

## Injunction Bill, Capitalist President; Jim Hill, Railroad Capitalist; Tom Carter, Capitalist Politician; Bishop Carroll, Capitalist Priest, Serve Buncombe To The Common Herd.

President Taft has come and gone in Helena. As an eastern paper has spoken of King Edward's perambulations through Europe, he is indeed the traveling salesman of the commercial class. To one who sees in this fat, slick, smooth politician and his retinue of associated politicians only a committee of the ruling class to promote their scheme for profits, the superficial shallow show, the talk which says nothing, which indeed is a diarrhoea of words and a constipation of ideas, is a painful evidence of how the people are daily fooled to turn their institutions over into the hands of those that fleece them.

### Boost for Commerce.

The commercial glamour was on every feature of the Taft visit in Helena. Jim Hill, the millionaire railroad builder of the northwest, was here at the same time, made his speech just before Taft, was on the platform with him. Now here was the way the apply came up. Jim Hill represents, is one of, the capitalist controllers of American destinies. He engineers and controls the conquest of new territory for industry, the building of railroads, the settling of lands, and is of course tremendously interested in an enormous increase of production, that he may build more railroads to handle, thereby pushing his dominion over vast new areas from which he may exact more millions of tribute in the shape of profits.

### Jim Hill, the Capitalist.

Hill is a philosopher, a hard worker, a man who has studied the possibilities of the northwest and methods of developing it as probably no other individual has. He knew what it meant to him and his railroads to have agriculture develop in this country. No matter how rich mining deposits may be he knows their product will not call for the volume of transportation business that agriculture does. He knows that men settled on the land on the small farm, instead of being pushed out to hobo it across the country, as the large industry pushes them, will feed more people, will call for more production, hence more transportation.

Hill has followed up this line of investigation in all its ramifications. He has heretofore been taken up with his trans-continental projects between St. Paul and Seattle. It is his purpose to make Seattle the metropolis of western America. He was the promoter of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which he opened. Now he is turning his attention to the wonderful resources of Montana. He is giving prizes at the various fairs. He has furnished prize breeding animals to various sections of the state. He is urging intensive farming in his speeches, more scientific methods. He is pointing to the causes and results of the decay of agriculture in all history and all over the world. He is building more railroads in Montana, the Billings Northern, and stated in his speech at the grand stand that Montana needed twice the railroad mileage.

### Speech Aimless Platitudes.

Taft is in his seat as the nation's executive simply to do the bidding of men like Jim Hill. Taft, however, is a blunderer so far as a keen perception of his mission is concerned. At one point he launched into a eulogy on postal savings banks, and found he had the bankers association down on him; so he shut up on that score. He went to patting the "good unions" on the back, told them to keep out of socialism. As a result the unions flung back their defiance at "Injunction Bill," refused at Boone, Iowa, to parade for him, or in any way take part in his celebration, so he quit talking about the unions. He finds he can have no policy of his own, but must repeat what will bolster the capitalists in power, so he has come down to mouthing the emptiest platitudes. There was absolutely nothing in his Helena speech. He made Jim Hill the central figure of it, he flattered the ladies, the cheapest form of pleasing a crowd, he boosted the country and its industries.

It was all boost. Jim Hill boosted the exhibits, said they were the best produced at any fair in any state—and Taft, surrounded by military guards, police, detectives, politicians and priests, boosted Jim Hill. A nice crowd for the working class, seeking equality of liberty, to come up against.

Senator Carter Manipulates. But there was another feature in the Taft grand stand play. Slippery Tom Carter, the man that handles Montana for the Amalgamated company, was the silent master of ceremonies. The senator had to swallow a bitter pill in listening to democratic governor Norris introduce the president. The administration gang had ignored the city government, with Edwards, "insurgent republican" as mayor, completely in the arrangements. The city officials were nowhere in evidence. But it was impossible to ignore the chief executive of the state; and Norris improved his opportunity by rubbing it in, in his smoothway. He kept telling Taft how much good this trip would do him. Carter was mad, his eyes flashed, but he had to stand it. But a fine piece of work was gotten in by old Tom notwithstanding. Taft is following up the policy he pursued in the Philippines, a policy carried out by Roosevelt in his overtures to the pope, and playing to the catholics. Bishop Carroll, a jesuit, is one of the shrewdest manipulators for the catholic religion in the country. Carter is a Catholic, and the two managed it so that the bishop was the only man introduced to the president on the stand before that vast concourse of people, where he stood talking for a few minutes.

Lays Catholic Cornerstone. The priest had so arranged it that he had Taft assist him in laying the cornerstone of the new catholic college on Capital Hill, on his return into the city from the fair grounds. Thus is the jesuit spreading his influence on American government and education. Bishop Carroll has spent and is spending one and a half million dollars in Catholic schools, churches, and hospitals about Helena, and he never loses an opportunity to misrepresent and abuse socialism.

At Milwaukee Taft thought it was worth while to declare he was not a socialist. Ye gods and little fishes! We guess not.

The fact that no mention was made of the arrest in the morning paper is pretty good proof that those higher up have decided to stop the meetings, but wish it done as quietly as possible. Perhaps they distrust their own methods, thinking they will not bear inspection. I. W. W. speakers will be on hand again tonight when there may be a repetition of last night's performance on the part of the police. Jones and his wife have been speaking here for the past three weeks and have done good work in rousing the workers to a true understanding of their condition and their need of industrial unionism. Socialists cannot afford to condone any infringement of the right of free speech and we may be reasonably sure that the fate of these I. W. W. speakers today will be ours tomorrow.

### CHASE FOSTER.

Local Union 370 U. M. W. of A. Belt, Montana

September 4, 1909

We your committee on resolution beg to submit the following:

Whereas the Montana Brewing Company have been declared unfair by the National Federation of Brewery Workers and whereas the Montana Federation of Labor at their sixteenth annual convention at Butte, Montana have declared the same company unfair, and whereas District 22 of the U. M. W. of A. at their seventh annual convention at Butte, Montana have adopted the actions of the above Labor organizations, therefore be it resolved that Local Union 370, U. M. W. of A. Belt, Montana shall declare the Montana Brewing Company unfair and be it further resolved that a fine shall be imposed upon every member of Local Union 370 that will be found patronizing the product of the Montana Brewing Company, and be it further resolved that the fine for the first offense shall be one dollar and for the second offense five dollars and for the third offense the guilty party shall be declared unfair to organized labor.

M. J. Morris  
D. E. Sullivan  
James Cochran  
Committee

John Degnan, President

### RESOLUTIONS FROM ILLINOIS COAL MINERS.

Herrin, Ill., Sept. 26, 1909.

Whereas—Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States of America, is to meet President Diaz, of Mexico, and shake hands with said official, and

Whereas—The laws of Mexico which were made and enforced by President Diaz and the Governors and others of his appointees are such that every strike is declared sedition of rebellion and all strikers caught are put up against a dead wall and shot, and

Whereas—The public press of America announces that in this act President Taft represents the whole American people in making the administration of the Butcher Diaz more stable, and

Whereas—The institutions employing labor are international and the struggle between labor and the employers of labor is the same in every nation, and that bad labor conditions in one country affect conditions in every country, and

Whereas—It is to the interest of the American laborer to secure the best possible labor conditions in Mexico, and this being a fact, President Taft cannot represent the miners of Herrin in this proposed glad hand shake with the Butcher Diaz, therefore be it

Resolved—That we, the miners of Herrin, in mass meeting assembled, protest against this meeting, and send greetings to the struggling miners of Mexico explaining that we condemn this action.

