

Labor Orders Demand Label

Helena, March 24, 1905.
To All Members of Organized Labor and their Friends:

Brothers and Sisters: Causes have arisen of late which make it imperative upon the part of the Executive Board of the Montana Federation of Labor to defend one of the most vital principles which organized labor at all times advocates—that of defending the union label. When the present management of the Helena Independent assumed charge it made the Independent the mouth-piece of the nefarious Citizens' Alliance, and the first act was to remove from the paper the union label—the insignia of fair conditions. Following this the union mailer was discharged because he refused to leave his union, he being informed that if he left the Mailers' union he could continue at work for the Independent. Being true to his union he was forthwith discharged.

The Mailers' union, affiliated with the Montana Federation of Labor, placed its grievance in the hands of the executive officers of the Federation. Members of the Executive Board of the state organization called upon the manager of the Independent, Mr. John S. M. Neill, but all overtures for a peaceable settlement of the trouble were refused, Mr. Neill declining to either reinstate the discharged union mailer or place the Union label on the paper.

Realizing that no honorable settlement with the Independent management could be effected the Executive Board of the State Federation decided to take aggressive measures to enforce the demands for the REINSTATEMENT of the union mailer and for the placing of the Union label on the paper.

Therefore, the Executive Board of the Montana Federation desires to inform all members of organized labor and their friends that it has declared unfair to organized labor the Helena Daily and Semi-Weekly Independent until such time as the union mailer is reinstated and the union label again placed upon the paper. No other basis of settlement would be honorable. All protection should be accorded the man who was discharged for standing for our advocated principles.

We request you to withdraw your patronage from the Helena Daily and Semi-Weekly Independent, and urge upon you to make an aggressive campaign against the Helena Daily and Semi-Weekly Independent and secure the withdrawal of the patronage of our friends from this unfair publication.

Remember, "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Demand the label on your paper—accept no others.

Fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE BOARD,
(Seal.) Montana State Federation of Labor.

MAXIM GORKY.

The Voice of the Russian Revolution.

There lies to-day in a military prison in Russia the greatest literary artist, the most fearless, original and titanic thinker of that tragic and unhappy land.

When, in 1892, he handed his first manuscript to an editor in Tiflis, he gave his name as Maxim Gorky, "the bitter one." His real name is Alexei Maximovitch Pyeshkoff, variously spelled.

Commanding genius spoke even in the selection of the name, "the bitter one." Truly, the dregs of this system that boasts of humanity, the one brand snatched from the burning where countless of the earth's rarest and noblest have perished.

Here is what he says of himself: "I have come from below; from the nethermost ground of life, where is naught but sludge and work."

I am the truthful voice of life, the harsh cry of those who still abide down there, and who have let me come up to bear witness to their suffering."

Gorky was born at Nishing Novgorod, in 1869. To-day he is thirty-five years old. He was abandoned by his relatives at an early age; was earning his living at nine; early developed the habit of running away from mistreatment and overwork; became of the drift of life, to its most degrading manifestation, and to-day the literary critics admit that his popularity has overshadowed that of all other Russian men of letters living or dead.

One critic says of him: "He was hailed as an immortal genius shaping a world of beauty from the nebulous masses of chaos."

His style is huge, like the outpourings of the soul of the universe. He had a passion for freedom, and the rare and exquisite gift of being profoundly moved by whatever was magnificent and beautiful about him. His nature paintings are unexcelled as prose poems. The lonely and solemn Steppe, the changing beauties of the sea, the sky, and the stars are marshaled forth in the majesty of primal splendor.

Gorky's writings consist of forty-four works, mostly short stories, though several of them make quite a booklet. Seventeen of them have been translated into English.

"Farna Gordyeeff" is the longest and most considerable effort. "Orloff and His Wife," "Konsvoloff," and "Varenki Olesoff" are among the longer tales.

To give an idea of the general character of his work, the following are the headings that various writers have given to their articles on Gorky: "In Quest of the Measuring of Life," "Beautiful Cyuisini," "Philosophy of Sansoulottisni," "Pictures of the Soul of Ragnmuffins," "A Heart-sick Talent," "The Singer of Protesting World Sorrow," "The Philosophy of Heartache and Thirst of Freedom."

Numbers of his own titles have the heartbreak in them, as "Heartache," "The Procession of Shame," "Creatures That Once Were Men."

Of education Gorky had practically none. His grand-parents taught him to read and sent him to school for a short time, his own parents having died while he was yet in tender years. He took a dislike to learning, but had a taste for lurid literature. Among the varied employments in which he engaged was that of a steamer cook's helper. This man, Schmoary by name, had a trunk filled with a motley assortment of literature, and took an interest in the intelligent and friendless lad. These books awakened an insatiable craving for knowledge within him and when he was fifteen he made his way to the university town of Kszan, thinking that such a wonderful thing as the training of the schools would be for all who would apply themselves. His cruel disillusion implanted a hatred for the cultured class that never left him.

In "Konavoloff" he says: "There is no ulcer that cannot be found in the tangled and complicated physical organism called 'the intelligent man.'"

After his bitter disappointment in obtaining an education he went to work in a miserable bakery cellar, for one dollar and a quarter a month, whose horrors he has described most realistically in "Twenty-Six and One." The "Twenty-Six" were the slave bakers, and the "One" was a bright little milliner, at whose fall they connived and then jeered at her heartlessly, ruining her happiness and theirs.

At nineteen the shadows fell hopelessly over his life, and he attempted suicide, but he recovered from the wound, although the

bullet inflicted a serious injury.

Taking up the burden once more his continuous search for knowledge threw him into the company of many students whose liberal ideas were greatly to his liking. The students of Russia are almost a unit in their desire to overturn the existing government. Soon after this he obtained the first approximation to congenial employment in the office of a lawyer by the name of Lanin. His employer befriended him, and sought to give him advantages in every way, but the conventions of social life proved irksome to his free spirit and he went back to vagabondage, seeing many places, and consorting with the slough of society.

After two years of this sort of life we find him working in the railroad shops at Tiflis, and here his first tale was written and published.

His stories, while welcomed by editors from the first, attracted no great attention until he met Vladimir Korslenko, a gifted and popular writer. Korslenko saw the stuff in him, lifted him up and set him on his feet as it were, taught him the technique of handling language as an instrument of expression, and inspired him with the confidence that comes of conscious knowledge of his path.

When "Chelkash" came out he leaped at one bound into the ranks of Russia's great men. He became the ideal of the populace, and bourgeois intellectuals were compelled to give a grudging recognition of his power and genius. The three great political parties of Russia, the Conservatives, the Nationalists, and the Marxians, as the Socialists are called, quarreled with each other over his possession.

His definite allegiance, however, has been given to the Socialists. His powerful intellect, his bitter hatred of class oppression and despotic authority could land him nowhere else, and he has given his active work to both the party, and the Socialist press.

He has been elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Science, said to be the highest honor to which a Russian writer can aspire. The election was nullified by the government on the ground that he was under police surveillance as a menace to law and order.

