."

In parliament Grayson's program has always been that of straight socialism.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

Socialist politics are beginning to sizzle in Milwaukee. At its last meeting the Federated Trades council passed the following spirited resolutions:

"Whereas, Dave Rose, the mayor of Milwaukee, referred to the working people of the city in his proclamation of last Monday as 'an irresponsible element in our citizenship—an element which we are obliged to endure even while we do not respect it,' and

"Whereas, The said Dave Rose, Tuesday evening, in welcoming to the city the Philadelphia aldermen, referred to the working people of Milwaukee who compose the social-democratic party, as 'lousy, snarling curs,' and

"Whereas, This said Dave Rose has been abetting in his spewing at the social-democratic aldermen by a notorious labor fakir who was elected alderman-at-large in the spring by the most traitorous work possible toward the labor movement; therefore

"Resolved, That in behalf of organized labor of Milwaukee, the Federated Trades Council herewith lifts back the insults upon its class into the teeth of the originators of them, namely, into the teeth of the grafters and hoodlers in the city hall, who are now well-fed and sleek tools of the corporations and of the capitalist class. Furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That the behavior of Dave Rose and of the grafters in this affair proves that the central committee of the social-democratic party was right in recommending to the representatives of our class in the common council not to associate with the grafters any more than is absolutely unavoidable. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to every union affiliated with this body, and also to the daily press, and a copy forwarded to the mayor and the common council of this city."

These resolutions were called forth by a violent attack of Mayor Rose against the social-democratic aldermen from Philadelphia. The Milwaukee socialists, like all socialists the world over, are strongly in favor of all healthful sports. But they held that our men could not meet as comrades these aldermen, representing one of the most rotten city governments in America, and moreover, the city government which last winter clubbed to death workmen in the demonstration of the unemployed.

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SOCIALISM AND THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

economic causes which still endure, to the misery of the whole human family, that the only line of division which exists in fact is that between the producers and the owners of the world—between capitalism and labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the American socialist party, invite the negro to membership and fellowship with us in the world movement for economic emancipation by which equal liberty and opportunity shall be secured to every man and fraternity become the order of the world."—Rev. Charles Vail.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 9.

It is with regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Butte, of the Socialistic Party, learn of the sudden death of Comrade Patrick Moran, and

Whereas, His wife has lost a loving husband, his children a noble father, and we a loyal worker in the struggle for emancipation,

Resolved, That we of Local Butte tender our heartfelt sympathies to his relatives in their bereavement.

Resolved, That each of us show our esteem for our departed comrade by working more strenuously for the cause he had at heart—Socialism—and thereby hasten the day when all mankind shall enjoy peace, plenty and happiness under socialism.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; a copy to the Montana News, and a copy spread on the minutes of our meetings.

GEO. H. AMBROSE,
 C. C. M'HUGH,
 A. M. JENNINGS,
 Committee.

Adopted at regular meeting of Local Butte No. 1, of the Socialist Party of Montana, August 16, 1908.

J. B. ROBINSON, Chairman.

WOMEN HELP IN TURKISH UPRISE.

The sultan of Turkey, at the demand of the young Turks, a new progressive party, and the army, has issued a decree granting the people a constitution, a parliament, freedom of the press and other reforms.

All over Turkey the women are discarding their veils and taking part in the street demonstrations with the men in celebrating the new liberties and the men cheer the unveiled women. The dispatches say:

"The remarkable feature of the political upheaval in Turkey has been the participation of hundreds of thousands of women who emerged from the seclusion of the harems, tore off their veils and marched bravely through the streets. The command of the Koran that women should appear veiled was cancelled by a Moslem priest, who issued his proclamation from the mosque. 'We will help make the world beautiful by this act,' the priest declared."

Without exception the innovation is approved and one now sees the bright faces of the Turkish women instead of the gloomy veils that enshrouded them. This may truly be regarded as one of the greatest victories yet won for women's progress. Verily, the world moves!

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WISCONSIN NOTES.

Alderman Helms, social-democrat, has introduced in the Milwaukee city council the following resolutions, which speak for themselves: Whereas, summer after summer Milwaukee has seen hundreds of infants perish and thousands suffer from the scarcity of ice in the homes of the poorer people, due to the monopoly of the same and the high and almost prohibitive prices charged for this necessity, as a means for private profit and exploitation; and whereas, this summer we have had the added spectacle of the ice trust giving the children of the poor one day of surfeit, and posing as a public benefactor, while in other cities the authorities are instituting criminal proceedings against the respective ice monopolies; therefore,

Resolved, That the health department of the city of Milwaukee be, and it is hereby directed to investigate into the cost of establishing as a health measure a plant for the harvesting of ice next winter, or for the manufacture of artificial ice for the supply of the poorer classes, to be delivered free of cost, and for emergency cases of sickness to be delivered free of charge, and report the probable cost of such a plant and such recommendations as it may deem proper to this council. Said report to be made as early as possible in order that steps may be taken to provide such plant for the next season.

