

# The Worker.

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## TITUS WILL REPORT FOR THE WORKER.

The Worker is pleased to announce that, beginning next week, Hermon F. Titus will report the trial of William D. Haywood direct to The Worker. Comrade Titus is now in Boise reporting the trial for his paper, "The Socialist", of Seattle, Wash. His reports will appear simultaneously in The Worker, the "Volkszeitung", Jewish "Daily Forward", and "The Socialist".

Not be made before whereby we could be represented directly at the trial. We have had to depend up to this time upon the regular news service which the "Daily Volkszeitung" and our exchanges provided. While this was adequate to an extent, yet it was felt that the Socialist Party papers in New York should have a man on the ground to report the trial, and thus be free from entire dependence upon that arrangements have been made with Comrade Titus at the last moment is due to the fact that the necessary funds are being raised by a private subscription among comrades, and the Jewish "Daily Forward", which will also get special dispatches

from Titus, is contributing toward defraying the expense. If any one wishes to contribute to the fund they can either leave or send the amount to E. Ramm, care The Worker, specifying the purpose and acknowledgment will be made in these columns. Those who are not already acquainted with Comrade Titus' work as a reporter can form their judgment from the extracts published in The Worker of last week and this. We believe that his reports are the most able, clear and satisfying that have appeared in any Socialist paper. The reports will begin next week and they should not be missed by any one interested in this momentous trial.

## WM. D. HAYWOOD ON TRIAL AT LAST.

### Leading Figure in Great Drama Hears His Organization Accused of Heinous Crimes.

### NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Last Saturday's meeting was entirely devoted to a discussion of ways and means to be employed for raising additional funds both for the agitation and defense fund. A communication from Acting Secretary Kirwan of the Western Federation of Miners stated that more funds are needed for the defense and urged the Conference to make new efforts to raise funds. The recommendation met with unanimous approval. Pending the outcome of the trial and in view of the enormous expense connected with defending the case, the Conference can best serve our imprisoned comrades by straining all efforts towards raising a mammoth defense fund. Ten comrades volunteered to act as committees to visit the organizations which have either contributed a small amount or have not helped the cause at all, and appeal for donations at this time. Comrades able to address unions and willing to help the cause can do no better service at this time than by volunteering their services, and they are requested to communicate with Secretary U. Solomon, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. The Conference will meet every Saturday and delegates are urged to show more interest by attending all the meetings. Financial Secretary Solomon acknowledges the following additional contributions:

**FOR THE DEFENSE FUND:** Otto Altenburg, \$1; Lodge No. 402, I. A. of M., \$10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 125, Cincinnati, O., \$25; Kera's Carpenter Shop, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 88, Utica, N. Y., \$10; Krakauer Piano Shop, \$10; Inter, A. K. U. V., \$25; Independent Machinists' Union, \$10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 200, Portchester, \$10; total since last report, \$106; previously acknowledged, \$8,010.65; total to date, \$8,116.65.

**FOR THE AGITATION FUND:** United Painters' Local, \$20; Socialist Band, \$10; Butchers' Union No. 174, \$5; German-American Socialist Band, \$11.78; Carriage Workers' No. 5, \$5; Typographers No. 7, \$15; total since last report, \$93.78; previously acknowledged, \$3,513.55; total to date, \$3,593.33.

### LONGSHOREMEN MODIFY DEMANDS.

While the longshoremen have modified their original demands made of the companies there are no indications of an early settlement of the strike. At a meeting of the strikers last Sunday a resolution was carried making the demands (which were originally 49 cents an hour for day work, 50 cents an hour for night work, holiday work and work during meal hours) 35 cents an hour for day work, 50 cents an hour for night work and 60 cents an hour for holiday and Sunday work and work done during meal hours. Many of the smaller companies agreed to these new conditions and more than 5,000 men resumed work the first of the week. Those still out are confident of winning from the large companies also.

### RUSSIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

The Russian Socialist Congress finished its work last Sunday. Press dispatches state that the congress condemned terrorism and adopted a resolution favoring continuance of the Duma. However nothing positive can be stated at present. A farewell reception to the delegates Sunday night was attended, among others, by James Ramsey-Macdonald, secretary of the Independent Labor party, and Peter Kropotkin. Several parties of delegates later started home. It is probable that many of the delegates will be arrested when they cross the Russian frontier.

### WESTERN FEDERATION CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, beginning Monday next, June 10. Indications are that it will be the largest and most successful in the history of the organization.

other countries the press views it as a "subversion of all sentiments of national patriotism in favor of sympathy with universal humanity." That charge is one the men can well afford to welcome. If "subversion of national patriotism" promotes "sympathy and universal humanity," that is better than the wars and human slaughter that follows the capitalist ideals of "patriotism". The extent of this strike, embracing as it does many countries, is one of the most noteworthy in years. It signifies that the different countries are not isolated, but involved in a network of economic ties that affects the workers of all lands. Internationalism is not a dream but a fact which this strike gives additional emphasis to.

### JURY COMPLETED.

#### The Twelve Men Who Will Decide Haywood's Fate—What Counsel Think Of Them.

BOISE, Idaho, June 3.—The jury to try William D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg was finally completed to-day. The jury is composed as follows:

No. 1.—THOMAS B. GESS—Farmer, now in the real estate and insurance business in Boise. He is a Democrat, born in Missouri, and is 59 years old. Gess knew ex-Governor Steunenberg well.

No. 2.—FINLEY McBEAN—Born in Scotland and emigrated to Canada. He is a Republican, 52 years old, and owns a farm.

No. 3.—SAMUEL D. GILMAN—57 years old; owns a ranch. He is a Republican. He came from Oregon.

No. 4.—DANIEL CLARK—A farmer and stock raiser; is 32 years old; born in Missouri. A man of considerable means.

