

MONTANA SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM

Endorses National Platform--Declares Against Injunctions.

- 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.**
ETNA LYONS, Fridley.
- RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.**
Six-Year Term—A. D. PEUGH, Livingston.
Four-Year Term—JESSE GILCHRIST, Billings.
Two-Year Term—JOE BILLINGS, Plattehead County.

The socialist party of Montana in convention assembled declares its endorsement of and adherence to the declaration of principles and the platform adopted by the socialist party at its last national convention. The rapid development of the capitalist system of industry and the attendant centralization of the necessary means of production and distribution of wealth into great industrial, financial and commercial trusts, which has been going on in recent years has brought to pass a political condition of oligarchic rule and class legislation inimical to the interests of the workers and wealth producers of the nation, and has made it imperative for the attainment of free institutions, that these should unite in a class-conscious effort to change this condition and to place the ruling power in the hands of the working class.

The remedy proposed by the socialist party is founded on the law of political development, that government follows property. The way to give the rule to the people is to make it possible for the people to own property.

The socialist party is the only party today which offers a practical measure by which this desirable end shall be attained; to-wit, by the abolition of capitalist exploitation of the workers under the profit system and the guarantee to the industrial workers the full value of the product of their labor, through the ownership by the workers of the capital of production.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its struggle for the realization of this ultimate and desirable aim, we advocate the following principles and measures:

The unprecedented condition of unemployed workers, due to capitalistic exploitation and mismanagement, has subjected large numbers of the working class to the additional injustice of being treated by municipal and state authorities as vagrants and criminals. The socialist party denounces every method of dealing with unemployed workers which tends to humiliate them and to make still more difficult the securing of honorable employment.

We demand the abolition of the chain gang labor in public streets and roads, and that the state and municipal authorities institute useful public works which shall give employment to the unemployed, such labor to be paid the prevailing union wages.

The state of Montana owns today 32,000 square miles of coal lands and two developed coal mines from which it has derived revenue, under lease, amounting to \$5,000 per year. One of these mines has not been worked by the lessee during the past two years. We demand that no more of said coal lands be leased, but that as soon as practicable the state shall develop and work said properties for the purpose of providing useful labor to the coal miners, and of furnishing fuel to the citizens of the state at the actual cost of production and transportation.

It is a notorious fact that those who are wealthy and therefore best able to bear the burdens of taxation

are always and everywhere dodging their taxes and resorting to every means to evade them. We therefore demand that the funds necessary to inaugurate measures that shall advance the health, happiness and comfort of the working class, be raised by taxing capitalist property progressively as the circumstances demand; that the poll tax of \$3 and the poor tax of \$2 be abolished, and also all collecting of taxes in the shops through the employer.

The initiative and referendum law passed by the recent legislature has proven completely inadequate, as the socialists predicted, because of the large per cent and wide territory covered by the demands of the petition. We demand the enactment of a practical referendum measure that will enable a fair expression of the will of the persons affected.

The capitalist laws of this state are inadequate in their provision for redress and compensation to the workers for injuries to life and limb suffered through the rapacity of employers. We demand an employers' liability act that shall guarantee to the employee or his estate full compensation for injuries or death, incurred in the performance of his duty.

The organized industrial workers of Montana have suffered most severely in the past year from injunctions of district and federal judges against strikers so that labor was crippled in its efforts to better its condition, and a most sweeping injunction was issued by Democratic Judge Fox of Billings, and although reversed by a republican supreme court, a still more binding injunction was issued from republican Judge Hunt of the federal court. We denounce in unqualified terms all forms of government by injunctions, as opposed to the democratic ideal of popular rule, and we denounce the abolition of all injunction processes, and that all cases of contempt of court shall be submitted to jury trial.

Both state and city authorities in Montana have repeatedly violated the eight-hour law in public works. We demand the strict enforcement of this law and the prosecution of all violations.

The greatest abuses, with gross neglect and cruelty have for a long time prevailed in our state and county institutions and works under the contract system. We demand that this method of carrying on our public institutions and activities be abolished and that the work of our penal institutions be carried on directly by the state.

We demand that the state labor commissioner be given the power to enforce the labor laws.

Since the present blacklist law is useless and grossly unjust to organized labor, we favor the enactment of a measure that will abolish the inquisition of applicants under heavy penalty to the employer or employer's agent.

The socialist party stands, unequivocally, for the economic and political equality of women with men, and we pledge ourselves to the inauguration of measures to bring about a referendum to establish such equality in this state.

We recognize the futility under the system of capitalism of attempting to deal with the evil of intemperance by prohibitive laws. With the institution of socialism the root evils of the liquor traffic, poverty of the people and the element of profit in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, will be eliminated.

We urge upon the working class the importance of winning economic freedom as of first consequence, and that the money now diverted to capitalistic uses, through patronage of saloons should be devoted to the support of the socialist party and press for the emancipation of the working class from all the exploitation and evils of capitalist society.

We favor legislation that will fix the employment of railway employees by the week and not by the day, as the present law provides, and that will establish the maximum number of working hours of such workers at 72 hours per week.

To relieve the unfortunate and poor from the odium of charity and from the rapacity of privately conducted hospitals, we favor a law for the establishment and support of county hospitals on the same basis as prevails respecting county high schools.

We favor a law to raise the age limit for compulsory education to sixteen years, and in cases where the

child is the support of the family, to provide for adequate compensation out of the school funds, also that food and clothing shall be provided from the same source, in cases where the parents of the children are unable to provide such needs.

We also favor legislation to extend our educational system by providing for secondary education in the form of science classes for working men and women, supported out of school funds and same to be under the direction of the state university.

We submit to the working class that the call of the republican politicians to "stand pat" means to go on as we are, the pretense of the democratic party to cater to popular rule is fatuous and founded on no economic or philosophic basis and that both parties have equally turned their powers against labor in its industrial contest.

Their past history informs the intelligent working man that he has nothing to expect from any party whose men and measures he cannot control.

And we call upon the toilers of Montana to repudiate the empty promises of the old parties and support the socialist party directed by the working class, financed by the working class and founded upon the universal demand of the final abolition of private ownership of industries and the substitution of co-operative industry.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The Montana state socialist convention was marked by greater activity of interest among the members than has ever been exhibited before in the state. The word was heard on every side. "This is the best convention we ever held."

The fine new headquarters were a delight and a pride to all who saw them. At this writing (Wednesday) we are as yet unable to get hold of the secretary's report, and no exact account of the proceedings is available.

The social feature of the convention was more flourishing than Montana has ever seen. Local Helena made a conspicuous success of all the entertainments provided. All of them paid their way financially. The Stokes meeting at the auditorium was one of great satisfaction to all those attending. J. Phelps Stokes is a man trained with the training that capitalist means give, and giving the result of his experience and his training and his entire manhood to the only cause that will lift labor from its curse of degradation. His talk is smooth, flowing, intelligent, replete with facts. It is directed entirely to the non-socialist. He talks of what he knows. He is giving his life that the world may be better, and this nobility of purpose draws one to the speaker with the warmth of a personal regard. The highest encomiums of the speaker were heard on every hand.

The banquet Wednesday night was a pleasant social event that relieved all our minds from the strain of the convention. The tables were attractively decorated with sweet peas and asters. The speeches made entertained the company well until almost midnight. They were good rousing socialist speeches that put heart and courage into all who were present. Comrades Harrock, Duncan, Selby, McDermott, Hazlett, Comerford, Mable and others were the speakers. Secretary Graham welcomed the guests and Alderman Ambrose acted as toastmaster.

The ball Thursday night was equally successful with the events of the other nights. High praise was heard for the music.

The convention was in session three days, adjourning Friday noon.

The majority of the delegates were completely new to convention work, and the experience obtained will prove valuable to the party in future years.

PLENTY OF MUSIC FOR "RED SPECIAL."