This resolution was unanimously adopted at a mass meeting of the miners of Herrin and vicinity on the above date.

(Signed) GEORGE McARTER, Chairman.  
(Signed) JASPER METZGER, Secretary.

Study socialism. Read its literature. Find the cause of the suffering of humanity. Come out of barbarism and attack yourself to the forces that make for science, system and justice in human life. The world cannot feed itself because its producers are plundered; and the producers will have to fight for the power to retain their own. This struggle is the struggle of the socialists and the socialist movement.

## Labor Controversies Over Jurisdiction.

### Various Montana Unions Rerarranging Internal Conditions.

The labor movement in Montana is in a reactionary condition at present. We may say it is in a condition of corporatism domination. There is a lack of class spirit. There is an absence of solidarity and cohesion which marked the activities of Montana labor eight or ten years ago. There is division and disruption within the organizations.

The Montana Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Alex Fairgrievs, made an industrious and persevering effort to establish the co-operative industry. Three of these attempts have fallen with a crash. One was the Workers' Educational Club, organized in Helena. The path of this institution has been steadily downward. It was foreclosed on a mortgage held by W. N. Canoll recently. It had degenerated largely into a loafing place for bartenders out of a job, its bar did not lend to its repute, and the women who have been up there, and the scenes enacted have been both demoralizing and disgraceful to labor.

The co-operative broom factory established by the unions of Montana went to pieces unceremoniously some time ago from poor management.

This week the union laundry has been sold to private parties.

### Labor Fight in Butte.

The labor fight that has been tearing up Butte for the past week was a jurisdictional fight for the control of the engineers. The corporation tool had been at work here with a vengeance. A portion of the engineers wanted to break away from affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners, and form an independent organization. The

fight brought the Western Federation officials, Charles Moyer and C. E. Mahoney, to Butte, who sent out the mandate that the Western Federation men would refuse to work with the proposed organization; which drastic action brought the recalcitrant engineers back to the fold.

The seceders are the same bunch that tried to break up the state brewers' organization in May, and assume jurisdiction over all the brewers in Montana, whereas their charter which they held from the Western Federation gave them jurisdiction only over engineers employed in and around mines, mills and smelters in Silver Bow county. The Western Federation convention in Denver upheld the brewery workers.

### Great Falls Charter Revoked.

The labor situation in Great Falls is more mixed and mysterious than an Arabian ragoon. The Industrial Workers of the World had organized a large bunch of men there. This organization with the Smelterman's union at that point entered into an agreement with the Amalgamated Copper Company and the Citizens' Alliance, to prevent, for five years, an increase in wages in any and all labor organizations in Great Falls. Fred Heslewood of Spokane, the organizer for the I. W. W., revoked its charter and organized a new branch. The original organization is putting up a fight that is not conducive to harmony of nations or the solidarity of the working class. The Western Federation convention at Denver ordered the Great Falls smeltermen's union to repudiate the five year contract, and to take their men out of the breweries as they were scabbing.

## State Labor Convention.

### Man That Tried To Bust Montana News Knocks Alex. Fairgrievs and Booms Democratic Control of Working Men with Political Organ.

### Montana State Federation of Labor Goes on Record for Woman Suffrage and Orders Executive Committee to Draft Amendment Bill for Legislative Assembly.

There is much doing in Montana labor circles at the present time that is of interest to the students of working class matters. The State Federation of Labor held its convention in August. The convention resulted in the routing of Alex. Fairgrievs who has been its president for six years, by the forces under Howard Smith who has been secretary for six years. Smith has fought Fairgrievs bitterly for some time. Smith is the man that the W. A. Clark democratic interests depended upon to swing the Montana labor vote into the democratic party, and the way he worked on his job last fall was worthy of a Tammany boodler that had got the coin and was celebrating as a perambulating beer keg.

### CORPORATION FORCE AT WORK.

There has been a schism of many years standing between the Western Federation of miners and Fairgrievs. It came up in the shape of a fight between Fairgrievs and Haywood at a convention of the old American Labor Union. This antagonism was extended into the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World, and resulted in a jurisdictional fight among the lumbermen's union of western Montana, between the Montana State Federation of Labor and he I. W. W. The lumbermen finally organized into an international of their own.

It was stated by socialists at the convention that the forces at work against Fairgrievs were of the labor fakir and capitalist variety.

Donahue, who was elected in his place, is a labor democratic politician.

During the attack on Fairgrievs he presented evidence to show that Howard Smith called a meeting of the Executive committee last December, over the head of the president, and without his knowledge, at the request of Governor Norris, a democratic and Amalgamated tool, for the purpose of controlling labor legislation. At this point M. M. Derry, a delegate from the printers' union at Missoula, and a republican member of the legislature jumped to his feet, and by much noise and points of order prevented Fairgrievs from continuing the presentation of the evidence which he held, and by thus applying a muzzle he prevented the members of the unions of Montana from knowing how strong a hold in the corporations have on the Federation at present.

### Federation Labor Paper.

It was decided to establish a labor paper for the State Federation. Oscar Partelow was elected as editor, and hereby hangs some interesting working-class history. Fairgrievs has always seen the possibilities of the Montana News as a fighting organ for working-class interests and always threw as much job work and support of every sort to the News as possible. Howard Smith has been the man that has systematically knocked the News. Several years ago in the California Wine House while half drunk he was heard breathing threats against the News and declaring that it must be killed. He continually knocked the printer that was in here before Tipton. He never neglected to inveigh against the editor because she would not serve up the brand of politics that he wished Montana labor to digest. He insinuated his slurs, innuendoes and knockings throughout the labor organizations and the working-class generally, and

was hand in glove with Tipton who did everything he could to put the News out of existence.

### Sold Out Socialists.

Partelow, slated for editor of the Montana Federation paper, is a part of Montana Socialist history. His record in the socialist movement is very shady, explicit particulars of which will be given in our next issue.

All signs indicate that the new paper, under the fatherly patronage of Smith and Donahue, democracy will be W. A. Clark organ, and run by Clark copper gold. Clark is fired anew with the desire to be a United States senator again, and he must have the labor vote of Montana to get there.

Howard Smith has given evidence that no tactics are too low for him to resort to. He put out a card advertising Helena Labor Day that was so filthy and obscene that any union that had the proper self-respect for itself, as the machinists or coal unions, would have put a \$100 fine on him and exposed him to the censure of the organization. The vilest language was used, the sacredness of the sex function held up to obscene ridicule, and an insult offered to every woman who belonged to a labor organization that was supposed to participate in the Labor Day exercises. So disgusted were the majority of the Helena union men that the most of the unions failed to participate in the parade at all. It was said by even disinterested persons who watched Smith's attack on Fairgrievs at the convention that it was a corporation trick, that Smith was a corporation man and a dirty tool, and that Fairgrievs had the evidence to prove that corporation interests were controlling the convention.

### Supports Woman Vote.

The stand taken by the convention on the woman suffrage question was splendid, and the arguments showed the feeling that is permeating the working class in regard to this powerful weapon for liberty. They were chiefly along the lines of the increasing number of women forced to earn their own living, who are forced into unions, and therefore need the ballot to help them secure labor legislation for women. The incoming executive committee was instructed to see that a bill was prepared and presented to the next legislature, to the effect that the constitution of Montana be amended to allow all women who can qualify, to vote at all state, county and municipal elections, and that the amendment be submitted to the voters at the following election. And the executive committee was further instructed to do all in their power to advance the cause of woman suffrage.

