

PROFITS \$192,847,990.56, WAGES \$160,825,822

By Ben Hanford

Some months ago, under the caption of "Lousy Dollars," I reviewed the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation for the year 1907. I now wish to call attention to just two items in that report.

On page 36 I find that after the cost of operation and production are deducted from the gross receipts of the year there remained a balance of \$192,847,990. This sum really represents the net profits of the corporation for the year. From this sum the report shows a deduction of more than \$5,383,000 for taxes and a number of other charges for other purposes, but it also shows other income of nearly \$10,000,000. So that when I say that for the year 1907 the steel trust "made" ("got") would be a better word, and "stole" would not be wrong) over \$192,000,000 I am well within the mark. Of course this sum was not all divided among the stockholders and bondholders. They made "divvy" of only \$63,000,000 of the "swag." The rest was held in the surplus reserve or put into additional property. Thus the corporation bought and paid \$34,000,000 for the Tennessee, Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and it appropriated \$18,500,000 to the Gary Construction account, as well as large sums for the purchase of other properties, all these purchases adding just that much to the real and exploiting value of the corporation, and making the stockholders and bondholders' riches just the same (or more) than if the entire net income had been paid to them. Just remember that item of \$192,000,000, profits for the men who OWN the steel trust. How about the men who WORK for the steel trust? What did they get?

On page 23 of the report for 1907 it is stated that the total "salaries" and wages paid to 210,180 employees was \$160,825,822. Note that word "salaries." That means that the fancy sums paid to the officials is included in the amount stated. Also that the officials are numbered in the 210,000 "employees." Some of these "officials," it is true, actually performed some useful service in the production. But many of them, particularly those with the fancy salaries, did absolutely nothing useful to the production of steel, but devoted their energy and time to the villainous work of corrupting courts, bribing legislatures, debauching elections, destroying competitors and a thousand other things equally injurious to society and equally useless to the production of steel.

But let us suppose that the entire \$160,000,000 paid out by the steel trust in "salaries" and wages went to the men who did the real work of production. It would still remain true that the OWNERS, who did nothing to produce steel, were \$192,000,000 richer at the end of the year, while the WORKERS, whose labor produced the steel, received only \$160,000,000 for their year's work. Which simply means that these 210,000 men, in order to get \$160,000,000 for themselves, had to

produce \$192,000,000 in excess of their wages and give it to their employers—the OWNERS of the raw material and tools with which they worked. Every time a worker for the steel trust earned \$140 for himself he first had to produce \$192, and give it to his bosses.

Everytime an employee of the corporation got \$1.60 in wages he first had to produce \$1.92 in profits for the bondholders and stockholders.

So you see the bondholders and stockholders got a profit of more than 100 per cent on the labor of every employee. The employee produced more wealth for his boss than he got for himself. Of course the boss doesn't state the case this way. The way he puts it the wage-earner simply produced his wages, and nothing more. As the capitalist puts it, the surplus value remaining after the wages and other charges are paid is produced by capital. He does not say that he squeezed the worker out of 50 per cent of his product. Nor does the capitalist say that he made 100 per cent on the wages he paid the worker. The capitalist says he got such and such per cent on the capital invested. According to him, capital produces that portion of wealth which he gets in the form of profits.

But the capitalist is wrong, whether intentionally or otherwise. A moment's thought shows this. No matter how great the capital, no matter what the nature of the capital, you cannot make capital produce wealth. No matter how big the pile of dollars, they will not make other dollars and add unto themselves. No matter how big the factory it will not run itself. It takes labor to build the factory, it takes labor to make the machine, it takes labor to operate the machine, it takes labor to produce the raw material, and to feed the raw material to the machine, and it takes labor to carry the finished product from the machine, or it takes labor to make and tend other machines that do all these things.

Labor does it all, reader. And the OWNERS of the steel trust get more than the WORKERS for the steel trust.

And what is true of the production of steel in the United States is true of the production of many other things. Wherever men are compelled to sell their labor to the owners of the means of production, these men are exploited—robbed. Each man is not robbed in just the same sum and measure as the others, but all are robbed in some measure.

The Socialist proposes to stop the exploitation. He proposes that those who do the world's work shall own the things with which they work. Then they will no longer be exploited.

The Socialist Party is organized to bring this about, reader. Look into it. Investigate it. If you are a wage earner, it is your interest, to become a member of the Socialist Party.

of the hut and sent a bullet across the little one's throat, and the weeping ceased. The 'niggers' had been taught a lesson.

"Great work! Great work!" squeaked the Mauser, "but I heard the chaplain say that America was the foremost nation in the world in carrying to the races dwelling in darkness the gospel of Christ. Do you think, Destroyer, that the deeds you and I do are according to Christ's gospel?"

"It is very evident that one of your very small calibre cannot understand the duty of a Christian nation toward an inferior people," said the Machine Gun to the Mauser.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM

From the Chicago Evening Post. The case of Christian Rudowitz, now before United States Commissioner Foote to meet the demand for his extradition by the Russian government, lays stress once more upon the tenacious activity of the ideals upon which this country is founded.

Rudowitz maintains that he is a political refugee. And here come up at once all the traditions, all the American pride in the precious "right of asylum." We are vividly faced with the issues that underlay the landing of the Pilgrims, the coming of the Huguenots and the immigration of our Irish citizens.

At such a time we must go back to the principles which we have laboriously established in the past. We need not and should not attempt to prejudice a special case now under judicial advisement, but we should assuredly take a new grasp of our old ideals in order to preserve and protect them.

We must remember, then, our ancient glory in the faith that in this country at least men shall be safe from the long arm of religious or political persecution. The very essence of freedom, as America has defined it, lies in this conviction. We have cherished the right of asylum as zealously as the right of free speech.

Legally we have a right to keep clear the distinction between extradition for criminal and for political offenses. It has been difficult because the acts of revolutionists often fail to stand out in their true meaning. It is hard for an isolated refugee to prove that he acted from political motives; it is comparatively easy for his vengeful government to make out against him a prima facie case of criminal intent. Our courts have realized this. Indeed, an interesting excerpt quoted by the New York "Evening Post" from the decisions of a federal judge contains this recognition of it:

"I cannot help thinking that every body knows that there are many acts of a political character done without reason, done against all reason; but at the same time one cannot look too hardly and weigh in gold—scales the acts of men not in their political excitement. An act of this description may be done for the purpose of furthering and in furtherance of a political rising, even though it is an act which may be deplored and lamented by those who calmly reflect upon it after the battle is over."

"Obviously," says the Post, "the intention of the law is that every chance shall be given to the refugee who pleads his political opinions as a defense against extradition."

Considering present conditions in their general relations to the right of asylum, we have good reason to examine into the strange energy with which Russia has recently begun to reclaim "criminals" from our shores. We have had two such arrests in Chicago, and the Pouden and Alexandrovitch cases in the east are recently familiar. After many years of imperial indifference this burst of activity calls for some explanation. Can it be that Russia, after closing all Europe, saving England, against her revolutionary refugees, is now trying to close America, too? Such a result would give bureaucratic barbarism an even freer hand than it has today.

Whatever the outcome of the Rudowitz case, it may be well for our people to prepare for a reassertion of the right of asylum. We are willing to live up to our tradition, but we may once more have to make a foreign government understand that freedom from political persecution in this country is a living fact, not a bloodless theory. We could do less important things than urge upon Elihu Root the wisdom of following up his action upon the Pouden case with diplomatic action in general.

HOW LABOR TRIUMPHED IN RICHMOND

Early in the eighties the politicians of the historic old city of Richmond, Va., were frightened by the appearance in their midst of a band of the Knights of Labor, then a young organization. Hitherto they had boasted of their complete immunity from labor agitators and strikes, and when they saw, in a city where less than three decades before human slavery had been recognized as a divine institution, an organization of 8,000 working men out of a total population of 75,000 people, pledged to a political program intended to "secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all the benefits, recreation and pleasures of association; in a word, to enable them to share in the gain and honors of advancing civilization," they were naturally aroused to resentment.