Indications are that the volunteer band that will accompany the socialist "Red Special" on its campaign tour from coast to coast will be one of the greatest musical organizations of its kind. Socialists take a high place in music and some of the greatest band men in America are members of the working class party. When J. M. Barnes, national secretary, sent out his call for musicians he did not know what he would find. Instantly responses came from all parts of the United States. Heads of musical colleges, band leaders and music teachers of the first magnitude offered their services.

The uniforms will be ordered especially for this trip and will be of military cut with few decorations. Concerts will be given at all stops and at the big evening meetings in large cities the band will head the parade to the halls where mass meetings of working men will be held. In each

city the meeting to be addressed by Debs, the locomotive fireman who is running for president, will be turned into a mass meeting of workers who are idle or getting but a scant living out of their labor.

One of the big jobs presented to the national headquarters in preparing for the flight of the "Red Special," was decorating the cars. A dozen expert decorating companies bid on the job and it was given at last to a socialist, who has had long experience in the work. One of his first jobs was decorating the cars for Grover Cleveland in his first campaign. Cleveland was elected and the decorator became a socialist soon after.

The banners and pictures had to be well made to stand a thirty-thousand mile trip.

Thousands of railroad men and factory workers will see the train in its travels and the banners are expected to call their attention to the fact that one of them, a man with a union card, wants to be president to make life richer for them—the workers.

CAMPAIGN SLANDER.

Democratic newspapers are circulating a story to the effect that the "Red Special" is paid for by the republican party. This campaign lie is nailed by the national officers of the socialist party. Every cent of money spent for the Debs train came from socialists in small contributions. Some donations were a nickel, some ten cents and some larger.

Pamphlets Show Figures.

To show that the fund all came from workers who are socialists or sympathizers, the socialist party has issued a pamphlet giving the name and address of every person or organization that contributed to the fund. This always is done by the party and the books and files are open for the inspection of any one interested.

Socialists in towns where papers say the republicans supplied the "Red Special" funds are taking up the falsehood and denying it so effectively that it probably will be killed before long.

Information for Everyone.

Those desiring to know where the money came from may find out by enclosing a stamp and a request to J. M. Barnes, national secretary of the socialist party, 189 Washington street, Chicago.

FARMERS ARE READY.

I desire to accentuate a statement made by Comrade Ernest Untermaan in his letter of acceptance of the nomination to the position of governor of Idaho.

Comrade Untermaan says among other good things: "Vast numbers of small farmers and small business people in our state have already been pushed to the point where they are compelled to work for wages during a part of each year in order to earn in this way that bare living which their farm and the business no longer supplies. There is no reform measure, whatever it may be, that would still bring relief to these people. They, like the wageworking proletariat, cannot expect any improvement of their lot by any other means but a complete overthrow of capitalism. They know it. They accept the full socialist platform."

This exactly tallies with my own experience and observation. I have felt and urged that it is the duty of the socialist party to make special efforts to reach this class of farmers and business men, for the bosoms of these people still swell with pride in the belief that they are people of worth, and this is an element that is almost absent in some of the despairing wageworkers. This pride has dynamic power and we need just such power. I do not claim that all farmers have this feeling, nor that many of them are yet conscious of the trend of industrial evolution, but I do contend that there is a distinct tendency among the farmers of the class referred to by Comrade Untermaan to accept the socialist teachings, and I aver that this tendency is not confined to the small farmers of Idaho, but that the same tendency is manifest in all sections of the United States where I have been. It is, therefore, our duty to try to reach the small farmers. To reach the farmers I would not in the least modify the proletarian program. We must be uncompromising, more so than the late national convention of the socialist party was. For I have observed that the enthusiasm of the farmer is proportioned to the clearness with which our position is stated. Socialism means the unconditional surrender of capitalism. This suits the farmer that has seen the "cat."

Tell the truth; tell all of the truth.

D. BURGESS.

"Not in vain the distance beacons,
 Forward, forward let us range,
 Let the old world spin forever,
 Down the ringing groove of
 change."
 —Tennyson.

CAMPAIGN LIE NAILED-- REV. DUNCAN TRADUCED

Candidate for Congress Grossly Slandered by Bryan Plugger.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 2.

To the Montana News.

I am informed there is in circulation a statement to the effect that at the recent convention of the Montana Federation of Labor I said that the condition of the coal miners in Wyoming were no better during the past year than they had been before they were organized in the United Mine Workers.

I made no such statement and the circulation of the report does me an injustice. It is evidently founded on a misconception of my meaning in what I actually did say. I have no copy of my remarks on that occasion and no stenographic report of what I actually said, but I know well the point I was making and the truth I wished to convey. I certainly did not say anything which would mean that the miners' union had been of no benefit to the Wyoming miners. My well-founded conviction that labor organizations are a benefit to the laborers, and my hearty sympathy with and faith in labor organizations and the principle of unionism would forbid me to give utterance to any words tending to discredit the efficiency of the United Mine Workers, or any other labor organization.

What occurred at the Billings meeting was this, viz., the speaker immediately preceding me had taken the position that there is a community of interest today between labor and capital; a community of interest in the nature of a partnership. That, at any rate, is what I understood a portion of his remarks to mean. It is a teaching which, as a socialist, I abhor. It is a citizens' alliance doctrine which I believe to be false and to tend to the confusion of the minds of many workingmen. And when I was accorded the privilege of speaking I attacked that doctrine. I tried to show that so long as the tools are owned and controlled by capitalists the workers are dependent upon the owning class for an opportunity to live, and that in the division of the products of their labor the workers are in no respect treated as partners, or as having a community of interest with the capitalists. I cited the wretched condition of the coal miners in Wyoming merely as evidence to support my position and not in the least as a criticism aimed at their organization. I stated that I had been told that wages there were \$3.40 per day; but that since January 1 the men had averaged only two days work per week, and that after the charges for rent, for light, for water and for powder were deducted by the employing company there was left only a wretched pittance which by no means represented the value of their labor. And I passed from that to the socialist position that such facts showed, instead of community of interest, a conflict of interest between the workers who create the values and the capitalists who receive the values; that the only way to establish a genuine community of interest would be to give to the laborers the full value of their toil; that however high the wage which unions may exact, it does not represent the full value of the product of their toil, and that, therefore, the working men should act politically through the working-class party—the socialist party, and vote as they strike for the economic interest of their class; vote, in short, to own and administer themselves the tools of production and thus secure for themselves not a part (wages), but the full value of their labor.

I trust you will give space to this correction of the misstatement of my remarks at Billings. I am sure it is founded on no deliberate misrepresentation, but wholly on some person's misconception of my meaning. I am glad of this opportunity to correct the misconception and to affirm my unqualified endorsement of the principle of unionism, while at the same time expressing my socialist faith that not until the class-consciousness of the workers expresses itself by voting for socialism, electing socialists to political office, and thoroughly democratizing our national industries, will the class struggle between the exploiters and the exploited be ended and a genuine community of interest be established between capital and labor. When this is done there will be real community of interest because then the workers, the creators of the capital of industry, will be the capitalists, the owners and administrators of the means of industry and the recipients of the full value which they as workers create. Yours very truly,

LEWIS J. DUNCAN.

ENGLISH WRITER WILL REPORT "RED SPECIAL."

Charles Lapworth of Sheffield, England, arrived in Chicago and will accompany the "Red Special" as correspondent for certain labor and socialist periodicals of England and the continent. In addition to the work of Lapworth, the Article Syndicate, with correspondents in all European countries, will "cover" the great campaign effort for foreign newspapers.

Europe Orders Pictures.

Pictures of the campaign train have been ordered by periodicals in every country of Europe and Japan and the Philippines. In Europe, where socialism is the largest political factor, the eyes of both rulers and workers are on America, which has lagged somewhat in the revolutionary movement.

Lapworth is a member of organized labor and a prominent member of the British Newspaper Writers' union, which numbers 1,500 of the most expert newspaper editorial workers in England. He is a member of the independent labor party and a speaker and writer of note in his native land. He has been working with Robert Hunter for the past few months, and is confident the working class of this country soon is to make as rapid strides as have distinguished England in the last few years.