### Demagogue Howls Corruption.

This was a radical departure for the Federation to take as all previous conventions voted down the proposition to give women the ballot. An opposition fight to the adoption of the suffrage resolution was started by J. E. McNally, an ex-Heinze booster and ward politician, and who is at present tied to the democratic party. McNally started in to tell how the fair women would have to rub elbows with the denizens of the brothel and that when the women got to vote the ring in the city hall would go down to the "restricted" district and buy up the votes of the four hundred prostitutes

(Continued on page 2.)

## Free Speech Battle in Missoula Rages.

### I. W. W. Organizers Jailed by Police---Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Arrested---Lumber Jacks Quit Job and Gather for Fight.

The police of Missoula are persecuting the I. W. W. speakers at Missoula with all the savagery of the authorities in the Spanish uprising or the English in India. The jails are overflowing with the speakers arrested for street speaking. The officials say Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is the rallying force of the agitators, and she has been arrested, and is now in jail.

The Industrialists are putting up a strong fight for free speech, and in such cause deserve the earnest support of every socialist in Montana. We hope that all those who rallied so valiantly to Mrs. Hazlett's support when the same infamous attempt was tried in Spokane will come to the rescue with

what little aid they can afford in this Missoula fight.

Below we print a letter from one on the spot:

### Free Speech Fight.

Missoula, Sept. 29, 1909.

Editor Montana News:—

Jack Jones and another I. W. W. speaker were arrested last evening as they were about to speak and taken to jail. They will be tried today on charges the authorities so far have refused to make public or even state to Gurley Flynn, the wife of Jones. It was rather amusing to see the mayor, sheriff and full force of policemen gathered to arrest two men, who never dreamed of resisting them.



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GOMPERS AND SOCIALISM.

Gompers is surely getting his'n from the labor movement of Europe. It should certainly be a source of humiliation to earnest men in the advancement of labor's cause to see what a consummate ass the president of the great American labor organization has made of himself before the ablest labor leaders of the world.

If Gompers had been frank and honest with the European labor men and admitted that the socialist interpretation of the class struggle was correct, but that the American workmen were hypnotized by the political demagogue idea that they were "free" in every kind of politics; and he was unable to frame up his organization on the socialist plan; in other words, if he had admitted that the American workman was a damned fool when it came to politics, the European leaders would have respected his candor and sympathized with his predicament.

But to go to the classic lands of working class activity, where labor is at work on lines of solidarity a century ahead of American greenhorns and softshiners, with the purpose of "teaching" them "how to do it," as Mr. Gompers stated his intention to the district attorney of New York at his farewell banquet, is simply the limit of American superficial butt-inism, and brings upon it the well merited contempt of the earnest European brotherhood.

Karl Kautsky of "Die Neue Zeit," published at Berlin, the man of all the brilliant European constellations of socialists of whom it was said that the mantle of Marx had fallen upon him, in a recent article upon the American labor president, handles him and his pretensions without gloves. The writing scintillates with well tempered sarcasm. He says that Gompers has stated that he had two objects in coming to Europe; one is to study the labor conditions of Europe, the other "to initiate closer relations between the American and the European trade unions. Kautsky muses that he knows not whether and how Gompers has hitherto been active towards the consummation of the two tasks, but it is certain that, besides that, he is active in a different direction. We quote his words:

"He travels in Europe to have himself acclaimed at public meetings."

"The duties of international solidarity by no means demand of us to agree without criticism with every propagandist stranger just because he comes from abroad."

"At a meeting in the trade union hall it had already been pointed out that Gompers is an enemy of the American social democracy."

"Gompers is not only an opponent of the specific form that the socialist movement has taken in America, but is an opponent of the proletarian class struggle as such."

The succeeding paragraph shows what Kautsky thinks of the Civic Federation.

"Let us only hear what he (Gompers) declared on the day before his departure for Europe at a farewell banquet in New York. The banquet was in itself characteristic. Besides representatives of labor organizations there had come quite a number of representatives of capitalism, and its glad-hand men, among them the district attorney of New York."

"He flows over with confidence in his capitalist compatriots; that they have common interests with the proletarians. Political antagonisms are not the product of class antagonisms, but the product of stupidity. Were Germany's workers and bourgeois all as wise as Mr. Gompers there would be no class struggle in Germany."

Kautsky says that because of Gompers' harmony prattle he has managed to become first vice president of the civic Federation, a capitalist institution brought forth by the advent of the social democracy, and which has set itself the aim to bring together workers and capitalists in a common cause.

"In truth and in fact it has be-

come a militant organization against socialism and the proletarian class struggle, against which, because of the plenitude of funds at its disposal, it conducts an energetic propaganda."

"But Gompers has already learned in Europe that he would only make himself ridiculous with his gospel of harmony and confidence, and he very wisely keeps it to himself."

"Mr. Gompers is in a fair way of getting to the end of his rope in America. His misadventures were of late too great."

"Through his policy of conciliation he has condemned the proletariat to complete political impotence."

"Thanks to that policy there is not a democratic industrial country where the workers are treated by their government, and more particularly by the courts, with such disregard as in America."

Kautsky makes fun of the "four points" which Gompers peddled to the democratic party last fall, "the party of the little capitalists, and of all sorts of social quackery, led by the charlatan Bryan."

He speaks of these four demands as: A law for the "regulation" of court injunctions, which were making any sort of a strike impossible; a law that was to declare that trade unions do not come under the provisions of the laws against trusts; extension of the eight-hour work day; and a federal employers' liability law. Kautsky says these four demands prove how miserable has become the condition of American workers in spite of all political freedom, and that, although Gompers antagonized Debs with all the means of mendacity and slander, the election showed that the American Federation does not represent the slightest political factor in spite of its two million members.

"Gompers wants to soft-soap the workers of Europe in order to gain the prestige which he needs in order to continue the soft-soaping of workers in America."

"The comrades should at all times bear in mind that every hand that is moved to applaud Gompers is raised to deliver a blow in the face of our American brother party, which has not a more dangerous nor a more venomous foe than Samuel Gompers."

THE WASHINGTON TROUBLE.

The state of Washington has been for some time, and is now, prolifically fertile in attitudes that are contributing to the merriment of socialists, if not of nations. The trouble has centered for a number of years around Dr. Titus. Comrade Titus is a man of ability, a "gentleman and a scholar." If one may put it that way; a man much liked by his friends, if he thinks it worth while to have any friends. But he has carried an abnormal egotism into his socialist work. This egotism has overridden all the toleration of mistakes of frail human beings.

What he conceived to be a proper socialist position must be pushed with fire and sword regardless of whether it was applicable to prevailing conditions or not. He has reiterated "working class socialism" until the words have become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. He seems never to have grasped in his consciousness the formative and primitive character of this new western movement; but he wanted to have it all his own way, and his way was, of course, right. This personal setness has persisted until a fighting faction has rallied around Titus. Mistakes the opponents may have made, probably have, and many.

But the Titus crowd have taken the bit in their teeth. They walked out of the state convention because the majority would not let them talk. They are insisting on their own state secretary. The national executive committee has decided against them and they have appealed to the capitalist courts to override the dictum of the socialist party. This is the last resort of those who are fighting for themselves instead of the solidarity and cohesion of the working class movement. It was the trick of the Duncan crowd in Montana. This will end the revolt so far as their influence in the socialist movement is concerned.