For some years the question of building a city hall had been agitating the citizens of Richmond and it was that question which gave the Knights the opportunity they deserved to assert their strength. The city fathers, influenced by petty ideas of "cheapness," wanted, of course, to have the hall built by contract labor, and when the workers pointed out that their so-called "cheap" plan would eventually prove very expensive, the wisecracks refused to listen and treated them with contempt. So, one night, a resolution was carried in the local assembly of the Knights, calling upon the master workman to appoint a committee to arrange for taking action at the municipal election. It was decided not to attempt to win the salaried positions, but to confine their attentions to the council itself. "We want a city hall built by day labor and of Virginia granite," they said. When the plans of the Knights were made known the wirepullers of the other party laughed at the "folly" as they called it, of the "Mud Sills," and even on the eve of the election they affected to despise the Knights. But by eight o'clock on the day following they awoke to a sense of danger, and news was passed around that unless something was done at once the fight would be lost. Too late! By nine o'clock the Knights had polled a majority of the total votes of the city, and when the polls were closed it was found that they had a majority of over 3,000 votes.

Of course, the first thing the new council did was to face the city hall question. Their predecessors had bought and paid for plans, but these were thrown aside and fresh plans, on a larger scale, adopted. The visitor to Richmond today is always shown the magnificent hall, but the fact of its having been built by a proletarian council is rarely stated. Electric street cars were introduced by them, and many notable improvements effected during their two years of office. But alas! The workers of Richmond did not remain true to themselves and returned again to the "flesh pots" of capitalist politics. The movement was allowed to languish and today the reign of labor is only a memory in Richmond.

MORE REPORTS OF SOUTHERN HORRORS

A revolting story of cruelties suffered by convicts in prisons in the southwest is told by Matt Wagner, who was arrested in Texas for stealing a ride on a railway train. John Kulik, aged 23, a Milwaukee boy who was with Wagner, died in custody as a result, Wagner says, of beatings administered by his captors. Half an hour before he dropped dead at his enforced labor, Kulik was severely horsewhipped, according to Wagner, and when the youth was buried in the prison yard he was thrown like a dog in a shallow pit. There was no coffin, not even a rude box. The clods of earth were shoveled in upon the roughly handled body.

Unable to get work in Milwaukee, Wagner and Kulik, both maulers, started for the west on April 22, intending to go to California. They had little money and they made their way across the country as best they could. They were taken from a freight train in Texas by deputy sheriffs, arraigned before a judge and sentenced to three months at hard labor in the county prison. They were unable to pay fines of \$50 imposed.

Wagner says they were beaten almost daily without provocation and that they were forced to live with negro prisoners. Their working hours, he says, were from sunrise to sunset, or as long as there was light enough for them to see, usually from 3 o'clock a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. When the prisoners were not working in the cotton fields they were employed at chopping wood or in the blacksmith shop. If their work was not exactly as it should be, Wagner says, the prisoners were horsewhipped—beaten like slaves of ante-bellum days—until great welts were raised on their bodies and blood streamed from their backs.

Kulik, the youth who died in prison, was taken sick soon after being arrested, unable to exist on the rude diet of corn and potatoes. He was compelled to keep at his work, however, his companion says, and task-masters, armed with whips, stood over him, as well as the other prisoner, constantly.

Although Kulik protested his inability to work on account of sickness, the jailers and guards paid no attention to him. They accused him of lagging behind and trying to escape the toil laid out for him. Faint and sick, Kulik worked in the blacksmith shop on the day he died. He tried to give up from time to time, but he was whipped on, says Wagner, and finally he dropped where he stood—dead, within half an hour of his last beating.

Prisoners were forbidden to communicate with anyone outside the prison, but Wagner managed to pencil a few words on a scrap of waste paper and he slipped it to a farmer who was passing the prison to mail. The youth's mother received the rude communication and she at once tried to get into communication with her son, but in vain. The police were appealed to and Chief of police John T. Janssen finally received a response to his wire from the jailer of the prison, who explained that the boys had been arrested for stealing a ride on the train.

The judge wired the chief of police the amount of the fine not yet worked off by Wagner, and the mother, a poor woman, managed to scrape together enough money to pay the balance of the fine of \$1.50 and her son's railway fare back to Milwaukee.

Wagner says that another Milwaukee boy colored had named Williams, is in the prison from which he has just returned, and that he will die if he stays there much longer. Since his return to Milwaukee a few days ago, Williams' parents, who are said to live in this city. —Milwaukee free Press.

PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER FULL OF MEAT

The December number of the Progressive Journal of Education, the new Socialist magazine, is just off the press. The first article is entitled "Education," by Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, who is acknowledged to be the greatest American authority on education. This is the first of a series of articles that will

WALL STREET JOURNAL DEFENDS ITS CLAY IDOL

The Wall Street Journal feels it is called upon to defend the rotten system of capitalism, and this is the way it rushes to its defense, with a recommendation for benevolent feudalism:

The Literary Digest has done well to bring into prominence the following resolution by the national convention of the Socialist party at Chicago:

"The Socialist movement is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with religious beliefs."

Morris Hillquit, who proposed this resolution, supported it in a speech in which he said that the fact that 99 per cent of the Socialists are agnostic, does not make Socialism agnostic. Socialism, according to him, has nothing to do with the question of religious belief whatsoever.

That depends on what is Socialism. If it is merely a proposition for the government ownership of railroads, for the establishment of old age pensions or some measure of that kind, then Mr. Hillquit is right; and the Socialist movement can properly ask to be considered as economic and political, and not as religious.

But Socialism is far more than a mere movement for certain changes in government. Public ownership of railroads, old age pensions, and the like, are not Socialism itself, although, being of a paternal character, they are Socialistic in their tendencies. Indeed, many people who are not Socialists favor these things, not always weighing the results of the political centralization involved. The difference between these proposals and the essence of Socialism is very well explained by Frederick Harrison, who, after discussing, in a sympathetic way, the various measures adopted for the amelioration of social conditions, said:

"The Socialism which was brought over here from France and Germany, which was propounded by Proudhon, Lassalle and Marx, is a very different thing. It is a form of communism essentially based on the annihilation of personal ownership of capital in any form—the family, and ultimately of civilization—because it applies a rigid and dominant democracy to material life alone, blind to all life, domestic, moral, intellectual, and religious. To that we oppose a Socialism, economic, moral, and religious, whereby the reorganization of society, as a whole, will be secured by a new ethical and religious education entirely reforming the spirit in which capital, the product of society, shall be used, enjoyed, and controlled for the good of society alone."

Mr. Harrison was what a good many critics would call a Socialist, and yet he draws a distinct line between the movement for the establishment of reforms in the constitution of society and the Socialism which would destroy society as at present constituted.

Now radical Socialism is distinctly materialistic. It is more than that—

carry the Socialist philosophy into the educational field.

A. M. Simons begins a new series under the head of "A New Interpretation of American History," in which the history of the United States is written in the light of the Marxian interpretation of history.

Another important contribution by Prof. J. Paul Goode of the university of Chicago on "The Human Response to Physical Environment." E. Jerome Beyer has written a sociological sketch entitled "The Hammer of Thor." Prof. J. Howard Moore has a sketch entitled "The Children of the Chains," written in his best style and full of sentiment.

The first lesson in "Lingua Internationalis," or simplified Esperanto, is printed in the December number.

The Progressive Journal of Education is published at 180 Washington street, Chicago, and the subscription price is 50 cents per year.