This resolution was referred to the city attorney to determine whether such action could be taken under the charter of Milwaukee.
 The social-democratic aldermen of Milwaukee have declined to take any part in the ball game and reception given by this city to the Philadelphia aldermen. These men are not only grafters themselves, and representatives of one of the most corrupt city governments in the country, but also represent the city government which last winter officially clubbed unemployed men when peacefully demanding the right to work.

The Los Angeles Herald, a democratic daily, claims that "socialism is prospering in proportion to the social democratization caused by republicanism," and goes on to make the alarming prophecy that if the republicans win again this year there will not be merely a greatly increased interest in socialism, but "there will be a wild stampede to socialism." Let 'er went!

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Poet's Corner

JUST A FANCY.

I dreamt that the crucified Jesus Came back to this earth again— And how he gazed with amazement, On the poor with their sorrows and pain!

How He wept at sight of the children At work in the mines and mills How He wept as He looked in their faces, Where were mirrored all poverty's ills.

It was one of these same little children, That He took to His loving breast, And said to the multitude gathered, "Or such is the kingdom blest, For who so willingly hurteeth One hair of their innocent head, Better for him were he never born, He is cursed alive and dead."

And, lo! the owners of millions Of dollars and mines and mills, They crush the young lives of these children;

Condemn them to crime and its ills, Then He haunted the slums of the city, Where the Magdalenes live in their woe;

Down His cheeks run the tears of pity, And they torture His heart as they flow.

Then He went to the different churches, And heard the ministers preach— And tell in flowery language, How heaven was hard to reach.

Not for the man with money, But for those that were humble and poor,

For the rich, salvation was easy— Their places hereafter were sure.

Then He bowed His head in sorrow, When He saw the abuses on earth, All the meanness and all the villainess, Of thoughts that ever had birth.

"What was the use of my coming, My dying was all in vain— For even the Father in heaven Floods the world with sorrow and pain!"

Bare-kneed then He knelt in sorrow, And prayed to His Father above: "Oh, Father in heaven, if Thou art God of Justice and Mercy and Love, Crash! Drive from the earth these monsters,

Who traffic in human lives— Who barter and sell the bodies of men— And the mighty alone survives!"

But the Father in heaven was silent, No sign of a promise He gave— For it seemed as if wealth and power, Even there, had bested the slave.

So Christ and the wage slaves humble, Were compelled to wander on earth, Compelled to suffer injustice— As they've ever done since birth.

But another Christ is coming, As true as the bright sun shines, And another God be resigning— Who with Reason and Right combines;

For the poor are crucified daily, As was Christ on the cruel cross, For the rich—life passes gaily— The lives of the poor—but dross.

W. E. HANSON.

Lewistown, Mont.

NO DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Harriman has said: "The election of Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft would not in the least affect the railroads in this country, because the policies of the republican and democratic parties in the prosecution of the railroads which violate the law are identical."

This year's presidential campaign is marked by the capitalist leaders making remarkable concessions to Socialist methods and positions.

The "publicity" policy in regard to campaign funds, so blatantly heralded, is merely a cheap imitation of the world-wide policy of the Socialist party ever since its inception. Both Bryan and Taft are attempting to appeal to labor and adopt popular methods of campaigning.

And now Harriman tells us that the election of either will make no difference in the career of the trusts. Just what the Socialists have been saying ever since they began to say anything. It is not Bryan or Taft or any other figure-head that may be seated as president that will run the nation. It is the trusts, the great aggregations of capital, that are the rulers, and will be as long as the people permit private individuals to monopolize the means of existence. The elections are simply a farce so far as the people are concerned. There is no solution of the social problem till the toilers learn that they have an opportunity to wrest the power from the hands of their brutal oppressors. The capitalist gang must be tugged out, and the Socialist program must be turned in.

Till then, the big industrial interests move on, severely in their own way and laugh at the prating about controlling them.

National

J. O. Bentall has recently been elected state secretary of Illinois.

Geneva H. Fryer of Globe, Ariz., has been elected state secretary in place of Comrade Kroon, resigned.

Comrade A. C. Meyer, socialist member of parliament, will speak in Kenosha, August 16, and in Milwaukee August 17.