Federation Puzzles Him.

"I am unable to understand the tactics of the American Federation of Labor," he said. "The lessons learned in England and other countries show the way, and they should be studied here."

"RED SPECIAL" WILL TAKE PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made to carry several hundred passengers every day on the Red Special. Any person can get on the train at any stop and ride as far as he likes at the rate of two cents a mile. Meals will cost fifty cents each. There will be no sleeping car berths for these pas-

sengers, but a first class day coach will be provided.

"Those who intend to join the socialist train," said Otto McFeeley, correspondent for the Workers' Press association, "should give the names of the party to their local newspapers and also call the editor's attention to special events of the day in their towns."

ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

Capitalist society is based on the production of commodities for sale.

Socialist society would be based on the production of products for use.

To produce for sales necessitates the private ownership of tools of production.

To produce for use necessitates the public ownership of the tools of production.

Production for sale reduces all things to the dead level of being merchandise; all things become the embodiment of price, to be realized, honor, justice, charity, religion, law, politics all take the form of goods, and possess a price.

People who are not the owners of goods, either chattel or real, and who dislike to traffic in the other things, are forced by necessity to make merchandise of themselves, and hence they go to the private owners of the tools of production and offer for sale their labor power; its price to hide its nature is called wages. That is capitalism.

Production for use elevates all things to the use of man; all things become means to human happiness, honor, justice, charity, religion, law and politics would be elevated above the turmoil of the market. The workers would no longer be compelled to make merchandise of themselves; all would have access to the publicly-owned tools of production and become the private owners of the full value of their labor. That is socialism.

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State Secretary,
JAS. D. GRAHAM

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EUGENE V. DEBS BEN HANFORD

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The actual initiative authority for carrying on the immediate demands and business affairs of the socialist party of the state has never been decisively located and put into operation in Montana. The state cabinet has been a farce, the state committee has been a myth, the membership of the party has taken no initiative, the initiative, the plans, the execution, everything, have been in the hands of one individual, the state secretary, for four years. No one else has thought anything planned anything, done anything or said anything. The state convention abdicated its opportunity and its functions by refusing to go into the needs of the state organization at all. The members seemed to be psychologized by some kind of a hypnotic spell into the idea that it was better further on, and that some unknown power or an occult fate would direct the affairs of the socialist party.

They have planned their faith to the flimsy ideal of a "state committee." Comrade Comerford seemed to be most hopeful of the abilities of this "committee," and this is his outline of its composition and functions: It will consist of one member from each local, and will manage the party affairs between conventions. Any question may be referred to the state committee to vote on the same as is done in the case of the national committee. Referendums are to be submitted by any member of the committee. Any two members of the state committee can call for a referendum of the entire party membership. This method is said to be really a referendum of the whole membership, as each local will instruct its committeeman how to vote.

be perfectly frank, we don't think the plan will solve the problem or provide for the immediate needs of the campaign because those so far from the seat of the business know nothing about its needs. And then just after sending delegates to the convention the locals will feel that they cannot afford the additional expense of sending another representative to some other body with another name. And the state organization is bankrupt now, with obligations against it of \$2,000, and of course it is an impossibility for it to meet any new expense of new conferring bodies at this time.

However, since this is all the plan submitted for immediate relief, if the party is going to do anything it must push this plan.

Appoint your committeemen at once and see if they won't get together and do something.

A STATE PAPER.

The storm center of the interest of the Montana state socialist convention, we may say, surged around the question as to whether the Montana socialist party was to continue having a state paper or not. There never was any doubt as to what the convention wanted. Montana loves its paper. It has made many sacri-

fices for it. It would gladly make all over again, and more. But the burden was too heavy on a few, and the socialist party realized for the first time that it, itself, was really shirking, and that the paper was in no sense whatever a co-operative enterprise; also that those who had borne the burden could bear it in that way no longer.

The time for change had come, and the party was helpless. What hinders the rise of the proletariat is the proletariat itself. Those who have done the "business" of the world are all on the other side. A convention of socialists in the west, where the experience with the movement has been scant, means a convention of persons inexperienced in ordinary business methods of dealing with practical subjects. That is the problem before this great mass of exploited workers, and they solved it by refusing to take definite action at the only time in the party history when conditions make it possible to take action, by deferring to an imaginary body still less posted than those who were on the spot.

No definite plans whatever were discussed for propaganda; no better understanding arrived at for handling speakers; no clear knowledge attained as to handling county conventions and tickets, and all those delegates were deprived of the inspiration and information they might have received by a mutual interchange of ideas on subjects so vitally important to a revolutionary movement.

But for all that the convention moved. Every delegate in it woke to the necessity that the party must move. And the action took the form of saving the paper. Well they know by this time the struggle that has been made on the paper.

A motion to form a stock company was voted down. The members wanted to keep a party paper. They wanted to feel that personal co-operative ownership in their own organ of class expression. It was decided to issue bonds for \$10,000—a new, fresh, vigorous effort to properly finance the Montana News.

Will it work? We hope so—nothing whatever in the way materially. A labor paper with a socialist policy is a lead-pipe cinch and a down hill pull in this section of the country. The only question is whether those who compose the socialist party had business acumen enough to let those who know how to do the work get at it. The working class does not fail because its tasks cannot be done. It only fails because it does not know how to do them.

THE PAPER SCHEME.

The convention engaged in a long and earnest discussion as to how the Montana News was to be substantially helped, relieved of its indebtedness, and the people who do the work paid for their labor. It was decided to issue certificates of loans to the extent of \$10,000. The proposal at first was for \$3,000 worth of certificates. This would have paid the debts of the News and left a working capital of five or six hundred dollars. Then it was proposed that certificates be issued to the extent of \$5,000. This would have allowed for some necessary equipment, and stocked us up well. It was then said that it was as easy to issue the certificates for \$10,000 as for a less sum, and it would furnish a chance for substantial and unlimited support if the socialists wished to extend such.

So this was the plan agreed upon. The certificates are now ready. They are issued in denominations of one dollar, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty-five dollars and fifty dollars. They bear no interest the first year, but six per cent after that. This allows every socialist to be an actual stockholder in the News to the extent that he can afford.

Now if you wish to place the News on a solid basis you can send in your time loans. The certificates are ready. Those who have already made loans to the paper should apply for their certificates with a statement to the manager of the amount they have loaned, also when they wish payment. There is no doubt that the convention realized the necessity that something definite must be done to sustain the News. A method of issuing bonds was preferred by the convention to forming a stock company and taking the control really out of the hands of the party. But the Montana law is very severe in regard to issuing bonds against wildcat claims, or values that do not exist. There must be bona fide values to sustain the bonds.

The Montana News has no such reserve values. Everything in the plant is covered by ironclad mortgage, and is available for nothing except the values of the mortgage. But the loan plan will not conflict with the law. So that those who want to make the News solid can send in their loans on a one dollar, five dollar, ten dollar, twenty-five dollar or fifty dollar basis and receive their certificates. Futurum bonum.

H. Lowndes Maury, an attorney of Butte and a Socialist, will be the orator of the day at the Labor Day celebration in the Smelter City.

WITH OUR ORGANIZERS

Glendive, Mont.

Dear Comrade: On leaving Helena I went to Lombard, where I met a fine bunch of men and, at night almost every one in town was at the meeting. Wherever I go I find the railroad men right, especially the machinists.

At Manhattan I found some more live ones, and as at Lombard, my money was no good while in town. After a good meeting on the street we adjourned and held a meeting of the local, securing some new members and getting fellows started off all right. Livingston was the first frost since I came into the state. Norris & Rowe's circus was in town, a theater company was playing a one-night stand also, and it was very cold, besides the comrades that were not busy with these attractions were occupied arranging for the Stokes meeting, so I went on to Columbus the same night, where the comrades had secured the opera house. We finally decided that we could get more people to listen on the street and so held a street meeting. Comrade Holt had already paid for the hall, but the would-be capitalist that had charge of the building refused to refund any money. Of course he has been used to doing people, but this was about the limit.