It is a matter of regret to those who are charged with the national administration of the party that these foolish state difficulties are coming up in these western states of small organizations. They are largely squabbles over unconstitutional, unsocialistic and unauthorized methods of procedure.

The contest over the state secretary in Montana is of this nature entirely—an uninformed and self-seeking group attempting to over-ride the most essential principles that give the revolutionary movement its power of resistance.

More training in constitutional and organization methods, with an attraction to the party of stronger and better material—those familiar from actual experience with the working class movement and its hardships and needs—not silly, wishy-washy sentimentalists with no ideas above those of childish babble—these will in time make the conditions for an intelligent and effective working class political organization.

More power to its realization.

THE MARCH OF THE REVOLUTION.

The international chess board continues to present interesting complications. The industrial awakening of Spain is shattering the feudal shackles with a sledge hammer. The people of Persia that have been taken to the international pawnshop by the old shah are in revolt against being made an article of barter by the ruling class. Egypt was in this same position thirty years ago, but was not able to make the revolt, and the achievement of Persia shows the rapid advance of revolutionary impulse in the east.

There are other areas of the map that will be busy in the near future. Egypt is going to be one of the next to kick up its heels. The German and British situations are very interesting at present, and both countries are on the verge of a general election, brought about over raising the finances to run the government. Both countries are suffering from the expense of Dreadnaughtism. Germany has raised the money by taxing the people as a whole. Britain has been forced to adopt socialistic principles to raise the coin.

The situation may be viewed from two points, and both are working to the same end, namely the taking over of the industries by the people. We are on the verge of stirring times. America is coming rapidly to the front. The American Federation of Labor—that old, much-abused craft—not old, it is only a kid just reaching manhood, and is now settling down to the seriousness of the situation—the Federation is the hope of the working class at present. There is a mighty revolution going on inside its ranks. The recent subdivision into departments is a remarkably progressive move, and the system initiated in the department of railway workers is going to outdo the old A. R. U., the I. W. W. and every other attempt we have in the industrial line. It is going to carry Gompers off its feet. It is the Frankenstein of Gompers. Letters have come to this office from union men from all over the country, from Missouri to California, on this recent departure, and the Department of Railway Workers of the A. F. of L., newly created, is going to revolutionize the craft unions of America, and practically force the general strike in America and help on the revolution. Another year will end Gompers in America.

The actions of Gompers in Europe have been such as to bring the contempt of the European labor leaders upon him. His supreme egotism has made him the fool of the virile labor movement abroad. He has been received simply with courteous tolerance as a representative of what class spirit there is in a huge country. But his actions have been of the sort to be conducive to producing a good fellowship between the capitalists and the labor leaders, whereas the activity of the European labor leaders is directed to abolishing the wage system.

We can't get out of the whirlpool of the revolution. We are borne on its resistless tide. Well for the searchlight of the socialist philosophy that it enables us to interpret these marvelous events, and to find our place in the rushing torrent of human affairs.

MORE INDUSTRIALISM.

The I. W. W. of Bingham Canyon, Utah, has issued a call for representatives of all bodies of organized labor west of the Mississippi to meet in convention at Salt Lake City for the purpose of forming a new industrial organization.

This local of the Industrial Workers of the World has always been very ac-

tive and has done some good work. They are still carrying forward the dream of the Western Federation of Miners for industrial labor organization, the unification of all industries in a common compact organization in which all may support each and each may support all in a common cause against capital aggression. Three times there have come from the body of the Western Federation attempts at industrial alignment—the old Western Labor union, then the American Labor union, then the Industrial Workers of the World. While each has in succession been dropped by the parent body because the policy in its application did not appear to be conducive to the interests of the Western Federation according to its line of action at the given time, still the western organized miners have never abandoned the ideal of universal solidarity. And this new call from Bingham Canyon, while not from the official body of the Western Federation, comes from the ranks of Western Federation men, and we understand it has the approval of the leaders of the Federation. So the Federation ideals for a more compact unionism are again cropping out through this recent move of Bingham Canyon.

We may say that the Bingham Canyon I. W. W. is not affiliated with either faction of the originally organized I. W. W.

The I. W. W. of Great Falls has had its charter taken away from it by Organizer Heslewood for signing a five-year contract with the employers. This is opposed to the principles of the Industrial Workers, who stand firmly on the proposition to quit work at any time when the conditions demand it. No one should go into so aggressive an organization as the Industrial Workers without being ready to take the consequences and put up a fight when the occasion calls. There are too many people who like unionism and working class aggression in theory when it does not demand sacrifice or aggression on their part. The Industrial Workers intend their members to come through and they will either do that or quit.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that two articles are reprinted this week. When the last issue was made up both the editor and Comrade Graham were at Great Falls, and portions of both articles were left out by the persons in charge. As they were the portions that carried the kernel of the articles we decided to reprint them entire.

Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, member of the national executive committee, was elected American secretary to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels. On the 25th of September he sailed for Europe to be present at a meeting of the bureau. He will visit England, Germany, Austria, France and Belgium, and will make an especial study of labor conditions, the housing of the people, trade schools, etc. A social meeting was held the Sunday before he departed in Milwaukee to bid him bon voyage. The Social-Democratic Herald in commenting upon the event says:

"The election of Comrade Berger to the important position, the recognition of his worth to the international movement, and the fact that the Milwaukee movement, which is managed the most after international party tactics of any local movement in the country, will at last be properly represented to the foreign party, are all matters for jubilation and the best of cheer prevailed."

The Social-Democratic Herald of Milwaukee says:

"There was mighty little shouting in this good old Socialist town when Taft was driven through the downtown streets yesterday."

STATE LABOR CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

of the city of Butte. McNally shed tears over the idea of the great corrupting influences that would surround women if they had the ballot. His whole talk was very amusing to those who know his political history and trickery.

The debate was very interesting. The advocates of woman suffrage brought forth many new and convincing arguments, and showed plainly that the active and steady educational work carried on for the past four years by the Montana News has had an effect.

Don't Be a SOCIALIST

unless you know WHY you are one. The cause of Socialism has been tremendously injured and retarded by the ignorance of those who talk and write about it without a proper understanding of its principles. The foolish notion of "dividing up" and the story of the "Irishman's two pigs" come from that source. The capitalist writer and speakers deliberately misrepresent our principles, but if every comrade thoroughly understands Socialism, it will hasten the coming of liberty for all.

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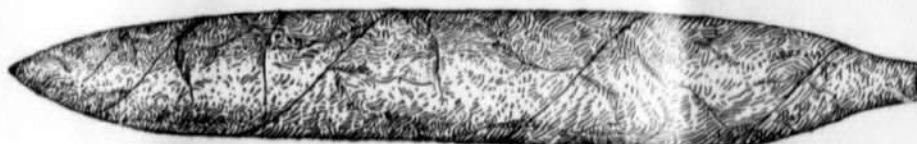
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Poet's Corner

MORITURUM.

Dying—the winds are desolate with the wail Of unforgotten summers; the sweet breath Of balmy mornings, innocent of death, Lingers caressing in the shadowy vale Reluctant to depart: And murmuring midst the rushing of the gale The minor echoes of a saddened heart.

—Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

DEPLORE SOCIALIST TREND.

Dr. Chown, Toronto, discussing the social unrest, deprecated the trend to socialism. He said: "If adopted socialism would necessitate every form of society must have a religious basis. An industrial system with a secular foundation must fall. The doctrine that each man must look out for himself is atheism applied to business. The millionaire and tramp are alike loafers in the sight of God. The only way of making the garden bloom is by labor. The man who corners the markets, or in other ways takes advantage of the necessities of his fellows, is a thief and a robber."