Twenty-four comrades and sympathizers, residents of the national military home at Leavenworth, Kas., sent in \$17 to make the Red Special go.

Acting upon a notification just received from J. Mahlon Barnes of Chicago, national secretary of the Socialist party, J. G. Phelps-Stokes starts for Chicago this afternoon to begin an extended lecture tour throughout the Northwest, under the direction of the national office.

Mr. Stokes will speak in the principal cities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho and Oregon, and will be absent until September 15, when he will return to take charge of the campaign in the Eighth Assembly district, where he is the Socialist candidate for Assemblyman.

The comrades of Waukesha and Milwaukee are planning for a joint picnic at Waukesha August 23. Aldermen Meims and Emil Seidel will address the gathering. Games and races of all kinds will be attractive features. The object of the picnic is to collect funds for and to open the congressional campaign in the Fifth district. This district comprises Waukesha county and a part of Milwaukee. There is a good show of electing a social-democrat in this district next November. Comrade A. J. Welch is our candidate. If elected, he will be capable of making things lively all by himself in the next congress.

Comrade Terlisner, state secretary of Tennessee, in reporting the recent election in Shelby county, states: "We made the Bourbons hustle as they have not hustled since the war. They had to call out the police force to beat us. The order went out at 5 p. m. that every policeman had to vote or the democrats would lose the race for attorney general. We are now the second party in Shelby county. The highest republican got 1,010 votes and the highest socialist vote was 1,485 for Melvin Rice, candidate for attorney general. This showing is most remarkable, when we consider that the working class is practically disfranchised. The polls close at 4 p. m. and it costs \$2 to vote. Many workmen could not afford to lose the time, and many there were too poor to pay the poll tax."

The baseball incident still continues to furnish excitement in Milwaukee. The unprintable abuse which Mayor Rose hurled against the socialists for refusing to play ball with the grafting aldermen from Philadelphia has merely reacted in our favor. Comrade Victor L. Berger gave the mayor a spirited reply and a stern rebuke in the last issue of the Social-Democrat Herald. This issue accordingly made a great sensation. It was sold at 10 cents a copy on the streets of Milwaukee, and an extra edition had to be printed. The result is that newsdealers who before ignored our paper are now anxious to keep it regularly on sale. Thus the mayor's abuse has helped us in the end. The mayor's "friends" are urging him to sue us for libel. But he is in no hurry to do this—probably feeling that Comrade Berger's charges against him are only too true.

WHITE MEN'S PLACES.

In its last analysis the Springfield riot resolves itself into a fight for jobs. The cry has been raised that the "Niggers must go." All employers are being urged to refuse employment to black workers, and the passions of the mob are largely inflamed with the sentiment that the negroes are holding "white men's jobs."

The participation of the miners in the work of the mob has been largely exaggerated, but there are undoubtedly a number of miners who have been engaged in the crusade against the colored population. The hostility of the miners dates back to a strike several years ago when a number of negro strikebreakers were imported and a threat was made to bring in several thousand of them.

Leaving by Every Train. A low estimate of the number of negroes who have left town is 2,000, and more are going every hour. The number of injured has been largely underestimated and will never be known. Many who were hurt have left town, and others have concealed themselves in the houses of friends.

An eye-witness of the operations of the mob told the Daily Socialist correspondent that he saw two negroes thrown into the flames of a burning house.

International

AUSTRALIA.

During the month of May The Socialist, Melbourne, and the International Socialist Review, Sidney, made a vigorous campaign against the jingoism that goes with the celebration of Empire day, May 27. On that day the school children are wont to sing "patriotic" hymns and in other ways have impressed upon them the glories of empire and military dominion. This year the protest raised, not only by the socialist but by the laborites also, took such tangible form that the purpose of the celebration must have come near being defeated. For every jingo imperialist meeting there was another at which the hollowness of the whole thing was exposed. Though the party in Australia is as yet comparatively weak in numbers, it leaves nothing to be desired in point of enthusiasm.

JAPAN.

Recent issues of The Socialist News, Tokyo, indicate that the Japanese movement is passing through a trying crisis. Till recently the government has remained, according to Oriental standards, comparatively moderate. But recently there have been serious signs of insubordination and disaffection in the army, and the authorities, thinking them due to socialist agitation, have set about to crush the whole movement. Every socialist soldier has been put under constant espionage. Socialist workmen, too, are honored with special attention by the police. In particular, it is made almost impossible for them to hold meetings. In The Socialist News for June 15 Mr. S. J. Katayama, the editor, tells of a trip through the provinces. He was shadowed even on trains and in hotels, so that it was difficult for him to gain admission anywhere. Owners of theaters and hotels were forbidden to put them at his disposal. In a three weeks' trip he was able to hold but one meeting. So great are his difficulties that The Socialist News, formerly a weekly, now appears but irregularly. In order that it may make an appeal to the outside world its first page in the last two numbers has been printed in English. The movement in Japan sure needs and deserves international support.