At Billings I felt at home, for I had held sixteen meetings here during the opening of the Crow reservation two years ago.

At the close of my second meeting the local secretary secured six applications for membership. Forsyth was my next stop. No bills had been received, but Comrade Waddell laid off and helped advertise the meeting. There was a terrific wind storm in the evening, but had a good meeting in spite of it. Found quite a number interested in socialism.

Miles City had also received no advertising matter, but Comrade Norton met me at the train and secured a buggy to take me out to the reform school, and in the evening had a fine street meeting. The second meeting was twice as large and found many enthusiastic comrades. With a little work a large local can be built up. The painters' union officials wished me to remain over another night and address an open meeting of all union men, but I had already written to the Glendive comrades that I would be with them, so I had to reluctantly decline.

Comrade Pust laid off an hour and helped advertise a meeting and he and his wife entertained me while in Glendive.

At the close of the second meeting a local of 15 members was organized, with at least 10 more members in sight.

I was treated royally by the Comrades Pust and I shall always have a warm spot in my heart for them, as for the many comrades through the state who have treated me so cordially on this and previous trips through the state, and my only regret is that my time was so limited that I could not remain longer. If I could give one word of advice to the comrades it would be push the News with all your power. It is the best weapon you have with which to overcome prejudice, and above all, is your paper and it is up to you to make it succeed. Yours, T. E. LATIMER.

Billings, Aug. 25.

Comrade T. E. Latimer of Seattle, one of the veteran "soap-boxers," spoke here Sunday and Monday, August 23 and 24. We did not know of his coming till the day before he arrived and had not gotten in shape after our Stokes meeting, so we could not hire a hall for him. But if any one well deserves a hall to speak in, it's Latimer, and to locals everywhere we wish to recommend him as a speaker who will interest and instruct any kind of a crowd no matter how ignorant or how seemingly intelligent they may be. He, like Comrade Duncan, when he found there was no hall, went gladly to his soap-box and the net return for the local is five applications for membership at large. His collection just paid him wages, but those of us who were lucky enough to hear him got information and entertainment that money couldn't pay for if he had it, which I'm sorry to say we had not.

Latimer is on his way east to teach political economy in a state university in one of the central states. His work in the University of Washington rounded out by that he has taken in the university of "Hard Knox" makes him one of the best balanced men in the movement and those students who have to work under him this coming winter have a treat in store for themselves. GEO. G. McDONALD.

Sheridan, Wyo., Aug. 15.

Dear Comrade: I have completed the circuit down here, and not hearing from you where to go next, I am going to return to Billings this afternoon. I hope there will be instructions for me there.

The meeting at Dietz on Wednesday was the first "frost" I have met with. Comrade Dick was the only member of the local in attendance. Several

things combined against the meeting. First, I had not arrived at the time they were expecting me, and the notice of my arrival was too short to get a good attendance. Second, they were expecting an open air speaker. Third, the Miners' union at "No. 5" met at the same time, and as there is prospect of a strike on September 1, the union meeting drew many away. Fourth, these mines have only been averaging about two days work per week since January 1 and the men are very discouraged and poor, and doubtless many stayed away because they did not feel able to "chip in" on the collection.

Comrade Dick was my host and he did all that one man could to make the meeting a success, and my stay in the camp agreeable. He is a royal fellow and true blue, and if all the socialists were like him there would be a protest registered this fall against capitalism which has produced the hard conditions in this coal region, that would make the bosses and owners of this state open their eyes and take notice. There were only ten men at the Dietz meeting and I just sat down with them on a plank seat, a la Mark Hopkins, and had an hour's heart to heart talk with them about the class struggle, the necessity for political action along class lines, and the aims and achievements of the socialist party.

On Thursday Comrade Dick and I walked over to Carneyville, where I met and was the guest of that seasoned old socialist warrior, Rees Davis. There is no local at Carney, but many socialists. They tell me they do not organize because they have no hall in which to meet. If they had the real militant spirit they would meet in any old hole they could find, or else out in the open. But it must be pretty disheartening in every way when nearly every cent a man is able to earn is taken by the company for rent, water, light, hospital charges and powder before a cent of money gets into the workers' hands. But in all these camps, or just on the edge of them, I notice saloons which seem to be doing pretty fair business. I wonder if the miners consider beer a necessity of life, and socialism, political action toward freedom and equity, a luxury. I don't know how many of the so-called socialists in these camps patronize these booze barracks, but I do know if one-half of the cash which the miners in these camps spend for beer and whisky was spent for socialist literature and in dues to support our propaganda, they would be doing a vast deal more for themselves and for their wives and children than they are doing now, and would be doing their man's part toward making conditions in which they could own their own jobs and be able to make a good living without depending on any boss.

It so happened that there was a special meeting of the union on Thursday evening, and after the business session I was extended the courtesy of the floor. This gave us the use of the hall which is owned by the company and which would not have been rented for my lecture. About half of those in attendance on the union meeting remained for my lecture, so I had an audience of forty or fifty men who were much interested in "Our National Ideal and Our Practice." A good many non-socialists were there and some of them bought literature.

Comrade Brown of Sheridan came over for me yesterday afternoon and took me back to Sheridan, through the rain, for the meeting last night. Notwithstanding the rain we had a good meeting in the hall last night. About forty men were there and I gave them "What Socialists Want and How They Are Going to Get It." There was fine interest and some little discussion and quizzing at the close of the lecture. A good many non-socialists were present and some of them bought literature.

I need more of the 5 and 10 cent tracts if I am to continue this tour, as I hope to do for several more weeks. It is the scientific and ethical tracts that sell the best.

L. J. DUNCAN.

Comrade Burgess was in Helena several days during convention time. There was so much going on that he did not get the attention he deserved. He spoke one night in Helena and one night he and Mabie went out to East Helena. Comrade Harrack spoke in Helena after Burgess got through. He is a No. 1 street speaker. Stokes made a forced ride from Belt to get to Helena to speak Sunday night. The local committee had totally neglected the meeting and the town was deprived entirely of the value of the Stokes meeting.

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.

Anton Mlekush John Gollmyer

THE PARK BEER HALL

BEST BEER IN TOWN

EIGHT YEAR OLD PANAMA CLUB RYE AND LEXINGTON BELLE SOUR MASH WHISKY

Livingston 105 East Park Montana

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Finest Liquors and Cigars—all Union Goods. For further information, which you will receive in the most gentlemanly manner, call at Bill's Place,

LIVINGSTON 106 North Main Street MONTANA

THE UNJUST EDITOR.

The following letter was sent to the editor of the Acantha in reply to his foolish comments on the socialist lectures. Needless to say it was refused publication:

Conrad, Mont., Aug. 12.

Editor Chouteau Acantha.

Dear Sir: I have observed that your paper so usually careful in its late write-ups of Mrs. Hazlett was a surprise to me.

I am very well acquainted with Mrs. Hazlett and know her to be well educated generally, and the best acquainted with social and economic history and present conditions of any lady I have ever met. Your paper was in error when it spoke as though she had never stopped talking long enough to think to the end of any proposition. I fear that her audience has never thought out the economic proposition.

Now, concerning her reference to your flouring mill: There is a 35,000,000 agricultural population that know they are being robbed of their product by the mills of the country. If your establishment is an exception her reference to it was an error. But your conditions there are unlike those of the country at large if your mills give the farmers a fair deal.

Concerning her reference to one of your mercantile establishments: Everywhere I have lived—Chouteau not excepted—the almost universal complaint goes up that the merchants are a robber class. The merchants charge the trusts or big business men with being robbers, and the local community charges the merchants or small business men with being robbers.

