

Two Radical Priests

O'Brien of Toledo
Ducey of New York

Rev. Father O'Brien, of Toledo, delivered an address at Good Shepherd church in that city recently which created a genuine sensation. His subject was, "The Anarchy of Wealth." He said:

"I can not shut my eyes to the dangers that threaten our republic. The greatest danger that I can see now is the anarchy of wealth. The union was saved and slavery abolished by an army of poor men from the generals down to the privates, who risked their lives for the flag. Now we see the wealth of the country in the hands of a few men. The agricultural and mineral resources of our magnificent country have been cornered by a few men with money, and every bite of meat we take is doubly taxed by the beef trust. If our government is ever changed from a republic to a monarchy, or empire, it will be done by the men of wealth, not by the poor working men. In pagan times the man who would corner provisions to raise the price of living would be put to death. That was good, natural pagan justice. The millionaires who have cornered our provisions and raised their price on the working people deserve the same fate.

"Veterans, let us pray that God preserve the work that the Grand Army has done, but if our officials and legislators do not relieve from the unjust and unlawful burdens imposed on us by the trusts the time may come when we will be obliged to take the law into our own hands and demand our rights at the point of the bayonet. The American workmen are patient, but will not submit to the tyranny of wealth forever.

"May God avert for us the horrors of war, and may the whitewinged angel of peace continue to hover over our beloved land."

Father O'Brien is likely to become decidedly unpopular if he persists in his course of criticising the hog combine, coal barons and other "best citizens." But why talk about bayonets and pagan justice, which are inconvenient, vulgar and unscientific weapons nowadays? We have never yet made serious attempts to smash the oppressors with the ballot. Let's vote against the capitalist class and overthrow their system by legal and sane methods.

Still another priest, the well-known Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, of New York, will find himself cordially disliked by those who receive their inspiration from the sources that furnish the almighty dollar because of a recent sermon that he preached.

Father Ducey took for his text from the sixth verse of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, "That no man over-reach or circumvent his brother in business, because the Lord is the avenger of all these things that we have told you before and have testified," and said: "To circumvent is the policy of the trusts and monopolies of the twentieth century. Let them beware, for the crushed will rise against them, for truth, justice and honor can not be destroyed by the powerful.

"To-day, when this country has become a power, let the trusts, monopolies and the robber wealthy be assured, the people will not stand much longer their enslavement by the combinations of corporations founded on injustice and an attempt to crush the rights of the people promised by the Lord of justice.

"Public monopolies by the government for the benefit of the governed are to be admired and commended. Private monopolies are a danger to all the people. In this country there exists a monopoly and trust that threatens the safety of the government, truth, justice, freedom and education and purity of soul in religion and in religious profession. "This paramount trust of the world is well preserved in oil and gold and is glossed over by uni-

versities and upheld openly by a denomination, and criminally approved by the silence which grants consents of the ministers of religion of many other denominations."

A few years ago when men in the ranks of labor dared to raise their voices in protest against the methods applied by modern capitalism they were ridiculed and denounced as dangerous agitators and enemies of society. But time has wrought changes. Today the labor agitator need hardly open his mouth; he can sit back and listen to the fierce attacks upon capitalism that come from its own ranks and the so-called respectable middle class. Take, almost any popular magazine and you find some leading article devoted to exposing financial kings and their political grafters; criticisms galore come from lecture platform and pulpit, and even some of the daily newspapers and decent politicians are hurling hotshot at the big robbers and their system. Radicalism is cropping out everywhere and good is bound to come from the new spirit that is manifesting itself. The labor agitator who stood alone a couple of years ago can afford to be optimistic. The world do move.

INDIVIDUALISM.

Fallacy of the Idea—Man Lives for the Species and Not for Himself.

The individual exists, but only in so far as he is a social organism. Robinson Crusoe—the genuine expression of individualism—can only be a legendary figure or a pathological illustration.

The species, i. e., the social compound, is the great, living and eternal reality of life. Socialism has proved this; all the positive sciences, from astronomy to sociology, confirm this fact.

Thus it happens that, while at the close of the eighteenth century Rousseau said that the individual alone existed, and that society was an artificial product of a "contract," and that, while—just the same as Aristotle in speaking of slavery—he attributed a permanent character to the transitory manifestations of the historic epoch in which he happened to live, and during which the old feudal regime was crumbling to pieces, and, accordingly, declared that the source of all evils was "society," because the individual was born good and the equal of all others—at the close of the nineteenth century, on the contrary, all the positive sciences agree in saying that society, the social organism, is a natural and invincible fact in life, a fact that is attested in the animal and vegetable kingdom, a fact that asserts itself from the lowest colonies of animal life (zoophytes) up to the society of the mammals (herbivores) and of man.

All that is best in many he owes to his social life. Hence every phase of evolution is typified by pathological conditions and by final decline and social putrefaction, all of which, however, are essentially transitory, and are the fated harbingers of a new social cycle and of social renovation.

If the individual could live, as such, he would live obedient to only one of the necessities and fundamental instincts; he would live obedient only to the necessity and instinct of sustenance, i. e., to the selfish preservation of his own organism, with the aid of that primitive function that already Aristotle pointed out by the name of "ctesis"—the conquest of food.

