

WHAT CAN MAKE LIFE GOOD

ABLE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY WILLIAM THURSTON BROWN AT UNITARIAN CHURCH

IN SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Able and Scholarly Discussion by Socialist Minister on Despair of Living Under Commercial Society.

The first chapter of the Book of Genesis is a poem on Creation, the attempt of some unknown Hebrew poet to picture the act of world-making.

The picture of the process of world-making which the Book of Genesis contains is unthinkable to the modern educated man.

But it is an utter impossibility for some human beings to face their lot and call it good. Life is not proving a good thing for multitudes of human beings.

There are men and women to whom life is good, who have found the secret of making it so, so far as they are concerned.

But if we could know the innermost thought and life of the people of our own neighborhood, if we could read the story of a single twenty-four hours in the lives of the men and women of this city, what would we think?

What should we say, I wonder, if we could see that inner life, that life where no restraint of sunlight or publicity operates, where men and women act the real drama, the real comedy or tragedy or epic of their existence?

he physician would be who had never attended a clinic or dissected a cadaver.

What is the deeper meaning of this complex human life which a great city represents? What explains its tragedy of vice and passion as well as its romance of love and its epic of power and achievement?

We do not find it difficult to believe that some of the phenomena of our human life answer such a description. We think of the boys and girls who have come from good homes, in whose veins flows the slower currents of blood that is tempered by generations of culture and self-control.

I cannot think that the common verdict is a true one. I must believe that the deepest desire of human life, however high or low its origin, is one and the same; that the dirtiest gamins of the streets, the most depraved man or abandoned woman is as conscious as any member of the most privileged class of this deepest desire that our nature knows: the desire to find life good.

What is this human life of ours? What definition can satisfy its meaning? Is it like some shooting star, without source or purpose or destiny? Or is it the culmination and crown of creation, the one thing which makes the world worth while?

When Mr. Taft spoke of Grant's throwing off the yoke of strong drink he believed he was referring to a victory;—not a thing of shame. He

CHALLENGE TO DEBATE

THE SOCIALIST PARTY CHALLENGES ANY SUPPORTER OF PLUTOCRATIC POLITICS, ANY REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT IN HELENA OR SURROUNDING COUNTRY TO MEET IT IN DEBATE ON PARTY PRINCIPLES AS PERTAINING TO THE WELFARE OF THE WORKING CLASS.

THE REPUBLICANS UNDER THE INSTRUCTIONS OF DR. LANSTRUM HAVE DENIED US THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT OUR POSITION TO THE PUBLIC IN DEBATE WITH THE ANARCHISTS, ON THE PRETENSE THAT THE ANARCHISTS WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED IN THE HALL. BUT THEY BENEVOLENTLY SAID THAT WE WOULD BE ALLOWED TO DEBATE WITH THE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

WE NOW CHALLENGE THESE SAME REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS TO DEBATE.

WILL YOU MEET US IN DEBATE AND SHOW WHY THE WORKING CLASS SHOULD VOTE YOUR TICKETS?

IF NOT, WE BRAND YOU AS COWARDS, AND DECEIVERS AND OPPRESSORS OF LABOR.

REPLIES MAY BE SENT TO THE MONTANA NEWS OFFICE.

this 20th century society without finding it inadequate to the task which life puts upon it.

And this the deeper and diviner meaning of all the unrest and strife of our time, as it is of every time. Mankind, like a growing boy, is feeling the hard pressure of an outgrown garment about its expanding life and is demanding to be clothed in the vesture of maturity.

What, then, can make life good? We shall not answer that question in a church. We have not here the means of answering it. It must be answered in deeds, in action, in new and adequate institutions.

About five years ago, while I was spending a few months in New York City, an incident came to my notice which made a deep impression on my mind. A young Russian Jew, perhaps 19 or 20 years of age, committed suicide.

INJUNCTION BILL TAFT BY FRANKLIN WENTWORTH

Capitalist Candidate Filled With the Spirit of His Class—Class-Consciously Stupid.

By Franklin H. Wentworth. Mr. Taft did not mean to hurt anybody's feelings when he told the truth in his Memorial Day speech about General Grant's taste for strong drink.

Mr. Taft is not a philosopher person. His character is not complex. He is like a schoolboy sure of his dinner.

Mr. Taft is a bourgeois of the bourgeoisie. Anything in the interests of the middle class he instinctively accounts good. He has been trained so. He is class-conscious.

When he was asked at Cooper Union the celebrated question about the unemployed man another might have taken refuge in cheap wit. He was honest. He said he didn't know. A smaller man would have dodged the question. He met it as well as he could; and he answered it as intelligently as any republican can answer it.

When Mr. Taft spoke of Grant's throwing off the yoke of strong drink he believed he was referring to a victory;—not a thing of shame. He

had no more meaning or significance or relation to our life than other quotations of the market, the while these learned men have shown not the smallest interest in any movement that by the wildest stretch of imagination can change this damning verdict against our discredited civilization.

But in this particular case suicide was wholly unexpected by any one. It could not have been anticipated, at least by those nearest him. The young man was not ill, had not been ill. There was no insanity in the family. There had been no personal tragedy in his life.

It was none of the reasons that would usually be thought of that led this young man to take his life. No disappointment had come to him. Physically, he was well. Mentally, he was above the average. Morally, there was nothing to his discredit. He ended his life in no spectacular way.

He saw what life had meant to his father and mother and what it meant to the majority of the people of his class. One day was like another. Life meant one monotonous drudgery: to hurry to the sweat-shop or the factory at the call of the whistle, to be herded with a lot of other persons much like himself in a close, ill-ventilated room, there to go through certain mechanical motions from morning till night, broken only by a hurried respite for lunch at noon.

WAS referring to a victory;—probably the greatest victory of Grant's career. One never wins a victory over others that takes as hard fighting as the victory he wins over himself.

Mr. Taft isn't sly enough or cunning enough successfully to represent militant capitalism. This nature is too simple. He would show the cards of Wall Street at every stage in the game. He would not do this to betray his friends; he would do it because he does not know any better.

The unemancipated who vote the Republican ticket could do little more for socialism than to elect Mr. Taft to the presidency. With Mr. Taft in the White House the game would be open. He is not quick enough of wit to be cunning. He would look at the cards so long that we'd all get a chance to look at them. And if the country ever sees the cards the country will join the revolution.

machine-like work any passion of the soul, any affection of the heart. These products of their toil meant what? Comfort? No. Love? No. Joy? No. They meant to the worker enough money to keep the human machine in condition to go on with the same dreary monotony the next day, the next week, the next year, and so on to the dismal end.

Perchance he might become a little more skillful than his fellows, he might limit himself to a more meager diet and scantier clothing, and in the course of years he might in that way save up enough dollars to venture upon marriage, might think for a brief moment of life's romance.