FINLAND.

The new Finnish diet was formally opened at the palace yesterday by Governor General Boeckman with the customary ceremonials. There are more Socialists in the new diet than the old and it is predicted that it will be more intractable.

In the speech from the throne members of the new diet, who were elected last month, were reminded sharply of Finland's obligation to the empire, and warned of the danger of separatist tendencies in the grand duchy. The words of the emperor, who is also the grand duke of Finland, impressed the representatives so deeply that the diet decided to prepare its reply behind closed doors. Only the Socialists, who do not shrink from an open rupture, voted for an open debate. The emperor's speech was as follows:

Text of Emperor's Speech.

"Almost a century has passed since Finland became a part of the Russian empire. Under the protection of this mighty power, the grand duchy has attained great material and intellectual progress. To our great regret, however, the sense of solidarity between the Finnish population and the Russian nation and a realization of Finland's obligation toward the Russian empire has not developed simultaneously. In the debates of the preceding diet, views were frequently expressed showing the existence of an utterly false understanding of the position of this district in our empire and the duties incumbent upon the population of Finland by virtue of this relationship.

"Finally, in a decision of the last diet, adopted March 14, an extremely bitter criticism of the measures taken by our sovereign will was permitted. Dissolving that diet, we commanded new elections and convoked the present diet. We invoke the blessing of God upon your labors and we firmly hope that they will be inspired by a realization of the solidarity of the interests of this district with those of all Russia. We declare the diet opened."

The words of the emperor were read three times, once in Russian, once in Finnish and a third time in the Swedish language.

An intimation of the nature of the reply to the speech from the throne was given in the address of M. Svinhufvud, president of the diet, to Governor General Boeckman. M. Svinhufvud took open issue with the throne in the matter of recent measures extending the power of the Russian government over the administration of Finland. He maintained the necessity of direct relations between the Finns and the grand duke of Finland, who is Emperor Nicholas, without the intervention of Russian ministers.

Women's Clubs

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Amsterdam, Holland.

Dear friends: I wish it were possible for me to describe the wonderful triumph of the London demonstration of June 13. It was the most inspiring, and at the same time one of the saddest sights I ever beheld—triumphant in its splendid success—sad in its necessity. The principal assembly place was on the bank of the Thames, between Westminster and Waterloo bridges, but before long the place had to be extended as the delegates arrived from all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, on the thirty-four special trains bringing thousands to swell the numbers. The procession was two miles long, the women marching six abreast, yet without previous opportunity to arrange the grouping, it was managed with such perfect order and good nature that precisely on the moment of 2:30 o'clock the march began.

Lady Francis Balfour, with Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, in her academic robe of doctor of laws, led the procession. At intervals all along the line were groups of college women wearing the different colored robes representing their degrees: Doctors of law, medicine, classics and sciences, all testifying to the splendid effort the young women of Great Britain have made to secure a higher education; also titled women, working women, women of leisure—all dead in earnest, dignified, good natured, but determined to win.

Among those who walked were Mr. and Mrs. Haslem of Ireland. For many years Mrs. Haslem, an old friend of Miss Anthony, has been president of the Irish Woman Suffrage association, and she at the age of 80 years, and her husband, 82, marched side by side at the head of the Irish delegation—all of the three miles of the route.

More than a thousand banners dedicated to distinguished women were carried by the enthusiastic suffragists. The banner of Susan B. Anthony was carried by Clara B. Colby, that of Lucy Stone by a young woman artist from Terra Haute, Indiana, and that of Elizabeth Cady Stanton by her granddaughter, Nora Stanton Blatch DeForrest. All of the banners were designed and made by the Artists' Suffrage League of London. Among the sentiments which impressed me most was that inscribed on the banner of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, "Honor us with Truth." Truth and justice must take the place of ignorance and chivalry.

I have no words with which to describe the meeting at Albert hall which followed the marching demonstration. As the women entered the hall marching behind their banners and bands of music, cheer after cheer arose from the multitude assembled, for the hall holds ten thousand people, and it was full. Never have I beheld a similar scene in any country or on any occasion. Each banner bearer carried her ensign to the back of the great stage where it rested amid a profusion of flowers. In the front of the stage sat the distinguished guests and speakers. I never felt more inspired by the responsibility of service than when I arose to address that magnificent audience, and I never received a more hearty welcome.