He was thrown into jail in 1901 for joining in a protest of literary men against the brutality of the police to students and workmen. He was given permission to leave the country and go south on account of his failing health. A banquet was given him at Novgorod, his native town, on his release from prison. A similar one was prepared for him on his arrival at Moscow, but the police boarded the train and sent him on by another route. They did not propose that he should be lionized by the public.

E. J. Dillon, one of his critics, says: "A happy marriage, two charming children, literary success, some \$15,000 a year, congenial companionship, the realization of purpose in his life, while he has calmly consented to the customs about him, have not changed his condemnation of human society as at present organized, or caused him to pretend to acquiesce in the principles of moral action of which those conventions are the faint reflex. He has remained faithful to the theory that for men of noble thoughts, commanding intellect and high resolves there is no place in this system of 'law and order.'"

To-day, broken in health, he is imprisoned near Riga, for signing his name to the petitions for freedom, and for sympathizing with the revolt against the outrageous oppression of the brutes in power, and the word comes that he is to be tried by the government for assisting in documents "tending to overthrow the established order of the empire, and to disturb the peace."

The maximum punishment is three years in prison.

He walks the path of the martyrs, one more of those heroic souls that will some time make freedom possible for the sons of men.

IDA CROUCH-HAZLETT.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEWS

DRAWS A COMPARISON.

The Los Angeles Examiner, under the caption of "Eugene V. Debs and Ogden Armour," has put forth the following editorial query:

"Are there two kinds of justice?"

"In 1894 Eugene V. Debs and some others, men or leaders of laboring men, were enjoined by the federal court from speaking, writing letters or receiving letters and from some other things, leaving them free, if they chose, to eat their meals.

"Mr. Debs was charged with having violated this injunction and the federal authorities swept to the vindication of the law like avenging archangels.

"First, Mr. Debs was cited for contempt of court, that form of prosecution where the offender never sees his accusing witness and has no chance to cross-examine them; where the court is legislator, judge and executioner; where there is no jury trial, and where the tactics of the Star Chamber of Charles I. have full play.

"Of course Mr. Debs was convicted. He went to jail for one year. He also was indicted for the same acts for which he was punished in the contempt case. But the indictment was dismissed by the district court because there was no evidence to support it. And the authorities knew that a jury would not convict him.

"That was in 1894.

"It is now 1905.

"Behold the difference! Mr. Armour and the members of the beef trust were enjoined as Debs was enjoined. They violated the injunction repeatedly. But they are not cited for contempt!

"A grand jury is solemnly convoked to investigate the question of their conduct. If that body finds that they have violated the injunction they will be indicted. And they will have a chance to meet their accusing witnesses, to cross-examine them with the aid of astute lawyers and to have a jury trial.

"Let us rejoice that constitutional trials of men accused of offenses are sometimes awarded. Let us not begrudge Mr. Armour and his associates the lawful but slow and tedious procedure of a jury trial.

"But do not forget the lawless and summary trial which was accorded Mr. Debs and the lawful but tardy trial to be accorded Mr. Armour.

"The discrimination in these cases proves conclusively that there are two standards in this country, one for the rich and one for the poor. And even well-meaning people look with abhorrence on that in Mr. Debs which they condone in Mr. Armour.

"Moreover, suspend judgment! "Mr. Debs was punished.

"Will Mr. Armour be punished?"

How the Farmer Prospers.

The "Annual Review of the Bureau of Statistics," for the year ending June 30, 1904, and summary of Internal Commerce, shows that for the year 1900 the total capital invested in agriculture was \$20,514,001,838, and the total value of all farm products for that year was \$3,764,177,706; number of persons engaged in agriculture, 10,438,219; number of farms, 5,739,657; average size of farm, 146.6 acres. As the number of persons engaged in agriculture, as stated above, is less than two to each farm, it obviously includes only the farmers and their wives and children, so not including "hired help." I estimate an average farm to require the labor of five laborers, including the farmer and his family. Now, allow each laborer \$20 per month wages, and each farm \$150 per year for wear and tear of machinery, cost of seed and incidentals, and we find that the farmers of the country, instead of gaining, lost 19 2-3 per cent of their capital invested; and if we cut out "hired help," and allow farmers \$25 per month as wages and \$50 per year for other expenses, the account then shows less than two per cent profit or interest on capital invested.

A. H. LOW,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Record Editor Taken to Task

Editor Montana News:

I have been reading the remarks of the editor of the Montana Daily Record upon Socialism and I am wondering why a man of such magnificent breadth of view should be wasting his time upon a sheet with such limited circulation and influence. He certainly should command the attention of the great world papers and, were he to call the attention of such men as manage the London Times, the New York Sun and others to his work, he would unquestionably receive a call to proceed thence. Men of his stripe are scarce; there should be an effort made to enlarge the output so that civilization may not slip a cog and retrograde. However, men as great as he sometimes err in their judgment of events and movements of thought, and were he to focus his mentality upon the principles of Socialism, after wiping the cob webs from his lens, he surely would see his error and become a Socialist and advocate the Socialist scheme for the education of the girls and boys who will, some day, be the women and men of our land. And here it seems to me proper to state in a very few words what the Socialists propose, some day, to do with our public schools and, through the schools, with the future generations of humanity who will swing into the procession in rhythmic order.

Fundamentally—The Socialists not alone believe, but they know, that environment largely moulds the child into the man he becomes. That the child is subject to the same laws of growth as is a rose and that he will respond in like manner to a broad, comprehensive mental and moral treatment. Now, Mr. Editor, knowing this, it is the purpose of the Socialist movement to surround each individual child with the sweetness of life and to remove from his neighborhood the poisons of life, and among the poisons of our heartless, money getting life is Poverty, the mother of all ills known to the human animal; for from poverty springs ignorance, ignorance of the laws of health. Fifth, poor cooking, bad air, low morals, are the eggs laid by the vermin-ridden fowl of poverty, and from these come forth crime in all its hideous aspects.