WHY SOCIALISTS LEAVE THE CHURCH

The following article is taken from the editorial columns of The Harp in its issue for November, 1908:

Let us take a case in point, one of those cases that are being paralleled every day in our midst. An Irish Catholic joins the Socialist movement. He finds that as a rule the Socialist men and women are better educated than their fellows; he finds that they are immensely cleaner in speech and thought than are the adherents of capitalism in the same class; that they are devoted husbands and loyal wives, loving and careful fathers and mothers, skillful and industrious workers in the shop and office, and that although poor and needy as a rule, yet that they continually bleed themselves to support their cause, and give up for Socialism what many others spend in the saloons.

He finds that a drunken Socialist is as rare as a white blackbird, and that a Socialist of criminal tendencies is such a rara avis that when one is found the public press heralds it forth as a great discovery.

Democratic and republican jailbirds are so common that the public press does not regard their existence as "news" to anybody, nor yet does the public press think it necessary to say that certain criminals belong to the Protestant or Catholic religions. That is nothing unusual, and therefore not worth printing. But a criminal Socialist—that would be news indeed!

Our Irish Catholic Socialist gradually begins to notice these things. He looks around and finds the press full of reports of crimes, murders, robberies, bank swindlers, forgeries, debaucheries, gambling transactions, and midnight orgies in which the most revolting indecencies are perpetrated.

It is anti-religious. It is not surprising, therefore, to find in the testimony of Mr. Hillquit that 99 per cent of the members of his party are agnostic. For what the Socialists propose is not merely a reform of the present social order but a complete revolution, requiring the annihilation of the foundations upon which the structure of civilization is reared. Society at present is based upon a recognition of the divine origin of the world. It is based upon the principle that human society derives its being from God. Abolish private property and the next step will inevitably be the abolishing of the family. It is not surprising therefore to find the great leaders in the Socialist movement in an attitude of more or less active hostility toward not only the church as a religious organization, but against religion itself.

Therefore the question of religion does enter into the discussion of Socialism. The Socialist party cannot escape the pressing of that question by any platform utterance to the effect that its movement is merely an economic and political one. As a matter of fact, it is being put forth as a substitute for religion. Many of its advocates show all the zeal of religious devotees, and some of its methods of agitation are similar to the methods of revivalists.

The many materialistic tendencies which have been displayed in the administration of modern business are paving the way, if our financiers but knew it, for the triumphs of Socialism, and it is not too much to say that the greatest economic and political advance which the world could make, today, would be best begun by a great uplift of religious faith.

There can be no doubt whatever that the world is facing a great change in its attitude toward private wealth. What this change will be will depend largely upon the rise or fall of the truly religious element in human society. If the further trend is to be toward materialism then it would not be a far reach to an utter annihilation of private property and a complete revolution in the social state. If, however, it is to be along the line of religious belief, this change, while not abolishing private wealth, will make private wealth more and more the servant of the entire society.

A growth of the individual sense of responsibility, of personal trusteeship in the acquisition and control of private property must take place or else we must look forward to the decay and downfall of civilization as it at present exists. A spirit of fraternity, which will not make everybody necessarily equal in position or condition, for that is not the principle on which the world has been constructed, but which will make everyone regardless of everybody else, and while retaining the power of individualism, will get rid of the waste and cruelty of excessive competition—this rather than Socialism is the ideal to be attained and it squares with the teaching of religion.

He investigates and discovers that the perpetrators of these crimes were respectable capitalists, pillars of society, and red-hot enemies of Socialism, and that the dives in which the highest and lowest meet together in a saturnalia of vice, contribute a large proportion of the campaign funds of the capitalist political parties.

Some Sunday he goes to mass as usual and he finds that at Gospel the priest launches out into a political speech and tells the congregation that the honest, self-sacrificing, industrious clean men and women, whom he calls "comrades," are a wicked, impious, dissolute set, desiring to destroy the home, to diminish the earnings of the provident among the idle and lazy of the world, and revelling in all sorts of impure thought about women.

And as the Irish Catholic Socialist listens to this foul libel, what wonder if the hot blood of anger rushes to his face, and he begins to believe that the temple of God has itself been sold to the all-desecrating grasp of the capitalist.

While he is yet wondering what to think of the matter, he hears that his immortal soul will be lost if he fails to vote for capitalism, and he reflects that if he lined up with the brothel-keepers, gambling house proprietors, race track swindlers, and white slave traders to vote the capitalist ticket, this same priest would tell him he was a good Catholic and loyal son of the church.

At such a juncture the Irish Catholic Socialist often rises up, goes out of the church and wipes its dust off his feet forever. Then we are told that Socialism took him away from the church. But did it? Was it not rather the horrible spectacle of a priest, of God standing up and in the Holy Presence lying about and slandering honest men and women, and helping to support political parties whose campaign fund in every large city represents more bestiality and corruption than ever Sodom and Gomorrah knew?

These are the very things that drive Socialists from the church, and the responsibility for every soul lost lies upon those slanderers and not upon the Socialist movement.

Race Suicide.

In 1850 there were 5.6 persons to each family in the United States, and in 1900 there were but 4.7 persons to each family. A decrease of 16.1 per cent. in the past fifty years. Page 66, "Vital Statistics," census report of 1900.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE MACHINE GUN AND THE MAUSER

Overheard in the Philippines by Frank Stuhlman.

"H'm, h'm! 'Hot work and dusty,' grumbled the Machine Gun, as he blew a puff of powder grime from his black mouth. 'I wish somebody would swab out my throat. That's the way with men. It's good old Destroyer when I am doing dirty work for them, but when it's done I can take care of myself!'"

"Hot work? Well I've seen a little of it to-day myself," shrilled a voice by the side of the Gun, as a Mauser swelled to emulate his larger companion.

"Well, little brother," sniffed the Machine Gun in contempt, "what have you done in the cause of civilization and humanity?"

"O, not so much as yourself, Great Destroyer, but quite a bit in my small way. Our captain went out to find an insurgent camp. We found them all right," and the Mauser leered. "One volley, and a charge sent them flying to the bush, the cowards! True, they had only bolos, and our command was armed with brothers of mine—we send a ball through a man a mile away. Small good did it do them, the rebels! We surrounded the jungle, and some of us beat the tangle, driving the savages out in the open. Then there was fun. We popped them over as fast as they ran out. And the captain honored ME by employing my services himself. The captain is a good hunter, but he said it was the finest sport he ever had, like knocking over jackrabbits. Still it didn't seem just right to me to kill them just because they wanted independence. 'A thing very precious to Americans,' I heard the general say in a speech."

"You don't understand," growled the Machine Gun. "The Anglo-Saxons are the chosen people, and the other races were made to be exploited by them. Any who do not submit to be governed and taxed by the elect are desperate savages, and those who resist having the blessings of a Christian civilization thrust upon them are vicious barbarians, and must be exterminated!"

"It may be so! It may be so!" piped the Mauser. "But tell me of your work in extending freedom."

"Well, my throat is pretty sore. Don't feel much like talking. My deeds speak for me. However, you seem to be a good little fellow, so I'll tell you a bit. About three hundred men left Cavite yesterday morning for the purpose of pacifying the country. I was taken out and burnished and oiled until I worked like a watch. O, I'm a great pacifier! Ha! Ha! The rebels

I met are always peaceful afterward. Then the colonel gave the order and away we went. A score of men with ropes pulled me over mountains that are impassable for a horse. How the men cursed and growled as they toiled and sweated in dragging me along! But I repaid them well. Well, this morning, as we neared a village, a bullet hurtled out of the jungle, and down went a soldier who was walking by my side, with a hole drilled through his lungs. There you may see a splash of his blood near my muzzle! Then the colonel swore an oath that he would teach the wretches a lesson, and he threw a cordon about the village. Then he ordered me brought and placed so as to rake the clustered dwellings. I began to be impatient. How slow the gunner was! At last all was ready. How I leap to my work! The mad joy of destruction fills me with wild exultation. I send out the balls in a perfect hurricane. Through the frail huts they crash, destroying all in them. Household goods, and living men, and women, too, I pierce, and they lie in a mass of wreckage together. From one house to another I am trained, leaving ruin in my track.