No. 5.—GEORGE POWELL—Farmer, 60 years old, a Democrat, born in Kansas. He owns a farm.

No. 6.—O. V. SEBERN—52 years old and a farmer. Came from Wyoming. He is a Democrat.

No. 7.—H. F. MESSECAR—Was born in Canada 52 years ago. He is a farmer and a Republican.

No. 8.—LEE SCHIVENER—Farmer, came from Kansas, is 60 years old. He is a Republican.

No. 9.—J. A. ROBINSON—73 years old. He is a Republican.

No. 10.—LEVI D. SMITH—A resident of Boise and works for a street railway; born in Kansas.

No. 11.—A. P. BURNS—Republican; a carpenter and 52 years old. Only member of the jury who was connected with a labor union.

No. 12.—F. RUSSELL—Rancher and prohibitionist. He was born in Illinois 68 years ago.

In an interview with Messrs. Darrow and Richardson, counsel for defense, after the impaneling of the jury to-day, the following statement was made by them:

"The Haywood jury consists of nine farmers, one real estate agent, one building contractor and one foreman of fence construction on a railroad. There is no man on the jury who works for wages or who has ever belonged to a labor organization, excepting Burns, who was a member of the carpenters' union fourteen years ago, or who has ever been a student of trade unionism or the labor question. In the two hundred odd jurors drawn, not more than three trade unionists were placed in the panel, and these were excused for conscientious objections to capital punishment and fixed opinions. The jurors drawn have been mainly farmers, interspersed with a large number of bankers and some business men.

"The jurors appear to be men of honest purposes, determined to give the defendant a fair trial, but it is uniformly made up of a class to which none of the defendants has ever belonged, and which has no natural kinship to labor organizations. In addition to this, they are drawn from a small county, almost wholly agricultural, and each member for a year and a half has read little about the case except what has been contained in the Boise daily papers, and this has uniformly been hostile to the defendants. Nearly all of them admitted that they had formed opinions and impressions from what they read, and, necessarily, these must have been against the defendant."

Commenting on the jury, James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the state, said:

"We are thoroughly satisfied with the jury. We have twelve fair-minded men, who will do even justice between the state and the defendant. They are all good citizens of Ada County and the state and the defendant. They believe, without the slightest prejudice, and we are willing to await their verdict in confidence after the evidence is all in."

### WANTED.

**Business Manager for The Worker.**  
A competent Business Manager is wanted for The Worker. All those who have had experience and consider themselves competent, are requested to immediately communicate with the State Secretary, Socialist Party, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York City, stating qualifications and salary expected.

—Get good books free by hustling for The Worker. See fourth page.

### Confident of His Innocence, Hearts of Fellow Workers Everywhere Go Out to Him in Sympathy and Hope in Supreme Hour of His Life.

(Special to The Worker.)  
BOISE, Idaho, June 4.—The opening statement to the jury of the case which the prosecution will try to prove against William D. Haywood, made by Prosecutor Hawley, was lamentably weak, both in manner of presentation and in matter presented. It was a rehash of the general statement made a year ago and since that time and practically not a new fact was outlined. All dependence will be placed by the prosecution upon Orchard's testimony and on Steve Adams, and on these two alone. Adams has already repudiated his "confession" and will stand by the defense. No documentary evidence was promised by the prosecution, outside of new telegrams and one letter, unsigned but attributed to Pettibone. Hawley laid the greatest stress on the character and objects of the Western Federation of Miners, beginning in 1893, long before Haywood was secretary of the Federation. The great legal fight will be laid on admission or exclusion of this circumstantial evidence. I believe Judge Wood will admit it. The prosecution has no case without it. Haywood's illness was cerebral neuralgia or violent headache, due to the great strain and great heat and some indigestion. Mrs. Haywood and daughter Henrietta were ill at the same time, but all are better now. The nervous tension of the trial is immense on the whole family.

### PROSECUTION SEEM AT SEA.

It is very evident that the Boise correspondents of the New York papers are disappointed at the opening speech of Prosecutor Hawley. Nothing like the sensational disclosures which were expected have been made. As Titus states in the above special dispatch, Hawley's statement was merely a rehash of what Governor Gooding, Senator Borah, Prosecutor Hawley and Pinkerton McFarland have been shouting since February, 1906, without a scintilla of proof to back up their statements. If the prosecution can do no better than this, their defeat should be accomplished, for it must be realized that they have with them every force that should ordinarily bring them success. It is plain that counsel for the defense are determined to make Borah and Hawley produce the "goods", and that mere assertion and denunciation will not suffice to warrant conviction. The continual postponement by the prosecution of their boasted evidence against Haywood strengthens the belief that they have no real evidence and that they intend to rely upon generalizations to prejudice the jury to carry the case thru. Orchard was expected to take the stand Wednesday afternoon, June 5. The whole situation revolves around him. That the prosecution are nervous about him is shown by the conference, which Gooding, Borah, Hawley and McFarland are holding with him prior to his appearance in court. Whatever story he may tell it can be depended upon that it will have to stand a severe test under the cross-examination of Attorneys Richardson and Darrow. The reports which follow herewith are culled from the daily press dispatches. Titus' reports will present the trial as it occurs. It is worth pointing out that a number of the reports in capitalist papers do not state that the reported letter from Pettibone to Orchard, mentioned by Hawley, was unsigned, which fact Titus' dispatch discloses. This is an example of the sort of "coloring" work the capitalist correspondents and papers intend to do. It is well that the Socialist press have provided avenues thru which the truth can be given the world.

BOISE, Idaho, June 4.—The trial of William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, ex-Governor of the state of Idaho, commenced this morning, when James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the prosecution, started on his opening address to the jury, sworn in yesterday.