The neglected wild rose, which hugs the banks of a friendly water course, is the offspring of the same mother from which sprang the American Beauty. One is left to the bitter blasts of winter and puts forth four weakling petals bearing the hectic flush of disease and neglect. The other, given the rich foods and gentle nursery of affluence presents to the gaze of man a proud mien and beautiful face. As with the rose so it is with the child. The Socialists propose, some day, no matter if only 77 persons voted such views at the last school election, to take possession of the child in his infancy, to put good wholesome food in his stomach, to bathe that child, to wrap that child in comfortable clothing, to ascertain his natural bent of construction by the closest study of trained minds and, when the tide of manhood come, to place him in touch with the opportunity to utilize the knowledge he has acquired. And, during these years of training, he shall not be the plaything of vice, he shall breathe the pure atmosphere of the country and taught the precepts of truth from the grand and beautiful example of nature, which is, so far as anyone knows, the only voice that speaks from beyond. With this voice, speaking lowly, the Socialist movement will, some day, inculcate on the minds of our beautiful youth the gentle teaching of Christ; namely: That thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Socialism will never pour the poisons of theology the miasma of the dark ages into the youth of this advanced age of rea-

son and of science. Socialism will never draw its tithes from the pockets of robbers, rum-craft and prostitutes. Socialism looks truth in the face and never blinks an eye and is proud to know that it is upon very intimate terms with Truth. Socialists did not oppose Messrs. Carpenter and Lindsay as such, for those gentlemen are personally honest men, so far as we know. The Socialists voted for a principle and will continue to vote for a principle and only for a principle and when Socialism comes into power the agents chosen to apply its principles will do so no matter from what social and industrial sphere those agents come. The crest on the panel of the vehicle of Socialism will represent industry, and not wealth torn from the palms of man by piracy. And it shall be that when those entitled to use this honorable insignia, shall come to the period of deserved repose. They will be the honored guests of a grateful people, and not cast out, as are our teachers now, to chew the husks of poverty.

Society licenses marriage. Marriage is, therefore, a social function. Children result from this social function. Children are, then, the wards of all society—of government—which is the voice and hand of society, then is it not the duty of government to develop, to the full, the powers for good—the spirit of God—which has lodged in this child?

Would it not cost less, in pounds, shillings and pence, to lead this child in paths redolent with the perfume of truth than to maintain jails, police and armies and lose our daughters in chasms of prostitution?

Would not the church languish and die in an atmosphere of truth?
W. J.

City Election Returns.

The city election in Helena Monday was a rather quiet affair, notwithstanding the fact that both old parties attempted to make it lively by putting out rigs to hustle in the voters, and also the liberal distribution of booze. The vote was short of what was expected.

The vote stood as follows.

First Ward.		
Lissner (D)	102	
Adami (R)	141	
Johnson (S)	21	
Lissner's plurality		51
Second Ward.		
Van Wart (R)	83	
Johnson (D)	71	
Mundt (S)	15	
Van Wart's plurality		12
Third Ward.		
Brooks (D)	128	
Prosser (R)	75	
Nelson (S)	8	
Brooke's plurality		53
Fourth Ward.		
Brandegee (D)	64	
Silverman (R)	61	
Waudelt (S)	7	
Brandegee's plurality		3
Fifth Ward.		
Longmaid (R)	118	
Stuewe (D)	64	
Thetge (S)	18	
Longmaid's plurality		54
Sixth Ward.		
Latham (D)	126	
Benson (R)	107	
Lehman (S)	34	
Latham's plurality		19
Seventh Ward.		
Street (R)	200	
Major (D)	182	
Hughes (S)	43	
Street's plurality		18

The vote of Mundt in the Second Ward, and Hughes, in the Seventh, both Socialists, was the means of assisting in the defeat of both democratic aldermen.

THE MONTANA NEWS.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

J. H. WALSH Editor and Publisher

OFFICE 22 PARK AVE. P. O. BOX 908

Entered at the Post Office for transmission through the mail at second class rates.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates made known upon application at this office.

Any subscriber not receiving the News regularly should notify this office at once. It only takes a one cent postal card. Our mailing list is practically perfect, and many errors are carelessly made at certain postoffices, and our readers can assist us greatly in promptly notifying this office of the same.



A Worksmen's Educational club has been organized in Helena.

Yesterday was a warm day in Chicago. No doubt the Socialists made the fur fly.

Citizens' Alliance Parry is quieting the open shop policy quite strenuously these days.

The school and city elections have passed, and the worksmen did about as well as could be expected.

The city campaigns have closed for 1905, and simultaneously the campaigns for 1906 have opened.

Propaganda and organization should be extended from now on for the campaign of 1906. On with the dance, workers!

The derision handed out by the capitalist sheets and 35-cent millionaires against the Socialists is excellent advertising matter.

Yesterday would have been a good day for Rev. Ellis to have "buted-in" while the saloons were running wide open and in direct violation of the state law.

Comrade Alex Fairgrieve, president of the Montana State Federation of Labor, has placed two copies of Mill's book, "The Struggle for an Existence" in the public library of Helena. It will do you good to read them.

Comrade Hagerty met with wonderful success over the state of Montana. His revolutionary attitude and idea of an industrial organization took like hot cakes among the union workers of this state.

Wiltshire's at ten cents per year and the Appeal at 25 cents, will make it hard sledding for the Socialist papers with small circulations. The workers are always looking for something "cheap," and it looks as if they were going to get it in the literature line.

No report from state headquarters this week; the state secretary has been so busy running for mayor of Livingston the past few days that he has had but little time to look after other matters. It might be mentioned here that he was not elected, however.

Common Sense, the Socialist publication of Los Angeles, California, has been increased to an eight page paper. It is printed on book and presents an excellent appearance for a Socialist paper. Considering that the price has been advanced to a dollar a year, it will probably find a rugged road ahead.

The Industrial Independent, official organ of the Citizens' Alliance, says: "The Socialist, as a rule, is a cheerful spirit. His communications to this office breathe the very spirit of optimism. To him all forces are working together for the advancement of his cause. Even direct antagonism is to be encouraged, he thinks, as it serves to bring his religion to public attention. His prevailing good temper leads one to believe that when he succeeds in his social and industrial revolution, nobody will be led to the block, but all will be forgiven. When compared with the trades-unionist his disposition stands out

in almost angelic outlines. He will take the trouble to argue with you before he slays you; the trades-unionist will slay you first and argue with you afterwards. If the Socialist would only come out of his trance and learn to depend on his own exertions instead of leaning on the state, in other words, if he would completely change his belief, he would, in all probability, make an esteemed and useful citizen."

THE CITY ELECTIONS.

The city elections of Montana are a thing of the past. Possibly more interest centered in the election in Helena than in any other town, owing to the fact that the unions, with scarcely a single exception endorsed the Socialist ticket before election.

The endorsement, however, was a repetition of their former acts, for the returns at the ballot box show that they again scabbed at the polls; in two ways they scabbed; the worker who failed to vote scabbed a half vote in favor of the master class by not voting against the present conditions and in behalf of a system that exploits labor every day in the year; the worker who voted either old party tickets scabbed in full.

Such act was expected, however, and the workers have fooled no one except themselves. It is proof that a great amount of education is still needed among the working class to break up their old party prejudice, and which is based upon ignorance, and possibly cannot be broken up until such a time that economic grind stands them in the world face to face with nothing whatsoever.

A small vote is reported from all over the state, and such was the case in Helena; notwithstanding the fact that many saloons were wide open all day, and both old parties were hustling with rigs to get out as large a vote as possible. Drunks were sent home in hacks from Main street as early as 9 a. m., and the program of similar features continued until 6 p. m., when the working mule was cast aside, while the master class and 35-cent millionaires counted the votes to see if the goods had been delivered. They were not disappointed; no, only certain individuals were sore, but the power on the throne cares nothing of individuals.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

The lecture tour planned by the editor of the News with the entertainment included, was tried out for the first time in the Ravalli county valley, and proved a great success.

