

## Britain's Grand Old Man in New York.

**Keir Hardie** "usands at Carnegie Hall—Tells Audience of Awakening of Toilers on the Political and Industrial Field Across the Ocean.

Men and women in all walks of life and of diverse social movements filled Carnegie Hall Tuesday night to hear Keir Hardie, member of the British Parliament and leader of the Labor party, relate the struggle and aspirations of the workingmen of Great Britain. Held under the auspices of the Civic Forum the meeting was attended by an audience that was a truly representative one. Yet to nearly everybody, the story of the awakening of the masses of England and throughout the civilized world was inspiring as well as interesting.

Dressed in plain clothes, his face wrinkled and hair grey, Mr. Hardie was the picture of a grizzled veteran of the industrial struggle. Short of built and with a massive head, the speaker stood in the center of the stage and faced the large audience, which was partly oppositional, partly indifferent and partly sympathetic, and in steady and clear tones gave utterances to the voice of the depths.

Mr. Hardie told of the practical achievements of the Labor party of England, of the fight they are vigorously making for other measures to ameliorate the conditions of the toiling masses and of the goal of Socialism toward which they are striving. In simple yet powerful words he pointed out to the American working class the lessons to be learned from the experiences of his brothers across the sea.

### Keir Hardie's Speech.

Mr. Hardie spoke as follows:  
Dr. Aked, Ladies and Gentlemen—My task was none too easy before, and the words from Dr. Aked have not lightened it. It recalls to my memory an incident that occurred when I first visited your shores some fifteen years ago. On that occasion I had as a fellow passenger the Duke of Marlborough, who was coming to the United States on a certain business which was at the time entirely successful (Laughter), and the morning following our landing one of your great daily papers informed its readers that upon the previous day two distinguished Englishmen had come to the United States. One was "the famous Duke of Marlborough" and the other "the notorious Keir Hardie." (Laughter and applause.) I should not be at all surprised if the reputation for notoriety still lingers in a good many minds.

I am very glad to have the opportunity of speaking from a neutral platform to tell what is happening on the other side of the Atlantic in connection with the labor movement. I was rather pleased than otherwise to hear that there are no Socialists among the directors of the Civic Forum. I feel like a missionary among the heathen (Laughter and applause), and it would not have been worth my while to come and speak, nor yours to come and listen, if we had been of one mind. Whether people agree or disagree with the labor movement, it is at least well that they should understand it.

### The Old Doctrine Passing.

It has been subject for comment that a revolutionary change is coming over British politics, that the old liberal and free trade doctrine concerning the state and its functions is passing away. During the greater part of the last century the State was almost regarded as an unclean thing. It was an essential part of the doctrines of the great leaders of liberal thought that that was the best state which governed least; that the business of the state was to protect life and property and not seek to interfere in the relations between employer and employed, or between citizens and the consequences of their own acts.

"The greatest good for the greatest number" was the form in which the doctrine was usually summed up, and it is recorded that on one occasion Lord Palmerston, at a dinner, on being asked what was meant by the "greatest number," replied "Number One." (Laughter.)

### The Rise of the New Party.

Now, however, all that is being changed. Legislation is being enacted in ever-increasing volume which violates every canon of the doctrines I have been enumerating. For a quarter of a century the working class in England, in Great Britain had been in possession of political power and had used

their power to return one or other of the great historic political parties.

At the election of 1906, however, a new party made its appearance, consisting of 29 workmen who had been returned to the House of Commons neither as Liberals nor as Conservatives, but independent of and in many cases in opposition to both of the older parties; and it is to the influence of the men of this new labor party that the social legislation which is now forming so distinctive a feature of our British laws has to be traced.

The Labor party in Great Britain is a combination, an alliance between the trades unionists and the leading Socialist organizations.

The basis of the alliance is that the trades unionists support the Socialist candidates and the Socialists support the trade unionists candidates, on the understanding that when each has been returned to the House of Commons they there form part of a separate and distinct political party, pledged to sit in opposition to every government until it can form a government of its own. (Applause.)

### Some Striking Figures.

As showing the strength of the new movement, let me give you these figures. In the constituencies where there were labor candidates the total number of electors was 859,000. The number of those who voted for labor candidates was 323,000, a proportion of something like 37 per cent, and it is a safe assumption that had there been a labor candidate in every industrial constituency in Great Britain the proportion would have been maintained throughout.

The party is entirely financed by the working class (Applause), is entirely controlled by the working class, and allows no outside interference, either from politician, parson or publican. (Applause.) Let me just enumerate briefly a few of the measures which have this year been enacted, and indicate one or two which we anticipate will be placed on the statute books in the very near future.

### Some Measures Secured.

There is first of all the act to enable the educational authorities to provide food at the public expense for destitute school children. We had for years the spectacle, the tragedy of tens of thousands of innocent children being compelled to undergo the pangs of hunger while their minds crammed while they were suffering the pangs of hunger. Every educational authority has now power to provide meals for all the children attending schools and to pay from the public funds for those children whose parents are too poor to provide the necessary cost. (Applause.)

This year persons over seventy years of age have come into an old-age pension. (Applause.) There is no taint of pauperism about it. It realizes the aspiration of John Ruskin that the day would come when the veteran of industry, bent and worn with toil, would draw his pension from the state as freely and as honorably as the general who had conquered in battles. (Applause.)

About the middle of this year an act limiting the hours of miners to eight per day comes into operation. During the present year we anticipate—and I am now entering into the region of prophecy; dangerous ground—that two further measures of ours will become laws. The first of them is a bill to establish wages boards for certain sweated industries.

In a great free republic like this you cannot be expected to know anything concerning the horrors of sweating such as we have in the old country, but when I tell you that it is common for women to be employed fourteen and sixteen hours a day for a wage which seldom exceeds \$1.50 a week, you will realize the need there is for drastic action of some kind. We are therefore agitating, and expect this year to succeed in obtaining a measure to have by law established a certain minimum wage in those industries, so that women who toil at them shall be able honestly to live on the output of their labors. (Applause.)

### The Most Important Bill.

The next measure and the one to which personally I attach most importance is the bill conferring the right to work. (Applause.) We were told in the House of Commons recently, when discussing this question, that the state does not recognize the right to work. We knew that before, but we also know that the state never recognizes any right until it has been forced upon it. (Applause.) There was a time when there was no right to vote, but our fathers in Scotland, England and Wales suffered and endured until the right of citizenship had been won, and in like manner we now claim that the state establish the right of every man and every woman who is able to work to have the means of working placed within their reach. (Applause.)

We regard the right to work as being the foundation upon which the right to live exists (Applause,) and when the state professes to guarantee the protection of life we ask that it shall carry the doctrine to its logical conclusion and place the means to obtain the wherewithal to live within the reach of every citizen.

### For Human Freedom.

Well, these then, indicate the lines upon which the party works and the objects for which we are striving. But the activities and interests of the party don't end there. We realize that if labor is to become, as we intend it shall, the ruling and dominating power in the state, it must touch life at every point in its policy, and so when our own country or other countries are oppressing subject or weaker races abroad we never fail to enter our strongest protest.

We stand by the people of India in their claim for a controlling influence over the affairs of their own country. (Applause.)

When King Edward was about to pay his visit to the Czar of Russia we, who had been horrified and still are horrified by the brutalities and atrocities perpetrated by the Russian government, entered our protest from the floor of the House of Commons. (Applause.)