Now the fact is we are all living under a robber system of economics. Some of us are big and some of us small robbers. We each are getting from others all we can, all that the conditions will allow. We take from society, not an equivalent of what we have given to society, but all we can get by interest, profit or rent, and the result is that the man who buys and sells the product of other men's labor has a better chance to get out of society more than what he gives to society, than the man who has only his own labor to sell as a wage-earner, or the product of his own labor as a farmer.

I know Mrs. Hazlett did not refer to any particular business house because she thought it a sinner above others. It being the leading firm in the county, she must have used it as an illustration only.

She is a scientific socialist and therefore does not blame any man for taking out of society more than he puts in by his productive labor. She does not think of our multi-millionaires as sinners above others, but she would end this system of competitive war where each takes what he can get and put in its place a system of scientific living in which each will receive only what he produces.

Had I the opportunity to borrow money and go into business and get \$100,000 next year out of the people of Teton county, I would certainly do so. I might as well do it as stand by and see the other fellow do me. But if some one should call me a robber I would have sense enough not to kick, because I would have sense enough to know it was so. And moreover, I would have courage enough to work and vote to stop the whole robber system.

Why should a socialist be thought so great a sinner when he offers the some criticisms on society that you hear in the churches, or the streets and everywhere you go?

Why should a socialist who sells books with the object of getting the poor ignorant slaves of capitalism to see a way to freedom, be thought so vulgar when the churches and all other organizations sell books that set forth this position?

I will appreciate it if you will give these lines space. Yours respectfully, F. L. BUZZELL.

Montana Meat Market

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120 South Main Street
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GO TO ALVA MAYNE

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LIVINGSTON, MONTANA

CAN YOU make tea other ms. see just why it is that he can not get all he produces under the wage system? If not, read Value, Price and Profit, and then try again. Marx is easier reading and better reading than most of his interpreters. Study him for yourself. Cloth 50c, paper 10c, postpaid Socialist Book Bulletin free Special Offer: Mention this paper and \$1.00, we will send the International Socialist Review, 6 mos. and a paper copy each of Value, Price and Profit, the Communist Manifesto, Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Spargo's The Socialists, and Simon's Class Struggle in America. If you prefer, we will substitute 1 of these in cloth for the 6 in paper. Address Charles M. Kerr & Company, 153 East Kinzie St., Chicago.

BOILING OF THE REVOLUTION.

One delegate to the convention left for his home before it adjourned and wrote back that he was "sick in mind and body over the wrangling." This comrade had never attended a labor convention of any sort in his life before and the inexperienced and crude methods of the proletariat in action gave him a shock he was not prepared for.

It will doubtless be a piece of information for which he is totally unprepared, that the Montana state convention had no wrangling whatever compared to most gatherings of the socialist party. The national convention was a howling mob all the time, so that only the most experienced could make anything out of the proceedings. In most of the state conventions bitter factional fights come up, and one never knows what a real "wrangle" is till he sees a factional fight in the socialist party. Now there is nothing even remotely approaching a factional situation in Montana.

Whence then our brother's perturbation?

These emphatic, loud, and boisterous discussions are simply the attempt of those unskilled in words and plans (the working class) to administer their own affairs and bring success out of matters in which they have had no experience. They are not used to running political parties, so they are not skilled in political methods.

Their conventions are the expression of their attempts to throw off the yoke of ages and do something for themselves. The working class are in revolt when they are in socialist action. They are trying to stand upon their feet and they are staggering.

Anyone who comes in a socialist movement and expects it to go with the smoothness of bourgeois knowledge has brought his wares to the wrong market.

The action of the working class in the socialist party is the stir of the revolution right now. It is permeated by the characteristics of the working class, and it will take a century of economic freedom before these characteristics are obliterated from the human race. The working class is cursed by its slavery and its ignorance, and it makes its protest with the blight of the curse upon it.

We must strive as we are to get the conditions to be different.

Poet's Corner

TO THE CAPITALIST CLASS. We have fed you all for a thousand years. And you hail us still unfed, Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth...

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. J. PHELPS STOKES. Idaho Falls, Ida. Sept. 1. St. Anthony, Ida. Sept. 2. Blackfoot, Ida. Sept. 2. Pocatello, Ida. Sept. 4. Twin Falls, Ida. Sept. 4. 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. 22. Lewistown Sept. 17. Kendall Sept. 18. Belt Sept. 19. Great Falls (two dates) Sept. 20-21. John Collins. Lima Oct. 2. Dillon Oct. 3. Butte Oct. 4. Livingston Oct. 5. Bridger Oct. 6. Carbon county Oct. 7-10. Ida Crouch-Hazlett. Billings Sept. 5. Red Lodge Sept. 7. Columbus Sept. 9. Sel Fieldman Oct. 10. Lewis J. Duncan. Helena Labor Day. Missoula and Ravalli county Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11. 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. 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. Livingston Sept. 5. Carbon county Sept. 6-19. Arthur Morrow Lewis. Billings Sept. 16-17. Great Falls Sept. 18-19. Butte Sept. 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.

National

The platform was adopted by a vote ranging from 8,677, the highest affirmative vote cast for any division, to 538, the highest negative vote cast against any division. A particular interest is expressed by the Italian comrades of the east in the success of "La Prola de Socialisti," published at 145 Blue Island avenue, Chicago. The votes on national referendum "A"—the national platform, and "B"—the national constitution, were counted August 18. Both were adopted according to sections, and in their entirety. Half sheet posters, 21 by 28 inches, printed in three colors, will be ready for shipment Monday. They are to be distributed to locals free in quantities based upon the membership. The local to pay cost of transportation only. The locals on the Red Special route will be first served. J. Phelps-Stokes has been nominated from the Eighth Assembly District in New York. His brother-in-law, Robert Hunter, has been nominated from the Sixth District. Morris Hilquist is the nominee for congress from the Ninth District. In this same district he beat the democratic nominee two years ago. The national platform will be printed in the following foreign languages, and will be ready for shipment in about two weeks: Bohemian, Croatian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian, Lettish, Norwegian, Polish, Slavonic, Slovas, Swedish. Price for platform in any foreign language \$2 per thousand, post prepaid. The national platform printed in large clear type, 9 1-2 by 12 1-2 inches, will be ready for shipment in any quantities within a week. The platforms contain the picture of Debs and Hanford, the presidential candidates, and are of a size convenient for distribution when folded, or may be used as a placard and posted up. Remit with order. Price \$1.50 per thousand, post prepaid. The national executive committee met in session at national headquarters August 15 and 16. Finding \$6,000 cash in hand and \$2,000 pledged for the socialist special train for the presidential candidates' speaking tour. The committee ordered the contract signed for the first part of the tour, that is, from Chicago to the Pacific coast and return. The contract for the balance of the trip as originally contemplated, will be signed as soon as funds will permit. National committee motion No. 28, which provided that prior to appointment, national organizers should receive the endorsement of their respective state committees, was defeated by the following vote: Yes 22, no 32, not voting 14. Vote closed August 18. The national committee is now voting upon motion No. 29, which provides for the appointment of Comrade Alfred Wagenknecht as a national organizer and his immediate assignment. Vote will close September 8. At 10 o'clock Friday morning hundreds of unemployed will gather from all parts of Greater New York at the headquarters of the committee for the unemployed, 20 Dpane street, and from there march in a body to the Prosperity Boomers' convention, at the Merchants' association auditorium at 66-72 Lafayette street. It is expected that about 5,000 men will be in the parade. Dr. Ben L. Reitman, who is one of the leaders of the movement, said to a Call reporter: "We are going to march to the hall and demand admission. We want to share in some of the prosperity that is going to be boomed. There are thousands of poverty-stricken and hungry men walking the street and sleeping in the parks of New York city, and I believe attention ought to be paid to them. "I was asked if we will get a permit from the police, but I don't believe we need any. We have a right to march in an orderly manner. We don't need a police permit to parade no more than we need a police permit to starve." The Prosperity Boomers, otherwise known as the Commercial Travelers' Interstate congress, according to reports, do not relish this unexpected feature on their program. The unemployed will demand something more tangible than "faith in our country's future."—Daily Call.