The entertainment part of the program attracts the non-Socialist, who is generally as liberal as the average person in shelling out his cash if there is a return in fun or enjoyment. Giving them then in a frame of mind to listen to the lecture part—the part that we Socialists desire to give to the non-Socialist.

A wonderful advance is seen in the movement among the farmers especially and in all classes for that matter. The conditions since election, coupled with the farce program of a demo-republican legislature and governor doing nothing and Roosevelt's fake move toward smashing the trusts, has worked a condition that bids fair to open the eyes of the farmers.

In places where the advertising matter was pasted up and the comrades hustled to make the meeting a success according to the suggestions on the little circular sent out by the state secretary, money was left over for the local after paying all expenses.

The next trip will be toward the eastern part of the state with the opening date on the 12th. The comrades should bear in mind, however, that there is a double mission in this lecture tour. The first thought of this tour was to do something that would put the Montana News in a financial way that a good paper might be published, and that money sufficient might be raised to assist the state organization to the extent of putting at least one organizer in the field. This must all be done. We must sell shares on the press and install proper machinery in the near future if we expect to give the people a paper that they desire to have.

The wage slave that edits the Helena Record for so much per appears to be having some fits over the Socialist proposition in Helena. Never worry, you poor worker with a capitalist mind, it will all come out in the wash. It

must be a humiliating position to hold in life, where for so much per week, a man can be secured to write the thoughts of a class that have not the brains to write. However, the hiring of an editor is the cheapest hiring in the newspaper force from devil up; there are several instances in this state. Socialism will change this condition and the man who is forced for three meals a day to do the intellectual bidding of the capitalist class will become independent. Then he will write what he thinks and not the thoughts of some one else for so much per. Until such time, however, you may expect just such stuff as the Record dishes up against (?) Socialism.

NEWS OF LABOR WORLD

Not until the Federated Trades council and representative of the building crafts can compromise their differences upon five provisions to the council as a proposed constitution will it be possible to make a reality the proposed building trades section of the council.

The building trades proposition provides that unions not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor may be admitted to the building trades section; that the Federated Trades council must pay for all organization work for the building trades; that the officers of the building trades section need not be delegates to the Federated Trades council; that the Federated Trades council treasurer must give an additional bond to the building trades section, and that the Federated Trades Council must approve boycotts declared by a majority vote of the building trades section.

These five points of difference developed last night at the meeting of the Federated Trades council when the executive board and organization committee had reported the proposition which it had submitted to the building trades union and the counter proposition of representatives of the building crafts. The two propositions were re-referred to the organization committee and executive board with instructions to report back to the council. Probably the council will meet on Sunday to hear the report.

Eugene Rooney delivered an address laudatory of the American Labor union.

"Union labor is falling behind. Workingmen must unite if they don't want to lose everything. Twenty years ago labor talked about an eight hour day. Now there are few of you who hope for it. You don't want half a hundred international bodies. One great central organization is enough. If you want to win, you must follow out more nearly the plan of the American Labor union.

Many delegates warmly applauded these sentiments. Later Chairman F. E. Neumann declared that the remarks were treason and that he would not have permitted the delegate to make the statement had he had a premonition of what was going to be said.

The council promised moral support to the striking machinists at the Milwaukee branch of the International Harvester works.

A PREES CANARD

The "Sun," "Tribune," and "Herald" last Sunday and the "Post" on Monday published a story to the effect that a number of the Socialist Democrats—Eugene V. Debs and W. J. Ghent being named—with certain Populists, Radical Democrats, and Hearst representatives, had held a secret conference at Robert Hunter's home (the "Sun" said at the home of J. G. Phelps Stokes,) to devise plans for a "union of radical forces" to nominate Judge Seabury for Mayor of New York.

Letters pointing out the falsity and absurdity of the report were sent to all of the papers named, but only the "Post" was honest enough to make the correction.

To those who know the Social Democratic Party it is unnecessary to say that the report was absolutely untrue; to those who are interested in the party but do not know it well it may be said that the Social Democratic Party never fuses with other parties nor endorses their candidates nor allows its candidates to accept endorsements from them; absolute independence is its fundamental rule.

Moreover, the Social Democratic Party is ruled by its rank and file, and even if some of its members should be so foolish as to make such an agreement with Populists or others, they could not "deliver the goods" but would be promptly repudiated.

The sole foundation for the report is in the fact that last Saturday several Social Democrats together with several men of other ways of thinking were the guests of Mr. Hunter. The Editor of The Worker was among those present, and can speak with certainty. Comrade Debs was not there. Neither was Mr. Watson nor Mr. Darrow, as reported. The gathering was not a secret political conference in any sense whatsoever.

The name of Judge Seabury was not mentioned, nor was the coming city campaign discussed at all. The principles and tactics of the Social-Democratic Party were discussed, quite fully and frankly, and the difference between our position and that of reformers or opportunists of any sort clearly explained to those who wished to be informed on the subject.—New York Worker.

Three local unions of Utah that have been on strike for two years, have severed their affiliation with the U. M. W. A., and asked to be taken in by the Western Federation of Miners. They will be granted charters there is no doubt, and under the new organization will learn the true principles of industrial unionism. Thanks to Mitchell in his treacherous work among the western coal miners. He has done more to awake the "pure and simple" with his traitorous acts than anything that has happened in the union line for some time.

One of the Comrades at Havre mailed this office a poster announcing that the Socialist party would hold a big rally before the city election. At the last city election there was no Socialist organization in Havre. This is quite an advance in less than one year. The comrades in Havre as elsewhere are awakening to the class conscious proposition, and rapidly learning that the worker is the one who must do the emancipation act if emancipation is ever accomplished.

Comrades, wake up your locals and see that you take a share on the press. The Socialist movement should have a good paper. It is up to you to make the News a good paper. The management now conducts it upon a business proposition. Every cent that is taken in is spent on the paper. Increase the circulation and we will increase the value of the paper. Co-operation is what we need.

The school election in Helena last Saturday was a frost from all standpoints. Out of something like 4,000 votes in the district only 813 were cast, and this notwithstanding the fact that the 35-cent millionaires had out rigs, automobiles and lackies at many corners to do the bidding of the "gang."

Lindsay and Carpenter, capitalist nominees, 736 and 733. Walsh and Johnson, Socialist nominees, 77 and 76.

MOYER SUES FOR \$100,000.

DENVER, Colo., April 3.—John H. Murphy, as attorney for Charles H. Moyer president of the Western Federation of Miners, filed a complaint today in the United States court against James H. Peabody, former governor of Colorado, Sherman M. Bell, former adjutant general and Capt Buckley Wells (now adjutant general), who was military commander in Telluride while that city was under martial law and Moyer was subjected to hardships, humiliations and disgrace by the defendant without probable cause and also without legal process.