### Labor Against Militarism.

When war estimates are being discussed we stand for their curtailment. You, Dr. Aked, have said that we of the labor movement are the products of Christianity. Would to God that the Christian churches had as clean a record in regard to militarism as we of the labor party have! (Applause.)

We regard war and all the burdens of war, not merely as being an obstacle to progress and an injustice in itself, but an outrage on every principle of Christianity. (Applause.) Just now we are hearing, and you here are also hearing, about the difficulty which the government will encounter in raising the £7,500,000 necessary to pay for the old-age pensions, but you never hear of any difficulty in raising all the money necessary either for the conduct of war or preparation for war. In every country of Europe, and—I regret to have to admit it—in the new countries which are growing up in other parts of the world, the burden of militarism is an increasing one. Take the following figures as illustrative:

In the year 1888 Germany spent 2,500,000 pounds on its navy. In 1908 she spent 17,000,000 pounds on her navy. In 1888 Great Britain spent upon naval armament 11,000,000 pounds sterling. Last year we spent 31,000,000 pounds sterling upon the navy, and still the cry is for more money and more ships of war. What applies to the navy applies equally to the army.

But there is growing up in Europe and in America a power which shall forever make wars impossible. Whatever else the labor movement may fail to accomplish, this much it shall do, by welding the peoples of the world into one great fraternal brotherhood, put an end to war and all that pertains to war. (Applause.)

### For Woman's Enfranchisement.

The Labor party also strongly supports the agitation for the political enfranchisement of women. (Applause.) Being a labor party it is necessarily democratic, and I am—I regret to have to say—old enough to remember the time when it was seriously argued in Great Britain by responsible statesmen that the working class were not endowed with sufficient intelligence to

make them capable of exercising a vote, and now the same argument is being applied to the women.

I have been asked many times since landing in this city when the movement for the enfranchisement of women is going to succeed. That I cannot say, but this much I can say with certainty: that the agitation now being conducted is of a kind to make it impossible for any party to much longer withhold the vote from the women of the country. (Applause.)

When I was in India one of the inspectors of schools in the United Provinces told me this incident. He was examining a mission school in bible history in India and the subject was the creation of woman. And one little Indian boy gave this version: "In the beginning God got some clay and made a man. Then he made the man sleep and took out his backbone and made a woman." (Laughter.) The way things have been going of late at home, somewhat inclines me to believe that the boy's version wasn't so far out.

### The Ideal of the Labor Movement.

Now I come to the ideal which underlies the labor movement. The reforms I have spoken of are in the main of the Red Cross Brigade order reforms which are necessary, and yet the product of, or rather necessitated by, some deep underlying cause. The object of industry, we are told, is to enable communities to supply themselves with the necessities of life. If that be the object of industry it has lamentably failed of its purpose in Great Britain.

The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman made himself responsible for a statement which has never been seriously questioned, to-wit, that there are within the British Isles thirteen millions of people who are always living on or under the "poverty line." Thirteen millions of people; one-third of our entire population.

### The Disgraceful "Poverty Line."

And what it meant by the "poverty line?" It means that when the head of the family and such of his children as are able to work, are in full employment—and this is the point to be borne in mind—when they are in full employment the income of the family is not sufficient to enable them to maintain physical efficiency, and every penny that is being earned is being spent on food, raiment, fuel and house accommodation. They are not able to live up to the standard of efficiency that they would be able to do as papers in the workhouse.

That condition of things is a disgrace. It would be a disgrace to a savage community. It is doubly so to a civilized and progressive people. And the difficulty is that situation is not improper. The number of our paupers, the number of our poor, the numbers of our unemployed are not being diminished, despite our yearly progress in the accumulation of wealth.

### The Slums a Menace.

It is not only what is called the "submerged tenth" with which we are concerned now. The most efficient of the working class, the skilled artisan is finding that employment has become more and more irregular. The higher education which now obtains, the increasing intelligence of the people is quickening within them the desire for a larger and freer life than is possible under existing conditions.

A British, ignorant, unenlightened people will submit to conditions against which your more enlightened man rises, and rightly so, in open revolt. Our labor movement finds its support chiefly among the more intelligent, the more sober and more highly skilled artisans and tradesmen of the country.

There is a popular impression abroad that a movement such as ours gets its chief support from the slums, from the loafers, from the wasters of society. The one part of an electoral district which we fear in our labor contests is the slum area. Where we get our votes and support from is from the better paid, the better organized, the more intelligent sections of the community. And the reason for that is not far to seek.

Take the case of the average man, whatever his trade or occupation. He realizes now as he never did before that he has no established right as a workman. When trade is good he is employed; when trade becomes depressed he is turned out of work and for weeks and months he finds himself walking the streets and trudging the highways, vainly begging his brothers on earth to give him leave to toil.

He realizes that he isn't employed because his employer can't do without him.

Where men are most profitable as workmen, men are employed. Where a woman can be found to do the work more cheaply the man is dismissed and the woman takes his place. And where a child—as in Lancashire—can be got to take the place of both father and mother, the parents are cast adrift and the child takes their place.

(Continued on page 3.)

## FEED MY SHEEP.

Feed My Sheep! Came the command some two thousand years ago, and yet notwithstanding, we hold ourselves to the world, a Christian Nation, and behold our own greatness with eyes set so close together as to see through the needle's eye with both eyes at the same time. Indeed, we see through a glass darkly."

Does a big Navy make a Nation Great? No!

Do Great Railroads make a Nation Great? No!

Does a Large Army make a Nation Great? No!

Does a Large Export trade make a Nation great? No!

Is a Nation considered great and powerful because of its vulgar rich? No!

Does the productiveness of a Nation signify its greatness? No! Nor does its gold not Mammoth Cities and glittering states of splendor; for a Nation may have all that which I have mentioned, and yet, will its foundation decay and crumble, its heart become chilled and its blood turn to water, and in that day will the citizen of such a Nation look upon it with distrust, contempt and disregard and with heavy hearts.

And you ask, what makes a Nation Great? But the answer is so easy and you know it so well because it must be:

- (1) Economic Freedom.
- (2) Political Liberty.

The element of Liberty proceeds from the economic foundation upon which Society rests, and I treat first of the principles and only true foundation upon which a great Nation may be building.

Economic Freedom is the right to crystallize your human energy into food, clothing and shelter and the things developed and craved for by the higher instincts of the reasoning, human family. This true, that the self-satisfied, overfed and underworked citizen whose digestive apparatus works twenty-four hours each day, and a hoard of their flunkies will say, "anybody can get work" but this is the ignorant murmur emanating from a dull mind anesthetized with self-conceit; for since the time now is, when all wealth in food, clothing and shelter, is produced by machinery, and thirty-five million people in our land constitute the wage working class, and since this class does not own the machinery which they must use, and since the owners of this machinery do not use the machinery they own, nor allow anyone else to use it except upon terms suitable to their profit making, we find our great producing class, the workers of America without economic freedom, the basis of all liberty.

Only by the condition of the working class can we judge our National standard. Is there an army of the unemployed? Are ten million of our women and children now working for a wage of from 12 to 80 cents per day? Are there two million children between the

age of six and fourteen years old, working for far less than it costs to feed, clothe and house them in a manner conducive to health and growth to the fulness of man and womanhood?