The first house I swept was a little more substantial than the rest, and in it a woman crouched with a baby in her arms. Crashing, tearing, I sent a fury of deadly missiles through the flimsy walls, and one rent a gaping wound in her side. She gasped once and fell over on the earthen floor. After a while the little brown baby crawled out from beneath the prostrate woman and dabbled its tiny hands in the crimson blood that was forming a pool by the side of the dead. Then, with cooing sounds, it strove to awaken the silent mother. Ah! she was so still! The gray terror stole over the little dawning soul. Why did not the loving arms gather it to her bosom? It was so alone so forsaken, so helpless! Then the horror became articulate, and it wailed. I had swept the other homes from existence. Then the colonel ordered: 'Give that first hut another volley or two!' The gunner pointed me about. The wall of the child hurt me. O! if I could only make the men hear that cry! But the ears of the men were deafened by the concussion from the gun's reports. For a moment I hesitated. 'The gun is jammed!' cried the colonel with a black curse.

"Then I thought that I was only a thing of iron and steel, while men had hearts of flesh and blood; and besides THEY were doing the work of a great Christian nation; a work supported by a great majority of the Christians of that nation, or we should not be killing in this country, little brother. Then I bent to my duty again. At the first volley I brought down a portion



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MESSSES IN HIGH LIFE

As one views the disgusting displays of the wealthiest women of the land dragged into the most nauseating matrimonial messes, as the Gould women and hundreds of others, one wonders what it is that drives these women to marry. Many of them are lifted entirely out of economic need by way of heirship to fabulous fortunes. Why need they marry at all? The world is before them to do as they will. If they do marry, and in their own class, it is a certainty that they will marry corrupt, licentious, promiscuous men, sated with liaisons with other women, who have no respect for the marriage tie that binds them to the wife, or for the wife, for that matter, who will continue uninterrupted their "affairs" with other women.

Why should any woman who is above economic necessity place herself in such a humiliating position? Why do not these women find peace and self respect in culture, higher study, the grand opportunities of a life devoted to the most complete intellectual pursuits?

Helen Gould is the one conspicuous example who has done this. She graduated in law at Columbia college that she might be able to handle her own affairs; she has connected herself with advanced causes, and devoted her money to noble purposes so far as she understood them. There could be no greater contrast than that between her life and that of her sister's, Anna, debauched by the debauched men with whom she allied herself.

Woman is the social slave and pariah under capitalism and its abnormal institutions. Only as she lifts herself out of these individually can she be free and self-respecting.

CHICAGO AT WORK

Word comes from Chicago that the recent crushing slump in the Socialist vote has spurred all departments of the Socialist organization to a renewed and greatly increased activity. Chicago has added, if not to the gaiety of nations, at least to the merriment of politicians, and the silent reproach of the national Socialists by its collapse of almost 30,000 in the vote this fall. From all over the country there have come exclamations of surprise and gentle resentment with a sort of dazed wonderment as to what could be the matter. There has been a good deal of flame and smoke coming from Chicago the last two years, the Garrick lectures, the Daily Socialist, Carr's Christian Socialism and several other items that the St. Louis Labor catalogue. And it was no more than natural that this tremendous and varied propaganda was expected to be able to produce something in the way of tangible results. Chicago has its own explanation of how it all happened—swelled vote before, lack of detail work, reform profusion and confusion. But no matter—Chicago Socialists are not even dampened by the grim facts of the count. The national secretary says that things are humming in the office as never before after an election; the state secretary of Illinois has the same report and Local Cook county is likewise buoyant and optimistic with the most determined and improved plans of work. All this is as it should be, and should encourage the party all over the country to do likewise.

THE CHILDREN'S REVOLUTION

The nineteenth century was said to be the woman's age, and the twentieth century is called the children's age. This simply signifies that civilization has advanced so far that it is beginning to be recognized that children have rights as human beings, and that to have a scientifically trained and intelligent race the young must be given every advantage.

But it goes without saying that until economic freedom is assured to every individual the children of the workers, the poor, the unfortunate, can have no security of either nourishment or training. It will take a scientifically ordered and administered society to care for all the children born into it as they should be cared for. In other words, it will take a completely revolutionized society—it will take Socialism.

And when this revolution comes what will it mean to the children? It will mean first of all the right to be born well; no children ushered unwillingly into a hostile world; no children born of parents who hate each other; of fearful and slave mothers compelled by lust-driven fathers; drunken, criminal and diseased fathers; of mothers ignorant as children, held under the most absurd and artificial social restraints, who have never had play for a powerful, vigorous and natural personality. Born of parents who love and delight in each other, and are held together by no other cause; who will have no reason to accept fathers for their children who are not clean and whole and healthy and fit to transmit the rod to future ages; born of the mother's delight in the natural function of motherhood—this will be the heritage of the children of the social revolution.

The mother will be cared for before the babe is born with the best attention known to science—proper food, proper exercise, proper clothing—as well as breeders care for their fine prize animals. And the tiny new life trained by those who are trained for their work, so that all their faculties will grow and develop in a most friendly environment; schooling from the first, sunshine, play grounds.

The curse of child labor will be a nightmare of the past. Machines will turn out the product while the children play in the sunshine.

Another curse that the new society will lift from the lives of children will be that of slavery to their physical parents. The tortures of child life under the ownership system form a category of horrors that few stop to think about. The parents have full legal claim over the personality of the child; no matter how unfit they may be to rear children, no matter how ignorant and brutal, the child is absolutely at their mercy up to the point of a great crime, where the law steps in. And the little expanding faculties are rudely shocked, the tender feelings hurt, the little heart made to ache by a cruel and reckless disregard of their dearest wishes, till the memory of the early years for thousands is that of one long torture.

The writer has seen grown men, their heads covered with scars inflicted by the kicks of a brutal father. Children are beaten, deformed, ruined and murdered by parents. They grow up with spirits broken, their free and beautiful nature shattered forever. The machines will set the children free and a free childhood will mean a free race.

CANADIAN PARTY PAPER

The Dominion Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Canada has taken over the Western Clarion as a party paper. E. T. Kingsley, the editor of the Clarion, has carried it alone for many years, and it is gratifying to see that the party appreciates his services, and realizes the indispensability of having a class paper, and has rallied to a hearty co-operative support of the paper that he has made such a desperate struggle to maintain. The proposition of Kingsley that the party take the paper was made last May at the Inter-Provincial convention, and approved by that body. Comrade Kingsley says:

"Feeling certain that the movement in Canada was getting strong enough to maintain its own organ without depending upon a few individuals to provide the necessary funds, and realizing that the party membership understood the absolute necessity of having such a medium of propaganda and organization in active and continual service, I undertook to carry the deficit for another period of six months from the date of the convention, provided the party organization and membership would endeavor to place the paper on a self-supporting basis."

The response was immediate and encouraging. Every local undertook to furnish so many subscriptions, and all the appearances are indicative of a systematic and strong support. "That the Socialist movement will have its press is inevitable. If the party is not strong and clear and class-conscious enough to carry it collectively it will be carried on individually. These are the early struggles of the mobilization of the working class movement.

COMPACT WITH CZAR

A remarkably interesting phase in the development of American class government is presented in the cases of Pouren and Rudowitz, the Russian political refugees. The American capitalist government is humming and hawing and delaying and dallying with the emissaries of the czar as to the "legal" turn of a hair in connection with returning these men to the torture

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cells of autocratic savagery. What a spectacle does America present in the name of freedom! Shades of the revolutionists of '76! What has become of the land of refuge, where the stars and stripes said to despotism. "Thus far and no farther?"