But every individual must live in society just because he is compelled thereto by the second of the two necessities or fundamental instincts of existence, to-wit: the reproduction of his kind for the preservation of his species. It is of that very life of relation and reproduction (social and sexual) that is born the moral or social sense of man; through it the individual learns not to exist mere-

ly, but to exist with man.

It may hence be said that these two fundamental instincts of life—bread and love—fulfil the function of social equilibrium in life. This is true of animals; it is particularly true of man.

From whatever side the matter is considered, the fact stands out boldly that, while at the close of the eighteenth century it was believed that the species were made for the individual—whence, perhaps, the unexpected conclusion may have been derived that millions of men could and should live and toil and suffer for the benefit of the few—at the close of the nineteenth century the positive sciences demonstrated that it is the individual that lives for the species, the latter being the only eternal reality of life.

This fact controls the whole trend of modern scientific thought, and imparts to it its sociologic or Socialistic bent, in direct opposition to the exaggerated individualism that was left over as a legacy by a previous century.

Biology, however, demonstrates that one must guard against falling into the opposite extreme which some Utopian schools fall into, of taking cognizance of society only, and completely losing sight of the individual. It is a law of biology that the existence of the composite body is the result of the life of all its individuals, just the same as the existence of an individual is the result of the life of all its component parts.

Scientific Socialism, which marks the close of the nineteenth century, and is the dawn of the twentieth century, is in complete accord with the modern trend of thought down to the fundamental point of the dominant role of collective solidarity, and against the dogmatic exaggerations of individuals, which, although at the close of the eighteenth century was the moving of a powerful and fertile awakening of the masses, has through competition developed into the libertinism of anarchy preaching the functions of the individual with total disregard of the solidarity of society and of mankind.—From "Socialism and Science," by Enrico Ferrio.

SOCIALISM IS PROGRESSING

It would be idle to deny that Socialism is making progress in this country. Not only avowed Socialists, but people who would repudiate such a designation, advocate measures and policies which are essentially Socialistic in their nature. The public mind is in confusion because of the crop of refurbished doctrines, which, while professing to be new, are really old Socialistic ideas in a new form. People who twenty years ago would have scouted the idea of furthering Socialism are to-day outspoken in favor of schemes which are thus labeled. This situation is founded upon ignorance. People—most of them—do not know what Socialism is. They do not recognize it. This is the danger of the situation. Socialism has changed its spots. Where it was once blatant, aggressive and radical it is now soft-spoken, sophisticated and altruistic.

Its leaders are no longer hairy, beery persons who were suspected of harboring a grudge against existing society largely because of its fondness for bath tubs. They are, on the contrary, men prominent in politics, in the learned professions, in the churches. Socialism is talked by men like Mr. Bryan, Mr. Darrow and Dr. Hillis, and people of certain mentality regard it as a new dispensation instead of a political, social and economic heresy as old as organized society. A majority of these people do not even realize that Mr. Bryan and his co-laborers are talking Socialism. Most of them probably have a vague idea that Socialism has something to do with bombs and red flags and fighting the police. They do not associate it with the philanthropic, benevolent utterances of gentlemen like those named. They do not understand that a proposition for municipal ownership of street railways, for instance, is the logical forerunner of government ownership of all property—a condition which inevitably involves confiscation and reconsecration of all individual belongings. Socialism, that is to say, no longer

undertakes to enlighten people as to the ultimate result of its theories. On the contrary, it hides its purposes and seeks to make people Socialists without their knowing it. Men who would instantly balk at the doctrine of confiscation are soothed and deluded with soft talk about government supervision of certain private enterprises and Socialism undertakes to educate them gradually up to the point where they may safely be introduced to the culminating purpose of the propaganda, which is the abolition of private property and the domination of the state in all things. Socialism, in short, has discovered that its tenets are not to be swallowed raw; they must be sweetened and diluted and doctored until the popular palate has become accustomed to them, after which it is hoped to administer them in the original bolus without any disguise. In other words, the Socialistic campaign is now a formidable one because it is inspired by shrewdness and knowledge of human nature. Socialism, therefore, is no contemptible antagonist. It is not to be despised as it was in the days when it had its habitats in grimy beer halls and its spokesmen in orators who were chiefly notable for their aversion to clean collars and hair cuts. It is dangerous because it has become superficially respectable and because its leading advocates are shrewd enough to refrain from avowing its ultimate purpose before their proselytes are ready for it. It is dangerous because it is being preached by men who are able and intelligent to the great element in our citizenship which is always ready to take up with any new political theory. The fight against Socialism must be conducted upon educational lines. People will have to be shown what it really means. It will make small headway when the American people understand that the ultimate object of the insidious propaganda is the abolition of the individual factor in society and the reduction of mankind to one dead level. Individualism is Americanism, and this continent presents no field for the propagation of a plant which flourishes best in the impoverished soil of the European monarchies.—Forsyth Times

The New Slavery.