He was also deprived, the complaint reads, of having a public speedy trial by an impartial jury in the district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

The confinement it is alleged, greatly impaired the plaintiff's health. The complaint asserts that the defendants were guilty of malice and that they should be imprisoned according to law. Moyer was held as a military prisoner.

Damages in the sum of \$100,000 are demanded from each of the defendants.



We're At Your Service.

The right kind of clothes at the right kind of prices. The kind of clothes that you and all other practical men like to wear.

If you don't know what you want, our showing of Spring things will help you out. If you do know what you want, you'll find it here if its right.

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

You know where we are located.

THE HUB

N. B. Our Great Graphophone offer expire May 1. All coupons not in by that date will be void.

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The HUB

L. WEIGEL, Pres.

CORNER MAIN AND 6TH

SEND FOR CATALOGUE SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE!

Values Swept Away Profits swept Away
Surplus Stock Swept Away

Success and a great trade is well and satisfactory; at the same time we are not unmindful of the debt we owe our great army of friends and patrons. As a consequence we are making this colossal sale to show the public that we are prepared to sacrifice values for the next twenty days so that you can and may reap the harvest of the destructive prices as quoted in our January catalogue.

The New York Store

Matchless Values

YOU CAN'T BUY THEM EVERY DAY

- White Laundred Shirts, extra good quality, 75c values
sale price 40c
- Unlaundred Shirts, 75c values 25
- Negligee Shirts in fancy patterns, sale price 25

Bear in mind that this sale is for a few days only

CAPITAL CLOTHING COMPANY

James Walker
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Also Boots and Shoes—New Line

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

Montana Railroad Company.

TIME CARD EFFECTIVE NOV. 6, 1904

Daily Except Sunday		Daily Except Sunday	
Leave	7:30 a. m.	Arrive	3:45 p. m.
Leave	11:02 a. m.	Arrive	12:55 p. m.
Arrive	11:30 p. m.	Leave	12:30 p. m.
Leave	12:01 p. m.	Arrive	12:00 m.
Leave	12:40 p. m.	Arrive	11:20 a. m.
Leave	1:06 p. m.	Arrive	10:53 a. m.
Leave	1:41 p. m.	Arrive	10:23 a. m.
Leave	2:20 p. m.	Arrive	9:55 a. m.
Leave	3:50 p. m.	Arrive	8:35 a. m.
Leave	4:58 p. m.	Arrive	7:50 a. m.
Arrive	6:00 p. m.	Leave	7:00 a. m.

MONTANA RAILROAD CO., Helena, Montana

CLEARANCE SALE

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR, CORSET COVERS, WRAPPERS, SKIRTS

All Kinds of Goods.

Call and see Our Stock.

117 BROADWAY

Moon Yuen & Co.

Comrades!

We need your help for
New Subscribers!

G & K
CLOTHING

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

Gans & Klein
HELENA, MONT.

CORRESPONDENCE

Diez, Wyo., March 28, 1905.
Editor Montana News:
In a letter to your paper some time ago, from me, I made the charge in a frame of anger of mind that W. E. Jones was a faker and a spy, and which I desire to retract, as I have not proof of the same being true.
WILLIAM DICK.

Livingston, April 3, 1905.
Dear Comrade: The republicans elected all their ticket here except one alderman and the other Siamese twin got that. The class conscious Socialist made good healthy gains all over the town since the election last fall. We began the next campaign to-night at 6 p. m., or just as soon as the polls closed.
I am unable tonight to give you our gains so you can have them for this week's issue of News. Comrade Graham or I will give

The Oldest and
Most Reliable
Dry Goods
House
SANDS BROS Co
HELENA, MONTANA

you our full vote here and gains over last fall for next week's issue of News.
Will say we all feel good for the way we made the Siamese plutes work to-day.
Fraternally yours,
A. D. PENGH.

Havre, April 3, 1905.
Mrontana News, Helena, Montana:
Dear Comrades: To-day has been city election in Havre; very small vote—cast only 192 in all. The Socialist candidates receiving 53, or 36.23 per cent of the total. How is that for a town that has not been organized more than five months and a half? In the Second ward our candidate, W. E. Ryan, stands tie with his opponent, with one ballot rejected by the judges, which is in his favor if allowed. In the school election last Saturday our vote was 17 per cent of the total, when our opponents had every livery rig and automobile engaged and our lady friends had to walk or stay at home.
Well, comrades, Havre is now in line and will remain so and are commencing to get ready for the election a year from now.
Fraternally yours,
A. T. SWANSON.

Stevensville, March 27, 1905.
Montana News:
Comrade Walsh gave an illustrated Socialist lecture in Buch's hall last Saturday evening that took the cake.
The folks began straggling in about half past seven, although the rain had been falling half an hour. But soon the rain increased to almost a downpour and the crowd kept pace with the rain, till by quarter past eight every seat in the hall was taken and all the extra seats available were brought in and filled and still many had to stand.
It is needless to say the audience were held spellbound from start to finish, for all the readers of the News have heard Walsh.
But the comrades here claim credit for securing the musical talent of the training school, which came in for lavish praise by the audience and no doubt helped to fill the hall.
Comrade Goodson arranged for a dance after the lecture, which was a success also.
After paying hall rent and other expenses and dividing with the lecturer, the local here has cleared over \$20.
Our success happened in this way—As soon as possible we billed the town and the surrounding country, too. We posted up the bills, so they could not be blown down nor be torn down.
We talked it up.
Then on the day of the show we sent round a comrade with instructions to call at every house in town and leave small bills, and seek to talk with the people and

recommend the entertainment.
The result was, we had the biggest audience there has been in Stevensville since election. Had the weather been fine the crowd would have been still finer.
H. E. WOODRUFF.

Missoula, March 28, 1905.
Comrade Walsh delivered his illustrated lecture at the Union opera house Monday evening to a large audience, and was well received. The entertainment commenced with a quartette of four children. They sang "The Hero of Woodstock Jail." One of our local singers sang "I Love Her Just the Same," and "The Man in the Overalls." We secured a number of advertisers, whose ads were thrown on the screen at intervals during the program. These ads were easily secured at \$1.00. Each advertiser was given one admission ticket free. This brought in enough cash to pay at least half our expenses and when you consider hall rent at \$22.50 per night you will readily see our expenses were not very light. To comrades who are to secure this lecture: If you solicit ads as we did you will find it will lighten the burden on the pocket of the local if you rustle and sell tickets before the date of entertainment. You will find that helps some. In putting up posters we use paste, not tacks, thus the urchins and elements are both fooled, as they will find they are fast colors and won't come off. Fraternally,
J. F. CASE, Secy.

An open letter to Titus and Maily:
New Ulm, Minn., March 28, 1905.
Editors Ohio Socialist:
It seems that at last you have caught on to the Socialism of some of the so-called prominent men in the movement.