The courtroom filled up quickly with people anxious to hear the opening statement of the prosecution and the first witnesses in the famous case. The jury filed in promptly at 9:30 o'clock, but Judge Wood was a trifle late in arriving. It was stated that the delay was in part due to the defendant, who was said to be none too well.

When Mrs. Haywood was wheeled into the court in her invalid's chair, she was handed a large bunch of red roses by Mrs. Steve Adams, wife of one of the men said to have been involved in the alleged Western Federation of Miners' conspiracy. Haywood was a trifle pale as he took his place near the counsel table, but declared he felt "quite well," after his brief illness of "last night." Judge Wood appeared on the bench at 9:40 o'clock, and six minutes later Mr. Hawley commenced his address to the jury.

Mr. Hawley said that the prosecution expected to prove that the officers and executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners were responsible, not only for the death of Steunenberg, but for score of other besides.

Mr. Hawley declared he had no intention of going into the details of the state's case to any great extent. The jury, after all, is the best judge of the effect and the weight of the evidence, as well as any theories. The evidence, he declared, would fully develop the events the state wished the jury to consider. He then briefly went over the events immediately preceding the death of ex-Gov. Steunenberg and described the latter's assassination and the arrest of Orchard.

He said he would prove that the Western Federation of Miners "left a trail of blood—traded in blood, hired paid assassins, and collected huge sums of money which they used and squandered to carry out the objects of the few men of the 'inner circle'." He would show that the "inner circle" used this emergency fund to hire the best legal talent to defend those of their circle charged with crime. He would prove that after Orchard's arrest he received a telegram signed "M", which was followed by the presence

### LOCAL NEW YORK'S ANNUAL PICNIC NEXT SUNDAY.

#### Takes Place at Sulzer's Westchester Park.—Big Affair Planned.

Sunday June 9, promises to be an eventful day for the Socialists of this city and their friends, as the annual picnic of local New York will then take place. It is one of those occasions when all those with the interest of the party at heart, will take advantage of the opportunity of getting a first-class entertainment at a small expense and at the same time help swell the campaign fund of the party. The picnic grounds will be opened at 11 a. m., and comrades who have volunteered to act on the various committees are urged to be on hand by 10 a. m.

The full program is as follows: From 3 to 6 p. m., concert by New York Letter Carriers' Band, composed of 60 musicians; chorus by the United German Workmen's Singing Societies; gymnastic exhibitions by the various Workmen's Turner Organizations. From 6 to 7 p. m., concert by the Finnish Socialist Orchestra and Finnish Socialist Mixed Chorus. The children's great parade is scheduled to start at 4 p. m. and their parents are urged to bring them to the "shooting gallery" where the line of march will be formed. The parade will be headed by the Socialist Band and will march all thru the picnic grounds, and at its conclusion the children of the Free German Schools will sing the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs. The Red and American flags will be distributed to the children while the line of march is being formed.

The Barbecue will be ready at 8 p. m. and in order that everyone may be satisfied 200 additional pounds of beef will be on hand. The ox secured for the occasion is one of the largest that the members of Butchers' Union No. 174 have ever had to roast; his weight while alive was 1,850 pounds and sufficient sandwiches will be made to satisfy all those who may wish to get something which is not "jungle beef."

Dancing will begin at 4 p. m. and the Orpheus Orchestra has volunteered its services for that purpose thus assuring a good and well trained dancing orchestra. In the evening the park will be illuminated with red fire so that the comrades may enjoy themselves until late.

The Bazaar will be in working order beginning at 2 p. m. and comrades who still intend to donate articles are reminded that they can deliver them in case of emergency at the picnic, altho it would be better to deliver them at least by Saturday at the Organizer's office. Several comrades have already delivered their donations and the bazaar will be a great improvement over what we had in former years. Better and more expensive prizes will be given out and the number of chances increased.

In addition to the Bazaar, there will be bowling, bird spearing, ping-pong, wheel of fortune, etc., and in full operation at 2 p. m., thus increasing the variety of amusement and the sources of income for the picnic.

The work on all the committees will require more volunteers than have already been heard from, and it is hoped that the comrades will give the necessary assistance. As many of them as possible should arrive at the picnic grounds early in the morning to help in the erection and decoration of booths, etc.

For particulars about directions to reach the park, etc., readers are referred to the advertisement on the sixth page of this issue of The Worker. More than 6,000 tickets have been distributed among the sub-divisions of Local New York and it is expected that most of them will be sold before Sunday, and that the comrades will make prompt settlement.

The concentration of wealth tends first to material, second to political, third to industrial, and fourth to moral evil.—Lynn Abbott.

### KRAFFT FOR GOVERNOR.

New Jersey Socialists Nominates Him—Annual Convention Most Successful in History—Much Business Transacted.

The annual convention of the Socialist Party of New Jersey was held in Turner Hall, Trenton, Thursday, May 30 (Decoration Day). It was the most successful, from every standpoint, in the history of the party. One hundred and sixty-eight delegates were present. Frank Hubschmidt of Paterson, recording secretary of the state organization, called the convention to order. Robert J. Victor was made temporary chairman and James M. Rellly temporary secretary.

The credential committee was Frederick Krafft of Hudson, Karl Bretschneider, Union; Fred Hartmeyer, Camden; Nicholas Rippenbalm, Middlesex; V. L. Groot, Mercer; Paul Henck, Passaic; George Herschman, Morris. Permanent officers were: Chairman, George H. Headley, Hudson; vice-chairman, George Kelp, Essex; secretary, James M. Rellly, Hudson; assistant secretary, John J. Jagers, Essex; sergeant-at-arms, Louis Kelp, Hudson; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Paul Hueck, Passaic; H. Laffey, Essex. Committees were named as follows: Platform, William Walker, Union; David Rubinow, Essex; Percy Sule, Essex; Constitution, John B. Leeds, Burlington; H. Rellly, Passaic; W. E. McConnekin, Hudson; Ways and Means, Walter Oswald, Essex; Max Fackett, Hudson; Reuben McDerritt, Mercer; Press and Literature, Dingman, Fred. Krafft, E. S. Egerton; Resolutions, H. Carless, R. J. Victor, C. Ufert.

