

H. Lynch Answers Frederick Heath

To The Montana News: I received a bundle of your papers containing consecutive issues from March 15th to April 12th, inclusive. There must be a dark gentleman in the woodpile somewhere, as these are the first I have received for a month.

I note Comrade Heath's letter in regard to an article that I wrote in Spokane, and which was reproduced by the Weekly People of New York. The phrase to which Comrade Heath takes exception appeared among others of a like expression, with reference to what appears to me as a peculiar species of Socialism now obtaining within the Socialist party, in some sections of the United States.

Obviously, Comrade Heath has placed an improper construction upon my assertion, as I never even intimated that any of the Socialist aldermen of Milwaukee introduced a bill in the interest of the small gas manufacturers of that city. My quotation, as nearly as I can now repeat verbatim, read as follows: "Among other things, the Socialist aldermen of Milwaukee are interested in cheap gas for the small manufacturers."

The article emanated from a letter written by Comrade Welch, socialist alderman of Milwaukee, in an issue of the Social Democratic Herald some two months ago, while in the heat of the city campaign there, who in explaining the benefits of "Municipal Ownership" for the 'people' pointed out that the small manufacturers would be among those benefited."

At the time I called your attention to the article, and requested that you reproduce it.

My current issues of the Herald, with other Socialist literature, are immediately placed in propaganda service, when read.

The matter opens up a discussion in a more general way, bearing upon differences of opinion on tactics now abroad in the Socialist party.

Little is gained in arguing the merits and demerits of the contending faction's premises; results must be consulted.

Comrade Heath will first agree that opportunism serves best as a political fly-paper in the mustering of so-called Socialist votes.

If so, he will also admit that slumps in the Socialist vote, in America, occur with greater frequency where opportunism obtains, and that opportunism, where it prevails throughout the world, has its counterpart, a weak working-class movement.

Does Comrade Heath know of any method by which the Socialists will gain possession of the means of producing wealth other than by confiscation? Why resort to sophistry via a veiled platform?

Is it not just as reasonable to demand Wm. Jennings Bryan low tariff, on the ground that "the outrageous and robber tariff is saved to the 'poor workingman,' who buys back the product" as it is to particularize workingclass measures, to-wit: old age pensions?

Were we to include in our platforms, all the measures that are favorable to the worker, and all that will be thrown out by the capitalist parties as the "dominant issues" in the way of municipal ownership, etc., to stem the rising tide of Socialism, I am constrained to think we Socialists would have been the national paper trust, purchasing paper on which to print Socialist platforms. I think Socialist working-class platforms should be as revolutionary and as near to the point as possible, keeping in the foreground the ultimate end.

"Socialist concessions" and Socialist opposition by capitalistic parties are but two aspects of capitalism's effort to exterminate Socialism.

The psychological effect of op-

portunism is best exemplified in Comrade Berger's "explanation" to the national committee, which aside from the personal abuse contained therein, and attendant to, is an extremely weak defense, which part of in substance, is, to-wit: We Socialists in Wisconsin, understand that we are free to vote for a democrat or republican, in case we have no Socialist running for office. In other words, in such a case the Wisconsin Socialists maintain the right to vote for capitalism as against Socialism. This is done with impunity and by virtue of what Comrade Berger is pleased to term "State Autonomy." And further-

more he makes the threat, in so many words, that this character of state autonomy is to endure in Wisconsin, whether the Socialist movement of the United States sanctions it or not.

Verily, if Comrade Berger voices the sentiments of Wisconsin Socialism, the movement in that state has attained the stage of a "real political party" even threatening to surpass the national movement in point of power and tactics.

Has Editor Heath, in his Social Democratic Herald, ever made reference to the action of the Kansas Socialists, in refusing to put motions to referendum, or does he be-

lieve that this is business of that state regardless of its effect on the movement as a whole.

Comrade Berger's repeated references to German Socialism and "authorities" will not be taken seriously by those Socialists who are alive to the character of the Socialist movement there. The allusion overthrows Comrade Berger, in that the present state of sterility obtaining in Germany is the result of incessant opportunism. While Germany has, no doubt, contributed much to the Socialist movement throughout the world, their work has up to this time been little other than parliamentarism. While controlling near-

ly one half of the Socialist votes of the world, and one-third of the votes of the empire, we find, after forty years of Socialist agitation, Germany, with few exceptions, politically one of the most backward countries in Europe. In view of the military speeches of Comrade Bebel, and his supporting the introduction of adaptable uniforms for the army; Kautsky's opposition to the demonstration of a general strike, upon the violation of the right of suffrage because "Our governmental system excludes the demonstration of a general strike;" Vollman, with his hobby of political power "as an end," and "Vor-

waerts" reprimanding laborers for "watching their hats"—with this grade of Socialism it is altogether likely that American Socialists are loathe to take their Socialism from Germany. Indeed, if reports are to be relied upon, German Socialists are fast losing their class consciousness, with corresponding increase in votes.

One word about the union question:

If Socialists are to become identified with unionism at all, from what point of logic, or consistency, do the Milwaukee comrades oppose industrial unionism? No Socialist

(Continued on last page.)