Mrs. Fawcett presided. Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Despard, Lady Balfour and myself made addresses. Songs especially written for the occasion were sung to the accompaniment of the music of the massive organ. The attitude of the press shows more than anything else the profound impression made by the demonstration.

The demonstration of June 13 was vastly outnumbered by that of the Hyde park meeting of the 21st, which we would gladly have waited to join if it had not been that we were obliged to go directly from the Albert Memorial hall meeting in the evening of the 13th to take our steamer for Amsterdam, where I was to preach the sermon before the International Suffrage alliance meeting the following day. The French church, which had been used on similar occasions by men, was secured and for the first time an ordained woman preached in an orthodox pulpit in Holland, and the church still stands. On this occasion the church was filled with an audience drawn largely by curiosity and respect. I preached from the text, "For ye are all one."

On Monday, June 15, the great congress opened with a business session in the morning at which the thirteen countries affiliated with the congress were represented by delegates, and three others, Natal, South Africa and Bohemia were admitted with their delegations afterward.

The governments of Norway and Australia were represented by official delegates whose expenses were defrayed by their respective governments, while the governors of the four enfranchised states appointed delegates who sent communications but were unable to attend in person, save the official delegate from Utah.

The first public session on the afternoon of the 15th was most impressive.

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A chorus of 350 children from the schools of Amsterdam and Utrecht, with gentlemen and ladies from various cities sang a cantata, "Old Holland's New Time," composed especially for the occasion, by Catharine van Rennes, who was also the director of the chorus and orchestra, which was a famous military band from the 6th regiment. Above the choir of four hundred voices, the band and the director, hung the flags of all the countries represented in the alliance. The address of welcome by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, president of the Netherlands, was followed by that of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the international president. I wish Mrs. Catt's address concerning the work of the international alliance and the world progress of our movement might be placed in the hands of every suffragist in the United States that she might understand the scope and value of international work.

It is impossible for me to take the space of our small paper to write of all the events of this wonderful congress. Of the work done, the plans devised for future work, all this will appear in the minutes for which I hope as many as possible of our members will subscribe. The book will cost about forty cents, and can be ordered from national headquarters. Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Avery are busy preparing the material for the printer, and the book will be ready in about two weeks.

During the week of the congress the Netherlands society arranged what it considered few festivities, but to us it seemed as if there was no end of attractions. There were in addition to the opening reception, a reception at Maison Cauturier, where among other features was rendered a play by a young Dutch girl, called "The Council of the Gods." (It has been translated and will make a delightful evening for clubs in our own country); a reception by the Bourgeois-mestre d'Amsterdam, and Madame van Leeuwen, his wife, a tea in the beautiful Vandeipark given by Dr. Aletta Jacobs, and a reception by Madame Gompertz, at which one of the most famous actors of Holland recited in French, German, Dutch and English. The people in this country take to languages as their ducks to water. It is the ordinary thing for them to speak in three or four languages, while seven or even ten is not unusual. The convention proper closed on Saturday with a farewell dinner served in the great Concertgebouw, at which a number of young men and women in costume presented some old Dutch dances. Then began what were called the real festivities and these continued until the following Wednesday. At every tea, reception, banquet and concert everything turned toward suffrage—the songs, plays, recitations, addresses, toasts, and even the fireworks. On Monday The Hague branch gave a tea, reception, banquet and concert at Scheveningen, the famous watering place of Holland, and among the large display of fireworks was a piece representing a woman holding the scales and around her the words, "Jus Suffragil." When the torch was

applied and it blazed forth a shout went up from the thousands of people who had come from neighboring cities to witness the display. The concert and fireworks were tendered us by the city corporation. On Wednesday night we closed our post congress by a public meeting at The Hague, from which as many people were turned away as gained entrance to the hall. I have mentioned particularly the festivities as so many of them were unique and original, while the business sessions, afternoon and evening meetings of the congress were similar to all of our meetings, full of work and addresses. The amount of work done surprises the men here as elsewhere, where our conferences are held.

The congress has made a most favorable impression upon Holland and the surrounding countries. One result of the alliance meeting is the formation of an influential league of men, who pledge themselves to cast their votes for men who are pledged to woman suffrage.

Mrs. Catt and I speak at Rotterdam on July 2, and attend the annual meeting July 12 and 13.