State Secretary Killingbeck made a lengthy report to the convention. A telegram of confidence and sympathy was sent Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone.

After discussion, the question of the state organization taking over and publishing the "Socialist Review" was referred to next year's convention.

The Platform Committee submitted the drafts of four proposed platforms and the one offered by Charles Ufert was adopted.

Frederick Krafft of Hudson County was nominated for Governor and was enthusiastically greeted by the convention.

Twenty-five dollars was voted from the state treasury to the striking longshoremen and \$32.71 was collected for the same purpose.

### RECEPTION TO KOCH, FINNISH REVOLUTIONIST.

The Finnish Socialists have arranged a reception and ball for comrade Koch, the leader of the famous "Red Guard" of Finland. In addition to the Finnish Socialist Chorus and Orchestra, Comrade Koch and others will address the audience. The reception will take place in the large hall of the Labor Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street, on Sunday, June 8, and comrades are urged to manifest their solidarity with our comrades in Finland by attending the celebration. The admission is 50 cents and the proceeds of the ball will go toward the Finnish Revolutionary Fund.

### CHINESE IN REVOLT.

LONDON, June 3.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai, the revolutionists in the districts surrounding Swatow and Amoy are murdering the officials, burning official buildings, and occupying towns and villages. The Taotai of Swatow, the dispatch adds, is reporting only losses suffered by the revolutionists, fearing that news of their depredations may lead to foreign interference.

The revolutionists have issued a proclamation stating that foreigners need have no fear as their activity is aimed at the ruling dynasty. Many soldiers are deserting to the revolutionists.

—Roosevelt talks of the dangers of "mob rule". But the mob soon learns the value of discipline and order. It is in the mob rule of the aristocrat, and in the mob rule of the plutocrat that the real danger lies.—Brisbane Worker.

### AN INTERNATIONAL LABOR STRUGGLE.

#### Strikes of Marine Employees in Many Countries Manifests Growing Solidarity.

The past few weeks has witnessed a remarkable movement among the marine employees and longshoremen throughout the world. Thousands of workers employed in these and allied callings have gone on strike in Germany, France, Holland, Scotland, Cuba, and America. The transient character of the employment of many of these men, which takes them into various countries, will in part explain what appears to be a simultaneous movement. A feeling of common interest in the conditions of their fellow workmen is naturally promoted by contact with each other.

#### In Cuba.

In Cuba the longshoremen have been on strike for several weeks at Santiago and Havana. The strike movement has spread to the bakers, cigarmakers and other trades, including the unskilled workers in Santiago, until a strike of all workmen in the vicinity is threatened.

#### Holland and Scotland.

In Holland the Rotterdam branch of the Seamen's Association has declared a strike of all sailors. Members are advised not to join the naval reserve and naval employees are urged to quit the service of the government. The men demand increased wages and written contracts.

In Scotland, the Glasgow longshoremen have been on strike for more than a week and many transatlantic liners are unable to get enough men to sail.

Even in Algiers, Africa, the seamen are on strike and the dockers and coalers struck in sympathy.

#### Great Strike in France.

The scene of most intense interest in this general movement is the strike of the French sailors belonging to the Naval Reserve in almost all ports of France.

The Naval Reserve comprises nearly the entire maritime population engaged in seafaring life, and number about 117,000 men, of whom 25,000 are serving in the navy. In addition to practically all the sailors of the mercantile marine, most of the longshoremen belong to the reserve.

The strike was declared by the executive committee of the National Seamen's Union, because the government's bill, increasing pensions from \$40.50 to \$72.50 in the case of seamen, and from \$156 to \$200 in the case of captains, is regarded by the members of the union as inadequate.

The tie-up is almost complete at the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Channel ports, where the crews generally left their ships. The government commissioned transports, torpedo boats and destroyers to carry on the mail service with the colonies and with Mediterranean ports.

At Marseilles the sailors and longshoremen struck almost to a man, and even the fishermen drew up their nets. The strike is also complete at Havre, the crews having left both the ocean and coasting vessels. The stewards and cooks have also joined the strikers.

At Toulon the strike is complete, at Dunkirk, Nantes and Bordeaux, the men are going out, and at Bouen the longshoremen have abandoned work.

On Monday the representatives of the strikers conferred with the Minister of Marine with the result that the offer of increased pensions made by the government was accepted. The government also agreed that no prosecutions for desertions would be taken against government employees. According to later dispatches it is possible this agreement may be rejected by the strikers, many of whom favor continuing the strike for larger concessions.

#### "Treason"—to Capitalism.

As in the case of the striking electricians in Paris last March, the capitalist press regards the seamen's strike as "treason". In calling their strike in conjunction with those called in



The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should have their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1906.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its first general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote.

1906 Presidential and Congressional. 29,961 votes for the Socialist Party.

1906 Presidential and Congressional. 408,233 votes for the Socialist Party.

PRINTED BY TOM SELBY.

Our readers will miss Tom Selby this week, and we are sure, with regret. He writes us that a change in occupation impels an extension of working hours and as his "Rhyme and Reason" contributions were composed in the few leisure moments he had before, it will be impossible for him to continue his department regularly and do his subjects and himself justice.