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J. WORTH GOODSON.

[In brief, comrade, I am about all in; I am unable to get a correspondent in Butte, and I have no means to pay a representative to stay there or any other place. The receipts on subscriptions at this office can be seen by reading the News from week to week; the letters are all published that accompany money to this office; read this issue and you will find one letter. You will see that I am in no position to give all the news; that I am in no position to give away automobiles or build a parallel railroad to the great trunk lines. I am sacrificing my time, and my wife's; we have put every cent that we have into the cause; at my trade my time is worth from \$4 to \$5.50 for 8-hours; I sacrifice this for the cause, while many other Socialists are making as much, but are putting it away as a private nest egg. You see comrade, we need more co-operation among the Socialists, real work I mean, and less hot air. I have sunk everything that we have got, besides going in debt, and we are now sacrificing our whole time as well as paying our dues of 50 cents per month. If others who are making money and have got property will do as much the cause will be made to move and a paper could be published that would not only give all the news, but one that would be a credit to the cause.—Editor.]

Wm. A. WARREN.

Stevensville, Mont., April 23, '05.
Dear Comrade: I see in the Appeal to Reason that those crazy Socialists of Butte recently offered any one who would knock Hagerty out \$1,000. Well, we don't find the local paper full of it; we would love to hear a word from the News to who B. S. Flescher is, and why capitalism did not run out some of her big guns.

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your attention and have it advertised in your next issue.

Yours Very Truly,
MAT WHITE.

[The above fully explains why I did not swear to a complaint for the arrest of B. H. Williams, the drunken republican representative who disturbed a public meeting in Cokedale on Easter evening. I found that I would be thrown down by these capitalist servants, so decided on another plan. However this is all that can be expected, and until the people elect officers who are not the truckling agents of the money class. Until such time the workers must be satisfied with just such abuse as the above for a majority have voted for it.—Editor.]

I am sure that the comrades will be interested in the wind-up of my lecture tour in the eastern part of the state which came to a close the 26th at Bozeman.

Leaving Big Timber, after a streak of hard luck, small-pox and open dates, I arrived in Billings to learn that I had been cancelled in Red Lodge. That is my date had been cancelled unless I desired to come in and run my own risk and take what I could get, but no guarantee of assistance would be given consideration, and co-operation appeared to be passed up. Having gone to the expense of sending advertising matter to the place, and seeing the local Socialist (?) paper of that place boosting the state militia and the old party grafters at the head of it, I decided not to go to Red Lodge as I did not feel like taking the whole co-operative proposition on my own hands, or cutting in where I was not wanted.

The next date was Billings, and a hummer of a meeting was had. Although a theatre company was at the opera house, playing at 10, 20 and 30 cts., and two variety theaters were running in full blast on the same street as the union hall where I spoke, the house was packed at 8 o'clock until it was necessary to allow no more to come in. The meeting was a success and the comrades in Billings, while only a few, are "there with the goods."

Leaving Billings I arrived for the next date in Forsyth and another good meeting was had, notwithstanding the fact that 25 and 50 cents was the price of admission, which is rather steep for a Socialist lecture. Comrade Holtkamp is the hustler of this little place, and the fact that he had 27 advertisements of business firms thrown on the picture screen, proves the kind of a hustler he is.

Livingston, the next date was all

that was expected. The opera house was full, and notwithstanding the fact that the comrades were held-up to the tune of \$35 for the use of the house they paid all expenses and made some money to turn to the local treasury.

Clyde Park, on Saturday night was poor on account of a storm, and Sunday night at Cokedale the house was "jammed." Here was the only place that any trouble arose. B. H. Williams, the republican representative, and Tom Carter camp follower of his last legislature, got into the house with a superfluous amount of booze in his hide and began to make trouble. He was thrown out of the house twice, but during a melee of this kind the crowd, of which many were women became frightened and left or remained restless, until the discussion of a subject of importance became useless. I would have had him arrested the next morning, but on investigation found out what the official hirings of Park county were and that it would be useless. It was another case of a man making a consummate ass of himself because of more whisky than he could handle without the assistance of a jug.

The little camp at Chestnut was next on the line and proved to be one of the best of the whole trip. The house was filled to the doors and the best of order prevailed, while the receipts were several dollars more than the expense incidental to the meeting.

The next two places, Belgrade and Bozeman, were the only two poor meetings. Both farming communities and small crowds. And a poor show or two had been ahead of us at these points and the people expected a repetition of the fake business.

The next tour will probably be in northern part of the state, and with the co-operation of the comrades it will be successful and money will be left in your local treasury to assist you in paying the next speakers who are to come along.

Yours for Socialism,
J. H. WALSH.

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OUR FASHION LETTER.

Pale Shades of Eolienne Are to Be Much Worn.

LOW NECKED FROCKS AGAIN.

Braided Robes Are Smart For Early Costumes—A Gathered Skirt That Will Be Popular—Different Buttons For Each Summer Costume.

Some of the most charming dresses of the season will be made of eolienne in pale colors as well as in the rich, deep shades of red and golden brown. Eolienne is nothing more than another name for light silk poplin.