Do the people who work for wages produce so much profit for others that they themselves must want? Do we call out our troops and shoot people down when they protest for an increase share of the product of their toil?

Do one class of our citizens tell another class, to go idle and starve or work upon terms and under conditions arbitrarily prescribed by them?

Are there many of our citizens who are forced to work for other persons and sell their labor power for what it will bring in the open market in order to acquire the necessities of life?

Since the advent of machinery, and the resulting unemployed workers to compete for the jobs, does not labor power sell at its cost of production?

Is not the economic life of a Nation impaired when one class of citizens are dependent for their economic life upon another class?

Have we fulfilled the command of that Great Shepherd to feed his sheep? No! By the powers of government exercised by the special privileged class, they make it impossible for his sheep to feed themselves until the profit mongers receive their pound of flesh and blood because special privilege requires that the workers be restrained of their economic freedom which is the basis of all liberty and National greatness.

Political liberty the second requisite of National greatness is necessary to effect economic freedom, and all persons who are deprived of this liberty are in no wise responsible, if they the weak are oppressed by the strong. No, No the stain for the condition of the weak and helpless is upon the builders of Navies, the maintainers of armies, the owners of railroads, who buy Courts and Senators. The profit mongers and dollar chasers who grind human flesh and blood into dividends. The economic oppressors and political knaves who feign the Christian faith of the great Shepherd, and use his religion as a cloak of hypocrisy while they keep his sheep in ignorance and political subjugation.

Mothers, wives, sisters and brothers, awaken from your slumber, the world is full of wealth enough for all, and it is yours, you created it every whit, awaken I say and by your political power effect your economic emancipation, for with the emancipation of the women, children and men who toil for profit to the class who oppress and rob them, will come the emancipation of the fatherless or motherless child, and we will be brothers and sisters together under true National greatness economically free through our political power, and we then will keep the Great Shepherd's command, and feed his sheep.

EDWIN J. BROWN,  
715 First Ave., Seattle Wash.

## Highest Court in the Land Legalizes Bull Pen.

Washington, Jan. 18—The supreme court of the United States today decided against President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, in the damage suit brought by him against former Governor Peabody, of Colorado, on account of Moyer's imprisonment on the governor's orders because of his alleged connection with riots at Telluride, Col., in 1904.

In the course of his opinion Justice Holmes said:

### Right to Call Troops.

"We must assume that the governor had a right under the state constitution and laws to call out troops, as was held by the supreme court of the state. The constitution is supplemented by an act providing that when an invasion of or insurrection in the state is made or threatened, the governor shall order the national guard to repel or suppress the same.

"That means that he will make the ordinary use of the soldiers to that end; that he may kill persons who resist, and of course that he may use the milder methods of seizing the bodies of those whom he considers to stand in the way of restoration of peace. Such arrests are not necessarily for punishment, but are by way of precaution to prevent the exercise of hostile power; so long as such arrests are made in good faith and in the honest belief that they are needed in order to hold the insurrection off, the governor is the final judge and cannot be subjected to an action after he is out of office on the ground that he had no reasonable ground for his belief.

### Individuals Must Yield.

"When it comes to a decision by the head of the state upon a matter involving its life, the ordinary rights of in-

dividuals must yield to what he deems the necessities of the movement. Public danger warrants the substitution of executive process for judicial process."

### WHY NOT MAKE THEM.

In an editorial on the Gompers' case, The Farmers' Journal of Abilene suggests: "That a good way to avoid all this trouble and expense and bad blood would be for the people to have their own foundries and provide their own stoves, just as they have their own mints and coin their own money. Why not? Stoves are a universal necessity, not only in the United States, but in every part of the civilized world—much more so than the printed envelopes which the government now supplies. Can you think of a single reason why the government should not manufacture stoves, distribute them at cost and stop all this fuss, except that capitalism would in that case be shorn of an opportunity to pile up private fortunes at the expense of the people who make stoves and the people who use them?"

"But—go-whiz!—that would be too much like Socialism. Better have war between capital and labor, with strikes, lock-outs, boycotts, court injunctions, jail sentences, pickets, police, militia, troops, galling guns—better have years and years of such diversion as this rather than Socialism and government stoves, so the people are taught to believe!"

Vassiloff's wife has now also been arrested, and is in prison with her infant of a few months old, "suspected of having carried on an agitation in Switzerland in favor of her husband."

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JAS. D. GRAHAM.

The material in last week's paper was somewhat unseasonable owing to the fact that the matter had been prepared some three weeks previously. And when the paper was rescued from the slough into which it had been plunged, and was placed on its old established basis again the mailing right had been so nearly jeopardized that it was necessary to use the type already available in order to get the paper into print. The prospects are bright for the News now as there never has been any question as to the business, but only as to the manner of handling it.

Keir Hardie, in answer to a question at his New York address, said that American women would get the ballot when they had intelligence enough to demand it.

TRAGEDY OR COMEDY.

No socialist movement can expect to accomplish much for socialism unless the members know what socialism is and know what they are organized for and what they are after. An aimless purposeless, foolish movement can only be the result of one thing—aimless, purposeless, foolish people composing that movement. It was said that Father McGrady's heart was broken by the brutality of the interpretation of the work into which he had thrown his life, and for which he had given up everything in life. In his last book, "Socialism and the Catholic Church," sometimes called the will of Father McGrady, he gives expression to the fact that the American socialist movement had not yet attracted to itself the scholarship and intellect of the nation as the European movements had done. And he said there was as yet little inducement for competent persons to leave other walks of life and throw their efforts into the building of the Socialist party.

It is impossible for a man to be a good socialist unless he understands the socialist philosophy. He must know and have the literature of revolt. He must be imbued with the spirit of the great world brotherhood; its sacrifice, its determination and its perseverance. He must see afar off in that dim future the certain good toward which all these perplexities, troubles and obstacles lead. The socialist spirit must clasp hand with the socialist philosophy.

A mass of untutored voters cannot possibly make a revolution. A blind grasping for something better cannot organize a new society. Economic misery and collapse of the established ways do not guarantee that the new ways will be those whose paths are pleasant to the working class. Great minds, great thought, great labor have, through their travail, brought forth the program of liberty. Its glowing light is an inspiration, an eternal purpose to those who have approached it with sincerity and love. Out of the hell and the chaos of ruined lives and blighted hopes it, strives with the dazzling splendor of a perpetual purpose. And we may say that out of such material only can a genuine socialist movement be constructed.

Those who do not read, who do not learn, who do not consider may fill in somewhere for padding. They can in no way direct a revolutionary movement to successful issues. American socialism must hoist itself. It is imperative that education precede organization. We are today the laughing stock of Europe for our superficial inefficiency. We get no results. We are not influencing the conditions under which the working class live. It begins to look as though "state autonomy" had been built up at the expense of all the rest of the movement except Wisconsin. It is certainly unsafe to have organizations anywhere, state or otherwise, that are not amenable in some way to a well-defined and recognized supervision and program. Unity and clearness of action are indispensable to the success of a revolution, and no cheap politicians and irresponsible freaks will be able to form a substitute for the real thing.

HELENA'S POOR.