Under the feudal system the serf worked three days for the baron, in return for permission to work the other three days for himself on the baron's land. Under capitalism the workingman works five days for the boss in return for permission to work one day for himself with the tools of production and distribution owned by the master class. Once chattel slavery the negro, once he had a master, need worry no more as to having sufficient food, clothing or shelter. The master, who had invested \$1,200 to \$1,800 in him, would see to that. It made no difference to the slave if the master had no work for him. That meant a holiday with plenty to eat. To-day when the master cannot make a profit by giving permission to work, it means a holiday—and starvation.

When the slave was feeble and old he was given easy tasks. To-day the workman with a few gray hairs or who has reached thirty-five years is no longer wanted. Then the master sought the slave. Now the workingman seeks a master—and worries for fear he will lose him. Socialists say no man is free until he owns his job—until he can rise in the morning needing to take no more thought about opportunity to work and earn a living than he does about drawing his breath. Socialism would make this sure by having the government own and operate all the means of production and distribution.—Newark Clarion Call.

RETURNS FROM LIVINGSTON

For mayor, J. D. Graham, 119.
For city treasurer, H. Nethkens, 132.
For police magistrate, Clarence Bishop, 121.
For alderman, First ward, R. B. Nesbit, 83.
For alderman, Second ward, W. H. Smith, 19.
For alderman, Third ward, C. C. Simpson, 59.
Total aldermanic Socialistic vote, 161; total vote cast for all parties, 952.

The Chicago Campaign

(From Chicago Record Herald.)

When Republican and Democratic party managers are anxiously watching the returns on Tuesday night; when Mr. Harlan and Judge Dunne are closeted with their personal friends, reading the advance bulletins and analyzing the vote, the Socialists will not be concerned with thoughts of office holding nor the cabinet of the mayor-elect. Their discussion will be confined to one proposition: Does the result show a gain in ballots sufficient to warrant the prophecy that the country is closer to the time for the acceptance of the "economic determination?"

John Collins, Socialist candidate for mayor, says that the question will be answered in the affirmative. He believes that fully 50,000 electors will declare for the principles of Socialism, and then, having finished his work as a mayoral candidate, he will start right out to spread the propaganda in the state and nation.

John Collins' mayoral candidacy is unique. He is the only candidate receiving wages and expenses as such. Last fall he was a candidate for the governorship of Illinois, and he was a candidate for public office before that. But this does not mean that John Collins is a perennial seeker after office. He is not. He is merely standing for an idea and his candidacy is simply an incident. As a leader, as an organizer, in the ranks, on the firing line, drumming up the reservists or enlisting recruits, it is all the same to him so long as he helps to bring closer the time of "economic determination."

The true Socialist believes that the laborer is worthy of his hire, whether his task be running for mayor, President or working at the bench. John Collins is a machinist by trade—a first-class machinist—and \$5 a day is a small wage for him, but he is making the canvass for mayor at \$15 a week and car fare. He has no passes and he cannot afford carriage or automobile, because at 579 Huron street is Mrs. Collins with the children, and \$15 a week is none too much for the support of a growing family.

During the presidential campaign Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford, who headed the Socialist ticket, were paid \$3 a day each and expenses, but in the present mayoral contest it was determined that \$15 a week for three weeks was as much as the party treasury could afford, and so that is John Collins' allowance—a sum away below that paid many a Democratic and Republican spell-binder, who, in addition, is buoyed by a hope that in the event of party success a job may be provided where the hours are short, the work light and the pay comfortable.

At the Socialist headquarters the atmosphere is fresher than that breathed at the gathering places of the dominant parties. Profanity, ribald jesting, loud-mouthed offers to bet, pleas for money, are unknown. Swaggering political heeleders are not in evidence and the campaign manager conducts his business with the precision and bearing of a man conducting a business not political.

Charles L. Breckon, secretary of the county organization and intrusted with the management of the city campaign, is the directing spirit. A printer by trade, a Methodist minister by profession, he finds time to give everyone a hearing, plan the assignment of speakers, arrange for the distribution of literature, decide upon the places and dates for meetings and keep the accounts of the party. He looks every man in the eye, speaks in a low voice, shakes hands firmly and says "comrade" when addressing a brother Socialist.

And all day long and far into the night—for the majority of the comrades cannot leave their work long enough to visit headquarters by day—party workers walk into the room on the second

floor, the Metropolitan Block, report progress and deliver the contributions of their fellows. Individual offerings vary from 10 cents to a dollar, but the money comes cheerfully from men who give gladly both of their money and their time.

There is literature to be distributed, and the men who bring in the money take away the printed matter. Thus far in the campaign 1,000,000 pieces have been placed in the hands of people who read. There are buttons to be handed out, but unlike the methods of distributing them elsewhere there is no man to fill the pockets of all who ask. To the contrary, the applicant for buttons pays 5 cents for every pair that he takes—for it is a cardinal principle of Socialism that what is worth having is worth paying for.

Every Socialist in Chicago is known at headquarters. His name is on the books and his address and occupation is given. The organization is a dues-paying contingent, and to remain in full fellowship after being admitted to the party 25 cents must be paid by the member to his local branch every month. And every cent is accounted for. The books are always open. The open meetings are never secret. The idea of pure democracy is always uppermost. Of the 25 cents, 5 cents goes to the national committee, 5 cents to the state committee, 5 cents to the county committee and 10 cents is retained by the local branch. There are eighty-two locals in Chicago to-day and more will be organized after election when the applications in can be acted upon.