Bourgeois society is protecting itself from the slave that fights for freedom. That a vast class must be free means that bourgeois institutions and governments must tumble. Instinctively these institutions ally themselves all over the world even though it be an unholy alliance reeking with the stench of the charnel house of feudalism. Switzerland, proclaimed as the most progressive republic, became traitor to its boast of freedom in turning over the refugees to the hell-hounds of the czar. And now America follows. Workers of the world, unite.

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"No one realizes this truth more than the really scientific Socialist. The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery, and capitalism out of feudalism, is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system."

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Poet's Corner

ONLY A SHUNTER

The engine bars are splashed and starr'd— They've killed a shunter in the yard. "He never seen how he was struck, And he died sudden," someone said. The driver coughed—"That flamin' truck. Come on the slant and struck him. The fireman choked and grumbled "Hard luck!" As he was carried to the shed. The engine whistles soft and low, (His blood is on her "catcher-bars.") We had to let his young wife know His soul had passed beyond the stars, Where he will hear no engines blow, Nor listen for the coming cars. She stared and stared—until he came, On four men's shoulders up the hill. She sobbed and laughed and called his name, And shivered when he lay so still— She had no cruel words of blame— They've washed the rails and sprinkled sand, (Oh! hear the mail go roaring on!) And he was just a railway hand— A hidden star that never shone— And no one seems to understand— Her heart is broken! He is gone! The engine bars are cold and hard— They've killed a shunter in the yard.

EFFECTS OF MACHINERY ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The starting point of Modern Industry is the revolution in the instruments of labor, and this revolution attains its most highly developed form in the organized system of machinery in a factory. Let us consider some general effects of this revolution on the laborer himself. In so far as machinery dispenses with muscular power, it becomes a means of employing laborers of slight muscular strength, and those whose bodily development is incomplete, but whose limbs are all the more supple. The labor of women and children was, therefore, the first thing sought for by capitalists who used machinery. That mighty substitute for labor and laborers was forthwith changed into a means for increasing the number of wage-laborers by enrolling, under the direct sway of capital, every member of the workman's family, without distinction of age or sex. Compulsory work for the capitalist usurped the place, not only of the children's play, but also of free labor at home within moderate limits for the support of the family.

The value of labor-power was determined, not only by the ability to maintain the individual adult laborer, but also by that necessary to maintain every member of that family on the labor market, spreads the value of the man's labor-power over his whole family. It thus depreciates his labor-power. To purchase the labor-power of a family of four workers may, perhaps, cost more than it formerly did to purchase the labor power of the head of the family, but, in return, four days' labor takes the place of one and their price falls in proportion to the excess of the surplus labor of four over the surplus labor of one.

Machinery also revolutionizes out and out the contract between the laborer and the capitalist. Now the capitalist buys children and young persons under age. Previously the workman sold his own labor power, which he disposed of nominally as a free agent. Now he sells wife and child. He has become a slave dealer. The demand for children's labor often resembles in form the inquiries for negro slaves, such as were formerly to be read among the advertisements in American journals.

The following is an instance: "Wanted, 12 to 20 young persons, not younger than what can pass for 13 years. Wages \$1.00 a week." This has reference to the fact that by the Factory Act, children under 13 years may work only six hours. A surgeon official appointed must certify their age. The manufacturer, therefore, asks for children who look as if they were already 13 years old.

There is an enormous physical deterioration as well of the children and young persons as of the women, whom machinery subjects to the exploitation of capital. There is a tremendous mortality, during the first few years of their life, of the children of the operatives. As was shown by an official medical inquiry, the high death rates are principally due to the employment of the mothers away from their homes, and to the neglect and maltreatment consequent on her absence, such as insufficient nourishment, unsuitable food, and dosing with opiates; besides this, there arises an unnatural estrangement between mother and child, and as a consequence intentional starving and poisoning of children.

By the excessive addition of women and children to the ranks of the workers, machinery at last breaks down the resistance which the male operatives in the manufacturing period continued to oppose to the despotism of capital. —Karl Marx in Capital.

"The real politico-economic significance of every one of those beautiful tollites is just this: that you have had a certain number of people put for a certain number of days wholly under your authority by the sternest of slave masters—hunger and cold,—and you have said to them, "I will feed you indeed, and clothe you, and give you fuel, for so many days; but doing those days you shall work for me only. Your little brothers need clothes, but you shall make none of them; your sick friend needs clothes, but you shall make none for her; you yourself will soon need another and a warmer dress, but you shall make none for yourself. You shall make nothing but lace and roses for me; for this fortnight to come you shall work at the patterns and nets, and then I will crush and consume them away in an hour." As long as there are cold and nakedness in the land around you, so long there can be no question at all but that slavery of dress is a crime—they who wear it have literally entered into partnership with death and dressed themselves in his spoils."

International

Indian Woman Socialist Will Start Revolutionary Paper.

Mrs. Rustum K. A. Cama, the Indian Socialist, is planning to start a weekly newspaper in Paris in the near future to advance the interests of the revolutionary movement in India. The paper will be printed in the English language. It will be called either "The Appeal" or the "Indian Workman." About \$2,000 has been subscribed, and it is expected that the first number of the paper will appear within a month.

Mrs. Cama is well known in European and American Socialist circles, having attended the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart last year and afterward made an extended tour.

Germany.

In Frankfurt five Socialists were elected with a brilliant majority. Three more have to go to the second ballot.

The elections for the town council in Breslau have resulted in a gain of one seat and an increase of Socialist votes—from 3,216 to 5,511.

Two large meetings were held in Munich on November 8, demanding immediate provision of work for the unemployed and of free meals for their children. 7,000 to 8,000 persons were present.

In the reichstag on November 12, in alluding to the terrible disaster in Westphalia, Comrade Sachse stated that accidents in mines had increased from 12,19 per thousand in 1900 to 15.17 in 1906.

The Socialists and Radicals in the German reichstag are taking advantage of the general antipathy that is being displayed towards Emperor William and the universal demand that he keep his mouth shut. The Socialists and their allies not only aim to wrest from the throne the "divine right" to declare war and leave that function in control of parliament, but they demand a rearrangement of election districts so there will be fair representation. At present the conservative and clerical parties are able to elect members to the reichstag by polling only one-third to one-half as many votes in their strongholds as the Socialists are compelled in their districts. The Socialists are also after the handerath (the house of lords or senate in Germany), which is appointed by Emperor William and the petty princes and is in a position to block popular legislation. Some stirring times are ahead in the old fatherland.

Bavaria.

I am glad to see that an independent organization of young Socialists has been resolved on in a Nuremberg meeting. It was the more noteworthy because the organizers were comrades who have very close relations with the leaders of trade unionism—the members of the general commission of trade unions—who have hitherto been bitterly opposed to the independent organization. Have they seen that the r efforts are foredoomed to failure? Or, what is more probable, has the feeling of the Socialist youth themselves proved too strong for the statesmen who tried to control them? That would almost seem to be the case. In accordance with the new law of associations it is proclaimed that politics are not to be discussed in the new organization, or rather that it is to be non-political—that is naturally a mere matter of form. But also it expresses that fact that the associations of the youth have so much to do in freeing the youths from the absurdities taught them in the schools, and also in making known to them the results of scientific research as well as how to think on scientific lines and introducing them into the Socialist conception in general, all of which opens out a field of activity that is not necessarily political but yet is big enough to occupy their attention at the time, and prepare them also to form a judgment for themselves on political questions at a later period, if not now.

Sweden.