One day—about two years later—the newspapers announced the fact that a son of one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families in America, an heir to millions, a graduate of Yale and a member of the most exclusive society of the metropolis, was to marry a young woman of the Ghetto, a Russian Jewess of New York's East Side—a young woman who is the child of poverty and who has earned her living for the larger part of the time she has been in this country by working in a cigar factory.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

RED LODGE GRAFTERS

PLUTES THAT TURNED DOWN SOCIALIST MEASURE NOW VOTING FOR SEWER TO IMPOVERISH WORKERS.

After having a socialist city administration the republicans and democrats combined against the socialists and put in their own pets once more.

The socialists advocated perseveringly a city sewer, which the plutocrats as perseveringly voted against. The amount of bonds the socialists wanted to issue for the sewer was \$20,000, and the plutes voted this down on the ground that it was not sufficient.

These same individuals are now having the sewer put in at the same price.

But, behold, ye gods and little fishes! how they have arranged the pretty deal! The main sewer runs through the principal part of the town past the property of the big taxpayers. The town is then apportioned off into "improvement districts."

See how this works, you who think the government of the capitalist is in the interest of ALL the people. The homes of the rich are in a district adjacent to the big sewer.

The homes of the poor working class, of course, are away out, where it will take much digging and piping to reach them with the benefits of the sewer.

If these poor homes wish the sewer the lots past which it is carried must pay for the work. It will be at least \$50 a lot.

The lot owners are simply taxed for the expense, and if they are out of work, and have no money they will be obliged to borrow of the bankers in Red Lodge. Interest works night and day whether the working man works or not. So the Red Lodge sewer system is in the interest of the Red Lodge bankers; the working man puts a mortgage on his home to pay the compulsory capitalist sewer tax, loses his home to the banker, while the rich get sewage cheap, and flourish like a green bay tree.

The mayor is a saloon keeper. He was mayor when the city put in its water works, and men were employed on the job who were willing to spend most of their money in his place. It is safe to say the same qualification will be necessary for those who get a job on the sewer.

Great system the Red Lodge voters have voted for. Unto those that have it shall be given, and from him that hath not it shall be taken away, even that which he hath.

TRADES COUNCIL AROUSED

DECLARES ACTION OF CITY COUNCIL IS UN-AMERICAN AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL

COUNCILMEN ARE DENOUNCED

Helena Trades and Labor Assembly Will Not Stand for Any Interference With the Right of Free Speech.

As a rebuke to the high-handed political play made by the republicans last week in refusing the Auditorium for the debate of a working class program, through their errand boy on the city council, Bob Flisk, the Trades and Labor Assembly, Wednesday evening, took action condemning the city council for denying the right of free speech in the city of Helena. The following resolution was adopted, without a dissenting vote:

Helena, Mont., July 1, 1908.

Whereas, at a recent meeting of the City Council a resolution was adopted denying the use of the Auditorium, the property of the citizens of Helena, Mont., to Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett, for the purpose of debating a political question with Miss Emma Goldman, an exponent of "Philosophical Anarchy", this action having been taken as the result of a petition being presented to the said Council by members of the G. A. R., prompted with the idea that Miss Goldman in her tour through the West was inciting riot and bloodshed; and

Whereas, her lectures are but masterful attempts to show the people how it would be better and happier for all to live with government as we understand it abolished, and she stands a constant, living, forceful exponent of all crimes committed in the name of government,—the sins of what is called "high society", the brutal discipline and soul-destroying influence of army and navy life, the crimes against the common people in high places, the enslavement of the masses by the few, the horrors of prisons, of child labor and the hundreds of other things that go to make this earth a hell; and

Whereas, We believe that the opinions held by the public in regard to Emma Goldman and her doctrines have been formed through reading the capitalist press, the "moulders of public opinion", and have let it go at that, and that the attitude of the capitalist press is due to the fact that Emma Goldman tells the truth, and the people whom the said press represent would rather that the truth would not be told; and we further believe that if society is not as malodorous as she claims it is, society should prove that it is not, and if governments are as corrupt as she says, the governed should know it; and further, the fact that she is at liberty at the present time, and try as they will, government officials have not been able to fasten a single crime upon her, is the best proof that such acts have never been a part of her teachings; and

Whereas, Organized Labor throughout the world is in the throes of battle for free speech, being curbed at every turn by injunctions and restraining orders, and the action taken by the City Council in this instance is a menace to the future well-being and constitutional rights of Trades Unionists, and believing that "an injury to one is the concern of all", and that to let this usurpation of power pass unnoticed would be a dereliction of duty; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, in regular session assembled, condemns the action of the City Council in refusing the use of the Auditorium to Mrs. Ida Crouch-Hazlett for the reason that Emma Goldman would possibly appear there in debate, as un-American and in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Montana.

RESOLUTIONS BY LOCAL GREAT FALLS.

Whereas, Comrade Robert W. Meisenbach has been removed from our midst, we, the Comrades of Local Great Falls have sustained a loss which can never be replaced.

Comrade Meisenbach was a loving husband and father, a true son and loving brother and one of our true soldiers of the commonwealth, and ever ready to help the cause, whom our Comrades and the bereaved family will sadly miss; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Comrades of Local Great Falls extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in this hour of sadness; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the immediate family, spread upon the minutes of the local and be printed in our state paper.

MRS. H. O. PHILIPP, MRS. GEO. WESLEDER, Committee.

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EUGENE V. DEBS BEN HANFORD

OUR OWN FIGHTERS.

The exigencies of the class struggle every day demonstrate the crying necessity that the socialist movement of America is under of developing within its own ranks those who are capable of fighting its battles for it with the weapons that the existing economic system provides.

Older and more developed movements in the older hemisphere of the world have their scholars, and men and women of powerful mental grasp and training, in all departments of intellectual skill to pick up the fight of the new struggle wherever we are crushed and crippled by the capitalist regime and the powers that be.

The American movement is utterly poverty-stricken in this line as yet except in the largest centers of population.

This was the situation that confronted us when we went to make a systematic demand for our legal and constitutional rights pertaining to the city violation of the Auditorium contract in connection with the Goldman-Hazlett debate.

After the city council, under the gentle and intelligent dictatorship of Lanstrum's LITTLE BOY, Bob Fisk, had repudiated its contract because the socialists would get to make a powerful stroke for their political position, there were just two days left to get the machinery of the law to work so that the socialists could retain possession of the hall which they had paid for.

It takes a lawyer to do one's law business. All Tuesday was spent in a fruitless search to get a lawyer to take the case. We were met with the cool sophistry that we had no case, the council could perform any act they wished, irrespective of the law, and any way they didn't want to do anything that would give Miss Goldman a chance to speak. (Great American privilege of appeal to the law!)

C. B. Nolan was one of the lawyers approached. Those were purposely seen that had a reputation for being "liberal". Nolan had attended Miss Goldman's meetings at Electric Hall. But this horrible responsibility of giving an advantage to a political meeting in the interest of the working class was too stupendous for this "friend of labor", and he shirked the personal onus by calling T. J. Walsh upon the scene.