Three thousand Socialists are paying dues in Chicago to-day. Each man carries an identification book, and on the first of each month the secretary of his local must affix a stamp therein to show that his dues have been paid. These stamps are issued in books of twenty by the national committee to the state committee, which pays 5 cents a stamp. It returns them to the county committee for 10 cents and the locals pay 15. The members are charged 25 and there is no credit. The business is conducted on a strictly cash basis. Every month a complete statement is published by the secretary, and the financial status of the party is always known to each and every member.

"There is nothing haram scarum about our organization," said Secretary Breckon, "as is evident when one takes time to investigate. It is as thoroughly opposed to the thought of anarchy as a great commercial concern. It is a great economic movement seeking a square deal and municipal ownership, and for its undercurrent it has integrity and devotion. Is there such a system of accounting in any other political party? Can a Democrat or Republican learn where the money goes? Can any candidate but a Socialist run for office without contributing to a campaign fund? And can he learn after election where his money went? Here we have a complete system of accounting, audited regularly. There can be no hold-up and there must be a receipt for every cent received and disbursed.

"This election is of no particular moment. We consider it a time when we balance the books and begin over again. No excuses are necessary from us after election day. We find where we stand and buckle down to work once more. We keep up the propaganda. At present I have 300 permits to hold meetings on as many street corners—we can't always afford hall rent—and our people will go on spreading the message we have to deliver. Our speakers are workmen, for it is necessary that workmen teach economic truths to their brother workers.

"We are looking toward the economic determination. We are standing for something, and it is laughable to talk of coalition with

(Continued on page four.)

THE MONTANA NEWS.

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The Socialist locals are awakening all over Montana.

Has your subscription expired? Watch your dates on the name label.

Looks as if Berger was up against the real revolutionary proposition.

The revolutionary spirit of the Socialist movement appears to be solidly growing.

Let us sell the rest of the press shares. Only \$10 per share and you get your ten dollars back!

Line-Up, of Kansas City, has changed editors, and, beginning June 1, will resume as a weekly.

The Bozeman Socialists polled 225 votes at the last city election, which is not such a bad showing.

Socialists can assist the News by patronizing our advertisers. They are deserving of your trade, comrades.

Only one minister so far has been indicted in the Oregon land steals. More will be found out in the near future.

Too bad about some grafter of a preacher that never did a day's work in his life, feeling so deeply grieved over the \$100,000 gift of Rocky.

More subscribers must be had for the News. Have you secured any of late? This paper depends upon the co-operation of the workers.

Parry's Citizens' Alliance paper reports some forty-nine Roosevelt open shops added to the list of the Employers' Association during the past week.

No real, true comparison can be ascertained on the late election returns of the late city elections, except that the vote cast can be considered practically class conscious.

Secretaries of the locals should send items to the News for publication. Wake up, comrades! Appoint a committee to go around and present alarm clocks to the secretaries of the locals.

Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett will probably be the next Socialist speaker to follow Comrade Walsh in the state. Locals can all make some money out of Comrade Walsh's lecture and entertainment.

Governor Toole has issued another scab order on the sheep question. If the mutton-heads awake in the near future, the pure and simple union men, they will issue an anti-scab order at the polls next election.

Comrade Titus, editor of the Socialist, of Toledo, Ohio, was so busy telling about Berger bourgeoisisms in the last issue that he forgot to say a word as to the truth or falsity of the charge against himself as to tampering with the ballot box in Seattle.

Scald a dog at the back door and he will stay away, but the working class can get scalded at the polls repeatedly, but still they will return. An instance of this kind, especially is reported from Livingston. Just before the city election, Father Hagerty was billed to speak there. The same

night a republican rally was held. During the parade the republicans had the band out and the Socialists had a banner out announcing the Hagerty meeting. At the republican meeting about sixty were present, while at the Socialist meeting some five or six hundred were present. This, the night before election, would naturally signify the way the wind was blowing, but such is not the case. Oh, no. They scabbed at the polls as usual the next day and elected the capitalist ticket. This damnable work is due to the ignorance of the working class and will not be changed until education has advanced them from their present condition. The act in Livingston is only an example of the prevailing conditions all over the world.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Your assistance is needed to keep the News list of subscribers up to the standard. It is impossible for a few persons to conduct a Socialist paper and keep it up to the standard that it should be. While the News compares favorably with the average Socialist paper it is not what it should be, nor never has been what the editor would like to make it.

In fact, there is only one way to make it the paper that is needed in the Socialist movement in Montana. There is no money back of it, and as a result it must have the solid co-operation of the working class. With your names on the subscription list, which means a contribution of slightly less than two cents per week, the News can be made one of the best weekly papers in the west. Without your help to this small amount, it cannot be made a paper. A small newspaper is a big business.

Now and then we hear a worker remark that "there is nothing to the paper; it's too small; don't contain the news, etc." This is all true, and the cause of the paper being in this condition is because of the non-support of just such working mules. Always looking for something for nothing. Looking for some capitalist to give him the crumbs that fall from the table. How long will it be until he will see into the fake game?