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- T. J. Lewis in Montana. Dillon Sept. 18. Dell Sept. 19. Butte Sept. 20. Missoula Sept. 21. St. Regis Sept. 22. Orofino Oct. 4. Nez Perce Oct. 5.

International

CHINA. A socialist revolutionary movement seems to be gaining ground in China. It first came publicly forward with a definite program a little over a twelve-month ago, and is the direct result of the modernizing of popular education. The socialist leader, Dr. Touenyl-Tien, has been expelled from the French territory in the far east. FRANCE. Considerable interest is taken in the next conference of the French confederation of labor, which will take place next month in Marseilles. It is impossible yet to predict what will be the main questions before this congress, for the French confederation has a democratic way of settling the main lines of its agenda. A paper containing all the resolutions sent in for consideration is circulated among the branches, and from this list the branches have by referendum to decide what are the four subjects which are to be taken as the subjects of the day. THE DUMA. The socialists of the third duma are unwearied. Like Sisypus, they are rolling their stones uphill, only to become aware that the czar will throw them down to the bottom again. In a report which they have just published, they point out that, despite their small numbers, they have been incessant in putting questions to the government, and in trying to urge the other parties into a revolt against the powers that be. For the future they announce that they are preparing a trades disputes bill and a land bill for the Ural, as well as a bill which will give a shorter working day to the men employed in certain industries. IN VENICE. Venice in the past has been comparatively free from gambling, but lately a foreign syndicate has begun operations in the queen of the Adriatic, and turned it into an aquatic Monaco. A foreign syndicate has begun operations in the queen of the Adriatic, and turned it into an aquatic Monaco. The socialist newspaper of the town, Il Seculo Nuovo, protested against this foreign invasion in a succession of biting articles, in which it threw down gauntlet to the gamblers and called on the government to interfere. Its efforts have been crowned with success. Police guarded the doors of the hotel where the foreigners were assembled, and as they took no notice of a warning given them, their office was finally closed. In one of its most recent issues Il Seculo Nuovo has a long article rejoicing in the result. GERMANY. A great meeting of German socialists was held at Breslau last week to protest against the recent war scares and to affirm their desire for international peace. Herr Lobe, at the conclusion of his opening speech, said: "As much as the Chauvinists and the army contractors endeavor to cause friction between the nations, so much must the workers, who bear the cost of war, insist that they are on the side of peace." Herr Bernstein followed, and in an eloquent speech dealt with the various attempts which were being made to stir up jealousy between England and Germany. From the commercial point of view alone, war between the two countries would be disastrous, since their trade was dependent upon the maintenance of English people. "Shake hands as good relations. They would say to the brothers and do all you possibly can to prevent war!" To their rulers they would say, "Beware, lest you enter into war lightly! We will not willingly take up arms against our brothers." And to the workers all over the world they would say, "Workers of all countries, unite for peace, for justice, and for liberty!" A resolution was then carried enthusiastically by the 6,000 to 8,000 people assembled, protesting against all war scares and diplomatic intrigues, and calling upon all workers in all countries to do all in their power to promote a peaceful understanding between all nations. NEW ZEALAND. More than usual interest attaches to the stir the socialists are making in New Zealand. There, where they have long enjoyed the blessings of compulsory arbitration, it is discovered now that capitalism is running its regular course. And since capitalism is developing, socialism develops also. Tom Mann of Australia has recently been touring the country and has aroused great enthusiasm everywhere. At a party convention held recently it was decided not to put up candidates at present, but to carry on a general educational propaganda. The Commonweal, the organ of New Zealand socialism, is to be changed from a monthly to a weekly publication. It is to be hoped that American investigators will take notice of these things.

Women's Clubs

"College Woman's Evening" will be one of the features of the convention of the National Woman Suffrage association to be held in Buffalo October 15 to 21.

Baroness Alexandra Rippenberg, who has spent the greater part of her life in working for woman's progress in Finland, has just been re-elected to the national Finnish parliament.

In Dublin, Ireland, there are now 18 women who have been elected to serve as poor law guardians. Mr. and Mrs. Haslem, who were at the head of the Ireland division in the great woman suffrage demonstration in London are both more than 80 years old, but vigorously walked the entire three miles.

There will be a "Pioneer Evening" in commemoration of the Seneca Falls convention, sixty years ago, the first woman's rights convention ever held. The addresses will be made by the descendants or near relatives of those who took part in that historic convention and some of the early suffragists.

A nurse at the polls to take care of the babies while the mothers voted was a novel feature of a recent election at Bellevue, Idaho. The election was close, the issue exciting, and every effort was made to bring out the voters, both men and women. All possible facilities were provided for the ladies, not only carriages to bring them to the voting place, but a nurse to look after the infants. The vexed question, "Who will take care of the baby?" is quickly solved where women have a vote.

THE TRUE SOCIALISM.

Socialism—The Friend of Labor the

The uninformed mind has brought the charge that socialism wrecks homes. The fact is, that discord in lives wrecks homes, and poverty is most often the cause of discord, and this of degeneracy.

Women and men who have time to read, and reason, will know enough to vote for their own interests—their independence and individuality.

True socialism teaches along eugenic reform lines, i. e., relating to right generation. Discord in homes is blight to offspring. Socialism will—must—instruct along lines relating to motherhood, and bearing on future generations. To do this, socialism must rise to its intended heights. Woman has ever been, will ever be, the race-builder. Therefore the highest right a woman shall have is the right, by reason, to hold self as a self-owner. The mother can give birth to a well-born child only when she loves and is loved, and welcomes gestation. Reason leads to realization of the fact that love alone makes perfect purity. A child's right is to be born minus the blight from parental discord.

True socialism espouses individual freedom; and not for men only, but for the mothers of men.

Socialism is not a religion. It is a recognition of reason. To be independent mentally, a mind must govern self by reason. So long as a mind or a country views woman—the mother as subservient to the husband, neither is ripe in intellect to subscribe to the high, true principles of socialism.

There's an ignorance cry for "more stringent divorce laws," yet millions of babes are born degenerates.

Is it anarchy to say with the mourned Toledo Jones: "I've no respect for law when law is wrong."

The great purpose of true reform is to benefit, and must be builded on principles which tend toward enlightenment—the uplift of humanity.

There's a hated word—illegitimacy. It has no place in socialism. It was coined by law-makers, and has no place in natural law! Earl Larkin claims he has made a study of sex-slavery for more than twenty years, and has discovered "that 87 1-2 per cent of all the married pairs have suffered the horrors of inharmonious marriage." In this I concur after an equal length of time to the same study, and led to this by an experience in a first marriage. I say with him:

"A sex-slave is one of the world's chief sufferers."

True love does not need divorce, Ingersoll wisely said: "A woman should have divorce for the asking."

Certainly a woman knows—if she have reason unfettered—whether or not she wishes the man in the case, for the father of her child. Man-made laws do not recognize the fact that a mother's child is rightly hers. This is promotive of the woman self-owner.

Socialism cannot achieve true reform unless its aim is freedom. It stands for social equality and mental emancipation.

All men shall be free. Be it known that a socialist woman has spoken. One who twenty-one years ago devoted life to labors of love for truth and humanity.

ALLIE LINDSAY LYNCH, S. O.

FOR A GOOD Home Like Meal

GO TO Home Comfort Dining Room PROPRIETRESS J. RAE 16 Second Street North Great Falls Mont.

THE MAJESTIC BUFFET Herman Schnick, Prop. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING ALWAYS IN STOCK Library in Connection with the best of Socialist Literature LEWISTOWN, MONT. Next Door to Postoffice 113 Fourth Ave

STATE DYE WORKS The Only Completely Equipped Plant of Its Kind Between St. Paul and the Pacific Coast. DRY AND STEAM CLEANING Ladies' and Gents' Garments Also Gloves Slippers Blankets Comforters Draperies Plumes Carpets Rugs SPONGING OF PIECE GOODS HATS BLOCKED FACTORY: 1810 HELENA AVE. J. H. HARMON, Manager. Phone 849. G. F. ELISH, Supt. Soliciting Dept. HELENA, MONT.