The above is a sample of the wonderful logic of the opponents of socialism. In the first part of the above quotation socialism is condemned unqualifiedly because it does not take its origin, departure and methods from religion. While the last two sentences express the very quintessence of socialism.

GO AHEAD.

If you believe in a cause that is opposing the established order you must expect to stand virtually alone. Enemies will batter you. Their means will be foolish because they are battering truth; still you must expect these foolish enemies who are the defenders of error.

Friends, even those who seem to agree with you, will desert you and oppose you. It is because they are foolish. Few persons have the mental strength to see what must be done under most discouraging and almost impossible circumstances. And these weak friends will become most troublesome obstacles also. As troublesome factors they must be expected. Those who have the clear vision to see what must be done to clear away the existing order must work on alone, right through these bitter enemies and troublesome friends, most of whom will eventually become enemies. And when the path has been made, and the banner has been planted on the ramparts and the result has been achieved, then the doubters and obstructors will unite in acclaim. It is so with all great inventions; it is so with all great causes.

The man who stops work because he is alone has never truly believed in his cause.

The University Research Extension of Milwaukee is doing a valuable work for the toilers who are beginning to think for themselves in presenting the "Library of Original Sources" to the public. The book contains the cream of the original thought of the world. A small price per month will get them. Read the advertisement in another column and inquire concerning it.

Montana News 50c the Year

National

The National Executive Committee by unanimous vote authorized the National Office to circularize the locals and members of the Socialist Party urging upon them the holding of public meetings and demonstrations to express sympathy in behalf of the Swedish strikers and to gather funds for their aid.

As a result of the state convention held in Richmond, Va., July 4th, and the pending campaign for which a full Socialist ticket has been nominated a Provisional State Committee has been organized with headquarters at Newport News, F. K. Gaff acting as Secretary. The provisional committee is doing an extraordinary amount of detail work which is ably conducted by Comrade Gaff. The locals are active and have earnestly entered into the work as shown by the following contributions to the state campaign fund: Manchester, \$6.00; Newport News, \$29.15; Norfolk, \$12.00; Richmond, \$36.00; Riverview, \$4.00; Gardner, \$2.00; East Badford, \$4.00; collection at state convention, \$8.55; total \$101.70.

Comrade Geo. H. Goebel, National Organizer, is at the services of the committee and he reports splendid interest shown all along the line, good prospects against election day and especially good prospects for further organization work.

The Socialist Party convention of Germany was recently held at Leipzig and a healthy growth was shown in party membership within the year. The increase was from 587,336 to 633,303. This includes 62,259 women members. The percentage of the Socialist vote in all bi-elections held during the year shows a considerable increase. Three new daily Socialist papers have been established, making the total number seventy-four. Nearly every publication shows a good increase in the number of subscribers. The total income of the party was \$276,300.00, an increase of \$77,000.00 over the receipts for the previous year.

By recent referendum Frans Bostrom 1206 "J" Street, Bellingham, was elected State Secretary of Washington, and O. C. Hale, Puyallup, and W. W. Smith Everett, were elected members of the National Committee.

A member at large in Alaska sends the following comment with his vote on the National Referendum "B": "The Eskimos have the correct idea of land ownership. The Eskimos own what they occupy, what they need for their personal use. All the land taken as a whole belongs to the same 'Person' who owns the sun, the air, the water and the moon. If I go away and make another home I no longer own my present home. The Eskimos possess a much higher intelligence than do us white or so-called civilized people."

Comrade Clyde J. Wright, State Secretary of Nebraska, reports as follows: "Well, the convention is over it was a 'ringer'. I am mighty well pleased with this finish, i. e., the finish just preceding a new start. Absolute harmony—ABSOLUTE—and best of feelings. A live convention with about forty delegates in attendance. The solidarity of the Nebraska movement surpassed my wildest dreams. The State Executive Committee instructs me to thank the National Organization and the N. E. C. for everything they have done."

By recent referendum H. W. Houston, Parkersburg, was elected State Secretary of West Virginia, and C. W. Kirkendall, Burt street, Sistersville, was elected a member of the National Committee.

A report from the International Socialist Bureau regarding conditions in Spain since the uprising of July 26th shows that the government has suppressed most of the liberal and all of the labor papers published in the Province of Catalonia, while the capitalist papers continue to try to inflame their class and insist upon more reprisals to the extent of destroying the organized labor movement.

Many of the party locals have contributed money or assisted labor organizations in raising funds for the Swedish strikers and have remitted direct to the home office in Sweden. A few locals have sent money to the National Office and \$361.85 has been forwarded from here of which amount the Finnish locals alone contributed \$287.95.

International

Only a short time ago Mulal Hafd was said to be doing everything possible to suppress the Riff uprising.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that Antonio Malatypujol, a revolutionist leader in the recent insurrection was shot at the Moat, in the presence of General Mora.

The prisoner bore himself with the greatest firmness. The authorities have expelled a large number of agitators from the country.

It has just been learned that Francisco Ferrer, the well known Spanish leader of revolutionary thought, and member of the Modern Anti-clerical School in Barcelona, was not captured and shot in Montjuich prison, as at first reported, but made good his escape, and is at present in Paris, where he was recently interviewed by a representative of the Paris Solr.

"Woman Suffrage in America," by Mrs. Philip Snowden, is an effective reply to the misstatement of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the literary lady who has taken it upon herself to belittle her own sex. Mrs. Humphry Ward's statements that the woman suffrage movement in America is declining, and that the woman suffrage demand in the States is now approaching defeat and extinction, are shown to be thoroughly erroneous. Mrs. Snowden, like Mrs. Humphry Ward, has paid a visit to the United States, and ample testimony to the growth of the woman's movement in America and to the work which it has accomplished will be found in her pamphlet.

The latest news from Persia confirms all that we have said in condemnation of the crime Russia is perpetrating there with the connivance and support of the British Government. The Constitutionalists have entered Teheran; they have the support of the mass of the population, and, but for Russian intervention, would be in complete and peaceable possession of the city. The conduct of the Constitutionalists towards foreign residents has been most exemplary. The pretence that Russian intervention was called for to protect these is the filiest humbug. Yet the callous Sir Edward Grey continues to defend the criminal Russian invasion.

Our position is perfectly clear and logical. We believe that the development of German naval power is a menace to the peace of Europe. We do not believe that England wants a war in Europe, and this for quite obvious reasons. We do not even say that Germany wants war; but we do say that she seeks to be a dominant power in Europe, and is prepared to risk a war to attain that end. We maintain, however, that the policy supported by the jingoes is an altogether mistaken one; and one calculated to increase the danger it is proposed to guard against. We hold that an alliance with France and Russia avowedly against Germany would excise, if not justify, the pretensions and war preparations of Germany, while it would afford absolutely no sort of safeguard against German aggression. In a crisis Russia might be expected to stand by Germany and leave England in the lurch as she did quite recently in the East; while it would be idle to expect France to risk a war with Germany for the sake of England. The true policy for England, therefore, in our opinion, is to abandon such provocative alliances as strictly on the defensive, and come to terms with Germany in regard to the question of naval armaments. In the meantime, we once more urge that the whole situation is one which calls for the serious consideration of the International Socialist Bureau. —London Justice.

Decisions have been handed down in the case of the twenty-six Social Revolutionists recently placed on trial on charges of promulgating their views among the peasants. One of the prisoners was sentenced to death, twenty-four sentenced to penal servitude, and one was acquitted.