I think your article about Berger's Milwaukee Socialism is timely, but why do you hesitate as signers of the last national platform, to demand Berger's expulsion from the party, or are you afraid to stand for party discipline and face the music of those reformers who are fought single handed, but sincerely by the Referendum of Faribault, and Montana News?
Or do you want to wait till doomsday to show your color? It would not do to be lenient with such serious things.

Carl Thompson is a partner of V. L. Berger, and was employed by the Minnesota organization as organizer, he traveled over the state talking that kind of Socialism which would be most agreeable to the ruling class, the buying of the trusts, etc., so that their owners could spend the rest of their life in Europe, laughing at the crazy Socialists (?) this side of the pond.
This same Carl Thompson was influential in determining the Minnesota state committee to

expel E. B. Ford for exposing the un-Socialistic schemes and political trades. Was that fair? Can the Socialist party stand no criticism?
I know that the most open and frank discussion helped in Europe more than anything else to bring the Socialist party in the creditable repute to wash their dirty linen in the open, in the endeavor to clean the movement.
It removed at once the suspicion that secret conspiring is practiced in our ranks and the movement stands there now at least as an honest movement towards getting at the bottom of sound government.
Comrades Titus and Maily, have you any reasons to believe that we of the anti-reformers are less sincere as you; what arguments have you in favor of any other tactics than educational tactics? What can you consistently say in favor of deceiving people by Socialist reforms before we have a majority to put these reforms in practice to the benefit of our class?
Fraternally,
ED. BOOKY.

Temperance.
Webster defines it as a moderate indulgence of the appetite. To me that seems narrow.
Christ says to be temperate in all things.
That seems to me more like temperance.
The wisdom contained in those seven little words!
Of all His sayings I do not think He ever said so much in so few words.
Temperate in all things—in every deed, act or thought—in everything.
Show me the temperate person—let me see just one from Christ's standpoint.
We hear so much talk of temperance, yet see so little of it.
I suppose it is possible for one to be intemperate in all things, yet not very probable.
Neither is it common, to say the least, to find one temperate in all things.
What is one's strong point is another's weakness. So on throughout the world.
Therefore, to be temperate one must be on guard. Not only to check their appetite, but passion's deeds and thoughts. Ever have the rights of others in view.
In dealing with others ever keep truth and honor in sight.
In common conversation one can be very intemperate. In writing as well; ever making one's self the great ergo and relegating others to the rear.
Even our great captains of industry and high officials are very intemperate.
The use of all stimulants, food and clothing all tend toward intemperance. But drunkenness is as great (and many say the

(Continued on page four)

OUR FASHION LETTER.

French Veilings of Soft Weaves to Be Popular.

WIDE SHADED RIBBON BELTS.
They Will Be Much Worn With Wash Frocks Next Summer—A New Cotton Braid For Trimming Lightweight Dresses—China Silks Popular.

French veiling in the softest weaves is to be very much worn this spring. It comes in exquisite designs worked out by artistic designers in all the modish colorings.
A number of summer dresses will be joined together at the waistband so that there can be no danger of waist and skirt slipping apart. They are not princess by any means, but bodice and skirt are simply joined by a band of embroidery or a plain piece of muslin, over which is worn the fashionable broad girle.
Wide shaded ribbon belts are to be worn with wash frocks next summer.
For tennis an entire costume is much smarter than the tailor made shirt



SPRING HAT OF CHIFF.
This is a new material which is totally unlike the crapes which have been so attractively used. It has broad stripes, six inches of the crepe de chine between two bands of liberty silk of the same coloring. Over these stripes is an exquisite floral design.
The old fashioned chine silks of civil war times have been revived. These silks are very highly glazed and are quite thin and brilliant in coloring.
A shirt waist suit of this material is extremely useful. The waist is made with small box plaits and the skirt fashioned in double box plaits. These plaits are lapped very much at the waist, stitched down for about ten inches, then flare out in a bouffant style. The skirt is three inches from the ground.
Very chic is the spring hat shown in the cut. Black chip makes the attractive shape. It is lined inside with shirred black tulle. About the low crown is a heavy twist of tulle and at one side a panache of handsome black ostrich tips. This is a very useful all around piece of headgear.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.
Striped taffeta silk is to be very much worn for dressy spring gowns. A finely striped gray and black taffeta has been recently made for a woman going south. The skirt is trimmed with two bands of embroidered tulle edged with narrow plaiting of rose taffeta. The bodice is a gem with its drapery at the sides above a high girle of taffeta fastened in front with tiny pom-

SPRING SARTORIAL HINTS.
There is a new cotton braid for trimming wash dresses which has just made its appearance. The center is formed of a combination of braid and cross stitch and the edge is finished with featherstitch.
A popular spring skirt model has three founces of embroidered material. Dainty girles of lace will be worn with summer frocks.
An important feature of the blouse is the stock worn with it. Straight bands of English embroidery with cuffs to match are a pretty style, while very new are the plaited ruffles of lace or lawn four or five inches deep placed at the lower edge of the band. Sometimes the stock has a tabbed front with the plaiting arranged around it in a V shape.
Generally speaking, on the soft shirt waists a plain lace stock and cuffs

matching, without any bow or tie, are much smarter on a blouse than any other finish.
A white linen frock is made with a plaited skirt and bolero which latter is set on a yoke of Irish crochet. It is slashed up the sides under the arms to show an underblouse effect of the crochet. The full sleeves are formed of the crochet, while from the shoulders fall two little cap sleeves of the linen rounded and slashed to match the



HANDKERCHIEF LINEN WAIST.
The gown illustrated is of violet taffeta. The skirt is trimmed with bands of velvet, between which are disks of velvet. The swathed bodice is held on the shoulders by dull gold buckles set with amethysts. Two of these buckles fasten the bodice above a girle of silk outlined with velvet disks. Folds and chemisette are of embroidered mull. The sleeves have a wide effect at the elbow, softened with many ruffles of mull.
JUDIC CHOLLET.

bolero fronts. A heavy design of wheat is embroidered on the jacket.
The shirt waist in the cut is of fine handkerchief linen. The fronts are tucked from the shoulders to the waist line. Over the tucks and the plain vest is a conventional design embroidered in white cotton in over and over stitch.

COLORED LACE BLOUSES.
Colored lace blouses are not as modish as they have been. When a dressy waist is to be selected for wear with the three piece suit a blouse of chiffon, taffeta or a net matching the gown in tone is most approved by Dame Fashion at present.
The elegant reception and garden party gowns of the spring will be made of figured pompadour crepe de chine.



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VIOLET SILK GOWN.
The gown illustrated is of violet taffeta. The skirt is trimmed with bands of velvet, between which are disks of velvet. The swathed bodice is held on the shoulders by dull gold buckles set with amethysts. Two of these buckles fasten the bodice above a girle of silk outlined with velvet disks. Folds and chemisette are of embroidered mull. The sleeves have a wide effect at the elbow, softened with many ruffles of mull.
JUDIC CHOLLET.

GOT 'EM ON THE RUN

Our Competitors say we cannot sell the Best Goods at our Prices.