After the annual meeting Lucy Anthony and I go to some quiet place in Switzerland to remain until the international council meeting in Geneva, August 31 and September 4, then the Swiss council September 5 and 6, and we sail for home September 10 from Gemoa.

The news from Oregon, though not unexpected, was pitiful. I am sorry for the men who could answer the 29th century demand of women with the 17th century reply of the British parliament to the men of America, but our country is not hopeless, and some day for very shame they will be just, when all the monarchies of the old world have taught them the lesson that political equality must include women as well as men citizens.

ANNA HOWARD SEAW. President American National Woman Suffrage Association.

MRS. HOWE AT 88.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe received many congratulations on her 88th birthday, just past. The New England Woman's club gave a reception in her honor, with addresses by President Woolley of Mt. Holyoke college and other distinguished persons. In her response, Mrs. Howe said:

"When I remember the cold welcome to all the great reforms—temperance, anti-slavery, woman suffrage, the higher education of women, etc.—and when I see how largely they have now been accepted into the practical program, I feel that life is miraculous. The world is now wide awake to things which 60 years ago saints and philosophers dreamed of, but never expected to see."

At the reception at Mrs. Howe's home, children, grandchildren and great grandchildren were present. The author of the Battle Hymn now has five children, eleven grandchildren and five great grandchildren—"a complicated and increasing offspring" as Col. Higginson once called them.

State Department

Comrade Wells send \$4.50 for due stamps from Local Fridley.

Johnson Strong sends in three subs from Windham and orders 100 campaign envelopes.

Comrade Rhoades send \$6.15 from Lewistown, dues \$3, campaign envelopes 65 cents Comrade Heanig, velopes 65 cents, Comrade Heanig, Special 50 cents each, Bob Hendry \$1 linotype fund.

Word from Comrade Beans, secretary of Local Red Lodge, states that \$2.50 has been collected on special convention assessment, that the local has ten members paid up ahead, three two months behind, and twenty-two that are all the way from three months to two years behind. Comrades, socialist success is impossible under such conditions. Be loyal to the principles you believe in. If you cannot pay your little dues how will the socialist movement proceed?

From Comrade Oscar James of Culbertson: Some time ago I wrote you asking for information regarding the formation of a socialist local and I received a reply from some one, saying you were gone and would be back shortly and would then answer my letter yourself. Please send me this information and all about the manner of conducting a local. We will have a socialist vote of some proportions here this year, I think. Whatever it is, I think will be due to my efforts. I voted for Debs four years ago and my brother for Roosevelt. This year he is a Debs man and is nominated as an elector from the state of Washington. His being the third name on the socialist ticket. I take a good deal of credit for his conversion, as I do not think he would ever have interested himself in it otherwise. I have two other brothers who have become voters since four years ago, and we will cast a solid vote for Debs and socialism this time.

The following letter looks good for progress: "Dear comrade, you may date Comrade Duncan here for the 16th. We will hold a short street meeting and get the crowd to come up to our hall. The hall we have here is too small to use for people like the Stokes'. An effort was made to get the Union opera house for them, but it was engaged for three nights. We can not hire the theater on a 20 per cent of the receipts plan, as is done in most places where the manager belongs to the association, so we can not accept a date for J. Phelps and Rose Pastor Stokes.

Would be glad to get a bundle of Montana News at any time. We are having meetings every Sunday, but not the attendance we should have. There are a great many socialists here, but most of them seem to have other business on Sunday night. Comrade Joe Woods made a collection of \$40 on the Red Special from socialists and sympathizers. Attendance is very poor at all fraternal and other societies in Missoula.

I suppose you wonder at our inactivity here, but its the worst place in Montana to get people interested in socialism. I will be ordering stamps pretty soon now. I had quite a supply on hand.

A good number of those dinner pall leaflets were distributed and seemed to make a hit. At any rate it made them laugh.

Well, comrade, we are going to make a greater effort here from now on until election. We have \$8 to scrape up for the hall every month, and there are only a few of us. Fraternally,
F. CHUNING.

Conforming to recent offer in the News, I enclose herewith a P. O. order for the sum of \$1, for which please place on your subscription list for six months six of the names enclosed on separate sheets, selecting in order as written, that is, omitting such as may already be subscribers, since I do not

know in any case as to that. Report if you cannot get the specified number from the list and I will extend it.

Please do not mention me in the News, as I am not a socialist, though I endorse a portion of the doctrine and realize that it is a subject concerning which all should be better informed than at present. I accept the destructive feature of it, but think the constructive needs a slight revision. Anyhow, the News seems to be the only free and progressive journal in the state, and to that extent merits recognition and encouragement. I wish that I were a plutocrat, I would at once come over and offer something for substantial consideration to further its influence and usefulness. Keep it in mind, however, that I am going to be a plutocrat unless the socialists obstruct my wicked designs before they materialize.