OPEN DATES FOR SPEAKERS.

Chicago, Aug. 20. Jas. D. Graham, Box 908. Helena, Mont.

Dear Comrade: I have five vacant dates beginning September 18 and ending September 22, inclusive, for Comrade Tom J. Lewis of New York, and am anxious to have you make arrangements accordingly, taking him from Killgore, Idaho, where he lectures on September 17 and letting him off to fill his next engagement in Idaho on the 23d of September at Mullan, routing him in your state between these two points as directly as possible between these two named towns in Idaho.

I would suggest that you make his first date in the vicinity of Silver Bow or some town that can be made in a reasonable day's travel and be sure to let him off in plenty of time to reach his evening date at Mullan.

The terms of these meetings will be the same as for his meetings in Idaho, namely, \$5 flat per meeting. All other personal expenses of Comrade Lewis will be paid by the national office. Five dollars per meeting is your entire obligation.

Advertising matter will be sent out from this office upon receipt of your acceptance of these dates. As the time is growing short, I hope that you may see fit to accept these dates and make arrangements at once, in order that the locals may have plenty of time to advertise the meetings.

Hoping that the above will be satisfactory, I am, fraternally yours, J. MAHLON BARNES.

NOTICE TO LOCALS.

All locals should send in a request to the commissioners of their respective counties asking that socialists be represented on the board of judges of election. Send list of names and addresses of socialists eligible.

Judges for election will be appointed by the county commissioners some time between September 8 and 11 inclusive. It is very important that we be represented in as many precincts in the state as possible, in order to assure us a fair count. Hundreds of votes have been stolen from us owing to no socialists being judges of election. Every socialist should interest himself in this matter.

Act at once, there is no time for delay. Let us have a fair count and no favors. Fraternally, JAS. D. GRAHAM, State Secretary.

LINOTYPE FUND.

Contributions to linotype fund for Month of August, 1908:

- J. B. Savage \$ 2.00 R. G. McDonald 2.00 A. W. Harrack 1.50 Oscar Stenberg 1.00 Henry Schmitt 3.00 W. H. Pierce 2.00 J. W. Harkenin 1.00 Total \$12.00

Fraternally yours, J. F. MABIE.

GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACY.

When Emma Goldman was in San Francisco a young man by the name of William Buwolda, private of an engineering corps of the Pacific fleet, was present when she delivered her lecture on "Patriotism," and at the close stepped up and shook hands with her and told her how much he enjoyed it. For this offense he was tried by court martial and sentenced to five years in prison on the ground of violating the military code, offense against the flag and so forth. His case excited general sympathy and much indignation against Funston. An old soldier, a socialist, unlike the Helena contingent, was appointed a committee by Local San Francisco to investigate the matter, and has reported that the whole affair was put-up job by the secret service. It was intended to release Buwolda in a quiet way, but this has been made impossible by Kirk's exposure. Funston admitted that the intention was to discourage all sympathy with anarchists and "undesirable citizens" in the navy. Much sympathy had been aroused for Buwolda among the working class all over the world.

DIES IN PRISON; HAS NO MONEY

Cast into prison at Reading Pa., in default of 25 cents, which his brother was short in a fine of \$2.25, John Burns died before he could be released. Burns had recently been out of work and, while sitting on a bench in the park, became drowsy and fell asleep. The park guard aroused him, and without showing any emblem of authority, took him into custody. A fine of \$3.25 or 24 hours was imposed. His brother, James Burns, was in court when the sentence was imposed and came forward to pay the fine, but only had \$3.00, and asked to have his brother released, and he would bring the other quarter in a few moments. However, the turnkey and even the mayor were both obdurate and John was cast into a cell, although he was in a very sick condition. When his brother James brought the remainder of the money and went to the cell to assist John home he was found dead. James Burns insists that his brother was absolutely neglected even when it was seen that he was seriously ill, and that the authorities showed no concern even after his death. The dead man leaves a wife and four children.—Daily Call.

ESPERANTO HYMN IS SUNG AT INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The fourth international Esperanto congress was opened at Dresden, August 18, with 1,800 persons singing the Esperanto hymn. The delegates were welcomed by representatives of King Frederick August of Saxony and of the municipality.

Dr. Zamenhof, inventor of the new language, made an address on the ideals of Esperanto. The United States is represented by Major Paul F. Straub of the army medical corps.

State Department

NOTICE!

To the Members of the Socialist Party.

Address all communications concerning the Montana News to Montana News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

Address all communications to the State Secretary to Jas. D. Graham, Box 703, Helena, Mont.

Don't forget this, as the two offices are separate and distinct.

J. W. STONER.
Manager Montana News.

To subscribers:—Notice the date on address label of your paper and renew before expiration, as all subscriptions will be cancelled on date of expiration.
JAMES W. STONER, Mgr.

We have been unable to get an official account of the convention as the convention secretary has failed to send in the reports.

Comrade Roberts of Rimini left \$5 for equipment.

Local Kendall sends \$4 for convention assessments.

O. J. Lingren of Brockett, N. D., sends in three subs.

\$5.50 from Local Bozeman for convention assessments.

Comrade Fredhelm of Twin Falls, Idaho, sends one sub.

Comrade Sommers of Harrison, Idaho, renewed his sub.

Latimer reports good meetings at Lombard and Manhattan.

Mrs. E. J. Southworth of Nye sends \$2 for delegates' expenses.

Comrade Buzzell could not come to the convention, but he sent \$5 for the News.

Comrade Carmichael of Twin Falls, Idaho, sends for 100 campaign envelopes.

The Debs watch fobs are now on hand, 25 cents each. Send in order at once.

Robert W. Miller of Stevensville sends \$1 for campaign envelopes and literature.

I. W. Snow of Windham, Mont., sends in his subscription and 50 cents contribution.

Comrade Sather of Lombard brought in four subs and contributed \$5 to the News.

Local secretaries should send in full reports of all public meetings, also of their own meetings.

Comrade Charlie Tipton, foreman of the News office, contributes \$5 to the equipment fund of the News.

All who have donations to make to the Red Special should send them directly to National Secretary Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago.

Sixteen dollars and 50 cents received from National Finnish Translator. The state's quota of dues paid by the Finnish locals of the state. Belt Finns paid \$3 dues to the Finnish Translator, and Branch 3 of Butte paid \$30.

A letter from Mable states that he and Burgess ran up against a church fair at Clancy, but had a pretty good meeting nevertheless. The local was reorganized with 12 members and ordered a bundle of 20 Montana News for three months.

Secretary Chuning of Missoula sends \$11. Five dollars are for due stamps, the rest for campaign envelopes, constitutions and News cards.

Have comrades write for information about putting a county ticket in the field. Numbers of requests are coming into the state office on this matter.

We are prepared to handle campaign job work expeditiously, and all other labor and socialist job work. Send in your orders and get your friends to do so.

This is the time to sell "Machine Politics," a racy tale about the impostures practiced by old party politicians to make the poor dupes think they are voting for reform. One dozen for \$1. They sell like hot cakes at meetings.

All socialists living in Sanders county, except those living in Plains, will please send their name and address to James D. Graham, state secretary, socialist party, Helena, Montana. An effort is being made to perfect county organization.

We must have job work to pay for our linotype. The News has this payment to meet of \$77 the first of each month. We are passing through a reconstruction period, incidental to changes in the News office, and we need strong and definite support just at this time.

Don't forget that you can get five half-yearly subscription cards for \$1. The circulation of the News must be extended if it is to continue as a state paper. If you think it is worth while to have a local organ to fight the battles of the working class go out and get subs.