Comrades and workers, we must have your support on the subscription list, and when subscriber's papers expire, you should be willing in the interest of the working class to try and get the renewal. Don't be telling that the paper is not what it ought to be. If you think that you can better it any, come to Helena and you will be presented with the keys to the office, given full charge, and allowed to pay the bills for awhile as well as rake in the "graft" money of the business of conducting a Socialist paper and printing plant.

Can we have your help now to assist in building up the paper? Will you get out and do something? Can't you relieve yourself of that "tired feeling" that seems to be prevalent among many of the workers? Will you assist or will you sit back and kick? Will you hustle just a little?

It is up to the workers and we wait to see what you desire to do in the near future.

TO THE COMRADES.

Everything in the Socialist movement is moving very nicely over the state of Montana at present, and if the few tireless comrades can hold out there is hope of still making the movement more than it is at the present.

However, it is hard work for a few to have to shoulder the heavy work necessary to keep an organization of its size in running order. This is nevertheless true, and something must be done to awake the sleepy comrades and line them in that they may be up and doing; yes, doing their duty.

A steadfast effort should be made from now on to organize the unorganized districts. There are a number of them in the state. Several counties that have never heard a Socialist speaker should be invaded in the next few weeks. The efficient efforts of the state secretary should be met with more co-operation on the part of the Socialists, and especially is this so in the organized counties.

Let us overlook this "get-rich-quick" proposition, that has sent nine-tenths of the American people insane, and spend a little more time in a cause that means something in the future. You can't hope to do much more than make a living, and if you can make that in the Socialist movement you are doing a double mission. What is needed at the present in the movement is hustlers. Those who

will get out and do something to further Socialism.

With the idea of the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth in mind, let us renew our vigor and up and at the organization work, which will prepare the party to sow the seed of Socialist propaganda among the non-Socialists.

TRAUTMANN-BERGER.

A few points of interest are brought to light in the recent developments of the motion introduced by Comrade Trautmann, of Ohio, calling for an investigation of Socialist matters in Wisconsin, being hinged upon the editorial utterances of Comrade Berger, of Milwaukee, advocating in the "Wahrheit" the policy of the party of Milwaukee to endorse an old party candidate for judge.

In a few editorial utterances in the German Socialist paper Comrade Berger patched up a plausible excuse for supporting one wing of capitalism because of the other wing being too closely aligned with the Catholic church.

It now appears, according to the following from the Socialist, of Toledo, that the Wisconsin movement is not part of the National party, and as a result Comrade Trautmann's motion has evidently stirred up something that will be of interest to the Socialists in general. The Socialist has this to say:

The state autonomy clause of the national constitution quoted by Berger is in the main the same one inserted in the constitution at the Indianapolis convention in 1901, when unity was finally accomplished. It was written by Berger and only agreed to by the convention in order to prevent any further obstacles to unity. Under the operation of that clause the state organization of Wisconsin has not used the due stamps furnished by the national headquarters to other states, it has refused to give a list of its locals to the national office, it has within the past year reminded the national headquarters that the national movement would be better off if Wisconsin paid no dues to the national office and kept them at home, it refused to publish in its English paper the National committee's call for funds for the last national campaign while receiving at the time special assistance from the national office, but used the same call in the German paper to raise money for the state campaign fund; and, more than all, it has refused and returned the charter issued to it by the National committee in 1902, so that to-day the Wisconsin state organization holds no charter from the national organization, a fact which Berger has not hesitated to proclaim on different occasions, although it did not prevent him from protesting against a charter being granted to Utah because the national constitution was not observed.

If this condition of things has been allowed to go on, it was simply because those in a position to protest preferred to remain quiet rather than do anything that might disturb the progress of the party in or out of Wisconsin. And it is probable this condition would now be tolerated, without protest had not the logical situation which was bound to develop come to pass at last. Technical violations of the law may be tolerated at certain times, but when the offense becomes one of clear, plain abrogation of a vital party principle, then action must be taken that will be more than a protest.

Judging from the above, it is easy to realize why the Wisconsin situation and state platform that has undergone so much criticism. This whole matter should be thoroughly gone into and if the facts are what they appear to be at this time, all guilty should be expelled from the party. Intellectuals are of no use to the movement if they expect to disregard the constitution and all acts except those that they favor.

There is no doubt of the personal advice and support of a capitalist judge by Comrade Berger, and his flimsy excuse is too ridiculous to be given consideration. He knew what he was doing and he surely knew that he was not true to the party when he did such. When a man gets bigger than the party and defies the constitution it is time that the party expel him.

Expel Mr. Berger.

The administration of New York City can afford to spend \$12,000 in ten days for meal tickets for policemen on special duty to help break a rapid-transit

strike. But it holds up its hands in holy horror at the idea of providing breakfasts for poor children who come to school hungry.—New York Worker.

Same the world over. A minister of Helena, who claims to be a Socialist, said to the writer the other day "that he was a Socialist, but when it came to accepting such a platform as adopted by the Socialists of this town—declaring for free meals, clothing, medical assistance, etc., for school children—he was not in favor of any such a thing." Why, no. He voted the capitalist ticket Voted for the above condition as is in New York. Voted to continue with blind policemen on the force whose principal duties are to collect fines from tin horns and monthly blood money from the poor wretches of the red light district. Voted to make and sustain a condition of caste in society, with the hope of being part of the "upper crust." Voted on the 365th day against that which he had preached on the other 364. Voted to take skim milk in this world with a promise of cream in the next. The administrations are all the same.