But anyhow, good luck to the News. I think it has improved greatly since I became acquainted with it, and that it is still improving, sometimes getting a little wild, perhaps, but generally safe and sane.

Dear Comrade: Yours of July 17 has been following me for some time and after reading it got misplaced and hence the long delay. I beg your pardon. Am on the road nine weeks at the Redpath Chautauqua, and naturally things don't get attended to.

As to terms on "Constructive Program," I will write Bostorins, who has the publication in charge, and ask him to send you at once the best possible terms he can make. You will hear from him soon.

I appreciate very much the fact that you think well enough of the booklet to desire its circulation widely. I feel, of course that it is a most vital and important message, and sincerely hope some arrangement can be made to get it out in Montana. If we can get our comrades and our friends and critics to see the actual, practical achievements made by the socialists in Europe, as well as here in America, in a smaller way, it will be a tremendous gain.

I can't tell you how much I am cheered to hear you say that you hope to break into the legislature. I sincerely and most earnestly hope you do. And if you do and your men make good it will mean a mighty advance for the movement in the west. We have the mightiest philosophy in history. Shall we not make the American people see it that way?

My greatest achievement this summer is getting my straight lecture on socialism onto the Redpath Chautauqua system. We reach 500,000 people every summer, and they are people who would be very hard for us to reach otherwise.

Thanking you for your kind letter and with best wishes for your success this fall.
CARL D. THOMPSON.
Milwaukee, Wis.

RESOLUTION.

Aldridge, Mont., Aug. 17.

Whereas, The Lumber Workers of Missoula, Sanders and Ravalli counties are resisting a reduction in wages and an increase in hours, and

Whereas, The organization known as the Montana Federation of Labor is endeavoring by all means to defeat the Lumbermen in their present struggle by initiating men into its various locals and have them take the place of the strikers; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Aldridge Miners' Union No. 57, W. F. of M. that we pledge the Lumber Workers our moral and financial support as far as in our power. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Lumbermen's headquarters at Missoula, a copy to the Montana News and Miners' Magazine for publication.
WM. DEMPSTER, President.
Theodore Brockman, Fin. Secy.

Five half-yearly Sub Cards for One Dollar.

THE WORK PROBLEM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Dear Comrades: I will write you about the conditions in this part of the United States.

They claim this was the first settlement of North Carolina and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Huer, lived and did business here many years.

Edenton is located in eastern North Carolina, on Albemarle sound, and the chief industry is fishing, lumbering and cotton mills. This is a very dear place to live in, much more so than Montana, the cheapest things here are fish, oysters and labor, and labor is the most profitable oyster of them all to those that exploit it. There are about 5,000 population here and not a sidewalk in the place. The people seem to have devoted all their surplus energy to building magnificent churches for the worship of God and pig pens in which to lodge and house the great majority of his children. You can see the most beautiful mansions and grounds here surrounded by the most dilapidated and dismal hovels that human beings ever existed in outside of savages and the most of them have to pay rent for that privilege.

This is one of the factory towns of North Carolina. Northern capital exploits the labor of little children. They work 12 hours per day in these factories. They have notices posted that a child under 12 years of age will not be employed, but the need of the parents is so great that they make false affidavits as to their ages so as to get the little help that they can give to keep the wolf from the door, as I am informed that it takes a whole family to make four or five dollars per week. Able men work in the sawmills and at the hardest kind of work, for 85 cents to \$1 per day.

They talk about the negro problem in the south, the only problem I can see is, the younger generation growing up want more for their labor power than the ruling class is willing to allow them. They are not as tractable as they formerly were, they start to work at daylight and just as soon as it comes dark they want to quit. The negro farm hand insists on having Saturday and wants just as much for it, and the gall of them, they kick on musty meal and rancid bacon and they don't jump like they use to when you yell at them, but stop and say, "Did you speak to me, sah?" While there are doubtless a number of criminals and worthless ones among them, the great majority are industrious and peaceable, as far as I can see. I have yet got to meet a negro who has not treated me with the greatest courtesy and respect. There has been ever one-half the whites disfranchised by the same laws that disfranchised the negro and by the sanction of the white workers. This race scare is trumped up by the ruling class to keep the white workers in line. Divide and rule is the line marked out by capital here to stir up race prejudice; anything to keep the workers fighting among themselves.