The daily papers are exposing the shameful page of human suffering in Helena during the cold wave. Ordinarily the papers leave out this side of their city's life. The only way to boost the capitalist system of exploitation and greed is to continually yell prosperity so as to fool the poor dupes who can not tell why they suffer and want. So the papers are scared of letting it be known that even under their gorgeous prosperity women, children, babes, men have no coal, no fire, no food in the house, no shoes, with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero. This is the twentieth century and the arts and crafts are far advanced. Great machines take out coal by the hundred tons, yet, human beings freeze. Gigantic iron monsters make shoes by the thousands of dozens, yet the human young are barefoot these bitter nights. The papers cannot keep all the suffering covered up, however in these days when the destitute are near to death, some of this crowning disgrace of civilization will leak out.

Some Indians near the town are reported dying of starvation and cold. So some good-natured club men fix up a load of provisions and blankets and take it out, and are lauded for their "generous" act. The charity association takes coal and food to other shameful scenes of suffering. And then the good, comfortable people are doing something else too, for these victims of "civilization." They will give a "benefit" and have a "program" and perhaps under such pleasant excitement some may be induced to surrender a few dollars that others may live. The only objection is that the benefit is a week away and the human beings are starving now.

Not a single well-to-do resident or one in authority in this city of brutal capitalist plunder even suggests that the city should provide at once, bountifully and willingly, for every case where necessity calls and do it because it is the business of society to care for its members. An Indian community would do this. While there was food none would starve. But "civilization" dances and makes merry while others die of want. And this is the reason that "civilization" will pass away. It is only organized barbarism.

ELIOT WANTS AMERICAN COSSACKS.

President Eliot of Harvard college who obtained undesirable fame among the working class of this country by saying that a stab was a hero, has made a further bid for infamous memory by announcing in a recent speech that a system of cossacks should be established in America.

VICTORY IN WASHINGTON.

The Socialists in Billingham, Washington, scored a victory by electing their alderman in the second ward. In several wards the democratic party had entirely disappeared and the trouble was between the socialists and the republicans. The total socialist vote in all wards considerably exceeded the democratic vote.

LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL REFUGEES.

The American League for Political Refugees now has 200 branches. John C. Chase of New York is chairman of the National Organization Committee. The branches are located in 30 different states.

ARGO FIGHT WON.

The crying necessity of socialist papers has been again forcibly demonstrated in the tremendous bombardment that the Chicago Daily Socialist has carried on against the Corn Products Refining company at Argo, Illinois. A condition of most deplorable penance was discovered, with stockades and all sorts of atrocities practiced on the working men who were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of these fiends. The contract for building the plant has been taken away from the notorious Lobe Construction Company, and the place unionized. The United States department of justice through its investigations of the commissary company which furnished rotten food to the men has been forced to forfeit its contract. Martin Flynn, a special deputy sheriff in charge of a police force has been charged before the federal grand jury with having restrained the men who got in debt to the company, has been discharged and his commission revoked. Only a socialist paper would have made this fight. There are thousands of similar fights all over the country that are yet to be made.

SPARGO ON ESPERANTO.

Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 1, Motion No. 1, by John M. Work, National Committee member of Iowa.

Motion No. 1.

"I move that our International Secretary be instructed to make an aggressive effort to get the International Socialist Bureau to adopt Esperanto as the official language for the International Socialist Congress of 1910."

THE MAJESTIC BUFFET

Herman Schnick, Prop.

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Comment.

"A common language would marvelously increase the efficiency and usefulness of the congress. It is also directly in line with our ultimate aim, for universal brotherhood is almost impossible without a universal language. Esperanto fills the bill admirably and can be learned by a delegate between the time of his election and the date of the congress. It is to be regretted that we have permitted other organizations to get ahead of us in encouraging its use."

Comment by John Spargo, National Committee Member of New York.

"Marx begins his 'Eighteenth Brumaire' by quoting that profoundly saying of Hegel, that 'all great historic facts and personages recur twice,' and says that Hegel forgot to add 'Once as tragedy, and again as farce.'" When at the congress of the old International, at Lausanne, in September 1867, Guillaume, one of the secretaries, trotted out his pet idea that phonography would tend to promote internationalism, and should therefore be aggressively advocated, and was followed by the French delegates with Proudhon's nostrums, simplified spelling, a la Roosenvelt, and universal language, a la Zamenhof, there was some excuse for all. But for us to go to the International Socialist Bureau, or to the International Socialist Congress, forty years later with similar propositions would be to re-enact as a farce what the men of forty years ago acted with tragic seriousness.

Frankly, this motion from Comrade Work astounds me. There might be some justification for proposing that Esperanto be made one of the languages of the Congress, that its use be permitted, but to make it the official language of the Congress is the acme of absurdity. The next logical step would be to say that only those members of the party who speak Esperanto (Query: Why not Volapuk?) shall be eligible for election as delegates to the International Congress. Had this motion come a year or so ago it might have been accounted for, but it comes when Esperanto is being universally discredited, going apparently, the same way as all the numerous artificial international languages since Proudhon's time. There has already been developed the usual shoal of 'Improved Esperantos,' 'Rationalized Esperantos,' and so on. The 'flourishing New York Society,' backed by Colonel Harvey and the Harpers' publications has been abandoned, its leaders having come to the conclusion that Esperanto is really a very complex language, after all, and that its practical use does not warrant the trouble.

Comrade Work, like a true Utopian, sets out to show us a short cut to universal brotherhood. What could be simpler! Barriers of language make universal brotherhood 'almost impossible,' therefore let us remove the barriers and adopt a language all can understand and learn over night! All beautifully simple. Logically flawless are these utopian arguments! We have heard them from Proudhon and from Andrew Carnegie. But as Longuet and other 'Marxists' (as opposed to the 'Proudhonists') pointed out at Lausanne forty years ago, You can no more make a language than you can make a nation. The only international language the world will ever know is that language which the economical development of the world makes indispensable to all who trade. At present it seems likely to be English. It will never be an artificial language like Esperanto, Valapuk, or any other similar invention. Really, comrades, the Socialist Party has something more important to do this year than bothering with Esperanto! We might just as well go into the business of 'cultivating internationalism' by contributing to the international university exchanges, or of aiding the general world culture by pushing color-photography. This last has quite as much to do with the work of the national committee as the other. Comrade Work's motion is but the ghost of Proudhon which every now and then stalks across the stage. Let it rest."

LOCAL GREAT FALLS, of the Socialist Party.

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LOCAL HELENA, of the Socialist Party

Meets every Thursday evening at Montana News Office JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

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VICTOR L. BERGER

SAYS

"Every Socialist should know something besides his Karl Marx—which by the way, those who know the least about him quote the most. The mere knowledge of a few Socialist phrases is not sufficient to make a 'scientific' Socialist. In order to know WHY Socialism is coming, a Socialist should have some idea of the theory of evolution, and some knowledge of history. In order to know WHY it is coming, he must know something of economic development. We, as Socialists, are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of 'shallow village tales,' the story of the coronations, weddings and burials of kings. Nor is it simply an account of battles lost and won, so many thousand killed on either side, and this or that king or general given all the glory. No. For us the true lesson of history is the story of the progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal savagery to enlightenment, culture and humanity. A great English statesman has wisely said, 'the history of the future is to be read in the pages of the past.' No one realizes this truth more than the really scientific Socialist. The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system. These are the most instructive lessons of history. To do this is the aim of a set of books recently published under the title of LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES. It gives in ten volumes a history of the various lines of human development. And what is its special advantage, this history is given in the original documents that formed the milestones of the development."