Walsh shined from the first that he was "fornished" civic justice if an individual with the term "anarchist" was connected with its demand. That is, he was fighting the socialist demand for a hearing over the shoulders of the anarchists. The usual thin and empty subterfuges, and sophistical reasons by which the capitalist keeps right from prevailing were indulged in, the empty excuses finally ending with a flat refusal to touch the case for less than \$250.

Walsh is a democrat. He is said to have made \$250,000 at his legal trade. This has mostly been made off the working class. He is another "friend of labor". He plays for the union and "labor" work. That is, he is a dear, kind, loving "friend" when

he can touch the union coffers for a big, fat fee, but he stabs the right of labor to make public its wrongs whenever he catches it in a box that he thinks it can't get out of.

It was not the intention to appeal to Walsh at all. His narrow and bigoted position is well known. There is no mind in Helena more bound by untenable anachronisms and ancient superstitions than his. Of the virile and aggressive advance of the working class to scientific grounds he knows nothing. The dollar in its struggle is all he sees. Nolan did not have backbone enough to assume initiative by himself, and so he retreated behind Walsh, from whom we knew we had nothing to expect in the first place.

To show the cold cynicism of Walsh's contempt for freedom of speech, if it allowed the "socialists and anarchists" to speak, he spoke of a judge who might grant an injunction against the council temporarily as "a complacent judge." He also practically insulted Mrs. Hazlett, who went to make the arrangement, by saying that Emma Goldman would be the drawing card in the debate; whereas, while there is no doubt as to Miss Goldman's ability and national reputation as an orator, she was speaking to comparatively small crowds in Electric Hall, and she and her management were depending upon the debate with the socialists to fill the Auditorium; which would have been done had the cheap politicians of Helena, both republican and democratic, not combined to prohibit the Socialist party from making a public exposition of its position.

The working class are deluded when they put money into the bank account of men like these. We should support our own legal talent. We shall have it in plenty in the near future. There are socialist lawyers in Butte and elsewhere. Late Wednesday afternoon a lawyer was found who would take the case; but of course it was too late then to get any leverage on the affair. Lawless Bob Fisk and his lawless bodyguard of city police went up and locked the doors of the Auditorium and stood guard over it, when it had been paid for by the socialists, to keep Emma Goldman from talking against that form of lawlessness.

Possession, right or wrong, is nine-tenths of the law, and the city council were in possession.

Working class, get into possession.

You can only do it through a party that you can control.

AN OLD COMRADE.

A leaflet is at hand sent out from a committee of the Socialist party of Philadelphia, asking for assistance for Fred W. Long, one of the pioneers of the socialist movement in America. Ed. Moore, Joseph Cohen, and E. H. Davies are the committee. Letters of appreciation are printed from Debs, Spargo, Hanford, Hilquit and Lee. In his letter Hanford says:

"He was my beloved teacher. He gave words to my tongue, thought to my brain, and cleared the understanding of my clouded mind. It was Fred Long who turned my face to the East, and caused my hitherto sightless eyes to behold the glories of the rising sun of socialism."

Send contributions to Treasurer, Room 10, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia.

NOT ALWAYS THE LAW.

In order to paint the rotten hypocrisy that the city despots have indulged in against Emma Goldman's opposition to despot-made laws, it might be well to jog the memories of the council in regard to the lynching of Brady a few years ago.

How many of the council were in the crowd that did the lynching?

Some other way seemed to be preferable to law at that time.

We do not say but what the deed was merited, or that it was not; we do not know.

But it is an illustration of the absurdity to say that law is held sacred in all cases.

Those in power make laws or break them according to their interests.

IN THE WEST.

Debs states that during his recent trip East he was amazed at the solidarity and growth of the party. He says the conditions are altogether different from what they were four years ago. Then the movement was broken into a number of discouraging factions. This individualism has merged into a promising and militant collective movement.

If Debs sees hope and promise in the eastern socialist movement a still greater surprise is waiting for him when he visits the West. The growth of socialist sentiment throughout the West is marvelous. It is a growth of clear and intelligent determination on class political action along revolutionary lines. And there is a unity of one determined purpose in this western movement also, even though there may seem to be differences on the surface. These differences are but superficial.

There seems somehow to be such a young courage and hope and vitality peeping up in the socialist movement of the West. It is not very strong yet, it is mostly foolish, as a rule. It is wasting an abnormal amount of time on trifles. It is mostly composed of working men who are trying their wings and making all sorts of blunders, but the spirit of freedom, independence and contempt for class rule are there, and they will learn the rest. "Gene will be pleased with the West. We feel good about it ourselves."

NATIONAL PARTY PAPER.

We are in receipt of a statement issued by Local Colorado Springs and Local Colorado City of Colorado, signed by Walker C. Smith, a member of Colorado State Local Quorum, advocating the establishment of a national Socialist Party paper.

The Colorado socialists certainly deserve the sympathy of the socialist movement. There is a splendid socialist sentiment there that is anxious to do something; but they have battled there for years against almost insurmountable obstacles. They have tried over and over again to start papers of their own, and these have followed the usual course of being competed out of existence by the large, commercial, privately owned papers that the short-sighted local socialists will turn their energies to.

Moreover they never get any help from the unions, although they have taken pains to spread it all over the country that they are socialist.

The Colorado socialist movement is suffering from the need of a local party press to fight its battles on the ground where the fight is, just as the movement is suffering all over the country.

But it is suggesting the wrong remedy. A national party organ would simply be an elephant on the American Socialist party. It could not do the local work of all states and points, and that is where the real class battle is fought. It would issue a propaganda which is now practically covered by our pamphlets and literature.

The party work must be done by state papers owned by the party. All the reasons urged on a national organ apply equally to a state organ, with the additional supreme advantage that it handles the state situation, pointedly, and at the time when it is needed. No national paper could do that.

The Colorado state party will have to just get down and plug the way the rest of us do, and get behind a paper of its own.

If socialist newspaper work is left to private individuals, according to the only law of success under capitalism, only the most unscrupulous, and the grafters can succeed, and the party is the victim of all sorts of questionable methods to raise money.

It is only through the co-operative energy of socialist voters, through the party control, making a paper because they need a paper and must have a paper, that we shall be able to carry on a successful fight against our capitalist enemies.

WORK CONFERENCES OF THE PARTY.

The referendum ballots on the platform and constitution of the Socialist party are being sent to the membership all over the country. Special attention should be given to Section 2, Art. X, of the constitution. This section was introduced for the purpose of arranging for work conferences of the party.

When a general gathering of the party is held only once in four years, and this for the purpose of nominating presidential candidates, the work to be considered is so enormous, that the party has never yet been able to work out satisfactory plans for practical lines of action.

As the section was first presented to the convention it provided for a conference of actual workers, that had been chosen by the party to do its work, state secretaries, organizers, and editors of socialist papers, those who are actively engaged in doing the work of the party that must be done.

There is no place in a national convention where these may discuss and compare plans and profit by the experience of others. The wind jammers who want to make themselves famous take up the time in showing how aggressive they are.