At the late elections to the second chamber (lower house) in Sweden, the Socialists elected 33 members, the liberals 98 and the conservatives 90 with seven districts to hear from yet. At the previous election only 13 Socialists were elected. The result is much more gratifying when one considers that the suffrage is limited. At the last session of parliament the constitution was amended, creating universal suffrage, with certain limitations. This amendment must be passed on again at the coming session before it becomes a part of the constitution. At the last session the Socialists and the liberals voted against the adoption of the amendment because of the limitations, but it was passed by the conservatives, who then constituted a majority. The only question at the coming session will be, will the liberals stand by their former position and vote for universal suffrage without any limitations. The "provisos" contained in the amendment as passed last year provide that in order to have a right to vote taxpayers must have their taxes paid in full, those eligible for the military service must have performed this duty, and the minimum age of electors was raised from 21 to 24. The amendment did not provide for any extension of the suffrage to elections for the upper house, another reason for the opposition of the Socialists. In Malmo where the dock workers' strike of last summer was exceptionally better the Socialists carried all of the four districts.

Another French Outrage.

The closing of "La Piloni Montehus," a famous revolutionary concert hall in Paris frequented by Socialists and anarchists, is the latest act of repression consummated by M. Lepine, prefect of police. The pretext for this arbitrary act was the revolutionary character of the songs rendered by Montehus and his company.

Women's Clubs

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS

The short and somber December day, one of the very shortest of the year, was drawing to a close. Molly Haney laid down her needle with a sigh and let her hands fall idly on her work, because the light at the window where she was sitting had grown so dim that she could no longer see the stitches. The day was raw and bitter cold and every now and then the skurrying blasts shook the frail cottage, and drove hard, clattering particles against the pane. A few glimmering coals in an old stove did not make the room comfortable and Molly shivered and reached for a warm shawl.

The children—Christmas would soon be here now; only a few days. For weeks the little ones had been chattering with a merriment enhanced by mystery of what the joyous day would bring them; and Molly had not had the heart to say anything to sadden their glee. There was so much now to sadden them with every day that went by that she had left this last childish illusion untouched.

A year ago Christmas had not wanted for cheer in the Haney household. But that was before the big mill had closed and Tim had been thrown out of work. After that it was a long struggle on which no light broke. Tim hunted ceaselessly for work—the story of his mill was the story that was told everywhere—there was no work to be had. He picked up odd jobs here and there—he walked and walked. And then Molly began to detect the smell of liquor on his breath and to discover that many of his long evenings were spent in the saloon. Then word came one day that Tim had been on a hazardous job on a high brick shaft, had not been steady on his legs, had made a misstep, and was taken to the hospital more dead than alive. What little hoard had been saved melted away like snow before this new misfortune. Molly picked up her needle and the daily stitching fed the children. She also kept Tim's life insurance paid up, and she shuddered to think how nearly she had realized upon it.

And then Tim crawled out of the hospital, and he crawled around town, and he stood at the back doors of saloons, and his eyes took on a wild, hunted look, and he was surly to the children and often profane to Molly.

And now Christmas was coming and there was nothing, absolutely nothing to make cheer with. The rent was overdue, the coal was out, and there would be only cornmeal mush for supper. Luckily the children liked it.

There was a rush and a ring of childish voices and laughter outside, and the three youngsters burst into the room. A coal toppled over and as the blaze flared up it lighted the faces of sturdy Bob, six years old, dimpled Nellie, four, and chubby Bess, a busy little body of three. They had been to take home some sewing, and were radiant from their race in the fresh air.

Bob handed his mother two dollars, the price of the sewing and exclaimed: "Lots of money, mother; now we'll have a nice Christmas for sure, won't we?" Molly nodded. She could not speak for the lump in her throat, but she mustered a brave smile.

Bob went on in happy anticipation. "And we'll have a turkey, mother, and a tree, and presents and a nice warm cloak for you, and an overcoat for papa, and stockings and shoes for Nellie, and"—he stopped for breath.

"And candy, and a doll," broke in Nellie.

"Many an' a dollie," piped Bess.

There was another sound at the door. It seemed to be an aimless and faltering shuffle. The children became quiet and unconsciously stepped nearer their mother. But the door did not open. The shuffling steps were heard again, and by the flickering light of the fire a pale face was seen leaning in at the window. Then it vanished and the shuffling steps were heard retreating.

"The next morning the body of Tim Haney was found in the big pond near the mill. In a water-soaked pocket book was a folded note.

"Good-bye, Molly, try and teach the children what I used to be. The insurance will give you a good Christmas and start you all out right again. This is the only way I can be worth anything to you. I have loved you all as much as any man could love his family. But the work has been against me.

Yours in death, Tim."

The children had a happy Christmas. But Molly hid often in her bedroom and bathed her face before she came out that she might wash away the trace of tears.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

Revolutionists of Chicago have formed a Political Refuge Defense League, an organization for the purpose of defending political refugees arrested in this country on trumped up charges by foreign governments. Committees for immediate action in the cases of Jan Janoff Pouden and Christian Rudowicz, now threatened with extradition by the Russian government, were appointed. A committee was formed to continue agitation in the American press against the methods of extradition now employed by European countries and acquiesced in by the Washington authorities. A call was sent out to all political refugees to confer with the organization. The purpose is protection against police persecution. Evidence that the spies of the Russian government are in close connection with all the Socialist organizations throughout the country have been discovered. They have approached numbers of prominent Socialists and offered pay for information.

Illiterates.

There are 8,246,857 persons above the middle age of 10 years in the United States that can neither read nor write. Out of 22,000,000 school children, 6,000,000 never enter school.

National

HOW TO ARRANGE SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

1. Begin arrangements in plenty of time, and if speaker is other than a local comrade, have definite day, date, and hour of meeting fixed, but do not advertise until you hear from speaker, manager or whoever is directing his tour, approving of same.

2. Inform speaker or manager, where speaker shall go when he reaches your town; where he is to be entertained, at hotel or private house; with name and address of same, place and time of meeting, etc. Be plain and explicit as possible and save speaker trouble of chasing all over town. To be sure that he has not missed your instructions drop a copy of them into your postoffice addressed to speaker marked "general delivery," three days in advance of date of his coming, where he can find it on arrival. Have him report to some one as convenient to depot as possible who can further direct if necessary. In arranging with speaker or manager give name of person who will pay speaker, for there is nothing more humiliating than to have to go around after delivering an address asking, "who is to pay me?"

3. If possible meet speaker at the train, and have full information ready for him as to fare and time of trains for his next date.

4. Do not keep the speaker up all night after the address. This feature of the work is most dreaded by those who have had experience—you enjoy it, of course, but it literally kills the speaker. Being on the road speaking is much harder work than most people suppose, and conserving the speakers' energies will give you a better address than if you wear them out telling "all about it."

5. See that some particular person is selected to attend to these matters. The best movements are where most particular attention is given to details. Method and system mean success.

Advertising.

There is no single method which can be made to guarantee a successful meeting. Any method will depend on the activity and thoroughness of the work done by local members; this cannot be done by state or national bodies. Whatever plan is adopted should be carried out with energy and enthusiasm. Wherever there are a half-dozen or more comrades in a town of any considerable size who are not afraid to go out and energetically push the sale of tickets at a nominal price, say ten cents, there the most successful meetings have been held, and in many cases with profit to Local or Branch. This method gets people who would not go to a free meeting and keeps away annoying crowds of boys and girls, and prevents the drifting in and out of meetings that disturbs both the speaker and audience.

Get out your advertising matter and distribute carefully and systematically; do not sit around and complain about what some other one has not done and make that an excuse for your not doing.

Different places have adopted different methods, but in all cases success only comes after vigorous work by local members. Write other places for samples of advertising, and send them samples of yours; this will tend to show what is really best.

Never hold a meeting without making a special effort to sell some standard Socialist literature, picking your best hustlers for the work. Subscriptions for party papers should be solicited in the same manner.

At all meetings, hall or street, paid admission or free, have papers or pamphlets advertising your regular Local or Branch meeting. This can be done very cheaply by means of a rubber stamp.

VERMONT SOCIALISTS INDIGNANT

Much indignation is expressed by the Socialists of Vermont because of the suspicious way in which their national ticket was kept off the official ballot at the last election, and it is said that a thorough investigation of the case will be made.