BUT

We Sell the Very Best Groceries

30 Per Cent CHEAPER

THAN THEY SELL TRASH

CRAGG & HARVEY

Representing **GEO. MELDRUM & CO., of Chicago**

(Continued from page three)

greatest) an evil as we have to contend with. If I remember correctly, it costs the United States over one billion dollars per annum.

What a wonderful amount of happiness such an enormous sum of money, if judiciously used, would produce for us. But misery is so much cheaper; we get so much more for the money spent. Besides, look at the revenues the government gets from it, and if it was spent for happiness there would be a great deficit for our grafters down at our capital city to meet and that would never do. It is impossible to estimate one-tenth of the misery this money does produce. Think of the number of the youth of the land who go to satisfy this monster every year. Of the thousands of girls and boys who sink to their own degradation to a living hell.

Parents of America—of the world. Stop in your wild scramble for gain.

Stop, just for one short while and think of the innocents, who through our selfishness are ground, as it were, that we may grow fat on their very soul's blood.

Stop, I implore you, or are you too selfish in your own imagined security, to think or feel for others.

But beware, there is none so secure that they may not go down before this demon as long as life endures.

Think of the fond parents, the loving mothers or wives who today are weighed down with sorrow for some dear one who has gone down a victim to the arch destroyer—drink.

Besides, the greater per cent of crimes galore that surround us is the work of the dread monster, intemperance.

It matters not how low one may fall, at one time they were innocent little prattlers, as dear to some fond mother's heart as your own little darling, fair mother.

At one time the fond hopes of some doting parents are centered on such a one, only to be shattered by this cruel fiend, intemperance.

Where does the fault lay for so much misery and heartaches, as well as all kinds of crimes one could conceive?

Is it not worth every one's while to try to solve the question and see if there is not some way to turn such a vast amount of money in some channel where it will bring happiness and cause smiles and joy instead of tears of misery, heartaches and crime.

Many will say it is the saloon-keeper who is at fault. With such I must take issue.

Let us take our own little town of Stevensville as a criterion. We find six churches and two saloons. Three to one.

In each church a good congregation, besides several country congregations.

Our saloon men are not worse than some others. One of them has been caught in some very good deeds—guilty of some very charitable acts.

They seem to run wide open, so cannot run very counter to law.

So if law-abiding we should have every respect for them as a citizen.

Our laws (except in this, Ravalli county) allow them a license. Then why condone any law-abiding man?

Rather, he is entitled to our respect as such.

For, any good person who is doing for the cause of temperance I have only words of praise and a kindly feeling.

But with their old, out of date weapons and tactics they must ever suffer defeat and humiliation.

The enemy is well fortified. Too much like one of the old wooden hulls of a hundred years ago going out to fight one of the great battleships of to-day.

But listen! We Socialists have a little scheme to plant a mine under the only vulnerable spot that will blow it to atoms, so that it will never quiver, never twitch a muscle, and yet leave every saloon man without a scar or even a hair out of place—to be a useful citizen, to be an ornament to some useful calling, to be a full stockholder of the great co-operative commonwealth.

For further information subscribe for the Montana News and invest in some good Socialist books that any Socialist will get for you, and find out how to practice what you preach.

J. WORTH GOODSON, Stevensville, Montana, April 1, 1905.

Movements of Socialists

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.

D. Burgess, 906 N. M. St., and Irene M. Smith, 1115 N. Fife St., Tacoma, have been elected members of the National committee by the state of Washington.

Joseph Gilbert, National committeeman of Utah, has been recommended by the state committee for the reserve list of National speakers and organizers.

No Democrats or Republicans appeared in the recent election in Waterloo, Iowa. Just capitalists, under the name of "People's" and workingmen "Socialist." People's candidate for mayor received 1,998 and Socialists 820 votes. Socialists cast for Debs in November 419 votes.

"The Social Democratic (Socialist) members of the Wisconsin legislature have introduced during the present session 57 bills, some of which are purely labor and some are Socialist measures. Fifteen of these have already come before the legislature. Of these fifteen all have been killed except one bill not allowing workingmen to sign away their wages without the consent of the wife. For some of these, substitutes have been offered as a compromise between workingmen's and capitalistic interests. Among these is a bill giving truant officers power to inspect factories in cases of child labor. Of the bills hopelessly killed, the most important are the bills for annulling all exclusive or unlimited franchises, giving cities the power to acquire property covered by franchises, referendum and initiative, making election day a legal holiday, ten hours working day for bakers, eight hours for employes on city work, eight hours for workmen in unsanitary employments, etc. The 'reform element' in the legislature has clearly indicated that it has no interest in the working class. As one committeeman frankly said: 'We won't get the workingmen's vote anyway.' But the agitation in favor of these measures has been by no means wasted. It has been splendid propaganda."

Maison du Peuple, Brussels, March 15, 1905.

To the Delegates Secretaries and Journalists of all the Parties affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau:

Dear Comrades: We are just in receipt of a letter from the editor of "Droschak," of Geneva, organ of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation in reference to the recent massacres in Bakou.

You cannot ignore the oppression of the people of the Caucasus by the Russians. The country is in permanent insurrection and Russia finding itself incapable of checking this movement of emancipation resorts to the most cruel means, especially, trying to incite the fanaticism of the different nationalities of one country against another. After the massacre of the Jews, the advisers of Nicholas II are now employing the same bloody policy of the Turkish sultan Abdul Hamid, which the International Socialist Bureau, has held up to the scorn of the civilized world, in its manifesto of Oct. 18, 1901.

The executive committee believes: It interprets the feeling of all the Socialists in protesting anew against this deliberate bloodshed, the victims being the unhappy Armenian people. We sincerely believe that you will lend your aid to this, our protest which is in perfect accord with the vote at the International Congress of Paris in 1900. The resolution adopted at that time is as follows:

The Socialist International Congress of Paris affirms once more the sentiments of the fraternal sympathy which unite all the people in a common indignation against the acts of violence and of cruelties committed in Armenia, and denounce the same, and inform the working class of both hemispheres of the criminal complicity of the different capitalist governments in order that the Socialists groups in the parliaments should try to improve every opportunity to bring about an intervention in favor of the Armenian people, so terribly oppressed.

The Congress sends its assurance of solidarity to the Armenian people.

With fraternal greetings, CAMILE HUYSMANS, International Secretary.

The letter above referred to is an appeal issued by the revolutionary Federation of Armenia

to bring about an action to protest against the atrocities committed by Russia's hangmen against the Armenians.

Harrison and the Beef Trust Work

According to young Mr. Garfield it's all a mistake to think the Beef Trust is making money out of its business, says Wiltshire's.

Garfield is the son of his father and as such was commissioned by the president to investigate the Beef Trust.

He finds the trust is in business for the sake of pure philanthropy. It only makes two per cent at best, and really loses money if it should count in the depreciation on its plant.

But lest we should be thought exaggerating the absurdity of the Garfield report, we will quote the New York Press, which is the president's special organ.