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Poet's Corner

ACCORDING TO THE PLAN.

The poets once were wont to sing the brotherhood of man, To fire our zeal for commonwealth according to the plan.

The poets once were wont to sing the brotherhood of man, To fire our zeal for commonwealth according to the plan.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee are now obliged to fight in defence of the public schools. During the ten years of Mayor Rose's administration only eight new schools have been built in Milwaukee.

The struggle for the initiative and referendum and right of recall is now coming to a head in the Milwaukee Charter Convention. The sixteen Social Democratic members of the convention are laboring in the convention, in committees and caucuses and through the daily press in behalf of these measures.

THE FIRST DUMA.

Of the 427 Deputies that were members of the first Russian Duma, one died a natural death, one was killed, one has become insane, two were beaten and wounded, ten have gone into concealment in order to escape prison, five have been interned in Siberia, 33 have been searched, 24 are in prison and under legal process, and 122 are signers of the Viborg manifesto.

Forty thousand miners in Belgium declared for the eight-hour day measure introduced in Parliament by the Socialists. They declare that unless the bill is passed they will inaugurate a general strike and compel the powers that be to grant the concession.

National Committee Motion No. 34, which provides for the appropriation of \$1,000 for sub. cards of the New York Evening Call, and upon which vote closed Dec. 22nd, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 32; No, 24; Not Voting, 13.

International

FRANCE. SOCIALISTS AND THE SENATE.

French comrades are undertaking a vigorous campaign to obtain representation in the Senate, and at the same time to call attention to the reactionary character of this assembly and to call for its abolition. It is to be hoped that English comrades will steadily, and with all their might, resist any attempt to reform the House of Lords into a similar institution.

FERRI HOME AGAIN.

Genoa, Dec. 24.—Enrico Ferri, the well known Socialist deputy and criminologist, has just returned from his lecture tour in South America. Signo Ferri prophesies a great future for the Argentine Republic, and praises the amicable relations existing between the Italian immigrants and the natives.

RADICAL GAINS IN FRANCE.

A scrutiny of the results of the election held in France recently for members of the chamber of deputies, shows that the radicals and radical socialists have made net gains of 15 seats. The socialist independents gained two and the conservatives one seat, while the progressists lose 18.

Thus it is seen that the election has been a victory for the government and particularly for the radicals.

NORWAY.

In Christiania free meals for underfed school children at the expense of the municipality were first provided in 1897. Other scholars can partake of the meals on payment of 10 coppers for each dinner. The first year the meals (one meal a day) cost the town 50,000 crowns, and in 1901 it had risen to 159,000. The Conservatives then began to complain that the "responsibility of parents" was being taken away, and very stringent regulations were adopted. During 1905 to 1906 free meals were refused to 1,030 children. During the winter of 1907 to 1908 617,823 free meals were given. In order to provide the meals cheaply the town has built its own large kitchen.

This year the women will for the first time be eligible for seats on the municipality, and will also be able to exercise the suffrage.

RUSSIA.

On Tuesday of last week 37 sentences of death were passed in Russia, and 17 persons were executed—an orgy of murder in one single day. These are the means by which the Government of the Czar tries to uphold its power. Colonel Liakoff has been recalled from Persia.

SWITZERLAND.

The annual conference of the Swiss Socialists decided to support an initiative for the introduction of the system of proportional representation into the elections for the National Council. A protest was raised against the attempts made by the government to deprive the workers on the government railways of their rights as voters. A resolution was passed making the members of the party organizations, the party press as well as the Parliamentary representatives, amenable to the party discipline. Hitherto the Swiss party has been characterized by everything rather than discipline. A curious situation exists in regard to the central organ of the party, which for a time was published in "Zurich" in direct competition with an established party daily organ, so that for a time, at least, there were two Socialist dailies in Zurich. Now, the "Grutlianer" is transferred to Winterthur, but still the situation is curious, as the central organ of the party should appear in the centre, i. e., the capital, or the most important industrial centre. The Swiss party is not yet a united party in point of fact, and it was necessary to make allowances for discordant elements. However, it is possible that the recent resolution shows that that stage is passed. A vigorous resolution was passed protesting against the extradition of Russian political refugees, as in the case of Vassiloff. A discussion took place on a proposal to monopolize the wheat trade in the hands of the state, and it was agreed to subject it to certain reservations.

National

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION TO BE SUBMITTED IN DUE FORM JANUARY 12.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1908. Dear Comrade:—

"I move that, in accordance with the suggestion of the National Executive Committee, we proceed to elect from the party membership an additional international secretary, and that upon the election of such additional secretary we request the International Bureau that he be seated in place of the present representative of the Socialist Labor Party.

Fraternally yours, (Signed) JOHN M. WORK, National Committeeman for Iowa.

NOTICE TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The new Constitution, taking effect Jan. 1, 1909, contains the following: Sec. 5, Art. IV. "No motion shall be submitted to a referendum of the National Committee by correspondence unless supported within thirty days by not less than five members of the National Committee from three different states.

By a recent referendum E. W. Perrin, 311 Scott St., Little Rock, Ark., was elected a member of the National Committee.

A very effective protest meeting was held in Milwaukee on the Rudowitz case. A permanent "Political Refugee League" was organized.

Application for membership cards containing pledge provision of the new Constitution, are ready for shipment. Price prepaid, 25 for 10; 50 for 15; 100 for 20; 1,000 for \$1.50.

Eight or ten other cities in Wisconsin are conducting occasional lectures so that altogether this is one of the most active winters in the propaganda work for Socialism that Wisconsin has had.

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 40 which provides for an appropriation of \$1,000.00 from the funds of the National Party to purchase sub cards of "The Socialist" of Seattle, Wash. Vote will close Jan. 19th.

The National Executive Committee adjourned at 1:40 p. m. Sunday, Dec. 20th, after being in session from Friday morning, the 18th. The minutes of the meeting have been printed and distributed in circular form.

The Social-Democratic group elected to the Wisconsin State Legislature are busily at work preparing the legislative measures which they will introduce in the session of the state legislature which opens next month.

The South Slav workmen, including Servians, Bulgarians and Croatians of San Francisco, Calif., have formed an association for the purpose of Socialist education and organization. The club meets every Saturday at Equality Hall, 139 Albion Avenue.

Twelve different cities in Wisconsin are conducting regular lecture courses on Socialism this winter. The most of the locals are selling tickets to these courses, and thus covering the expenses and in some cases clearing a small profit.

By a recent referendum L. G. Pope, 712 Roe Blig., St. Louis, Mo., was elected a member of the National Committee. E. T. Behrens, Sedalia, Mo., 110 E. Third St., was re-elected to the same position and Otto Pauls, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, was re-elected State Secretary.

Unusual interest is being manifested among the churches of Wisconsin in the subject of Socialism. Wausau, Waupun and Appleton churches have recently had Comrade Thompson address them on the subject. A church in Grand Rapids, Mich., has arranged to have Comrades Gaylord, Brown and Thompson speak to them on three successive Sundays.

The 11th Ward Educational Society of Milwaukee is conducting a lecture course on the South Side every alternate Sunday afternoon. National Secretary Barnes, Seymour Stedman, Thomas Lorgan, Mrs. A. M. Simons, and other prominent speakers from outside the state have been secured for this course, and the other dates are filled by Wisconsin speakers.