Every effort was made by the Socialists to get their electors on the ballot but there seemed to be some scheme to block them, as the following incident shows:

For three successive weeks after the September state election a committee from Barre went to the secretary of state's office to ascertain the Socialist vote. The third time they were told that the orders were not to give out the official vote until October 7 or 8. This would make it too late for filing names for presidential electors, so they asked if the signatures they had got for the state ticket would not answer. No one would say.

The Socialists then asked how the independence party could nominate electors. The clerks could not tell, but thought whatever was all right with the Independents would be with the Socialists. The latter then found out that the Independents had filed nominations without having to get signatures. The Socialists then named electors, but the secretary of state would not take the responsibility of filing unless the Socialists got consent from the attorney general.

The committee found him in Rutland and questioned him over the phone. He told them they could not file. When asked how it was that the independence party could file, he said it was presumed they had official standing. The Socialists then asked why it was not presumed they had official standing also. He then said he did not have time to debate over the phone and was tired as he had worked hard all day. When told that the committee had worked hard also, he promised to answer in a letter so they could get it by October 2, but it was not received until October 9, being posted October 8. The letter merely said that the Socialists could not file and were to vote for signatures.

The Independents are now bragging over the small amount of money they spent—\$450, with tons of Hearst papers thrown in. What do they think of the Socialists' expenses of \$60 and 2,000 pieces of literature?

The Socialist vote was very even in the state election; 547 was the highest, and the average was 527.

Montana News \$150.00

PRIZE CONTEST

Readers! Attention! 15 Prizes Free

- 1st Prize, 10 Elegant Volumes "Library of Original Sources".....\$54.00
2nd Prize, 37 Copies Standard Socialist Library..... 25.00
3rd Prize, 15 Copies Standard Socialist Library..... 12.50
4th Prize, One Fine Full Gold Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 10.00
5th Prize, One Fine Filigree Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 7.50
6th Prize, One Fine Standard Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 4.50
7th Prize, One Fine Standard Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 4.50
8th Prize, One Fine Standard Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 4.50
9th Prize, One Fine Standard Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 4.50
10th Prize, One Fine Standard Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 4.50
11th Prize, One Fine Clausen's Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 3.50
12th Prize, One Fine Clausen's Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 3.50
13th Prize, One Fine Clausen's Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 3.50
14th Prize, One Fine Clausen's Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 3.50
15th Prize, One Fine Clausen's Self-Filling Fountain Pen..... 3.50

1,000 New Subscribers Must be Added to the MONTANA NEWS Mailing List by December 20, 1908

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

The person getting 100 Points or more FIRST is entitled to the First Prize, and the person following Second, Third, Fourth, Etc., will receive the Second, Third and Fourth Prizes respectively, and so on down the list till the Fifteenth Prize inclusive.

A yearly subscription counts for Two points; a half-yearly subscription is the basis of a COUNT or POINT.

In sending subscriptions announcement must be made that you wish to join the PROMOTERS' Prize Contest.

Any Prize Competitor who fails to get one of the above prizes is entitled for his efforts to a copy of

"A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE"

BY DR J. H. GREER

a well-known Chicago physician and a prominent Socialist, provided 20 counts or points are to his or her credit.

The advertisement of the "Physician of the House", giving details of the book, can be found on page 2 of the MONTANA NEWS.

Advertisement of the LIBRARY OF ORIGINAL SOURCES will appear either in this issue or next week's issue and correct details as to its significance may be found therein.

COMRADES, THIS CONTEST WILL CLOSE DECEMBER 20, 1908. THIS WILL GIVE EVERY MEMBER OF THE "PROMOTERS' CLUB" AN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN AN "XMAS PRESENT."

Remember, Ten Yearly or Twenty Half Yearly Subscribers Entitles You to a Handsome Copy of "A PHYSICIAN IN THE HOUSE." : : : : :

All together for New Subscribers and Victory will Surely be Ours

SEND ALL SUBS "CARE OF MANAGER", MONTANA NEWS, BOX 908, HELENA, MONTANA.

\$150.00 PRIZE CONTEST



## State Department

### NOTICE!

Address all communications concerning the Montana News to Montana News, Box 908, Helena, Mont.

To subscribers:—Notice the date on address label of your paper and renew before expiration, as all subscriptions will be cancelled on date of expiration.

### SPECIAL NOTICE!

A great many of our subscribers are working people, who go about from place to place, not staying any great length of time at one point. We would deem it an especial favor if all such subscribers when leaving a place would drop us a postal card, giving their new address, thereby ensuring their getting the paper for the time paid for. If this is not done the postmaster notifies this office that the paper is not called for and the name is taken off the mailing list.

A great many people are in the habit of subscribing for the News and having it sent to some friend. In such cases the person to whom the paper is sent should be notified that it is paid for, otherwise it is left in the postoffice and eventually ordered discontinued.

## OUR PROMOTERS

By A. W. Harrack

The pledges on the "One Thousand Dollar Fund" must positively be sent no later than Dec. 15, 1908, and if the required number of 200 are not forthcoming by that time all pledges are non-enforceable. Remember comrades, that if this money is not raised the Montana News will be left in a worse shape than ever.

We are honor-bound to pay our debts sometime and the sooner the easier, especially since over \$500 has already been sent in on pledges. Let every Secretary urge his local and its members to sign a pledge for \$5.00 to help pay the indebtedness of the News and have all pledges sent to the Montana News office at once.

The new pledges received since last issue are as follows:

- Butte, Mont.—M. G. O'Malley, C. C. McHugh, Wm. H. Peirce, D. H. Hamilton, John A. Smith, G. R. McDonald, Oscar Stenberg, Martin Schuster, Aloys Wutz.—9.
- Ovando, Mont.—Ovando Local, Mrs. C. Downhour, Wm. J. Marshall, Muchmore Bros.—5.
- Bozeman, Mont.—J. M. Cruse, Wm. Hoff, Henry Tofel, George Sieben-critt.—4.
- Monarch, Mont.—Thos. Redding, Oscar English, Thos. Daily.—3.
- Missoula, Mont.—Harry Hazelton, (2).—2.
- Great Falls, Mont.—Geo. Bell, Lena Bell.—2.
- Helena, Montana.—Bernhart Leopold, Total, 26.
- Previously acknowledged, 75. Grand total, 101.

Comrades! Strain every effort to have the other 99 sent to the manager Montana News, Box 908, by Dec. 15, 1908.

The prize contest is beginning to warm up. Comrade Mrs. Wm. Bauman of Livingston comes to the front with 23 new subscribers and is at present well in the lead. Comrade C. C. McHugh of Butte is tied with Fred Chuning of Missoula for second.

### Five Leaders in Prize Contest:

Points	Points
Wrs. Wm. Bauman..... 46	
C. C. McHugh..... 29	
Fred Chuning..... 29	
Herman Brown, Lewistown..... 6	
O. Anderson, Stockett..... 5	

Send in your subscribers! By holding back you may lose out. Who is going to be the "lucky one" to win that fine library on exhibition at the Montana News office?

All together for an increase of 1,000 new subscribers by Dec. 20, 1908.

All together to raise that one thousand dollar fund!

### WEDDING BELLS

Miss Dorothy B. Borgstede, daughter of Comrades Borgstede of local Helena, was married on November 25 to Otto R. Samson, a contractor of Butte. The intention was to have the wedding at the Baptist church, but word came a few days after the invitations had been printed that the father of Mr. Samson had died soon after reaching Europe whither he had gone on a visit. The marriage consequently took place at the bride's home, and the Socialist office got a generous share of the cake and flowers. The News tenders its best wishes to the young couple and hopes their future life may be as bright as its beginning.

Fred Chuning sends in \$2.25 for dues from Missoula.

Six dollars from John Powers of Billings for due stamps.