These same wind jammers who saw no way by which they could get into a work conference, substituted a delegate convention that would be a repetition of the chaos of the national conventions without the reason for existence that they have. A great many of these people, by reason of their writing and speaking are so well known by name that they are sure to be voted in as delegates to everything. Whereas the object is that those who are already in party positions and doing its work shall have a chance to confer on the methods of doing that work.

The section should be voted down in order that the matter should be put before the party in proper form.

The New York Daily Call is putting out a weekly edition called "The New York Socialist." It is in semi-magazine shape, and is \$1.00 a year. This is the hereditary successor of the old and well-beloved New York Worker, and we do not think the change is an improvement, though perhaps it meets the demands of a modern socialist press better. We may be old-fashioned. However, progress and change are good signs. Address 6 Park Place, New York.

The storm of the muttering working class revolution has at last broken in Mexico. Troops are being ordered to all towns where the uprising is feared. 1,500 are at Torreón.

Chihuahua is filled with soldiers. Matamoros is in the hands of the revolutionists. Bridges have been burned, trains are attacked, and the families of the rich are leaving the towns and flying to a place of refuge. This is the social eruption caused by the brutal treatment of the working class by their capitalist employers in this so-called "republic." And the United States government, which is a government of the capitalists is holding itself in readiness to assist the Mexican capitalists on a moment's notice. Workers of the world, unite; the capitalists have already united.

WHAT CAN MAKE LIFE GOOD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

signs to be found in our democratic society. Indeed, such an event could hardly occur outside our city slums. Nowhere in America can the spirit of democracy be found so pure as in the atmosphere of the social settlement, except in the militant movement of international socialism. As nowhere else in our American life today the democracy of the Pilgrims and of the Declaration of Independence is finding expression in these two movements. This young man could scarcely breathe the air of democracy anywhere else. Anywhere else it would not be Stokes the man, but Stokes the millionaire, who would receive the attention of his fellows. When he determined to make his home in the Ghetto and when later he decided to take his place in the movement for socialism, he determined to be a man and not be a mere bank account. There money is not a substitute for character.

And there, in the atmosphere of a service as inspiring and beneficent as the sun shines on, these two kindred souls found each other, and a romance as full of hope and beauty and joy as any ever celebrated in fiction or story began.

Here are two pictures, drawn from life, and against almost the same background. They are pictures of fact, and not of fiction. To that young Russian Jew, life did not and could not seem worth while. There was nothing within the range of probability for him that could make life good. Life is not a good thing to any man unless it seems so to be to him. And it cannot be good unless it commands itself so to be to the highest need, the deepest longing, of which he becomes sensible. That highest need is satisfied only by the consciousness of opportunity, the sense of BEING something worth while, something commensurate with the capacities of one's nature. The birthright of every soul is joy. And if existence does not afford that, does not make joy possible, the end of life is defeated. Joy is infinitely more than pleasure, which millions mistake for it. Pleasure is a matter of sensation, joy is a fact of being.

Life for that young Russian was a joyless thing, as it is for millions. It held no prospect to him of joy because it offered no promise that he should be anything that could make life good. But life seems unspeakably joyous to this countrywoman of his and to her husband, because they can be something to each other and to their fellow men. All that life denied to that other it has given in full measure to them. They have found that which makes life good.

There are, I am bound to believe, two factors which enter intimately into this supreme problem of our life. One of them is in the possession of the individual, in some degree; the other is not. It does not lie wholly within the power of the individual will to say that life shall be good or to prove it so. I know there are some who say that it lies in the power of the individual to cure himself of every ill. He has but to grasp the truth that God is all—that good is therefore all, and evil and disease are illusion. While, no doubt there is truth in every creed, it is perfectly idle to imagine it possible, as it is the extreme of selfishness to desire, to separate ourselves from those about us or be anything good independent of them. We can, in the last analysis, have anything or be anything good only by the co-operation of others. All that we have is possible only by the labor and co-operation of all who work with hand or brain. The education, the fortune, the opportunity for service that belong to that young man of wealth are nothing he had any hand in producing. They are the product of the toil and sweat of thousands whom he will never know. And if he is deserving of any honor at all, it is because, as he himself would say, he is making a heroic attempt to share the fortunes and prove himself the comrade and champion and brother of the very class which makes every privilege of his life possible.

And if life did not seem worth living to that young man of humbler birth, it was at least in part because the lack of intelligent co-operation among us men and women is leaving thousands of young men and women in this age of books and reading, of desire and aspiration, with no prospects or possibilities commensurate with the needs and capacities which have awakened in their breasts. That lack must be supplied, if we would save the world from most fearful tragedy. That is not a good world, does not give the smallest hint of a good God, bears on its face no convincing evidence of this cardinal article in any tolerable religious creed, while the present division of labor is tolerated. This world does not contain, nor ever has, a heathenism more fatal or destructive to all that is finest in the human soul than

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this score from a political standpoint. From the first Max Hayes was discussed very closely as an appropriate candidate. His close association with the labor movement of the country, his reputation as the editor of a labor paper, and a wide and much quoted writer on labor topics, his long experience in public propaganda work appealed generally as strong elements in his desirability as a candidate.

Max was never brought to take his own candidacy seriously. Indeed an overwhelming disposition was seen in all possible candidates named not to run if Debs could be prevailed upon to do so.

The Montana delegation caucused, as was their method upon all important matters, and decided, in the interest of the greatest latitude possible being given to the convention to express its choice upon a number of persons named, that they would support Carey of Massachusetts; not because of any remarkable qualifications in Carey, but because he was a well-known labor man, had experience in legislative matters, and was a good campaigner.

The convention had fixed the date for the nomination of candidates for Thursday. Wednesday morning the word was pretty generally circulated by private sources, that in the face of all considerations it seemed to be the general opinion that Debs should be the candidate. This decision seemed agreeable all around. There never was the slightest acrimony or personality in all the discussion about the candidate. The only desire manifested was a desire to do that which would be for the best good of the party. In order that the nomination of Debs might not take on the appearance of a cut and dried matter handed down from the caucus of the few it was decided to place in nomination all who had been mentioned as desirable candidates, so that each delegate might have a chance to express his preference, and the man chosen be the result of actual democratic expression from the delegates.

Incredible as it may appear such a departure as this took on the form

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1.)

Poet's Corner

O, GIVE ME LIBERTY.

Give me liberty or give me death.
Without fond liberty naught is my
breath.
If through this life I'd have to cringe
as would a slave,
Then would I rather with my blood,
another generation save.
Nor would I slavery there allow;
No, never to that my head would
bow.
Then would I give my life's last
spark
Before to tyranny's voice I'd hark.
What's life without Liberty's sweet
charm?
This land shall freedom's banner hold,
For brave and bright are it's soldiers
bold.
Many the patriot brave that has bled,
Many a soldier bold lies dead,
Not for the sake of worldly fame,
But all for Liberty's sweet name.
Long may the form of Liberty proudly
stand
With Freedom's torch extended in her
hand.
Long may it's light illuminate the
land,
So dearly bought, so glorious and so
grand.
—JENNIE SYNNES.
Helena, Mont.