Montana News readers should give careful attention to the announcement in its columns of "The Library of Original Sources." The volumes contain priceless information, and are a liberal education in themselves.



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Women's Clubs

VOTES FOR WOMEN

To those who have been associated with the American woman suffrage movement for the last dozen years or more it is extremely interesting to watch the marked revival in activity that has occurred within the past year. For years the effort to obtain the opportunity to participate in government for American women has jogged along at a placid, respectable rate, with only a state amendment campaign now and then to disturb the uniformity of its composure.

The women identified as the heads of the national organization have been the dozen or so familiar to the American reading public since the first convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848. As death claimed the prominent figures one by one others moved into the places vacated by them, equally well known. All the moves were quiet, respectable, dignified. The suffragists thought they could claim a righteous hearing from respectable society because they did nothing rash, unusual, shocking. The writer at one time, while national organizer, was forbidden to speak in the street in the mining district of the Black Hills, where there was an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the suffrage amendment, but where the miners were too tired to dress themselves up and go into a hall to hear a woman speak. At another time she had been speaking at a town that was the jumping off place in a cow country. When she reached the next point she found a committee of ladies waiting with baited breath because it had been reported that she "used slang". She was starting on a tour of the country with several ladies, and they drew a great breath of relief when they found they could return the report that "slang" did not form the sum and substance of what she had to tell the public about the justice of equality for women.

At another time she invited a deep-seated grievance in the minds of a state committee trying to engineer a campaign on the "still hunt" plan, because she gained the good will of a number of papers and submitted to interviews and published a number of articles in them. It is needless to say that the campaign was a failure where the state might easily have been carried for the woman vote, because of the "ladylike" methods employed.

The meetings were to a large extent held in churches, and it was essential to court the favor of the preachers in order to get a hearing. But a change has come over the spirit of the suffragists dream, and that change has emanated from the old world to her daughters in the new.

The English socialist women, as Mrs. Parkhurst and Mrs. Snowden, infused the spirit of social rebellion into the demand for woman votes across the pond. The suffragettes decided that they had been repelled with courteous contempt long enough by the powers that be, and their "lady-like" tactics prevented them from retaliating with aggressive and compelling measures that would force recognition from a government by the lords of creation. They decided that they would throw away time-honored traditions of ladyism and the revolutionary tactics of the British women have become the talk of the world and the terror of male tyrants, and one of the results, not the least, is that the American suffragists have "got a move on."

Here again the socialists are pushing the issue most aggressively to the front. The socialist movement is pushing the suffragist activity in a systematic way through its national movement and through all its prominent state and local movements. The socialists want freedom they want opportunity for all persons; and they consider women persons.

So now the American suffragists are speaking on the street. Some of them are threatening to mob legislatures that deny them their "rights". They are establishing headquarters, papers and adopting popular methods.

They have been warned also by some of the conflicts among the British agitators that resulted from a demand for a partial suffrage—a conflict that largely divided the socialists (including women) of the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party upon the question of demands. American suffragists are desirous of avoiding that raging division, and Anna Howard Shaw, American president, has stated in an interview to the New York Call:

"We are absolutely opposed to any qualified suffrage. We want universal suffrage for all women, rich or poor. Last year I was asked to give my support to a bill to enfranchise tax-paying women which it was desired to have submitted to a referendum of the voters of South Dakota. I tele-

graphed in reply: 'Defeat taxpaying suffrage bill. The National Association will not give one cent for its support.'

"The same reply was made when a taxpayers' bill was proposed in Oregon. Since then bills proposed for full, unrestrained women's suffrage have been submitted to referendum in both these states, and we are fighting for them.

"In the South we were asked to work for the suffrage for white women, but the same position was taken, that the suffrage must be given to all women, white or black, or we did not want it. Our Louisiana secretary resigned on account of this."

Even Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, whose espousal of the cause has created a social sensation, states that she is "democratic."

The American woman suffrage movement is thawing out. There is no mistake about that. But it is the socialist cause, and the socialist women, and the socialist method, that are moving forward under the desperate goal of class necessity, and care not for the conventions of a class that dominates them and steals their life and liberty, that will push the demands of equal rights for women to their ultimate conclusion. Women are the slaves of government, economic forces and men because they submit to the ways that others have imposed upon them. When they take the reins with a demand for revolution and freedom, no matter how it is obtained, there will be something doing. —IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

NORTH DAKOTA PROHIBITION.

For eighteen years the temperance ranks have pointed triumphantly to North Dakota as a bright and shining star in the reform constellation. A slight study of the subject aided by personal observation suffices to bring forth the facts that the prohibition law is a farce. It is admitted on every side that it has never been enforced. The saloon has vanished to be sure, but the ubiquitous drugstore has taken its place. And the pool room abounds to such an extent that a facetious editor exclaims: "Hush, little poolroom, don't you cry, You'll be a drug store by and by."

The "blind pig" is a familiar topic of conversation, drunken men abound on the street, and outside breweries are rejoicing over the large demand for beer to be shipped to North Dakota.

What impresses a socialist the most forcibly is not that the druggists make the profit instead of the saloon keepers—there is to all accounts no difference as to who gets it—but the gigantic, monumental fraud, deceit, hypocrisy and criminal violation of law that are practiced under the name of "reform."

Every boy growing up in a town is taught to evade the law and become a criminal. The power of the state is made a laughing stock through the search of profit through fraud.

All profit is fraud, a social fraud; but it need not all be legal fraud also. The socialists as a unit denounce the law. They say the saloon is better than the present situation.

The prohibitory law is the fertile and perpetual source of political issues for all parties. The query never waxes stale as to how to enforce the law. The present governor, "Honest John" Burke, is a democrat with a republican legislature. Being in the minority he is of course frantic for "reform"; and so he made a grand stand play to get the legislature to pass an act authorizing him to "enforce" the law; which the legislature as promptly refused to do. So Honest John can pose as a martyr to republican wickedness, and have an excellent excuse for letting whiskey selling go on in North Dakota.

Think of the marvel, the intricacy and the legal depth of capitalistic law. Our entire government is based upon a threefold division into legislative, executive and judicial functions. The man elected to the chief executive position is placed there for the purpose of seeing that the law is enforced. All Governor Burke has to do if he is as honest as he would have the people believe, is to begin and knock things

right and left, stand upon the constitution and the law, as Governor Waite did in Colorado, and let the lawbreakers and the disobedient officials get out of the way. But he is not honest to the extent of interfering with profits. He is a governor elected on a capitalist program, and capitalism exists for profit.

A study of the whisky traffic under the most pretentious capitalist morality demonstrates most clearly that the evil in the traffic will find its final solution only through the working men themselves. It is workingclass politics alone that can handle the whisky question in the interests of the welfare of the working class. The Gothenburg proposition, government ownership and control of the traffic, under working class administration that will enforce the law in the best interests of society—this way effective administration lies.

SOCIALISM COMING.

At the farewell reception given for Victor Berger in Milwaukee on the eve of his departure to Europe as International Secretary, Comrade Berger stated in his address his belief that Milwaukee would be the first city in the United States to come under socialist administration, and that would be within the next three or four years. He said other large cities throughout the country would quickly follow Milwaukee's lead, and that within the next decade will witness the socialist propaganda pretty much all over the United States, with five million votes.

There is no doubt but Milwaukee is the only town in the United States that is actually making for socialism; that has a program of action by the Socialist Party, carried forward so seriously and sensibly as to arouse both the admiration and fear of its enemies.