Parry's paper, the Industrial Independent, says: "The newspaper branch of the I. T. U. today is one of the finest organized bodies in the world and once the job printers become thoroughly organized the Sam Parks graft will appear like a bubble on the ocean. No one paper can win. They must all stand together in each city. The Sun tried here and had to give in. You can not beat an organized army with a mob. It looks as if the present day publishers are perfectly willing to stand the graft, and the longer this goes on, the stronger the I. T. U. will become and the greater the graft. Present conditions are a result of the cowardly surrender of employers who have thought by throwing a temporary sop to the unions to purchase immunity for the time being.

A move is being made in the Illinois legislative halls to pass a bill that will provide for the publication of the school books by convict labor. A uniform system is advanced in support of the idea by the capitalist class. No worse to educate the children with scab-made books that come from the hands of the convict than it is for our mavors, aldermen and blind policemen to collect illegal blood money from the Tendeloin district of every city in America and turn it into the church to pay the pew rent.

The reports of the last few days tell of Oily Rocky and how he will pour oil on the troubled waters of public opinion in Kansas by placing advertisements in the country weekly papers at exorbitant prices. So far only one paper has refused the new business—the weekly owned by the governor. All others have accepted the new business, and you bet your life they will continue to accept it. Big business from Oily looks good to the poor country weekly editor.

The Printers' Journal cites an instance of early mass being held in Boston for the printers, to show that the boys are not the "no count cusses," as is generally supposed. It may be a good sign, but it surely carries a double point with it, in the fact that the ignorant printer, like all other workers, is an idol worshiper. He gets down on his knees to a supposed power in the form of flesh, confesses in the morning, gets drunk in the afternoon. Bosh!

It was easy to tell who edited last week's Helena issue of the Marysville Mountaineer—Ex-Mayor Edwards. His story was all in behalf of the "poor taxpayer." The quicker the little taxpayer is eaten up with high taxes, goes down and into the ranks of the wage worker the sooner will the social revolution take place.

The comrades of many eastern cities are preparing to duly celebrate May Day, which is the first. As this day falls on Monday this year, Sunday will be given to the celebration. The comrades of the west should awake and celebrate the great labor day of the international class conscious toilers of the world.

About fifty subscriptions expired during March. They were taken from the books the first. We now need your help to secure fifty new names. Yes; make it a hundred.



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Splendid Hats, and the best of Men's and Boy's furnishings is our forte, as well as clothes. Come and see our fine line of Workingmen's suits at \$12.50 and \$15.00

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The HUB

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THE MAN INSIDE

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Also Boots and Shoes--New Line

We make a specialty of Large Mining and Ranch trade.—will figure on your bill at any time.

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TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Daily Except Sunday		Daily Except Sunday	
Leave 7:30 a. m.	Lombard	Arrive 3:45 p. m.	
Leave 11:02 a. m.	Dorsey	Arrive 12:55 p. m.	
Arrive 11:30 p. m.	Summit	Leave 12:30 p. m.	
Leave 12:01 p. m.	Summit	Arrive 12:00 m.	
Leave 12:40 p. m.	Lenep	Arrive 11:20 a. m.	
Leave 1:06 p. m.	Martinsdale	Arrive 10:53 a. m.	
Leave 1:41 p. m.	Twodot	Arrive 10:23 a. m.	
Leave 2:20 p. m.	Harlowtown	Arrive 9:55 a. m.	
Leave 3:50 p. m.	Ubet	Arrive 8:35 a. m.	
Leave 4:58 p. m.	Moore	Arrive 7:50 a. m.	
Arrive 6:00 p. m.	Lewistown	Leave 7:00 a. m.	

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Comrades!

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G & K CLOTHING

Bears the Union Label, a guarantee of excellence that the working man cannot afford to overlook.

Gans & Klein
HELENA, MONT.

Socialist News From State Headquarters.

Election returns have been very slow in reaching state headquarters, but what has come indicate that we have held our vote of last fall and in some places made small gains, which is satisfactory considering the over supply of lethargy that the Socialists of Montana have on hand. During March there were eighteen lectures on Socialism delivered in this state, Comrade Hagerty delivering ten and Comrade Walsh eight. Three unorganized places were visited and meetings held.

Comrade Walsh will lecture along the Yellowstone route this month and it is expected that he will fill at least fourteen dates.

During May it is expected that Comrade Walsh will tour the northern route, taking in the counties of Cascade, Chouteau, Flathead and Teton.

The Oldest and
Most Reliable

Dry Goods
House

SANDS BROS Co
HELENA, MONTANA

All locals wishing dates from Comrade Walsh should write state secretary at once, as dates are now being made for May.

The sale of special stamps is proceeding very slowly. Remember all revenue derived from such sales go to invading unorganized districts and there are twelve counties in which we have no organization.

Summer months will soon be here, when it will be easier to route speakers and every county in the state should be organized, or at least invaded, before October. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to receive donations to the organizing fund. After we get thoroughly organized there will be no need for donations, the revenue from dues alone will be sufficient, but until we reach that stage of development it will be necessary for you to dig up.