DEMOCRACY IN SOCIALIST CONVENTIONS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

of an almost insurmountable difficulty.

The various men who were to be placed in nomination had all been seen, and though all were loth to "run against Debs" as they expressed it, they had all agreed that no one was to withdraw, but each should allow a free expression of choice from the delegates.

Debs was nominated by Callery of Missouri. Seymour Stedman of Chicago had specified his intention of nominating A. M. Simons of Chicago. But the traditions of the last few conventions hung so heavily in the atmosphere that almost a breathless suspense prevailed as to whether he would have the courage to make another nomination.

Yes—he walked to the platform amid a strange silence, and made the nominating speech for Simons. Appreciative and kind were his words of his friend, Debs—they have been close friends for years—side by side were of the original organizers of the Social-Democratic party.

And his nomination of another candidate was met by—hisses. Yes, that was the obstacle that the socialist convention had to surmount to establish a purely democratic method in its nominations.

After that first brave beginning the various nominations went steadily on. Berger nominated Carl D. Thompson; some one nominated Max Hayes. The man who was to nominate Chase lost his nerve entirely. The man who was to nominate Carey did the same, and in order to carry out the program that Montana had agreed upon Mrs. Hazlett made the speech nominating Carey.

When it came to voting Dan White, an officious delegate from Massachusetts, withdrew Carey's name. He was told somewhat emphatically that he had no right to do it, that Carey had agreed to stand like the rest of the nominees and take his medicine, and that his "butt in" was an unwarranted intrusion.

After the first vote all hands joined in hearty congratulation for the man who was chosen in fair vote over all the other candidates. And at the next national convention the winning man will doubtless be selected without the one being hissed that dares to suggest some other name.

So goes the struggle towards Democracy.

TO THE SOCIALIST LOCALS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF MONTANA.

Greeting:—The State Cabinet have voted to levy a special assessment of Fifty Cents per capita, to help defray the expenses of delegates to the State Convention.

Local secretaries will please take notice and collect the assessment during the present month.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. D. GRAHAM,
State Secretary.

The Countess of Warwick will head a party of British socialists who will come to America this year and make a number of addresses during the campaign. It is not improbable that August Bebel, leader of the socialists in the German parliament, may also cross the ocean and make a few speeches. The Europeans evidently regard the American workers as being decidedly backward in making political progress. The Europeans evidently forgot that all the knowledge of the universe is locked up in the republican and democratic machines.

Women's Clubs

DREAD OF A GOOD TIME.

Concerning the good and easy times people will have under socialism when the inventions and wealth of the nation will be employed for labor-saving devices, not to make profit for an individual or corporation, but to relieve and enable heretofore enslaved mankind and give it a chance to develop, improve and to beautify life generally, many people appear to be afraid at such a prospect and say that they would not know how to kill so much time—but as there will be many and various ways to employ time in pleasantly profitable methods, there will then be little need of killing time.

The great pity is that most people's conception of life means work; work and only work, as long as there is a breath in a body that is able to stand. It makes one think of a certain convict who had been innocently confined for a larger part of his life and who one day was surprised with a pardon. He wept for joy and thanked the warden most touchingly, but when his fellow prisoners returned to their cells he too returned to his accustomed place. He was told repeatedly that he was free to return out into the world and go home. He would only nod and weep, but seemed too bewildered to comprehend his good fortune as a reality.

The trouble with many people is that they will not think and reason, especially not along evolutionary lines. They remain in a state of uncertainty or poverty, grumbling about bad times, and many will steal and take charity if they can. Would it not be an agreeable arrangement for a housewife to have most of the work of her present household drudgery sent to the municipal electrical plant to be done by experts for the mere cost of raw material or the small price of social service? To have plenty of time to see to it that every member of the family enjoyed the daily bath, sufficient sunshine, pure air and other such essentials as are imperative for decency and well being?

She could exercise and enjoy her ingenuity to plan comforts and conveniences and generally beautify the house and premises, which will then of course be far more spacious than most of us can now afford. Then there will be a thousand and one ways to spend a few hours for one's edification and amusement at entertainments of music and art.

Railroads and other means of transportation with the best improvements and safety appliances will then be owned by the public, much as the public roads are now used in common. It will practically be within the reach of most anyone to travel and see all that is worth while from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast as well as in Europe, the Orient or any other part of the globe.

Aircasts? Well, the genius of man has brought down many of them and put them on solid foundations, and there is an infinite supply in the realm of thoughtful endeavor, and when a united race once wakes up to an intelligent understanding and appreciation of its birthright and possibility it can then be said: "The old has passed away."

Oh, workers of the world, wake up! Think; unite, you have a world, a beautiful world to gain. Unite at the ballot box and vote for the party of your class, the Socialist party, and make the government of your country one of the people, by the people, and for the people in truth and in fact.

As to this country—alas, it has well been said that it is a government of the people, by the corporation lawyers, for the trusts.

MARGARET PALSGROVE.

Read at Great Falls Women's Socialist club.

Books of Interest to Women.

The Origin of the Family.—Engels. Price, 50 cents; postpaid.
Woman Under Socialism.—Bebel. Price, \$1; postpaid.
Love's Coming-of-Age.—Ed. Carpenter. Price, \$1; postpaid.
An Appeal to the Young.—Peter Kropotkin. Price 5 cents; postpaid.
Katherine Breshkovsky.—Ernest Poole. Price, 10 cents; postpaid.
Underfed School Children.—John Spargo. Price, 10 cents; postpaid.
These books can be had at the prices quoted from the Advance Publishing Co., 6 Park Place, New York City.

National

The fight for free speech at Dayton, Ohio, has been won by the socialists. The judge who heard the cases of the members arrested for speaking on the streets scored the police for resorting to their tyrannical methods.

The Springfield socialists are also having a free speech contest with the politicians and their police. Three members were arrested for speaking on street corners. The fight will be waged to the finish.

Toledo union people, who are talking about forming a Labor party, have formed an organization and at the next meeting will discuss a platform and plans of procedure. There is a strong sentiment developing in favor of endorsing Debs and Hanford and working with the Socialist party.

It is reported from Seattle that every battleship of the Pacific fleet carries on it a band of devoted socialists, who are spreading the propaganda, and the statement is also made that a similar condition of socialist activity is known to exist in the army. On the West Virginia alone there is said to be a hundred socialists, who receive and distribute socialist newspapers and pamphlets.

On Memorial Day the socialists of Montrose, Col., unveiled a monument in honor of Peter B. and Mrs. Hirsch. They were pioneers in the socialist movement in Colorado. Hirsch was the first socialist candidate for governor, was a harness maker and possessed considerable literary ability. Mrs. Hirsch proved her loyalty to the working class when the deported striking miners of Telluride reached Montrose and all the "law and order" people took a position against them, refusing them lodging and help. She gave them lodging against the protests and threats of her landlord, a banker. For this she was ejected from the house.