And here is a bit of gossip that may not come amiss:

A short time ago a prominent labor man in Montana, while riding on a Northern Pacific train, overheard the conversation of a Milwaukee lawyer and a New York business man in the seat ahead of him. The Milwaukee man, a straight republican, was discussing the political situation in Wisconsin, the La Follette agitation, and various matters connected therewith. He asked the New York man if he had ever heard of a man named Victor Berger. On receiving a negative answer he gave a history of Berger, and the socialists in Wisconsin.

"He is the greatest statesman in the United States," he said. "If every state had a man like him the socialists would sweep the country in short order. I only wish we had him, but we can't get him. If Victor Berger's prophecy proves true, and the socialists of Milwaukee come into political control in the next few years, there is no doubt but there will be a pell-mell rush of other cities to follow the example. That is about the way the American voter goes."

PROSPERITY ROUND-UP.

Injunction Bill, the prosperity shepherd, who has promised the working men that they shall not want, is now logging his 300 pounds of overfeeding, the political smile that went come off, and the glad hand of future hopes around over the country in order to begot patriotism (the capitalist brand) and hero worship among the hypnotized working men. And Bill is seeing the country from another angle besides Wall Street. But he is always with the rulers of the toilers. The toilers do the yelling, and form the processions, and furnish the enthusiasm, and the rulers sit down to the banquets, and hobnob with the president about how to wring more profits out of the toilers, about injunctions, bull-pens, military bills, and all the et cetera that go with the plans of the governors over the governed.

Taft has had to face the state socialism question when he struck the Gunnison canal in Colorado. He admits that government will have to take up projects too big for private enterprise.

It is amusing and disgusting to see working men who think no more of themselves than to honor "Injunction Bill."

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**THE STATE SITUATION.**

The Montana News has been under the fire of considerable criticism because it has not kept the party membership posted on the development and status of the situation within the party in the state, in order that the socialists might have some guide as to what they ought to do, some information by which they might shape their actions.

The reason that the News has been practically silent on the trend of affairs in Montana is because of its widespread circulation outside of the state. The support of the News is drawn from the entire northwestern territory, and it has been our purpose not to bring in the discouraging features of a state hocus-pocus as a needless irritation to the readers of the News in other states outside Montana, where there could be no interest in the unseemly squabbles into which stupid and ill-disposed persons have precipitated the party in Montana.

We do not intend to swerve from that purpose. We expect to devote the News to the handling of the interests of the proletariat in this section of the United States. The new and, to a large extent, inexperienced organizations of the Socialist party west of the Mississippi river are constantly embroiled in trivial differences that one might almost say are inseparable from new people coming into a great labor organization, without any experience in labor movements, with no practical knowledge of what they are in, and whose theoretical knowledge is both limited and erroneous. In such a combination of circumstances, incompetent and mischievous persons find a large and inviting theater for evil-doing.

In a good, clear, experienced movement, where there are enough able persons to maintain a movement of that sort, as in some of the older states, these mischievous persons and tactics can never get hold of a movement and deflect it into the absurdities that are making a number of the western states the ridicule of practical socialists; as Texas and Washington at present, and, we regret to say, Montana.

It is a matter of humiliation to posted socialists that such a state of affairs exists. The publicity of the condition cannot bring us adherents from the ranks of labor or dignify our claims to a scientific solution of the miseries of labor. Therefore an intelligent propaganda is interested in keeping these childish trivialities away from the main sweep of the Great Cause, and going forward courageously with the essential work of education and construction.

But recognizing all this as a well grounded policy, there is another feature that must be considered. When interests are at work utterly deflecting the purpose of Socialism they must be calmly set forth and explained that the feet of the unwary may not be led astray into labyrinthine that can only indefinitely retard any possible advantage to working class interests.

Believing that the foregoing is a sufficient explanation of the policy of the News in regard to the Socialist party in the state of Montana, we hereby append a brief resume of the situation as it now exists.

James D. Graham resigned as state secretary in April, the resignation to take effect, in accordance with the instructions of the national executive committee, when a successor was properly elected and installed. The

cause of the resignation was his long period of work for nothing for the party, and the necessity of his giving all his time to the rehabilitation of the News, which the asinine actions of the bolters had so riddled and weakened.

In the meantime the boom of the bolters was put out of commission by the party authorities. It now devolved upon the executive committee to elect a new secretary, and a way they have gone about it is a caution to gods and men, so far as practical methods are concerned.

Caulfield, the executive committee member from Missoula, has refused to be a party to the illegal violation of party methods that the other two members, Duncan and Kruse, have striven to inflict upon the party.

It should be said in passing that T. D. Caulfield is the only member of the executive committee that has ever had any experience in labor affairs. He was a member of the Debs strike committee in the great strike of 1894 and is thoroughly familiar with the American labor movement in all its phases, as well as being one of the best grounded men on the literature of Socialism in the state.

Of the other two members, one is a preacher and the other a farmer, now a student at Bozeman. Neither has had the slightest experience in the labor or Socialist movements, and they are not familiar with the most ordinary positions that the party is accustomed to take.

These two members have attempted to elect a state secretary by the votes of non-party members. That is a number of weak-kneed locals ceased to pay dues to the party because they could not have their own way about party matters. It was the old story, so familiar to school teachers and editors, that every man, no matter how unskilled, could do better than the one who had the task to do.

These committee members wish to record votes on Socialist party matters from these points that are not in touch with the state organization, and are consequently paying no dues into the national office. To show their bad faith with the party, some of these locals persist in saying they are in good standing, when the only evidence of a local's standing is the books of the state secretary. To let non-paying members vote on party affairs on just an empty statement is to throw the gates open to every crook that wishes to break in and ruin the revolutionary movement. That is the reason there are such ironclad barriers against such a procedure throughout the international Socialist organization. And members of a committee must indeed be poorly posted in party tactics to try to force such capitalist chicanery upon a movement to protect the working class in its revolt.

By a majority vote of the qualified members J. A. Roades of Lewistown was elected state secretary, and now has the party books. These two bourgeois members of the executive committee declare Laurens of Butte elected by the non-dues-payers. The matter is now before the national organization, as it will not furnish stamps to a state except through the official channels recognized by its own movement.

A vote of the state committee, of which the executive committee is but a sub-committee, repudiated the action of these two members of the executive committee, in regard to let-

ting non-members vote. Still they are attempting to push this method through.

Serious charges have been preferred against Duncan for violation of party regulations by Local Lewistown, and the state committee has passed a motion suspending him from the executive committee until it can investigate his case. So he is not in position to act upon party affairs at present.

Instead, however, of obeying the mandate of the party, he and Kruse persist in sending communications to the party overflowing with reasons as to why they should set aside constitutions and party methods in order to save the country. It is the old idea of a few self-styled saviors transcending all method and order of the mass to impose their peculiar methods of salvation upon them. These communications are replete in misrepresentations to the party membership. For instance, a recent one states that Comrade Graham would not permit the books to be audited, and this impression is continually peddled by these people, in spite of the facts, which no one knows better than they.

Comrade Graham turned his books over to the convention a year ago. Duncan was on the auditing committee. He was appointed by the state committee to audit the books once a month, which he never did, and finally resigned as auditor at a meeting of the executive committee Feb. 12, on the plea that he had not time for the work. Kruse was at this meeting, yet he and Duncan will deliberately put their names to a statement saying that Graham would not permit his books to be audited.