"Since the presumptive evidence is that Commissioner Garfield of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce is an honest man, desiring to perform his work sincerely, his report on the beef trust must be regarded as an astounding exhibit of invincible ignorance. So far as he confides in congress the result of his investigation shows that he finds the beef trust is a charitable enterprise, making little or no money in the buying and dressing and packing of meat. Mind you, we say in the packing of meat. We do not say in the profits of the beef trust, although Commissioner Garfield devotes the largest part of his report to this subject of dressing beef and the profit on this operation. It is by confining himself to this process of dressing and packing that Mr. Garfield reaches the solemn conclusion that there is a profit in it for the beef trust of not more than two per cent on the amount of business it does—that is to say, the business of dressing and packing. Mr. Garfield arily brushes aside, as if it were of no consequence in the consideration of the profits of the beef trust, the vitally important consideration of the transportation trust maintained by the beef monopolists, and the backbone not only of their clutch on the markets of millions of people, but of enormous and extortionate profit which the beef trust reaps.

"Mr Garfield ought to read a series of articles now being issued by Mr. Charles Edward Russell. He would then discover that if the beef trust makes "only" \$8,000,000 a year on dressing and packing 8,000,000 cattle sold as dressed beef for \$400,000,000, the beef trust has a little matter of 40,000 refrigerating cars engaged in the transportation of dressed beef and other traffic dependent GALLEY THREE

cars of from three-quarters of a cent a mile to one cent a mile. Mr. Russell says that the mileage is generally one cent. This mileage is collected whether the cars are running empty or running loaded. These cars are practically in commission, then, very nearly every day in the year. But if we count out all Sundays and if we say that these refrigerator cars run only one day out of two, or say one hundred and fifty days in the whole year, and if they average only twenty miles an hour while running, then each car in the course of a year pays mileage to the beef trust (which is the refrigerator car trust) on 75,000 miles a year, with a return to the beef trust of \$750 a year for each

car. Forty thousand cars at \$750 a year would make the tidy little sum of \$30,000,000 going to the beef trust in mileage!

"Mr. Garfield concludes that from this mileage must be deducted interest on the investment, depreciation and cost of maintenance. There is virtually no depreciation, because Mr. Charles Edward Russell estimates the cost of a car at only \$900, and Mr. Garfield himself at only \$1,000. The depreciation on a plant costing only \$1,000 that can run five hundred miles a day for thirty days, or fifteen thousand miles in a month, and earn in that brief time mileage of \$1,500, half again as much as the cost of the plant, is virtually nothing.

"Furthermore, Mr. Garfield's item of cost of maintenance is a figment of his imagination. For the refrigerating trust has another beautiful device which not only covers all the cost of maintenance, but yields another enormous profit. This is the icing part. This icing charge is made to cover the expense of refrigeration while the car is in operation carrying traffic. But, as Mr. Russell has shown, while the price of ice has not gone up, the icing charges on a given "run" have been increased from a few dollars a car first to ten, then to twenty, then to forty, even to fifty dollars a car.

"Furthermore, Mr. Garfield takes no account of still another device of the beef trust, which is the basic principle of the coal trust and many other combinations in restraint of trade. It is the operation of selling the dressed product by the beef trust to an agent who in fact is the beef trust. To the profit which Mr. Garfield concedes on the packing and dressing of beef sold to the agent must be added the profit made on the dressed beef sold by the agent (the beef trust) to the wholesale and retail butcher. Nearly always this agency is a separate concern, though owned by the same individual members of the beef trust. The profits of the agency—the distributing business—do not appear on the books of the beef trust. They appear on the books of the distributing agency. But they all go to the same members of the beef trust, just as the icing profits go, just as the by-products profits go. And all these charges—the slaughter house charges and profits, the agency charges and profits, the icing charges and profits, the refrigerating car mileage charges and profits—ALL THESE GO INTO THE POCKETS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BEEF TRUST."

It seems to us that it is up to Mr. Garfield to explain himself. At the same time it would seem that the New York Press might also explain itself.

It practically allows Mr. Garfield to have a choice of either labeling himself fool or knave.

That he is one or the other is palatable, but which it is matters little beside the explanation of why it is that President Roosevelt should allow himself to be responsible for a fool or a knave. How can the New York Press eulogize Roosevelt in one column and damn Roosevelt's agent in the next column?

Let us hustle and Sell Press Shares.

BANKING BY MAIL

The Union Bank & Trust Company receives deposits by mail on exactly the same terms as though made in person at the Bank.

The mails are entirely safe and are convenient, and people in all parts of the country transact banking in this manner.

Deposits may be sent by registered mail, postoffice or express money order, or by bank check or draft. As soon as we receive the first deposit it will be entered on our books, and a passbook mailed the depositor as a receipt for the money deposited.

ACCOUNTS OPENED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARDS
FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

THE UNION BANK & TRUST CO.
OF MONTANA, AT HELENA
Capital - \$250,000

OFFICERS
GEORGE L. RAMSEY, President
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FRANK BOGART, Cashier
S. McKENNAN, Treasurer
C. F. MORRIS, Secretary

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W. A. CLARK, Attorney of Helena, Merchant
A. P. CURTAIN, of Helena, Merchant
R. C. WALLACE, of Helena, of the R. C. Wallace Company
G. G. BAILEY, of Helena, Capitalist
GEORGE L. RAMSEY, President
FRANK BOGART, Cashier

The following table shows the official Socialist vote by states and each state's percentage of the total vote:

State	Debs vote	Per cent.
California	29,535	8.911
Montana	5,529	8.705
Oregon	7,619	8.45
Nevada	925	7.633
Washington	9,975	6.952
Idaho	4,949	6.818
Illinois	69,225	6.445
Wisconsin	28,220	6.373
Florida	2,337	5.945
Utah	5,767	5.674
Kansas	5,494	4.773
Minnesota	11,692	4.005
Ohio	36,260	3.619
Wyoming	1,077	3.507
Nebraska	7,412	3.298
South Dakota	3,138	3.093
Iowa	14,847	3.056
Massachusetts	13,591	3.025
North Dakota	2,017	2.874
Connecticut	4,543	2.384
New Jersey	9,587	2.232
New York	36,883	2.23
Maine	2,106	2.182
Missouri	13,008	2.027
Louisiana	995	1.836
Indiana	12,013	1.762
Michigan	8,941	1.721
Pennsylvania	21,863	1.604
Arkansas	1,814	1.557
Vermont	859	1.478
Rhode Island	956	1.408
Colorado	4,304	1.352
New Hampshire	1,090	1.211
Maryland	2,247	1.001
Texas	2,287	.985
Kentucky	3,602	.825
Alabama	853	.783
Mississippi	392	.672
West Virginia	1,574	.654
Tennessee	1,354	.557
Delaware	146	.332
Georgia	197	.143
Virginia	218	.122
North Carolina	124	.059
South Carolina	22	.035

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FAIRBAULT, MINNESOTA

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