Influenced by John Kirby, Jr., the crazy fanatic of the National Association of Manufacturers, John H. Patterson, the National Cash Register boss, and a number of other labor-haters, the Dayton, O., city council passed an ordinance forbidding street speaking, thus expecting to muzzle the socialists and keep the working people in the proper stage of ignorance where they can be bullied and skinned by the Kirbys and Pattersons. The socialists immediately accepted the challenge and held several immense mass meetings, with the result that many of them were arrested for daring to exercise their rights of free speech and public assemblage. The cases will be fought out in the courts and some of the nasty politicians will also hear something drop this fall, as the people seem to be with the socialists on this question of free speech.

"Radnicka Straza," 115 Flisk Street, Chicago, Ills. The Croatian socialists have decided that the above named paper, owned by the Croatian socialist organization, which has hitherto appeared twice a month, will hereafter appear every week. Since beginning of the movement among the Croatian workmen about four or five months ago, with the assistance of the National office, much progress has been made, which resulted in the springing up of a strong organization among the Croatian speaking people. In Chicago alone, a branch exists at the present time of 80 members, who have since then established their own library, reading room, printing establishment, sewing society, etc. Steps have been taken to affiliate themselves with the Socialist party. Comrades are requested to bring the existence of this paper to the notice of all Croatian speaking people, and to send for sample copies for free distribution.

Address applications for dates for Debs and Hanford to Your State Secretary.

Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president will speak in St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, July 11, and in Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, July 12, and will probably speak at two points in Oklahoma and two in Texas immediately preceding the above noted dates.

Aside from these assignments the further available dates will be apportioned among the several states and the State committees will determine the cities to be visited. The regular speaking campaign tour of the presidential candidates will begin about August 30 and continue till election day.

Collections for National Delegate fund to June 12, Inclusive:
New Tries, branch Cook county, Illa. \$ 1.90
Norman Summers, Vienna, Ill. .35
San Diego, Calif. 6.00
Grand Rapids, Minn. 1.05
Boston, Mass. 2.50
Asheville, N. C. 4.00

Total to date.....\$602.95

International

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

The socialist movement of the United States is an integral part of the larger movement for the emancipation of the working class of the world. Our party is organically and intimately connected with the Socialist parties of all civilized countries, and we have more than a mere sentimental interest in the fate and progress of our comrades abroad.

The struggles of international socialism are our struggles, its victories are our victories and its defeats are our defeats. It is, therefore, highly appropriate that this national gathering of American socialists devote a few minutes of its time to a review of the progress and conditions of our movement beyond the boundaries of the United States.

And nothing can be more encouraging and inspiring to the militant socialists of America than the contemplation of the wonderful development of international socialism within the last few years.

Growth of International Socialism.

When we met in this hall just four years ago, the socialist movement had already asserted itself as a factor of prime importance in the political life of several of the principal countries of Europe, and had taken root in almost all advanced countries of the world. The total number of socialist voters was at that time estimated at about 6,500,000, and socialism was represented in the parliaments of fifteen nations by a total delegation of about 250 deputies. But since then socialism has made marvelous new gains and has grown all along the line. In France the divided socialist movement has united into one harmonious and strong party; it has increased its vote by about 100,000 and has raised the number of its representatives in parliament from 37 to 54.

In England, the cradle of capitalism, the working classes, who have heretofore been considered impervious to socialism, have within that period risen in powerful revolt against their exploiters, and have joined the ranks of the international socialist proletariat. The British working men have at this time 32 representatives of their class in the House of Commons, and two-thirds of these are socialists. In Austria, where our comrades were largely instrumental in winning universal suffrage, the Social Democratic party in the general elections of 1907 increased its vote from 780,000 to over 1,000,000, and the number of its deputies from 11 to 87.

But even greater victories than in France, England and Austria, socialism has scored in that most unfortunate of all countries—Russia. In the vast empire of the Romanoffs, which for centuries has been succumbing to the yoke of an oppressive autocracy, all attempts of the "better classes" to save the country from the savage clutches of its rulers have been futile, and it has remained for the working class, the revolutionary, socialist working men of Russia, to strike the blow which is bound to set their country free. For, notwithstanding the monumental triumph of the reaction, the Russian revolution is not dead, and the Russian working men who on January 22, 1905, consecrated the soil of Free Russia with their blood, are more determined than ever, and they will rise again and again until the last battle between despotism and liberty will have been fought. During the short period of their relative political enfranchisement, our Russian comrades elected over 90 deputies to the second Duma, and in the little autonomous dukedom of Finland the socialists elected 80 deputies out of a total of 200, among them 9 socialist women.

In Germany in the last general election the combined forces of capitalism and the government waged a campaign of unprecedented fierceness against Social Democracy, and our German comrades lost 36 seats in parliament, but gained a quarter of a million votes.

All told, the international socialist movement has increased in its voting strength since 1904 from about six million five hundred thousand to between nine million and ten million, and it has raised the number of its deputies in parliament from 250 to over 400. The socialist movement counts its representatives in the various municipalities of Europe by the thousands, its press is represented in all modern languages and reaches many millions of readers every day.

Socialism has spread to all countries of Europe, with the possible exception of Greece; to the United States, Canada, Argentina and Bolivia; to Australia, South Africa, to Japan and even China. "Charles V." observed our eloquent comrade, Emile Vandervelde, at the Stuttgart Congress, "once said that the sun does not set in his empire; we socialists can assert with greater justice that within the countries in which the red banner waves the sun never sets."

The physical bond between the various movements of socialism is represented by the International Socialist and Labor congresses, to which all socialist organizations and all other

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PRODUCTS OF THE
Butterick Publishing Co., of New York
Which firm recently secured a Temporary Injunction against the Anaconda, Montana, Typographical Union
ARE PRODUCED BY SCAB LABOR!

labor organizations which recognize the principle of class struggle and political action are admitted. The International Congresses discuss such questions of socialist principles and methods as are of importance to the movement in all countries, but their resolutions are advisory rather than directive or mandatory.

The socialist movement of every nation had originally an equal vote in these international councils, but in 1907 these votes were apportioned among the various affiliated parties in accordance with their strength and numbers, on a graded scale of 2 to 20.

The socialists of the United States, in accordance with that plan, were given 14 votes at the last congress.

The first of the new series of these international socialist congresses was held in Paris in 1889, and it was followed by six more as follows: Brussels, 1891; Zurich, 1893; London, 1896; Paris, 1900; Amsterdam, 1904, and Stuttgart, 1907. And as the socialist movement grew and extended steadily during that period, so did each succeeding congress excel its predecessors in point of representation and general strength. The first Paris congress was attended by 291 delegates (221 of them Frenchmen), representing 17 countries of Europe and the United States; the Stuttgart congress was attended by about 1,000 delegates representing 25 distinct countries of all parts of the world.

International Socialist Bureau.
At the London Congress of 1896 it was resolved to try the experiment of establishing a permanent International Socialist Bureau with a responsible secretary, but the practical realization of the plan was left to the succeeding congress of 1900, which definitely created the bureau and prescribed its functions.