Caucy eolienne makes a lovely gown for restaurant wear built in accordion plaits as to the skirt. The waist, a simple bloused affair, has a stiff girdele of three shades of pale blue ribbon. The girdele runs halfway up the back of the waist and three inches below the belt in front and is heart shaped at the top. It requires an experienced person to make a success of a girdele of this sort. The becoming stock is of white lace edged with a quilting of narrow lace.

All lace trimming the smart summer thin gown will be quilled and not gathered, as it has formally been manipulated.

A pretty white handkerchief linen skirt is made in three pieces. The top part is shirred several rows deep about the waist and is gathered at the lower



DRESS OF RED VELLING.

edge into a band of insertion. Another similar piece of material is put into a second row of insertion, and the third tier is formed into a gathered ruffie tucked at the bottom.

There is a revival of the semi-low necked frock for summer wear. The V surplised neck is a favorite style trimmed about with quiltings of lace or ruffles of the material.

The gown pictured is of the new shade of red veiling. The skirt is shirred on cords about the waist and finished with nun's tucks at the bottom. Heading the tucks are two waved quiltings of plaid ribbon. The bodice is tucked to match the skirt from yoke to waist line and outlined with the plaid quilting. The attractive sleeves have tucked cap pieces trimmed with quilting and shirred into the arm's eye, with an underpuff of veiling reaching to the elbow.

THE SEPARATE BLOUSE.

The correct separate blouse is either extremely plain or very extravagantly elaborate.

Robe gowns of braided canvas will be very smart for spring wear.

A skirt that will be a favorite model as the season advances is a gathered affair, the sides and back surrounded with two flounces graduating in height from front to back, leaving the front breadth, panel fashion, quite plain.

Shirt waist sets in anglaise embroidery, consisting of belt, collar and cuffs, are being made by clever girls for summer wear.



BLOUSE OF WHITE CHINA SILK.

The belt will be held together with an oval or square mother-of-pearl belt.

Tartan plaid skirts worn with a tight fitting short basqued jacket of plain black cloth will be modish for morning toilets.

Vellings are very much worn this spring. These vellings come both figured and plain, but the plain are more serviceable for hard wear.

The summer girl will have for her white linen dress three sets of buttons, three hats and parasols and make this frock one of infinite variety by wearing first one set and then the other.

The spring blouse illustrated is of

white china silk. The dainty little vest and collar are of spotted net edged with an insertion of lace bordered with a tiny china silk quilting. The cuffs are formed of rows of insertion, as is also the high necked collar.

SUMMER MATERIALS.

Nothing is prettier for summer frock than a flowered silk. Each in most of the shops is now for 50 cents a yard. A dress of this kind is charming when a net sprinkled with apple blossoms is selected and made over a foundation of apple green. The bottom of the full skirt might be trimmed with three ruches of the net and then up and down in a crisscross design. The bodice would be lovely made with a fichu trimmed with net ruches. The girdele could be of apple green and pink shaded silk.

Chinese linen in pale shades will be used for summer dresses and for separate waists.



YELLOW STRAW HAT.

rate waists. This material comes either plain or embroidered. Yellow Chinese linen embroidered in white is perfect for a summer gown; also a pale blue worked in daisy pattern in heavy white silk.

Among the attractive ribbon displays of the season are Roman stripes, which are revivals of a decade ago. They come in all the soft colorings and in the stronger tones.

Extremely dainty to wear with a navy blue gown is a stock done on an ecru ground in Bulgarian colors.

The black and white check promises to be almost too popular this season.

One of the millinery novelties of the hour is creamy pink and white carnations.

The round hat illustrated is of pale yellow satin straw trimmed with a wreath of button roses and myosotis flower. An enormous chou of tulle covers the high bandeau at the back of the hat.

LACE ON LINEN GOWNS.

On linen gowns of every description Irish lace plays a very important part. Some skirts are so elaborately trimmed with the lace that it is difficult to discern any other texture, while the perfection of happiness is reached by the woman who can possess a charming little bolero jacket made entirely of Irish point to be worn with the linen skirt.

Brodere anglaise comes in taffeta silk, and the eyelet holes are very effective in this material.

Pavement gray is one of the new shades for cloth gowns, especially of the



CHILD'S ORGANDIE FROCK.

coat and skirt order. It is very smart and English.

Long branches of oak leaves half curled by frost make a lovely trimming for a large hat.

The present modes offer an excellent opportunity for using up scraps of lace, velvet, brocade and fancy buttons.

Very narrow belts are to share honors with the girdele this season.

Baby dresses built on old time lines are made dainty with narrow laces. For the tots who cannot wear short sleeves and low necks come gumpes of lace insertion to wear with these dresses.

The child's frock pictured is of finest organdie. The skirt is shirred several rows about the waist, and lower down it is tucked in groups. Over the bloused bodice is a deep collar formed of all over lace crossed with bands of the lawn. The band holding the lace ruffie in place is dotted with French knots. The sleeves are tucked and filled into an embroidered band of organdie.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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