Do you want results in 1906? Is so, now is the time to work and organize. You cannot make Socialists two weeks before election. Routing out the old gang and putting the new gang in office is not what we are aiming at.

Remember, we want to change the whole system and we cannot do it by hurrahing two weeks before election, but by persistent, aggressive propaganda, agitation, education and organization.

Forward Comrades! The campaign of 1906 is now on.

JAS. D. GRAHAM,
State Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE

"Philosophy of Misery."

New York, April 5, 1905.

J. H. WALSH, Helena, Montana.

Dear Comrade: I lost faith in the "philosophy of misery" some time ago, but had I any remaining when I came to New York the experience of the past three months would have shaken it, and a couple of trips on the East Side lately would have shattered it altogether. If being "ground down to the last notch," if ceaseless and pitiless oppression, if being made to feel that organized society is your enemy and begrudges you standing room on the earth, if to feel one's self slowly, steadily, hopelessly sinking in the quicksands of the social morass, if to see one's children born and growing up amid surroundings and under conditions that foredoom them to the same miserable existence or worse, if all these would cause men to rebel and strike a blow for freedom, then the East Side of New York ought to be the banner Socialist district in the United States and the Socialists of New York should win at the next election. No, the philosophy of misery is a false philosophy. Those who have fought and won something are the ones who are

most likely to demand more and the man who has stood on the firing line in the trade union movement, the man who has stood shoulder to shoulder with his brother workers in an organized effort to break the "iron law of wages," and has to a certain extent succeeded, is the one who is more likely to go the limit and demand the full product of his toil than the milk and water fellow who thinks a half a loaf is better than none.

As I walked along the sidewalks of the East Side, crowded with their thousands of children and watched their pitiful attempts to satisfy the play instinct, I wondered how many of them would have come into this world had they had any choice; what does life mean to them, what chance have they now they are here? Many, very many of them will wither and die. One of the most pathetic sights in New York is the white crape seen on so many doors. Those who, through some fortunate circumstances surrounding their birth, will have enough energy to accomplish anything in the world are likely to take David Harum's motto and do to the other fellow what the other fellow is going to do to them, and do it first. Poor old David; he was not to blame for his start in life. He thought he understood human nature, but like the blind man and the elephant, he only understood that part of it which, in his short sight, he happened to see and feel. At the beginning of life he came in contact with the cruel and selfish side of human nature and thought all was cruel and selfish. Human nature is a wondrously and delicately constructed instrument of many strings, each string of which is inclined to vibrate with the environment with which it is in tune. Some day, when we get wise enough and strong enough to start a vibration, we will change David's motto and have it read "do to the other fellow what you would like to have the other fellow do to you and do it first." Some one must do justice first. By doing that we will strike the vibration of the finer strings in the other nature and have harmony instead of discord.

Shall we do to others as we would they should do to us or shall we wait and have them do to us as we have done to them?

Fraternally yours,
J. F. MABIE.

Denver Col., April 2, 1905.

J. H. WALSH,

My Dear Sir and Comrade: Your note of the 22nd instant at hand and I am now answering it. Now, on March 18th the Social Democratic Herald had two letters about me. On March 11th it had what purported to be a warning to all comrades against

me. A short history of myself will let you see the absurdity of their charges. First, I am 34 years of age; at the age of 19 I joined East St. Louis lodge No. 18 of the Switchmen's Union of North America, and took part in the stock yards strike of 1890. I served on various committees for the Switchmen and went east, and in 1893 organized Wilkesbarre lodge of the Switchmen. The strike of Nov. 18, 1893, took place on the Lehigh Valley, and as chairman of the Switchmen I ordered them out in sympathy with the other employes. After the strike was over I was jailed for conspiracy and intimidation, the records of Luzerne county jail will prove that. Eugene V. Debs then sent me a bound volume of the Firemen's Magazine. After my release I came to Chicago, just in time to be mixed up in the American Railway Union strike. I took a leading part and was sent down to tie up the Big Four railway at Matton, and succeeded. After the strike I was given 90 days in jail, and the records of the circuit court for the southern district of Illinois will prove it. I then went east and joined the Socialist Labor Party, and in 1895 and 1896 was their national organizer. In 1897 I went to Springfield, Mass., and went to work as brakeman on the Connecticut River railway, now a part of the Boston & Maine system. I was married, found another man in bed with my wife and left town and her. I went to the city of Providence and under an assumed name worked for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway. I joined the section of the S. L. P. there, but remained quiet as I knew my wife would follow me up. She went to her home again and secured a divorce from me and married again; she died lately and so passed out of my life. I came west to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked on the railway there for four months. I transferred from East St. Louis No. 18 to No. 11, of Cleveland, Ohio, of the Switchmen. I came west and made a few speeches in Salt Lake City for the S. L. P.; they wrote about my deserting my wife and I was dropped by the section without a hearing. I came to Great Falls and went to work on the Montana Central; the men went on strike May 1, 1900. I went out with them and was made chairman of the secret work committee. At the end of the strike I was given a vote of thanks by the men (see Great Falls paper of May 8th, 9th or 10th, 1900), and as I was refused work I went to Duluth & Iron Range railway, where I secured the position of yardmaster, which I held in 1900 and up to August, 1901, when I was let out by the consolidation of the yards by the Steel Trust that purchased both properties. I

(Continued on page four)

OUR FASHION LETTER.