The International Socialist Bureau is composed of two representatives of the organized socialist movement in each affiliated country. Its headquarters are located in Brussels, Belgium, and are in charge of a permanent secretary. The Bureau is the executive committee of the international congresses, and meets at such times as its business requires. In the intervals between its sessions it transacts its business by correspondence.

During the experimental period of its existence the International Socialist Bureau seemed to hold out but scant promise of accomplishing practical results for the socialist movement, and the delegates who attended our last national convention will remember the rather pessimistic report of our party's representative on the Bureau on that occasion. But within

the last few years, and especially since the appointment of its present and gifted secretary, Comrade Samille Hysmans, the International Socialist Bureau has rapidly adapted itself to the needs of the movement, and today it is a useful and important factor in the socialist movement of the world. It secures and publishes from time to time valuable information on the progress and conditions of the socialist and labor movements of all countries; it advises on matters of socialist legislative activity and it organizes the international congresses. The Bureau has established an archive of the socialist movement and has collected a library of socialist works, both of which are of the utmost importance to the students of socialism, and finally the Bureau has often served as a medium for mutual assistance between the socialist and labor movements of the different countries. During the period of intense revolutionary activity in Russia, the socialists of that country received through the Bureau over 150,000 francs.

Part of the American Socialist.
The first representative of the Socialist party of the United States on the International Socialist Bureau was Comrade George D. Herron, who resigned on account of ill health in the early part of 1905. Since that time I have had the honor to serve on the Bureau as the representative of our party. For obvious reasons I have been unable to participate in the sessions of the Bureau between conventions, but I have always been in active correspondence with its secretary, and have endeavored to the best of my ability to keep the socialists of America posted on the developments of our movement abroad and vice versa. I have also taken part in all sessions of the Bureau held in conjunction with the conventions of Amsterdam and Stuttgart, and have attended the plenary meetings of the conventions. The reports of these conventions have been submitted to you and need not be recapitulated here.

The delegates of our party have on both occasions performed their duties faithfully and capably, and have earned the respect of their comrades abroad.

Let us now endeavor to invest the socialist movement of the United States with that power and importance to which it is entitled in view of the advanced industrial conditions of our country and the needs of our proletariat, so that we may soon equal, if not eclipse, the glorious achievements of our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic.

—Fraternally submitted,
MORRIS HILLQUIT.

State Department

THE LINOTYPE IS HERE.

The last paper that you received was set up on our own machine, in our own fine shop on the lower floor of the four handsome rooms that now comprise the Montana State Headquarters of the Socialist Party.

A comrade loaned us \$200 for 60 days at the last moment last week, and the paper was delayed while the machine was being installed.

Everything is going on swimmingly now—only we must have \$76.00 EACH MONTH to meet the payments. If these payments are met so as to enable us to meet our running bills promptly we shall be able to put out a daily for about a month before election, and block the game of the capitalist politicians by the mere fact of being able to get publicity.

All socialism needs to make it conquer is publicity.

I guess NOW is about the time to send in that \$5.00 that you were not willing to contribute till you saw the machinery installed.

The Goldman incident has shown as never before in this state the tremendous undercurrent of socialist sentiment. The capitalist politicians are gnashing their teeth at us like coyotes.

WE MUST HAVE CIRCULATION AMONG THE VOTERS OF MONTANA.

Don't you think you had better go out and get 5 subs on the strength of the herculean task before us? FIVE SUBS FOR A DOLLAR FOR SIX MONTHS will carry them through the election. YOU CAN SPIKE THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

Comrade Dick Jones from Kendall sends \$2.50 for the News.

A. C. Saltenberger of Oroville, Cal., sends in \$1.00 for the News.

H. S. Davis, secretary of Local Butte, sends \$12 for due stamps.

Comrade Borgstedt was in and left 50 cents for the Free Speech fund.

Comrade Topel of Bozeman contributes \$10.00 to pay up on the linotype.

Comrade John Uhl of Clyde Park sends \$1.00 renewing his subscription, and the rest goes to paper fund.

W. Friday of Manhattan writes to inquire about Debs and Hanford envelopes. He was sent samples and prices.

100 campaign envelopes with Debs and Hanford's pictures on them, 65 cents; \$4.50 a thousand. Great propaganda.

Initiative ballots for Shoshone county, Idaho, were printed and sent to Wallace. Those fellows there never quit trailing the enemy.

Comrade M. L. Baker of Livingston wants 100 campaign envelopes. Good stuff. Carries socialist message everywhere. 65 cents a hundred.

It's the Finns that "beat the Dutch." They never let up. Comrade Harkonen of Butte sends in \$2.75 for subs, and an order for a hundred campaign envelopes.

Good job order from Bob Nesbit of Livingston for 1,000 meal tickets and other work. No CLASS CONSCIOUS socialist will throw any profit to a capitalist printing plant when he can get it done by machinery that sustains his class interests.

Edwin Dew sends a sub to the News, and says they need speakers at Belfry badly. They do everywhere, but they are not to be had. Chicago is calling for a hundred more simply to fill her demands. We have passed the time when poor ones will do. It is time the American party was fitting up training schools for its speakers.

Comrade Palsgrove, secretary of Local Great Falls, has a way of writing nice little letters once in a while to cheer the Montana News force up. He says in sending his letter with the \$29.50 in it: "We are anxious to hear how things are getting along in the office. The flood was a big one and the Socialist party will sweep things before it in just that way. I am doing all I can for the News. I am busy all the time working for the cause and my bread and butter. Have written this letter at 12 o'clock at night. Good luck to you all."

18,000 propaganda leaflets have been turned off the News job press this week. Perhaps that isn't good news for the Bryanites and Taftites of Montana.

Comrade Clinch from Butte was a visitor at the News office last week. That whirring linotype, and that nice back yard with its trees and flower beds is good for sore eyes.

Cover this state with vigorous matter combating the old parties from now till election. Sow the Montana News in every voting precinct. Five subs for the News for six months \$1.00. Go out and get them.

We should put on the subs at an amazing rate now. We are in the thick of the conflict. Carry the message to the voter that don't know that his vote locks his manacles. Six half-yearly sub cards \$1.00. Buy a bunch.

Comrade George Sproule gladdened the heart of the credit side of our ledger by giving \$5.00 to the linotype fund one day last week. Comrade Sproule also got to the bat on the Free Speech proposition. He was pretty well worked up over ancient feudalism being injected into a town with as large a sprinkling of socialists as Helena.

"Join the Party" leaflets, \$1.00 for 500. Excellent to scatter broadcast—catch the eye of the passer-by. Montana was the originator of this leaflet yet it has been copied by the Chicago Daily Socialist, St. Louis Labor, and largely by the eastern socialist press. Get ammunition.

A letter from the Miles City postmaster in answer to our complaint that subscribers were not receiving their paper, says he must know subscribers in order to act. So Montana News subscribers in Miles City that do not receive their paper regularly should interview the postmaster.