The office of El Defensor del Pueblo, a Spanish paper located at Tucson, Ariz., and which has been advocating the cause of the Mexican Liberal Party members, was wrecked on the night of Dec. 17th, the press broken, the type scattered and the entire issue of the paper stolen. The cause of the outrage was significantly stated by a local official in the following language: "Diaz has a long arm."

Women's Clubs

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The Socialist movement of the world is the only true movement for the emancipation of woman from social inequalities. Women is a sex slave because she is an economic slave. Personal freedom as the Socialist understands it embraces women as well as men. Consequently the Socialists of every nation are strong in their advocacy of votes for women, and promote the suffrage cause at every opportunity. I need not here cite the remarkable activity of the Finnish, the German, and the British socialists in this direction. It is in line with Marx's elictum that the emancipation of the working class must be the mark of the working class alone, that it is safe to asseverate that woman must make her own battle for freedom on the ground that she is a human creature struggling for a larger life. The tremendous activity of the British woman suffragists has inspired women of America who advocate this cause to renewed effort. The National Woman Suffrage Association is preparing a monster petition for congress. We Socialists know that with the woman question as with the labor question governments are not likely to pass measures to their economic disadvantage. Still popular pressure has been a force that the ages have had to reckon with. And even petitions may be one way of educating the petitioners themselves.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Association has sent 400 of these petitions into Montana. They have been distributed as widely as possible so that those who cared to sign them might have the opportunity. At the request of Mrs. Catt we are printing this week the petition in the News. There are probably many readers who will be glad to know of the work of this organization.

MONSTER PETITION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In an effort to silence the oft reiterated statement that women do not want to vote, the suffragists of the United States are now engaged in securing signatures to a petition asking Congress to submit to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification an Amendment to the National Constitution which shall enfranchise women. The work has been organized on a larger scale than ever before attempted and is in charge of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who directs activities from a headquarters established for this purpose at 29 East 29th St., New York City. Here a force of competent clerks and a body of volunteer helpers send out the blanks and look after the returns.

Mrs. Catt is one of the best known workers in the woman suffrage cause in the world, was born in Wisconsin, reared and educated in Iowa, was the first woman reporter in the city of San Francisco, lived in the State of Washington and later removed to New York. When Susan B. Anthony retired from the active leadership of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1900, Mrs. Chapman Catt was unanimously elected president. In 1904 she became president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which in the few short years of its existence has grown into an affiliation of National organizations from sixteen countries.

Petition. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, hereby petition your honorable body to submit to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification an amendment to the National Constitution which shall enable women to vote.

Names Occupations Addresses Montana News readers who favor woman suffrage are requested by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to sign the above petition, cut out the coupon and mail it to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 29 E. 29th St., New York City, or to National Woman Suffrage Headquarters, Warren, Ohio.

POLITICAL METHODS.

Special Train with Back Platform Speeches.

When the suffragists of the nation go to Seattle, Wash., next July for the 41st annual convention of the National American Suffrage Association, a special day-light train, on the Northern Pacific, will carry delegates and speakers from Spokane to Seattle. An observation car will be attached and stops will be made at all points desired so that Rev. Anna H. Shaw and others may make "back platform" speeches enroute.

Even the suffragists are learning campaign methods from the Socialists.

BRITAIN'S GRAND OLD MAN IN NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.)

Private Ownership Creates Divisions.

But there is one thing more which has been a recognized not only by working people, but by thinkers in every grade of life; that the accumulation of wealth in private hands is becoming a menace to the liberties of the people. In many cases during industrial disputes the capitalist classes are usurping what have hitherto been the functions of the state, employing armed men and generally taking the law into their own hands.

The private ownership of wealth creates artificial class distinctions. In the old country we have our aristocracy, our middle class and our working class. Man for man, you would find that the same general intelligence applies to all three classes. The aristocracy doesn't occupy its position of power because of superior intelligence, ability or moral worth, but solely and exclusively because of possession of property. And so we find that the possession of property in private hands tends to divide the community into artificial classes, not graded according to ability or moral worth, but according to material possessions.

Our chairman has referred to the South African war. We learned then that privately owned wealth controls the press and corrupts the senate and very often muzzles the pulpit for its own purposes. (Applause.) And so there is a growing revolt against this accumulation of wealth in private hands. And its possessors too are beginning to learn that wealth does not bring happiness. My famous countryman, Andrew Carnegie, as well known on this side of the Atlantic as he is on the other, in his most recent book has stated perhaps the most pathetic fact which any man could pen—that it's a rare thing to see a millionaire laugh.

The Evolution of Industry.

I am of those who believe the task to be an impossible one. (Applause.) Concentration of capital is natural, logical and inevitable.

We hear a great deal about the glory and the benefits of competition. A dozen men who are engaged in the same business have learned by experience that combination pays them better than cut-throat competition, and so they combine—very wisely, very properly.

Capital is following the same lines of evolution as have brought the existing state into being. Far back in the records of history there was a time in the feudal states of Europe when there were barons, each man his neighbor's equal, but in process of time these evolved kings, and kingdoms were established, and still further in process of time kingdoms evolved into empires.

And so, too, with capital. In its earlier days there was the private employer. Then came the company and now comes the combination of companies. And just as the common people in times past found that monopoly of power by the king was a danger and a menace to them, so now the people are observing that the monopoly of land and capital is threatening their liberties and must in some way be met and overcome. (Applause.)

Workers Must Combine.

The power of kings was broken by the people winning political freedom for themselves. Sometimes the fight was waged bloodlessly. Here in America your fathers shed their blood gladly to win the right to call themselves free from the domination of ten kings of England. In France the power of the king and the aristocracy was broken in the throes of a bloody revolution. We of the labor movement, believing that Socialism offers the only solution of the industrial problem of the age, are seeking to teach the working class that if they will but combine their political power and exercise it wisely and well, the time will come when they will be as fully enfranchised industrially and economically as they to-day are politically. (Applause.)

Socialism is a world movement. It commands at this moment ten million electors. That is the number of votes that have been cast for it in the most recent elections. It is being discussed more and more by thinking minds. We in the old country are gradually approximating toward the Socialist state. I sometimes am amused to hear diatribes against Socialism from men who are themselves Socialists up to the point at which the state serves their class interests. As Sir William Harcourt said some years ago, "We are all Socialists now."

Wire Class Interests Interfere.

The movement in Great Britain is gathering force among business men for the nationalization of railways, not because these men are Socialists, but because they find that private ownership of railways hampers and hinders their business and increases the cost of production, and to that extent handicaps them in the world's markets. Therefore they want the state to nationalize railways. It suits their interest that the state should.

But these same men, when the working class desire to socialize the means of production, the food supply, the

housing supply, the clothing supply, cry out in indignation as though some new proposal were being put forward. Every class in the community, I repeat, approves and accepts Socialism up to the point at which its class interests are being served.

What the Working Class Is.

We have now in Great Britain a growing movement for municipalization of tramways, electrical works, water works, workmen's dwellings, etc.; £500,000,000 worth of property have already been successfully socialized in the old country. The movement is coming almost imperceptibly in regard to the conveniences of business and of life. But our contention has been and still is that Socialism can never be fully established until the working class intelligently co-operate with the forces at work in bringing Socialism into being.