In July Graham turned over his books to William Pepsworth of the Babcock Mercantile company of Helena, an expert accountant, endorsed as auditor by the executive committee. He made a thorough audit of them and made a beautiful and thorough report testifying to their accuracy, and sent a letter to Kruse informing him of the same. Yet in the face of this Kruse signs his name to a perjured statement charging that Graham would not permit his books to be audited.

This is a sample of the stuff with which an attempt is being constantly made to sidetrack and disrupt the party.

The organization, however, is now straightening itself out. Experiences takes the place of nonsense or worse, and we hope in a short time that all difficulties will be settled, and the party get down to the work of organization and fighting capitalism, which has not been done since these trouble-makers have attempted to become conspicuous.

It is noticeable in the party trouble that we have had in Montana that every dirty scab and crooked union man has lined up solidly against the promoters of the News. That is the most conspicuous thing in this entire struggle. The bum union men, the scabs, those opposing the class character of the labor organizations, middle-class light-weights, men attached to no craft or industry—these are the ones that have fought us. It is considerable satisfaction to know that.

**LOCAL SUPPORT.**

The News is calling this week for a loyal, warm and generous support from the true socialists in the state. There is certainly no socialist who knows the serious import of what a socialist movement means but what realizes the absolute necessity of establishing a strong and powerful local press. The socialist movement will never be anything but idle wind-jamming till this is done. Each section must handle its own affairs and its own difficulties with the capitalist class in its own way. The Montana movement is exceedingly weak in executive ability and constructive force. The active work will necessarily devolve largely upon the socialist paper.

Every intelligent socialist knows that an active and useful party to the interests of labor cannot exist without the paper. We are sure from our personal work among the locals that the rank and file of the party want the News. That there are none who do not want it except a few bitter enemies who are actuated by ulterior and personal motives.

I am sure that we are agreed that we all need the News, and want the News; that we must have the News in order for our work against capitalism to go forward.

Now, comrades, those of you who understand socialism know that this can only be accomplished by united effort. There are 60 weekly and 15 daily papers in the state upholding the power and the insolence of capitalism and only one small paper to oppose this hideous oppression.

The News was never at a lower ebb to maintain its existence. Some of you have neglected to renew your subscriptions. Some of you are not

thinking it worth while to get new ones.

The News has not been going out very regularly of late because there is not money on hand to pay for the work.

We are doing everything we can with every effort we can put forth. It is the back debts that the party will not pay, and have saddled on us, that are crippling the News. The money that we have raised is all the time eaten up by these old debts, rent, insurance, linotype notes, printers, press work even some old wage debts that the party contracted.

We want to get rid of these old debts so that our strength may be given to pushing the News. Five hundred dollars would put us in the clear so that the News would come out regularly, and we could go forward with our old-time vigor.

There are fifty socialists in the state who are abundantly able to risk a loan like this for the sake of making secure a socialist paper; and after all that the promoters of the News have done and given for that purpose the cause of the revolution should touch their pursestrings as well as their hearts.

Comrade Graham has within the last three months raised \$950 on his own securities, most of which has gone to pay party debt; \$500 on his home, \$150 on his furniture, \$100 from his brother-in-law, \$200 on second mortgage.

Will the socialists of the state take this money from one man and refuse to do anything themselves?

We know that you would not do it if you understood the circumstances.

We know that you would really like to see the News prosper and grow.

We are offering to the socialist party this week a new plan for lifting the News to an unimpeded advancement again.

We are asking every sincere socialist in the state for a loan of from \$5 to \$25. Forward this at once to assist the News in its straits. An immediate response will save us. You will receive our note in return. You can take the amount out in suo cards or Appeal to Reason sub cards, of which we still have about \$50 worth on hand, or job work or literature.

You will thus see that you have a chance to make a good investment for the cause, and also to come to the immediate relief of the News.

We know your heart is in the right place, and you do not want to see the News go down, and you want to help it. Sit right down and send us according to your resources, \$5 to \$25. Do it now. WE MUST HAVE IT.

**FROM BISHOP CREEK.**

This will tell the story. We have just arrived in Bishop, and have had a very pleasant journey. Bishop has a population of 1500, and is surrounded by an immense valley eighty miles long and twelve miles wide. Its industry is farming and cattle raising, mostly farming. There is also an abundance of fruit such as apples, peaches and pears. Besides all this there is the mining.

To-day we made a visit to the Bishop Creek mine, where Wilshire has the controlling interest. I am very much pleased with the mine, and the way they are making progress on it. My husband and myself took a ride to the bottom, 275 feet deep. They are working three shifts a day, and claim to have a great body of ore. I am no judge of such matters but they tell me the mineral averages from \$15 to \$20 a ton. Mr. Bauman took some of the specimens from the first level. The company claims it is going to build a stamp mill, and use the cyanite process on the ore. They expect this to be completed by October. There is an abundance of water power as there is a lake within a mile and a half. The mine also gets its power from Bishop Creek, which is a forceful stream that comes from the lake. This creek runs into Swan's river which empties into Swan's lake. In this lake an eastern corporation puts the water into vats to extract baking soda, which is shipped all over the world. This is what goes into soda biscuits.

I could write considerably more, but think that the News would not have room. When we leave here we make Ogden and Denver a visit, and then to Livingston, which will complete our journey.

MRS. WM. BAUMAN.

Deer Lodge, Mont., Sept. 6, '09. We had a glorious celebration here today. The machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths all had floats. As the Mt. Powell Lodge No. 100, International Association of Machinists, was the first labor organization in Deer Lodge, we felt proud of ourselves, and the other organizations the same. Outside of the shops there is nothing organized as yet; but the business men here treat us with courtesy, so we have no kick coming. Send us 1000 envelopes and 500 full letter heads with the date and 500 half sheets the same.

From your old war partner,

J. C. MURPHY.

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**SOCIALISTS WANT A FARM.**

A couple of socialists who wish to better their condition would like to locate a homestead or get hold of some cheap land in Idaho, Montana or Washington. They would be pleased to hear from any socialist who knows of any good land open for settlement, and are willing to pay for the trouble in securing the information. Address: Homesteader, care Montana News, Helena, Mont.

We have many inquiries for sample copies of the News. If any Montana News reader wish to distribute socialist literature among their friends, we will send the News for ten weeks for ten cents. Or if they wish to sample ten of their friends we will send the News to ten names ten weeks for one dollar. A dollar well spent. How many want to spread socialism that way?

Send in the names of your friends. They can get the News fifty weeks for fifty cents.

You are the one that must build up a sectional paper.

Comrade Hendricks of Great Falls renews his sub.

"Revolution" that does not touch the pocketbook, the press, sacrifice, hard work, scorn, contempt, persistence is but skin deep. No capitalist need ever tremble before it.

**Up the Divide**

A new liberal magazine comes to our desk with the name of William Thurston Brown as one of the editors "The name of the little magazine is "Up the Divide". It is published in Denver by Duren J. H. Ward, who is also one of the editors. The design is pleasing to the eye, the cover being a warm cherry color emphasized by decorative features in brown, representing the far-distant, long sweeping range of the Snowies. The inside pages are pink with the lettering and design done in brown. An explanatory line specifying the new publication as "a periodical asking—why not see religious and other things social from a higher altitude?"

The general treatment of the subject matter is from the unitarian standpoint. Comrade Brown is the field secretary for the Rocky Mountain department of the American Unitarian Association, and is the lecturer of the church at Salt Lake and Ogden. As is well known he is an earnest socialist, and the magazine will doubtless carry much of his revolutionary thought.

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