We venture to express the opinion that the work which Comrade Selby has done during the past few months for The Worker has been unexcelled in its line. Nothing in any Socialist paper in this country has quite compared with it.

There are many writers for capitalist papers and magazines, commanding high salaries and large audiences, who do not possess a title of the exceptional ability which Comrade Selby, the proletarian, has exhibited thru The Worker.

TWO KINDS OF EFFICIENCY.

President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has estimated the increase of wages for employees of the road for the coming year at \$800,000.

What are the facts? History and experience demonstrate that organized workmen have a higher degree of efficiency and skill than the unorganized, and that the service they render and wealth they produce are of a higher quality.

with non-union men and the consequent losses by damage to freight is a case in point. Whether increased efficiency redounds to the economic benefit of the organized workers who acquire it, is another matter.

What Mr. Mellen really meant is, perhaps, truthfully stated by the New York "Times", which, tho a faithful interpreter of capitalist interests, unwittingly tells the truth when it serves its purpose.

Shorter hours and enlarged incomes frequently result in self-indulgence, too often in modes of living which reduce physical capacity for work.

If this dictum means anything it means that a low standard of living is required to goad the workers to the performance of wage labor, and in proportion as hours are increased and wages reduced so will efficiency and skill be promoted.

For our part we believe that the workers' demand for shorter hours and enlarged incomes is the chief reason for Mellen's complaint and not the workers' inefficiency.

To the extent that the capitalist can appropriate it for his purposes does he view with satisfaction the "efficiency" of his "hands". In this respect the viewpoint of the modern capitalist does not differ from the slave driver before the civil war.

Almost the last cry of the now defunct Chicago "Chronicle" was a learned editorial on "What Socialism Means".

The fate of the "Chronicle" is a partial refutation of its own conclusion, none of its surviving contemporaries will point it out.

MORE "TAINTED NEWS."

The New York "American" in a recent editorial devoted some space to capitalist news bureaus that are maintained to circulate misinformation regarding municipal ownership, railroads, etc.

However, if the Hearst papers profess indignation over these methods it is not because of any high standard of newspaper ethics that prevails in the conduct of those papers.

If the capitalist press serves questionable news to its readers in the in-

terests of big financiers and capitalists, William R. Hearst is equal to the same methods when his own aspirations are affected thereby.

LONG AND ROOSEVELT.

It requires only a cursory glance over Dr. William J. Long's nature books to understand why President Roosevelt doesn't like him.

Roosevelt, on the other hand, is the incarnation of cruelty to man and beast. He is not even primitive in his impulses, for the primitive man killed only for his own preservation and needs and not for the love of killing.

It is humiliating that such a man should be President of this republic. It marks the degenerating and enervating influence of commercialism at its flood.

DISARMAMENT IS UNPOPULAR.

The attitude of the Russian bureaucracy toward the question of disarmament, which is proposed for discussion at the coming conference at The Hague, is very interesting.

The international capitalist class will speak at The Hague the words spoken there will all have reference to the supreme question that is rising in all countries: What of the new revolution that is knocking at our door?

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

O. Feinstein, 33 Washington avenue S. Minneapolis, Minn., would like to hear from comrades who have had experience in co-operative store enterprises, and to learn the causes of their success or failure.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST PRESS.

The German Socialist press has an aggregate circulation of one million copies daily. This number is made up of 50 official Socialistic journals appearing in various towns, without reckoning the 50 different Socialist-edited trade union organs appearing weekly.

Freedom consists, not in the letting man alone, for that freedom turns out to be an illusion, but in surrounding him with facilities and opportunities for the full play of his individuality, the effective working out of his life purposes.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York.

GREAT FORTUNES: The Winning: The Using. By Jeremiah W. Jenks. McClure, Phillips & Co., 1906. Price, 50 cents.

Professor Jenks' book has at least the merit of being small. We cannot say much more for it. Ever since Marx took up the weapons forged by Smith and Ricardo and turned them to the service of the proletariat, the bourgeois economists have shown two tendencies, apparently divergent, but really quite consistent and often both embodied in the work of the same man, and both derogatory to the scientific character of economics.

In his "Social Economy" ("Appeal to Reason", 1906; paper, 50 cents) the author Cornele B. Adams, seeks to outline the economic organization of the future Socialist state. We cannot think that he has achieved a very great success. Altho recognizing in his introductory chapter, that "the economics of slavery or of feudalism are quite different in certain respects from the economics of present civilized society, known as capitalism, and the economics of society organized upon the plan proposed by Socialism cannot be treated along the lines followed in the economics of capitalism," he nevertheless proceeds to carry over into his imagined collectivist society certain economic concepts which are fundamentally peculiar to capitalism.

The character of Ralph Waldo Trine's "In the Fire of the Heart" (McClure) is perhaps sufficiently indicated by the title and the author's avowal in the preface that "he has not aimed to make it 'scientific' or 'scholarly' (or orthodox), but 'popular'...."

"The Arena" for May has one article of special interest to Socialists, entitled "Why the Catholic Church Opposes Socialism", in which "A Leading Socialist", as Editor Flower says, presents "a timely contribution of value to those who have noticed the general attacks of late on Socialism all along the line, on the part of Catholic publicists, priests and prelates. In the presence of such a general assault it is important that the other side be heard, especially as much of what has been uttered as representing cardinal tenets of Socialism is so grotesquely absurd and untrue as to be thoroughly misleading to persons ignorant of what Socialism aims to achieve."

From the use of the word "our", we conclude that Professor Jenks is addressing the people who actually control and possess the "added comforts and refining luxuries". We are sure that every one of them, from Rockefeller and Carnegie down, will applaud his beautiful sentiments. But each one of them, when it comes to applying them to definite actions, either in the getting or the spending of wealth, can and will reply to his "must" with Shylock's "On 'what compulsion must I?'"