And when I specify the working class I do not do so because I claim for that class any special ability or any special moral advantage, but simply because it is the one section of the community which has no special interest to serve apart from the interest of the community as a whole. (Applause.) As John Stuart Mill pointed out, the working class is not a class. It is the nation. And the other classes, with all respect be it spoken, are parasitic classes upon the community. (Applause.)

And now, what have we in prospect in England? We propose to begin chiefly by taxing land monopolies. The land of Great Britain is held as a closed preserve by our great aristocratic and monied families. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coming budget will probably make a beginning with a reform to effect the obtaining for the community of that social value which the work of the community gives to land by the very presence of a working class population upon it. Taxation of land values is one of the movements which are receiving increasing attention on the other side of the Atlantic. And with that goes the taxation of unearned incomes from every source.

Unity Essential.

These, then, ladies and gentlemen, are the outlines—very crudely put, I am afraid—of the movement which is now making such headway in Great Britain and other parts of the old world, a movement destined I believe to go on acquiring strength and cohesion until the time comes when the working class will be the masters of the destinies of nations.

I believe that the misery of the world comes from the rule of small classes. Given a rule of the people, the whole people, by statesmen and thinkers evolved from their own ranks, and a much brighter day would dawn for the community.

But if that day is to come there must be unity in the ranks of the working class itself. That which makes the other class powerful is the discord and want of unity in the working class movement. (Applause.)

When we remember the millions who compose the working class, the varieties of religious differences that keep them separated, the agencies at work to foment strife and keep them divided, we realize the magnitude of the task of those who set themselves the work of uniting them. But as you, sir, said at the opening, Given the men, and everything else will follow.

One strong man living in a community, working for an ideal, will attract to himself all that is best and truest in that community in helping him to realize the ambition of his life.

A Call to the Young.

And those of you who are just beginning life's journey, who unlike myself still have life mostly before you, let me ask you not to dismiss Socialism lightly, as a thing of small or of no account. Every age of the world has required its great cause to inspire men and women to noble and heroic deeds.

One of the complaints justly leveled against the present age is that it is sordid and mean, and lacks high ideals. There are still Holy Grails to be striven for. There is still sacrifice required in bringing a higher ideal than now exists into the lives of the people. And if a young man or a young woman of this age will but throw themselves into the movement for freeing the world from the curse of poverty with all its attendant train of evils, they will find work worthy of their better selves and will themselves gain from the work they undertake.

In the words of one of the men who helped to make this nation, who helped to give this nation its standing in the world of letters—

"God give us men. A time like this demands

Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and willing hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,

Men who possess opinions and a will, Men of honor, men who will not lie."

The labor movement in Great Britain has many defects, many failures, but at least the men and women who compose it believe in the ideal they are striving for, and in that belief make what sacrifice they are called upon to make to have it realized at the earliest possible moment. (Applause.)

—New York Evening Call.

# State Department

## SECRETARY'S NOTES.

Comrade Nystrom orders two dozen constitutions for local Havre. Every local should order a supply of constitutions so that their membership can be informed on the workings of the organization.

Local Kalispell sends in \$6.00 for dues and \$2.35 for supplies.

Comrade Kerehoe, member at large, sends in two months dues.

Great Falls orders twenty more due stamps and reports a boom in sale of stamps, delinquents paying up arrears. Go after the members in arrears. There are over five hundred of them in the State.

Has your local ordered a supply of constitutions? Only five cents a copy or twenty four copies for one dollar.

Comrade Davis of Butte sends in an order for thirty-six more due stamps, making eighty-nine ordered this month.

Branch No. 3 of Butte (Finnish) ordered one hundred stamps from the National Finnish Translator. The Butte Finnish Local is the banner local when it comes to ordering due stamps.

A number of Local secretaries have not sent in their monthly report, it is impossible for the State Secretary to furnish the locals with a complete report unless all the local secretaries do their duty and send in the local report to State headquarters.

How many constitutions has your local ordered?

Comrade Buzzell is open for dates in Northern Montana during the month of January. All locals desiring his services should write the State Secretary.

Ballots for the election of National Committeemen have been sent all local secretaries. Local secretaries should endeavor to get as large a vote as possible.

Has your local instructed the secretary to order a supply of constitutions? If not, why not?

Get the members in arrears to pay up. by doing so, it will increase the sale of due stamps, thereby helping the state organization to wipe out the debt incurred during the campaign.

Are you a live wire? Is your local a live wire? Get busy. Get your local into active work. There is work to be done. There is energy needed. Locals in the cities should prepare for the spring elections. In the cities where we suffered the greatest reverses in the recent election, the locals should be the most active in the state. We must win back what we lost. In the smaller communities the locals should commence a systematic distribution of literature among the farmers; the next three months is the time when the farmer has least to do. He will read more in the next three months, than he will do in the following nine months. See that he gets a supply of socialist literature, in order that his eyes may not be injured by reading capitalistic dope.

Be sure that your local orders a supply of constitutions at its next meeting.

Constitutional amendment proposed by locals Missoula, Lewistown, Helena and Phillipsburg, adopted by referendum.

JAMES D. GRAHAM,  
State Secretary.

Billings, Mont., Dec. 20, 1908.

To the Editor of the Montana News:

Comrade:

The Billings Local, today passed the following Resolution.

Whereas, there is a movement on foot

to increase the salary of the President of the United States from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year, and

Whereas, we believe in the "Simple Life" for the Presidents as well as for the humblest laborers,

Be it resolved by the Socialist Local of Billings, that we use our influence against such an increase, till the last man in the country has a home, till the last woman has a decent income from a decent occupation and till the latest child has been taken from the factories. Adopted Dec. 20, 1908.

We have an idea that Lincoln was nearly right when he said that \$20,000 was enough for any man.

The men who have taken his place in recent years are not so much more valuable than he.

As a matter of business, we believe that it is not good policy to pay so high a price for labor that is so inefficient—in its service of the working class. If the President don't like the pay, the hours or the work, he is welcome to quit. There are thousands of unemployed who are anxious to have a chance at \$1,000 a week jobs. It would be almost impossible to get any of them who could render the workers a poorer service, even if they deliberately tried to do so.

We believe that it is time for the Socialist press to call a halt on Presidents salaries and boost the workers salaries, by calling for resolutions, the above or similar, from the various Socialist Locals and labor unions throughout the country. Also by keeping tab on our own senators and congressmen in the matter.

Hoping you will see fit to take up this matter and push it we are yours

Sincerely,

The Socialist Local of Billings,

By GEO. G. McDOWELL, Sec.

Ponderville, Montana, Nov. 27, 1908

Dear Comrades:

Received your letter addressed Powderville a week or so ago and notice of the one addressed Miles City several days later. Am sorry you had such a time finding me. I hope to be soon where I can either form a local or be close to one already formed. Have not been in Miles City since they formed their Local. A. T. Frye has quite a few of my books which I trust he will make good use of. I have a Sister who is teaching her third year in the University of Minnesota. It would surprise you how very ignorant on economics etc. she had been kept.

I have succeeded in getting her to study Socialism and she's "delighted." I sent her quite a batch of good books from Kerr & Co. and I think when she gets through with them she'll "vote straight."