Local Great Falls orders forty due stamps and sends in \$4.00 donations.

Local Hamilton is once more to the front. Secretary Kleindor sends in \$4.20 per capita tax.

The National Finnish Translator sends in \$20.93 per capita tax for the Finnish locals in Montana.

Con McHugh orders fifty copies of the constitution for local Butte. Other local secretaries should do likewise.

Don't forget to have your local order a supply of the new constitutions. The price is five cents each or twenty-four copies for \$1.00.

Local Ovando is growing, four new members have joined since election. Mrs. Downhour, the local secretary, sends in for a book of due stamps.

Comrade Commerford sends in \$5.00 for due stamps for local Norris. He says that his local is taking steps to locate all the Socialists in the county, so they can organize the county thoroughly and carry on a greater propaganda.

The local secretaries are reporting a steady increase in membership and a determination to carry on the educational work. Let this spirit continue and the results will be great in 1910. It takes a long time to get an old party man converted to Socialism, but once a Socialist, then its good-bye, old party, good-bye.

The peculiarity of the after-election phase of the campaign of 1908 is the apparent absence of the usual slump in party activity. This report comes from national headquarters, and from all over the country generally, and it is the symptom most in evidence in Montana. There is more stir among the members, of real interest in party affairs than since the Socialist organization was chartered in Montana.

If the working class are ever to administer the affairs of this world instead of their shrewdly trained rulers, they must learn what ceaseless activity is, they must learn to come up to hard problems and to solve them. They must learn that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Now that the party mind has awakened to its responsibility, if it is to achieve revolutionary progress it must remember the goal whither it tends.

It is not the time to become panic-stricken, to lose the ground that has been gained, to retreat. The capitalist politicians of Montana are looking on with glee to see confusion in our ranks. And more than all they are looking at the possible fate of the Montana News. Do not let your hearts grow faint over the future of the only paper that stands for the working class interests between Chicago and the coast. The News is not going to fail. Neither is it going to be emasculated of the remarkable strength it has shown in the handling of local interests of great moment to the working class.

It has been a thorn in the side of the citizen's alliance of Montana. Can we forget this—and that this is our fight? Can we forget how the News rallied to the help of the workers in the famous Bell Telephone strike and how it brought them triumphantly through that bitter struggle? Think of the service it rendered the coal miners of Wyoming when the News was the only paper that would print the manifestos of the union men. Remember the Livingston franchise fight, the Billings boycott, the Butte exposures, the work of the spies in the lumber camps of Western Montana, the fight against the court house ring at Great Falls, the routing of the gamblers in Helena, the way we saved the jobs of the workmen that were fired for appearing on the Socialist ticket in Helena. These are real victories over the graft and power of the ruling class. None of them could have been accomplished without a working class paper.

It is work like this that we are engaged in as Socialists. There is no such word as fail in the class struggle. No matter how often we fall we get right up again and proceed in the same direction as we were going before.

We must not destroy the strong and efficient structure we have built. We must go forward. We have simply got to have a Socialist paper in this

inter-mountain region. We must have able people that know their business at the helm. We must not get discouraged because somebody else is discouraged. A greater sum in donations has been sent in in the last month than ever before in the history of the paper. These donations were sent in because the donors were afraid the News was going to fall. One rustler has sent in twenty-one subs this week. She is going after the grand prize. These prizes are worth winning. Go out and hustle.

We have been a little slow on job work because the unions seemed to be a little uncertain as to whether we were going forward or not. But even this is beginning to show up again. We are going forward. "Are ye wid us?"

### AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN STARVING

When we are talking of the number of men who are walking the country looking for work—hungry, broken-spirited, abject creatures, who once thought themselves men, as good as any of their kind—let us not forget the women, and the little children of these men.

Last winter in Chicago after the first flurry of the panic, I had occasion to visit a number of the "homes" of those who had been thrown out of work. In every case the men were out, hunting feverishly for the chance to make even a little money by any kind of hard labor. And in every case my heart ached and my soul grew sleg when I thought of the future of the women and children of those families.

"It is awful when the children cry for food, and we can't give it to them," said one woman who had never before known what it was to be down and out. Another mother, about thirty, and strong and handsome, had to sit by and watch her seven-year-old daughter burning with fever, and without the care of a doctor because she had lost her job in a department store, and there was no money even to buy food. She had applied for work at all the large stores again and again. She had tried everywhere—and was told that they might need her during the holidays. But the holidays were weeks away. Already she had moved into a questionable quarter because rent was cheap. And unless the mother got work within two weeks, there was but one resource left her, if she would save herself and her child from death through starvation. And that was the sale of her body.

It was for a charitable institution I was working—and I knew that those institutions were crowded to their utmost with destitute cases.

Such, indeed, was the condition of the poor in Chicago last winter, that the superintendent of compulsory education, W. Lester Bodine, took up the case of hungry school children, followed his investigations for six months and finally ascertained that there are 5,000 starving children, and 10,000 that are underfed, in the schools of the city.

Excerpts from Mr. Bodine's report give the following facts: "Five thousand children who attend the schools of Chicago are habitually hungry. Ten thousand other children do not have sufficient food. There are fifteen thousand underfed children in Chicago now who do not have three square meals a day. Many mothers are working for a pittance, sewing pants for the cheap clothing trade. Some work for 50 cents a day and only three days a week. Many of these are widows with four or five children. The city is filled with deserted wives whose lives are abject slavery to home, children and industrialism."

This is but part of the report. The whole thing is so clear, and coming as it does from a city official, one would imagine that the whole machinery of the city of Chicago would be set going at once to feed these children.

But not so. The rulers of the present system do not do things in that way. If they did there would have been no starving children to begin with. The system that makes children starve, will naturally let them keep on starving. And they are doing it in Chicago. They are pulling out all the red tape at their disposal—and there is an awful lot of it—and are using it to offset the work of feeding the children. One authority says that the city has no legal right to feed the little folks, while one Kingsley, of the Chicago Relief and Aid society says that "the charity organizations are strapped, and funds will have to be found elsewhere if the need is as great as reported." And the capitalist papers are saying that the report has been exaggerated—that the needs are not so urgent as the superintendent of compulsory education claims they are. And meanwhile the children, innocent and ignorant of the contentions, go on starving.

If Illinois had a few Socialists in its legislature, it is likely that the matter of feeding the school children would soon be settled. The Socialists would force such a settlement, and force it in favor of the children. They have done this thing in foreign countries, even though they have always been in the minority in the legislatures. The Socialists in the English parliament are forcing the matter of feeding hungry school children upon the law makers. In Italy they have already had laws passed whereby children are fed at the schools. In Norwegian, German, French and Belgian cities midday meals are provided for those children who care to partake of them. If they can pay a small amount, it is accepted. If not, they are provided without pay. In all these cities where the Socialists are strongest, the children are best provided for.

And this feeding of the children by the city has proven a success. The children are healthier, stronger, and more alert mentally, than are those of our industrial cities, where, like Chicago and New York, so many thousands must go to school day after day, week after week, month after month—with never enough to eat.

The Socialist legislator gets down to the immediate needs of the people. His work is for the man at his labor, the woman in the home, and the child in the school. His business is to protect these. His business is to look for the future welfare of the unborn babe; of the woman who is to be the mother of children; of the male child, who is to be the father of sons.

The dignity of the capitalist legisla-

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tor lies outside of these things, and away from them. But the honor of the Socialist legislator is wrapped up in them. When he gets away from them he is no longer a Socialist and is turned out of that organization, among old party politicians where he belongs.

Under Socialism there would be no starving children.—Socialist woman.

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Traces of Age, Wrinkles, Grayness, Baldness, can be removed by secret formulas. Ingredients cheap and simple. Send 25 cents for any one formula, or 50 cents for all three. Address M. B. M., 1431 Lewis St., Helena, Mont.

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