After all, Professor Jenks carries us no farther than has the discoverer of the Ten Commandments, who has so often and so emphatically informed us that "square-dealing" men are to be commended and crooked-dealing men to be reprobated.

"In the Cause of Freedom," by Arthur W. Marchmont (Frederick A. Stokes Co.), is announced as "a novel based on events in Russia at the present day." As a story of the adventures, romantic, cut-and-thrust, "hair-breadth 'scape," type, it will pass muster with prevalent books by the same author, who is one of the many that have taken their cue from "The Prisoner of Zenda." But

the reader should beware of supposing that it has the slightest verisimilitude as a story of revolutionary Russia. For the real romance of modern Russia, let him turn to Stepanak or Deutsch.

Arthur Hornblow's "The End of the Game" (Dillingham) may be said to come as near being "the" realistic novel of modern capitalist business and society life as "Lion and the Mouse" does to being "the" realistic play on that theme—and we think Mr. Klein's Rockefeller play only a little less meretricious than his capital-and-labor play, "The Daughters of Men." The book before us is obviously a "novelization"—to use a piece of timely slang—of the Thaw and Corey scandals. It is written in good newspaper English and has a number of thrills—for those who are easily thrilled. For ourselves, we rather prefer to get our scandals in the current dailies, rather than between the cover of a book, unless the book has some marks of genius. Mr. Hornblow can claim some degree of talent as a story-teller, but assuredly not genius.

In his "Social Economy" ("Appeal to Reason", 1906; paper, 50 cents) the author Cornele B. Adams, seeks to outline the economic organization of the future Socialist state. We cannot think that he has achieved a very great success. Altho recognizing in his introductory chapter, that "the economics of slavery or of feudalism are quite different in certain respects from the economics of present civilized society, known as capitalism, and the economics of society organized upon the plan proposed by Socialism cannot be treated along the lines followed in the economics of capitalism," he nevertheless proceeds to carry over into his imagined collectivist society certain economic concepts which are fundamentally peculiar to capitalism. Thus, he holds (p. 121) that "rent and profits must continue to perform the self-same industrial functions that they do today, the sole difference being in the personality of those who disburse or appropriate the funds." It would, of course, be exactly as true to say that scutage, tallage, relief, and other feudal dues "perform the same function" now that they did in medieval Europe, the only difference being in the persons who receive and spend them—which is not only false, but meaningless. There are many sensible remarks in Mr. Adams' little book, but unfortunately they are inextricably entangled with his mistaken and confused economic theory.

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A translation of "The Jungle" has been published in Spain under the title "Los Envenadores de Chicago"—which means The Poisoners of Chicago.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mally.

The Court Theatre in London, where progressive and social plays have been made a specialty thru an able company under the direction of Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker, has had such a successful season that the Savoy, a larger theatre, has been engaged for next season. At present "Votes for Women" is being played at the Court to crowded houses. The success of Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker's attempt to inject a new life into the London drama, and thus modernize the English-speaking stage, is evoking much comment, since it was universally predicted that their venture would meet with failure.

Twenty years ago our theatre's highest aspiration was Shakespeare, encore Shakespeare, toujours Shakespeare; and much as I admired the sonorous metre rhythm, the lofty, rolling music of our trumpet-tongued poet, there were times when I fatigued myself of the too, too-immortal Bard.

To-day it is different. The British theatre has its place amongst the country's intellectual activities. Our drama takes at least a minor part in shedding light upon our "poor, little, angry, miserable world." And for this vast advancement we owe thanks firstly perhaps, to the pioneer inspiration of Ibsen, who showed the way; secondly to the great creative genius of George Bernard Shaw; and thirdly to the admirable direction of the beneficent historical Court Theatre.

It would be too much to hope that some progressive manager might make a similar experiment in New York, where there is certainly a growing field for the social drama. If it were generally known that such plays were regularly given at some one theatre, and that one fairly well known, there is no doubt that a permanent and ever-increasing patronage could be built up. Interest in social questions is spreading, and the theatre is almost the last place where this sentiment is finding expression.

I am tired of things as they are; It is time for the times to mend; It is time for right to begin, It is time for the wrong to end. Too long have we sworn by the Snake Who should have sworn by the Star, And waited for Toll to wake, I am tired of things as they are.

I am tired of things as they are; Of seeing God's little ones Crushed and crippled and killed For the profit of Mammon's sons; Wearing their young hearts out Over spindle and loom, Or living a living death In the mine's eternal gloom.

"THE PROPAGANDA OF DEED." They [the Anarchists] combat Marxian Socialism because it is law-abiding and parliamentary, and they contend that the most efficacious and the surest mode of social transformation is rebellion. These assertions, which respond to the vagueness of the sentiments and ideas of too large a portion of the working class and to the impatience provoked by their wretched condition, may meet with a temporary, unintelligent approval; but their effect can only be ephemeral. The explosion of a bomb may indeed give birth to a momentary emotion, but it cannot advance by the hundredth part of an inch the evolution in men's minds toward Socialism, while it causes a reaction in feeling, a reaction in part sincere, but skillfully fomented and exploited as a pretext for repression.

however, for actors are engaged as they are needed for certain parts, while at the same time, the original company is kept intact as much as possible. This is an improvement over the stock system now in vogue at popular-priced theatre in this country, which requires the same actors to play a different play every week, twice a day, and at the same time rehearse for another play the following week. This is the hardest kind of work, and many young actors break down under it, while old actors cannot undertake it. The Court Theatre system has the opposite effect and is worthy of emulation.

It would be a great pleasure to be able to look forward to next season, if we only knew that a theatre, say the Madison Square, which is just about large enough for immediate purposes, was to be given up to a round of first-class modern plays, both comedy and tragedy, by dramatists in sympathy and touch with the great social activities of to-day.