If it was not for the cheap fish here the poor would have a hard time. A woman here can head and clean, that is, remove the entrails from 3,000 herring a day, but now they have got up a machine that will do the work as well and do 10,000 fish an hour, can be operated by hand or other power. One old-time fisherman refuses to use them, as he says those people have been doing this all their lives and depend upon it for a living, and if he bought one it would turn those poor people out to starve. I suggested that he buy a machine and put the hands that formerly removed the heads and entrails to scaling and washing the fish before they were scaled and thus put up a cleaner and more wholesome product, but he could not see where the consumer came in.

Here is a sample you frequently see posted up by the sheriffs of this state. "Public sale, John Sanders having failed to pay his taxes for 1906, I have served two suits of clothes, one almost new and very slightly soiled, which cost \$15 when new, and will sell same to the highest bidder for cash." Another, "I have this day served an execution and served the household goods of R. Gentry, who has failed to pay his taxes for 1906, and will sell the same at the town pump to the highest bidder for cash. E. C. Norman, sheriff."

I expect it be back in Montana by August or September, as Montana is good enough for me. I am fraternally yours.
A. J. MacDONALD.

FIELD WORK.

Eugene V. Debs.

Missoula, Thursday, Sept. 17; arrive 3:20 p. m., depart 3:45 p. m.

Butte, Thursday, September 17; arrive 7:40 p. m., depart 11:30 p. m.

Billings, Friday, September 18; arrive 9 a. m., depart 9:30 a. m.

Sheridan, Wyo., Friday, Sept. 18; arrive 2:45 p. m., depart 3:45 p. m.

Glendive, Sept. 20.

J. PHELPS STOKES.

Helena Aug. 30
Lewistown Aug. 28
Kendall Aug. 29
Butte Aug. 30-31
Idaho Falls, Ida. Sept. 1
St. Anthony, Ida. Sept. 2
Blackfoot, Ida. Sept. 3

Pocatello, Ida. Sept. 4
Twin Falls, Ida. Sept. 5
Glenn's Ferry, Ida. Sept. 9
Mountain Home, Ida. Sept. 10
Boise, Ida. Sept. 11
Weiser, Ida. Sept. 12

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick.

Helena Sept. 22
Butte Sept. 23
Lewistown Sept. 17
Kendall Sept. 18
Belt Sept. 19
Great Falls (two dates) ... Sept. 20-21

John Collins.

Lima October 2
Dillon October 3
Butte October 4
Livingston October 5
Bridger October 6
Carbon county October 7-10

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

Billings Sept. 5
Red Lodge Sept. 7

T. E. Latimer.

Glendive Aug. 28 and 29
Dickinson Aug. 30

Sol Fieldman October

A. W. Harrack.

Dillon Sept. 2
Anaconda Sept. 3
Clancy Sept. 4
Helena Sept. 5 and 6
Great Falls Sept. 7, 8 and 9
Belt Sept. 10

D. Burgess.

Clancy Aug. 29
Basin Aug. 30
Whitehall Sept. 1
Norris Sept. 2
Pony Sept. 3
Manhattan Sept. 4
Livingston Sept. 5
Sheridan, Wyo., and vicinity Sept. 6 to 10
Billings Sept. 11
Carbon county Sept. 12 to 19

J. F. Mabie.

Team work with D. Burgess.

Arthur Morrow Lewis.

Billings September 16-17
Great Falls September 18-19
Butte September 20-21

T. J. Lewis in Idaho.

Glenns Ferry Sept. 5
Acequian Sept. 4
Boise City Sept. 6-7
Emmett Sept. 8
Midvale Sept. 9
Council Sept. 10
Cambridge Sept. 11
En route Sept. 12
Pocatello Sept. 13
Idaho Falls Sept. 14-15
Kilgore Sept. 16-17
Mullan Sept. 23
Burke Sept. 24
Wallace Sept. 25
Harrison Sept. 26
Coeur d'Alent Sept. 27
Rathdrum Sept. 28
Spirit Lake Sept. 29
Laclede Sept. 30
Bonners Ferry Oct. 1
Open Oct. 2
Lewistown Oct. 2
Orofino Oct. 4
Nez Perce Oct. 5

T. J. Lewis in Montana.

Dillon Sept. 18
Dell Sept. 19
Butte Sept. 20
Missoula Sept. 21
St. Regis Sept. 22

Ole Ferguson of Livingston sends in a dollar for the News.

Local Fridley gave their annual strawberry and ice cream social on July 17. Cleared \$28. It was given to raise money to pay the convention assessment.

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815 7th Avenue

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AUGUST JOHNSON, Secretary

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