Notification cards of the expiration of subscriptions have been sent to a number of persons that send us word that their subscriptions have not expired. In such cases pay no attention to the card. Through several persons handling the mailing list some mistakes have been made—unavoidable with the limited force we have.

Comrade M. L. Baker of Livingston writes: "A few more jolts such as you give those who have the audacity to misinterpret the socialist position will make the clergy be more careful as to what they say about the socialists in Montana. Many priests are only the tools of the capitalists. I consider you have done a noble deed for humanity. When you teach the downtrodden of any faith that socialism will break their chains priests and churches cannot influence them very much to the contrary."

The "Primary Principles" leaflet is now ready. This is a clear and concise little leaflet on the primary principles of socialism, written by Mrs. Hazlett. Many thousand have already been sold. 20 cents a hundred, 500 for one dollar.

Comrades Charles Small, P. R. Knudson, and Andy McLean of Great Falls each send \$1.00 on pledges to the linotype fund. \$76.00 for the monthly payments, comrades. Send in your names to pledge \$1.00 a month to meet them.

Because of some unavoidable expenses incurred in the effort to get free speech in Helena we have decided to ask for help in liquidating these obligations, as we were assured there were many who felt that their battle was being fought also. All money received will be credited to the Free Speech Defense fund.

We are in receipt of a beautiful poem written by a working girl of Helena, which will appear in our next issue. The young lady is a waitress, and she was advised to work for a social system that would not keep her in bitter slavery to make profits for others and poverty for herself.

"Montana News:—Please find enclosed one dollar for which send the News to my address two years. I like your style of saying things. I am a socialist to the core. Yours for the cause and for the coming of the cooperative commonwealth,
"SHERMAN HATTEN.
"Dokken, N. Dak."

This is good election work: "Please send me a list with names and prices of socialist reading matter, as I want some to distribute among the people here so that we could get more members into our local.
"Yours for Socialism,"
"OTTO PETERSON,
"Financial Secretary, Branch No. 1,"
Dietz, Wyo."

We have a good letter from Comrade James Farrell of Naples, Idaho: "I am enclosing with this money order for \$1.00—50 cents to renew my subscription to the News and 50 cents to pay one year's subscription for John Brown, Center, Boise County, Idaho. I think he will be interested, but in case he is already a subscriber, you can send it to Ed Louney, Thunder, Boise County, Idaho. The undesirable in this neck of the woods are jubilant over the result of the Chicago convention. Just watch the returns from Idaho this November."

We have a letter from that irrepresible enthusiast, John Beard, from Astoria, Oregon. He is looking for a job and may come Montanaward again. He has become an Esperanto enthusiast—that is the international language that socialists are taking much interest in now, and says he has learned to read and write it so as to carry on international correspondence. He is planning a trip around the world to last fifteen years, in which he would work his way and be associated with socialists. He says he would have liked to go with Jack London, but he never asked him.

That Local Great Falls comes to the bat every time when things look squally. They send in \$29.50 right away when they know the News had to borrow \$200 to install its linotype. If the Butte socialist voters only worked proportionately there would never be any question about the financial part of the Montana News. Here is the way the great Falls money is apportioned: For the linotype, George Wiley, \$10.00; Chas. Small, \$2.00; Geo. Dickenson, \$1.00; S. R. Splain, \$2.00; four contributions signed by "friends", \$1.00 each; Wm. Patterson, expense of Montana News office, \$5.00; 1 book due stamps, \$3.00; general fund, \$2.00.

Doesn't that look good? It felt good also when the Naegle Pub. Co. was in looking for something on its \$175 bill.

A letter from Selby at Great Falls, says: "Was glad to know you are back at the News office, and that your health is fairly good. Enclosed you will find postoffice money order for \$10.00 to apply on equipment, which please acknowledge through the News, also send me individual receipt. Comrade Hazlett was in town Sunday and we both went to the local meeting for the purpose of making an appeal for the News. The \$10.00 which I enclose is due principally to Hazlett's efforts. We hope to collect more money by next meeting night which will be sent you as soon as it comes to hand. As far as the Great Falls comrades are concerned they are determined to stand by the News to the end, and are hopeful as to its future. At least that was the sentiment displayed last Sunday night by those present. I think it would be good policy to hold the state convention at the earliest possible moment. Assess the membership at least 50 cents so as to pay railway

fares, and by doing this you can get a representative from all the principal locals in the state. This course seems to me to be the only way to obtain united action on the News question. You may depend on Great Falls."

Comrade Johanne Rae sends ten dollars on her linotype pledge. Comrades, this is a widow woman with a child to raise, whose only way of making a living is with her two hands. It is truly the widow's mite. Have you done as much with your larger means to see that the working class has some vehicle of expression in Montana?

Equipment fund donation June 14, 1908:
H. O. Philipps.....\$4.10
Jesse D. Selby.....4.15
Harry Hazlett.....1.00
Comrade Lancaster......25
Comrade, name unknown......50

\$10.00
Remitted by Postoffice money order June 16, 1908. JESSE D. SELBY.

Comrade Ambrose writes: "We can use a couple of speakers on the streets in a month, for two or three months. The local last night decided the third of August would be a good time to hold the state convention. We have a hard time here to get the members to pay up their dues. They have all gone "bugs" on Emma Goldman. You can hardly get enough together to hold a meeting. It is almost as hard a job to keep this local together as you have at State Headquarters to manage the News. Be sure to send that assessment to defray the expenses of the state convention. We have an uphill fight, but we will have to stand it."

The following letter shows how the work is moving in adjacent states. We must hang together and work together in the Northwest. We shall build up a splendid movement in this section of the country that will be minus the worn out incubuses that retard the eastern movement:
"Editor Montana News,
"Helena, Mont.
"Dear Comrade:—I am doing a little work organizing locals in this county for the Socialist party. Comrade Stache sent me six of your cards to sell. I sent in one for myself and enclosed you will find two others. Will settle with Comrade Stache when I go to Wallace. Any literature you may send me will be appreciated and distributed.
"Yours for the revolution,
"GEO. W. HERRINGTON,
"Kellogg, Idaho."

"Devils Lake, N. D., June 14.
"Ida Crouch-Hazlett,

"Dear Comrade:—I have been instructed by my local to write you and find out if it would be possible to get you to give us a date here at Chautauqua as we have been granted the 6th of July as Socialist day. You remember perhaps that we met at the National convention. I was the junior delegate from this state. We should very much like to have you come if it is possible as we think that a woman would make a very good impression on the audience. Another thing is you are the nearest to us of anyone that I know of. Please give us this date, July 6th, if by any possibility you can get away, and also write me your terms if you can come. With sincere love from all the comrades, I remain, Yours for the Socialist Republic,
"A. S. ANDERSON."
Mrs. Hazlett is unable to make any dates at present. Too much work at home.

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815 7th Avenue

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LOCAL LIVINGSTON, of the Socialist Party
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