A Simple Way to Obtain a Straight Front Effect.

SOME NEW THINGS IN GLOVES.

Much Green is Shown in the Spring Finery—Sleeves Should End at the Elbow—Scarfs as Trimmings—French Tailored Suits.

To obtain the much sought after Elizabethan straight front bodice effect dressmakers are placing a wide corset steel down the high girde or pointed waist. Pads scented with sachet in heart shapes are also put in the girde at the top to preserve the straight line from bust to end of girde.

Tapestry girdles are the latest of fashion's fancies. They are wider in the back than in the front and are made of handsome bits of tapestry embroidery. In front they are finished with buckles ranging in size from half a dollar to a moderately large saucer. Fancy mohair is predicted a great vogue for spring and summer, and fit-



COSTUME OF GRAY SERGE.

ted coat suits with vest effects will be prominent in the new sartorial order. The fichu trimmed waist will be a leader for the coming season in cotton and other fabrics.

A new thing in gloves are the navy blue gants stitched with pale colors.

The dress pictured is a walking costume of gray serge. The coat is of the new rather close fitting short style. Chenille galloon trims both coat and skirt. The jaunty little waistcoat of white cloth is adorned with dull silver buttons.

POPULAR COLORS.

There is a great lot of green shown in the spring finery. Blue and green combinations are to be popular if the present showing of materials is to be relied upon.

A dainty spring costume is of almond green cashmere. The skirt fits plainly about the hips and flares out in a fluffy fashion at the feet. Around the entire lower part of the skirt is a conventional design carried out in green braid through which runs a silver thread. The bodice is composed practically of a string colored bertha over a blouse waist of cashmere. A small collar of broderie anglaise over green velvet is a chic touch on this gown. A tie of darker green silk is arranged under the collar and ends in a smart bow. The chemisette is of



CHILD'S COTTON FROCK.

white mull, and the sleeves wrinkle into a straight band of velvet. The girde is of dark green chiffon velvet.

One of the new stocks of the season is simply a narrow heavy linen turnover with a tab embroidered in shaded embroidery floss. The warmest summer day will not make this stock wilt, as it is scarcely higher than the neck-band of the shirt waist. Shaded blues in delft tones are always pretty and becoming colors to use.

Sleeves ending at the elbow with turned up gauntlet cuffs and frills will be the thing on summer gowns.

The child's frock pictured is of mercerized cotton. The skirt has on each

side of a plain panel front lines of braid, ending at the skirt edge with tabs of cambric insertion. The blouse waist is similarly striped with the braid, and about the cut out neck is a collar of embroidery.

ATTRACTIVE TRIFLES.

Perfectly stunning is the gold and silver lace and sequin embroidery dotted with mother-of-pearl sequins or with white and greenish beads.

A dainty trimming on evening dresses is made of scarfs of the thin frock fabric draped through applied empire wreaths of roses.

Black satin girdles made with long sash ends are worn with some of the



CRINOLINE STRAW HAT.

dressiest shirt waist gowns. Mannish effects in shirt waist accessories have given place to soft, dainty feminine stocks of linen, lawn and lace.

If a woman uses a little ingenuity in making the trimming for her gown half the expense is saved. A most effective and stylish trimming is made out of white brussels net which is either darned with colored silks or applied with designs cut from the material of the gown it adorns. Afterward the designs are cut up in insertions or used as large medallions finished with stitched bands of cloth or silk.

The favorite patterns in dimities are bluebells and clover. Beautiful blendings of yellow, brown and buff appear in the spring cottons.

Unless the shoulders need breadth beware of adopting the exaggerated sleeve top.

The hat illustrated is of white crinoline straw. It is dented in becoming flutes all about the head. Tiny pompadour roses and loops of black velvet ribbon ornament the side and extend around to the high bandeau in the back.

TAILORED FROCKS.

Spring tailored suits are on the French style and simply trimmed, braids being used extensively.

The cloth tailored frock will later on be superseded by one of silk. Canvas and volles are among the new materials.

A new lease of life is predicted for linen collars during the spring and summer.

Hand etched buckles in artistic designs will be popular, and amethyst is



AN ATTRACTIVE NEGLIGEE.

the fashionable stone of minor importance, the rich deep stone being most expensive.

Overgaiters are a revived fashion. They match the gown in color and material or are made of tan or gray.

Myrtle green is a favorite color for silk petticoats.

Umbrella and walking sticks with watches set in the handles have been brought out for spring wear.

A touch of pink somewhere in the costume is very modish. Just now pink forms a connecting link between spring and winter, and a touch of this bright color makes one believe that spring styles are not far off.

Yellow in all shades will be much worn by blond and brunette alike next summer. To be worn successfully it should be selected with great care.

The negligee pictured is of figured challie. The skirt is shirred about the sides and back, hanging in a graceful little train. The surplised waist and the front of the skirt are bordered with a band of plain colored silk. Silk frogs fasten the waist and hold the sleeve plaits in position.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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