George Bernard Shaw is taking a hand in the agitation over actors' organization in England, of which I wrote last week. On May 10, he lectured for the Actors' Association in London, on "Economics for Actors" and told some plain truths. He spoke, from his own experience with actors, of the problems which beset them and strongly urged organization on trade union lines.

"Actors should combine in their own interests. The only way to get a proper theatrical profession, a profession the members of which should not only be socially respected, but should also respect themselves, was thru a trade union combination."

Mr. C. De Mille, the author of "Strongheart," is quoted as saying in London that he believes that America is on the eve of a great social revolution, "a social revolution which may come with bloodshed, but which I believe will come gradually enough to be effected without violence thru the ballot-box, and for that reason be more radical and lasting. That revolution will mean the era of national mental activity; and the era of national mental activity in the history of every country has been the era of great literature and especially of great drama, because the drama more than any other form of literature reflects the mind of the people."

Those who have read Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman" and who have seen it played with the third act omitted will be interested in learning that that act is being produced by itself this week at the Court Theatre in London, under the title of "Don Juan in Hell."

"The Three of Us," one of the cleanest and most enjoyable plays ever produced in America, was produced in Chicago last Monday night for the first time and scored a hit. Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady" also made her Chicago premiere the same night with great success.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

By Arthur Goodenough. I am tired of things as they are; It is time for the times to mend; It is time for right to begin, It is time for the wrong to end. Too long have we sworn by the Snake Who should have sworn by the Star, And waited for Toll to wake, I am tired of things as they are.

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CAPITALISM AND ART.

Artistic tastes will not be gratified on a large scale until the utility of art exceeds its cost. Unartistic men control industrial organizations, the churches, and public affairs, because they are more active, and while they are in control churches, railroad stations and public buildings will be constructed with but little regard to their looks. All this would be changed if artistic and literary ideals promoted activity. The men they influence would then control social and industrial organizations and could determine the form of buildings and other objects, if the net gain of their activity to society was greater than the additional cost of making their environment pleasing. Under present conditions, however, art is associated with leisure and is confined to galleries and museums, which ordinary people see only on holidays. It is thus sought chiefly by the inactive and overfed, who seek a relief from monotony by sensory stimulations. Pleasures that do not promote adjustment are detrimental, and those who indulge in them are sure to be eliminated. We are thus breeding against art and not in its favor. The classes affected by it are so differential from the racial standards that they cease to meet the conditions on which survival depends. They become sterilized and leave the world to those who adhere more fully to racial standards. Artists and writers, therefore, are made at the present time by education and conversion, but not by breeding. So long as this situation continues, there can be little net progress in art. Each new generation of artists rises out of the same inartistic conditions, develops in the same way, and dies out by gradual extinction.—Fatten, "Development of English Thought."

CHANGING HUMAN NATURE.

The change that has been made in the point of view of economics by the present generation is due to the discovery that man himself is in a great measure a creature of circumstances and changes with them; and the importance of this discovery has been accentuated by the fact that the growth of knowledge and earnestness has recently made and is making deep and rapid changes in human nature.—Marshall, "Present Position of Economics."



# THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)  
By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER IX.—Continued.  
"Hardly!" Ruth admitted with a smile.

"Well, what I'm telling you is just as certain as passage of time. I'm anything but a dreamer. I believe in a present for the working class as well as a future. I believe that we, if we work hard, have the right, now, to-day, to a comfortable living, and with enough over to give our children as good an education as the children of the bosses; and with enough to buy a few books, see a little of the world, and to save a little so we'll not have ahead of us the terrible fear that we and our families may starve when we get too old to work. That's the least we ought to have. But we lack an almighty lot of having it, Miss Arnold."

"Take my own trade—and we're a lot better off than most workmen—we get three seventy-five a day. That wouldn't be so bad if we made it three hundred days a year, but you know we don't average more than six months' work. Less than seven hundred dollars a year. What can a man with a family do in New York on seven hundred dollars a year? Two hundred for rent, three hundred for food, one hundred for clothes. There's six hundred gone in three lumps. Twenty-five cents a day left for heat, light, education, books, amusement, travel, street-car fare,—and to save for your old age!"

"And then our trades dangerous. I think half of our men are killed. If you saw the obituary list that's published monthly of all the branches of our union in the country, you'd think so, too! Every other name—crushed, or something broke and he fell. Only the other day on a steel bridge near Pittsburgh a piece of rigging snapped and ten men dropped two hundred feet. They landed on steel beams in a barge anchored below—and were pulp. And after the other names. It's pneumonia or consumption. D'you know what that means? It means exposure at work. Killed by their work! . . . Well, that's our work,—and we get seven hundred a year!"

"And then our work takes the best part of our lives, and throws us away. So long as we're strong and active, we can be used. But the day we begin to get a little stiff—if we last that long!—we're out of it. It may be at forty. We've got to learn how to do something else, or just wait for the end. There's our families. And you know how much we've got in the bank!"

"Well, that's how it is in our union. Is seven hundred a year enough?—when we risk our lives every day we work!—when we're fit for work only so long as we're young men? We're human beings, Miss Arnold. We're men. We want comfortable homes, we want to keep our children in school, we'd like to save something up for the time when we can't work. Seven hundred a year! How're we going to do it, Miss Arnold? How're we going to do it?"

"That's the only thing! And that's what we're going to do! More money for the time we do work!"