Also sent and got a batch of good ones for Julius Meisenbach, Boyes, Montana. Have not heard from him yet but if he reads them as directed (to get the evolutionary trend) and stays with them until he "savoy's" the dope, he'll not "save" his vote trying to get something "right now." Was roaming around over the state quite a bit a year ago and it is astonishing how densely ignorant the most of them are of the basic principles of Socialism. They don't read enough. They won't read much. The proper thing to do is to hand them books that cover the subject with no waste yet where they are connected and outline the evolutionary thread running straight. I have the most success with the following comb.

1. Unionism and Socialism. (Debs.)
2. Introduction to Socialism. (Richardson.)
3. Methods etc. (Richardson.)
4. Community—Manifesto.
5. Evolution of Man.
6. Origin of Family etc.
7. Science and Revolution.

The first four (which 2 and 3 leave something to be desired) do better than any I have of to show a person where he's at and make him acquainted with his present surroundings and the growth of industry for the past 100

years; pointing out fairly well the evolutionary process. Evolution of Man etc. take him back to the beginning of Animal life on earth and bring him down to the beginning of society and the other two trace it masterfully to the present time.

I wish you would try the comb. and let me know what you think of it. What we need is education and lots of it and we need it bad! I don't think that we can expect to win until we have several millions educated Socialists—at present we have something less than several hundred.

Enclosed find check for \$2.25 for dues, collection (stamps wasted on me) and the News for the other 25c.

I want be here after the 1st of April. Hoping you will pardon this overflow of "Liquid Air," will close. Write soon to

Yours fraternally,  
CHAS. G. BURKE.

Box 396, Tucson, Arizona.  
Dec. 30, 1908.

James D. Graham,  
Box 908,

Helena, Montana.

Dear Comrade:

Czar Nicholas' attempt to extradite Russian political heroes from Chicago has its parallel in California and Arizona, where Diaz, the Dictator of Mexico, is stretching out his hand to seize and murder the Mexican patriots who have sought refuge in the United States.

Three of these men, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera have been held during the past sixteen months—since August 23rd, 1907—in a Los Angeles county jail. They were arrested without a warrant, beaten, their house robbed and themselves imprisoned without legal authority and in violation of the rights guaranteed to all persons within our boundaries by the laws and the Constitution of the United States. For the past five months they have been held "Incommunicado," an act for which there is no legal authority. All of this has been done at the request of the Mexican Government. Said government also brought false charges against them in the attempt to extradite them, but failed to accomplish its end as there proved to be no foundation whatsoever for its charges. It then accused them of "violation of the neutrality laws between the United States and Mexico."

Manuel Sarabia, another member of the Mexican Liberal Party, is now out on bail in Arizona, after ten months of unjust imprisonment inflicted practically without evidence against him, and imposed upon him solely because of the request of the Mexican government.

All four of these men will be tried early in the coming year, in Arizona, upon the charge of "violating the neutrality laws."

That is, they will be tried, unless, as is possible, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DENIES THEM TRIAL AND TURNS THEM DIRECTLY OVER TO MEXICO THERE TO BE SHOT, not because they have committed any crime, but merely because they have tried to do in Mexico what we Socialists are trying to do in the United States, namely, to free their countrymen from slavery.

At the Chicago Convention of the Socialist Party, resolutions supporting Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia were passed unanimously.

The Local Los Angeles also took up the cause of these Mexican patriots, contributing money toward their defense, and in the late campaign instructing all their Socialist speakers to defend them and to secure signatures for the enclosed petition protesting against their "Incommunicado."

Eugene V. Debs, furthermore, warmly expresses himself in their favor, as the following letter sent to me from the Red Special while I was in Los Angeles will show:

SUB-OFFICE on the RED SPECIAL ABROAD THE NATION.

Sept. 25, 1908.

Near Kankakee, Ill.

Elizabeth D. Trowbridge,

Los Angeles, Calif.

My dear Comrade:

Yours of the 20th is received. I wrote an article for the Appeal before leaving Girard and it will doubtless appear in the next issue or two. It is as strong an appeal as I know how to write. I will help in every other way I can. I am working twenty hours a day under extreme pressure or I should give myself wholly to our Mexican comrades with whom I sympathize with all my heart and for whom I would gladly do anything in my power.

Yours faithfully,  
EUGENE V. DEBS.

This letter, written at such a time, proves Debs' interest beyond a doubt. The appeal to which he refers appeared in "The Appeal to Reason" for October 10th, 1908. It concludes with these words:

"The very last that we can do is to appeal to the workers of America to go to the rescue of these comrades. The most vital and far reaching principle is involved. It is nothing less than a dastardly international conspiracy to murder labor leaders who cannot be silenced in any other way.

Comrades and fellow workers, this

foul and atrocious murder of our comrades must not be permitted. They are the truest of men, the most loyal of comrades and the most valiant of workers. They are serving their country under the most desperate conceivable circumstances. But for the fact that they are heroes of the noblest type, they would not now be where they are, nor would two capitalist governments be in conspiracy to have them shot to death.

"They are charged with treason only because they are true to the people and seeking to overthrow their oppressors and despoilers. It is for this that they have risked their lives, it is for this that they have been hunted down as if they had been wild beasts, and it is for this that they have the certainty of death staring them in the face if the bandits in control of the Mexican government can get them in their clutches.

"Arouse ye workmen and women, everywhere, and shake the nation with your protest against this satanic international conspiracy."

It is in view of the gravity of the case, the necessity for immediate publicity, and with the surety of the sympathy of the Socialists in general, if the facts of the case can be brought to their notice, that I, as your fellow-Socialist, appeal to you for help in the case of our Mexican comrades, and ask that you will whenever possible secure support for these men as is being done so nobly in the cases of the Russians.

Funds, of course, are needed, but more than that, publicity is required. The surest way, I believe, in which this can be secured, is by sending information and literature regarding the case to the Local Secretaries of each State and asking them to bring the matter before the locals. Accordingly, I wrote to Comrade Barnes requesting a list of them. He replied by sending me a list of the State Secretaries and saying that he was not at liberty to furnish those of the locals but that he did not doubt that they would be given me by the State Secretaries upon my statement of the purpose for which I desired them.

Acting upon his recommendation, therefore, I venture to ask you, if you are at liberty to do so, to mail to me as early as convenient a list of the Local Secretaries throughout your State, that I may enter into communication with them and place the facts of the case before them. Any expense which you may incur in copying names, etc., I will gladly return to you. Thanking you in advance, I remain

Your comrade in Socialism,  
ELIZABETH H. TROWBRIDGE.

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25c quality Children's Plain Ribbed Hose, double heels and toes, special, per pair... 12 1/2c  
20c quality Children's Good Ribbed Black Hose, spliced heel and toes, special, per pair... 10c  
20c quality Children's Good Fleece Lined Black Hose, all sizes, double heel and toes, special, pair... 12 1/2c  
35c quality Women's Good Fleece Lined Vests or Pants, gray only, special, choice... 25c

75c value Women's Good Fleece Lined Union Suits, cream or gray, all sizes, special per suit... 50c  
75c value Women's Jersey Ribbed Vests or Pants, extra fine, white only, silk taped vests, all sizes, special, each... 50c  
15c quality Women's Plain Black Hose spliced heel and double sole, all sizes, special \$ 1-3c; 3 pairs for... 25c  
35c quality Women's Black Hose, lace boot effect, spliced heel and double sole, spliced seam, all sizes, special, per pair... 35c  
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