Geo. C. Throop of Ellidah, N. D., sends in five half yearlies for \$1. He says:

"The comrades of this place held a meeting last night for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to organizing a local. We have eight names to go in as charter members."

Livingston, Aug. 24.

Dear Comrades: The Livingston ladies organized co-ordinate brand of the Women's National Progressive league, Sunday, August 23, with nine members. The following officers were elected:

Mrs. Rose Bauman, president; Mrs. Florence Steeves, vice president; Mrs. Susie Willey, corresponding and recording secretary; Mrs. Eva Lamma, treasurer.

Later on you will have an order from us for letter heads and envelopes. Fraternally yours,

MRS. SUSIE WILEY,
C. & R. Sec'y.

Now watch Livingston grow.

From Comrade Monroe of Manhattan: Comrade Latimer arrived here yesterday afternoon and spoke here on the street last night to a very much interested audience, his subject being, "Socialism Made Plain." Everybody was well pleased with the lecture and it is the making of several new converts. Everywhere one goes today can hear different parties discussing socialism, a thing which we have never heard in Manhattan before.

Latimer's speaking also put new life into our members, which will be the means of making far better progress with our local. After the meeting was over we went to the Big Four's cabin. That big four is four socialists, and made arrangements for a meeting of our local next Wednesday evening. While at the cabin we received applications from two new converts. I think that if you could possibly give us one more speaker here before election we would be able to poll quite a number of votes for socialism."

The following letter was received from a local secretary, which we give, together with the answer: James D. Graham, Helena, Mont.

Dear Sir and Comrade: The socialists intend to put a full county ticket in the field this fall. Thanks to a notice in the Montana News we have been able to procure a copy of the election laws, but we are in the dark as to the method of calling the county convention.

Please post us upon the following questions:

Q. Can the local by motion at a regular meeting issue the call?

A. Where only one local exists in any county, that local has the power to issue the call.

Q. Can the local appoint a committee to issue the convention call?

A. Where more than one local exists in any county a joint committee of representatives from each local in the county (county committee) should be organized and that committee is the only one that can issue the call for a convention.

Q. If neither of the foregoing questions are legal, can eight or ten of us socialists at ——— do business?

A. Not where an organization exists.

Q. Relative to notice of convention, will a letter mailed to any socialist in the county, outside of the city, that we know be sufficient, or will we have to advertise notice of county convention in some local newspaper?

A. Post notices in all public places throughout the county; advertise meeting well. The law does not require that convention calls be printed in any newspaper.

Be sure that convention call states what business the convention is called to transact, the nominating of county candidates to be voted for on November 3, 1908.

Q. Will it be necessary to apportion each town a certain number of delegates the same as the other parties do?

A. When a county is not thoroughly organized it is much better to call a mass convention. If the county is organized then fix an apportionment of representatives for each precinct.

Comrade Bjorneby of Kalspell writes:

"Well, I hope you are having a grand time down there in the convention, and that you will name some winner for the socialist ticket, and I would like very much to see some of our people elected to the coming legislature as I am sure that if we get some good class-conscious socialists in there they will be heard from, as I can't see any use to vote for 'Our friends,' but rather for one of ourselves, as that is what the other parties are doing right along, and we have been helping them to elect their crowd right along, and we should quit that foolishness."

Hesinds in list of contributions to the linotype fund:

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| A. J. Chapman | 1.00 |
| O. W. Johnson | 5.00 |
| J. R. Beckwith | 2.00 |
| Thos. J. Odgaard | 1.00 |
| C. H. Manning | 1.00 |
| W. E. Ahnes | 1.00 |
| E. G. Bjoreby | 1.00 |
| J. B. Murphy | 1.00 |
| C. E. Sellers | 1.00 |
| Knud Odgaard | 1.00 |
| T. C. King | 1.00 |
| Herman Wreth | 1.00 |
| Albert Rech | 1.00 |
| J. H. Lippard | 1.00 |
| Jasper Graham | 1.00 |
| C. Howes | 1.00 |
| "Teddy Bear" | 50 |
| Total | \$30.00 |

Dupuyer, Mont., Aug. 17.
Jas. D. Graham, Mgr. Montana News, Helena, Mont.

Dear Sir: We missed Mrs. Hazlett's lecture here, but are interested in her account, as published in the issue of August 16, as to conditions in this county. Your paper ought to be generally distributed. Could you use copy, if furnished, after the nominations. Enter us as subscribers, for which we enclose \$1 currency.

CHAS. F. LASSELL,
GEO. W. MAGEE.

The constitution was adopted by a vote ranging from 8,450, the highest affirmative vote cast for any section, to 2,914, the highest negative vote cast against any section. The complete report of the vote will appear in tabular form according to states, in the August issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin.

Comrade Friday of Manhattan sends in some subs. He says in regard to Latimer: "That was a fine move on your part in sending such an able speaker here, for I can tell you that he did put life in the members here and made us all feel proud to belong to such a movement, and it made quite an impression on the people that heard him, for they were all talking about socialism the next day and some of the business men, too, that were out to hear him. All say that he is all right. I think that if we could get another speaker here before election it would help us a whole lot. We would like to hear Comrade Burgess if it could be arranged later on."

Whitehall, Sept. 1.

Dear Comrade: The conditions at Clancy were not so favorable for organization as we could have wished. There was a church fair on hand which took away a good many people, and the night was so cool that many were chilled somewhat by the time the meeting was over. There was no place to meet that we could get handy, but the comrades were nothing daunted. Comrade Burgess set up his literature box for a table and they gathered around and signed the application—twelve of them. It is encouraging to see the comrades take hold this way under adverse conditions. Comrade John Butler was elected secretary and I would pick him out for a man that will tend to the business.

At Basin we were met by a small but very attentive audience and I believe did some good. Most of the old-timers in this camp are out of town and to get a good meeting would require several days advertising.

Last night in Butte four of the comrades got out on different corners about 7 o'clock and talked for about fifteen or twenty minutes and then announced the Stokes meeting. The result was good.

I hope it will come so that I can stay with Comrade Burgess for a month at least. He is one of the best workers I ever saw; all the time doing that single-handed work which is so effective, and a month's experience with him will do me a lot of good.

Fraternally yours,
J. F. MABIE.

Plains, Mont., Aug. 29.

Comrades: I received the July issue of the Little Socialist Magazine that you so kindly sent me. I thank you very much. I enjoyed every word of it, especially Mrs. Hazlett's story of "Tommy and the Debs Button." Its fine. We got here all right. Papa met us at the train. I hope you'll excuse me for not writing sooner, but we have been pretty busy haying. I hope you are all well. As you probably know, the socialists reorganized here a few weeks ago with about 22 members. By the way, would you please send me a bunch of exchanges that you are through with, for distribution? I think the following are good papers for that: Social Democrat-Herald, Common Sense, Wilshire's, Chicago Daily Socialist, The Red Flag, The Harp, (if you have it), The Call, The Little Socialist Magazine, (I will put that in the Hayre library on the children's table), and last but not least, the Montana News. I would be glad to hear from you if you have the time to write.

Hurrah for Debs and Hanford!
MANLEY SWANSON.

We are more than glad to send the exchanges that accumulate at the News office out for distribution if postage is sent for the purpose. A socialist paper runs so close to the margin that even postage is a serious item to be reckoned with.

A friend who signs himself "Incog," sends in five half yearlies for \$1, also for estimate of charges on miners' prospectus.

The socialists of Plains have reorganized, with A. R. Rhone as secretary. All socialists living in Plains and vicinity should join the local. Further information can be had by applying to John Morrison or A. R. Rhone, Plains, Mont.

Mable and Burgess are making the experiment of what team work will accomplish in getting better arrangements for meetings and in covering a given territory with thorough socialist propaganda.

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Meets every Sunday at Union Hall at 8 p. m.
Wm. PALSGROVE, Sec'y.
815 7th Avenue

LOCAL HELENA, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Wednesday evening at 15 North Park Ave.
AUGUST JOHNSON, Secretary

LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party

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