"He said no more. Now that the stimulant of his excited words was gone, Ruth felt her fatigue. Engrossed by his emotions he had swung along at a pace that had taxed her lesser stride. "Shall we sit down?" she suggested; and they found a bench on a pinnacle of rock from whence they could look down thru a criss-cross of bare branches upon a sun-polished lagoon, and upon the files of people curving along the paths. Tom removed his hat, and Ruth turning to face him took in anew the details of his head—the strong, square, smooth-shaven face, the broad forehead, moist and banded with pink where his hat had pressed, the hair curling in his head in tight brown curls. Looked,—and felt herself growing small, and the men of her acquaintance growing small. And thought. . . . Yes, that was it; it was his purpose that made him big."

"You have kept me so interested that I've not yet asked you about your fight against Mr. Foley," she said after a moment.

"But to see the men individually! And you say there are twenty-five hundred of them. Why, that's impossible!"

to come from his pocket. "Let's see. It would cost, for stamps, twenty-five dollars; for letters—they could be printed—about fifteen dollars; for the envelopes six or seven dollars. Say forty-five or fifty dollars."

Fifty dollars was a great deal to Tom—saved little by little. But he hesitated only a moment. "All right. If we can influence a hundred men, one in twenty-five, it'll be worth the money."

A thoughtful look came over his face. "What is it?" Ruth asked quickly. "I was thinking about the printing and other things. Wondering how I could get away from work to see to it."

"Won't you let me look after that for you?" Ruth asked eagerly. "I look after all the printing. I can leave the office whenever I'm not busy, you know. It would take only a few minutes of my time."

"It really wouldn't?" Tom asked hesitatingly. "It wouldn't be any trouble at all. And I'd be glad to do it."

Tom thanked her. "I wouldn't know how to go about a thing of that sort, anyhow, even if I could get away from work," he admitted.

"And I could see to the addressing, too," Ruth pursued. "There's the trouble! The addresses!"

"The addresses? Why?"

"There's only one list of the men and where they live. That's the book of the secretary and treasurer."

"Won't he lend it to you?"

Tom had to laugh. "Connelly lend it to me! Connelly's one of the best friends Foley's got."

"Then there's no way of getting it?"

"He keeps it in his office, and when he's not there the office is locked. But we'll get it somehow."

"Well, then if you'll write out the letter and send it to me in a day or two, I'll see to having it printed right away."

It flashed upon Tom what a strong concluding statement to the letter the guarantee from Mr. Baxter would make. He told Ruth of his idea, of his attempt to get the guarantee, and of the influence it would have on the men.

"He's probably forgotten all about it," she said. "I think I may be able to help you to get it. I can speak to Aunt Elizabeth and have her speak to him."

But a quick second thought was that she could not do this without revealing to her aunt a relation Mrs. Baxter could not understand. "No, after all I can't be of any use there. You might try to see him again, and if you fail then you might write him."

Tom gave her a quick puzzled glance, as he had done a few days before when she had mentioned her relation to Mr. Baxter. She caught the look. "You are wondering how it is Mr. Baxter is my uncle," she guessed. "Yes," he admitted.

Barry's tenement. He joined him and, as they walked away, outlined the new plan.

"That's what I call a mighty foxy scheme," Pete approved. "It's a knock-out blow. It'll come right at the last minute, and Foley won't have time to hit back."

Tom pointed out the difficulty of getting the membership list. "You leave that to me, Tom. It's as easy as fallin' off the twenty-third story an' hittin' the asphalt. You can't miss it."

"But what kind of a deal will you make with Connelly? He's crooked, you know."

"Yes, he has got pretty much of a bend to him," Pete admitted. "But he ain't so worse, Tom. I've traveled a lot with him. When d'you want the book?"

"We've got to get it and put it back without Connelly knowing it's been gone. We'd have to use it at night. Could you get it late, and take it back the next morning?"

"That'd be runnin' mighty close. What's the matter with gettin' it Saturday night an' usin' it Sunday?"

"Sunday's pretty late, with the election coming Wednesday. But it'll do, I guess."

Tom spent the evening at one corner of the dining table from which he had turned back the red cloth, laboriously scratching on a sheet of ruled letter paper. He had never written when he could avoid it. His ideas were now clear enough, but they struggled against the unaccustomed confinement of written language. The words came slowly, with physical effort, and only after crossing out, and interlining, and crossing out again, were they joined into sentences.

At ten o'clock Maggie, who had been calling on a friend, came in with Ferdinand. The boy made straight for the couch and was instantly asleep. Maggie was struck at once by the unwonted sight of her husband writing, but her sulkiness fought her curiosity for more than a minute, during which she removed her hat and jacket, before the latter could gain a grudging victory. "What are you doing?" she asked shortly.

"Writing a letter," he answered, keeping his eyes on the paper.

She leaned over his shoulder and read a few lines. Her features stiffened. "What're you going to do with that?"

"Print it."

"But you'll have to pay for it."

"Yes."

"How much?"

"About fifty dollars."

She gasped, and her sullen composure fled. "Fifty dollars! For that—that—" Breath failed her.

Tom looked around. Her eyes were blazing. Her hands were clenched. Her full breast was raising and falling rapidly.

other qualities and laid itself, bare and unrelieved, before her eyes.

As she read the letter a second time she felt a desire to improve upon his sentences; but she thought this might give him offense; and she thought also and rightly that his stilted sentences, rich with such epithets, as "tyrant," "bully," "grafter," would have a stronger effect on his readers than would more polished and controlled language.

So she carried the letter to the printer as it had left Tom's hand.

She wrote Tom that Mr. Driscoll was willing her office should be used for the work of Sunday. Tom's answer was on a postal card and written in pencil. She sighed.

The week passed rapidly with Tom, the nights in canvassing, the days in work. Every time he went to work, he did so half expecting it would be his last day on the job. But all went well till Friday morning. Then the expected happened. As he came up to the fire-house a hansom cab, which had turned into the street behind him, stopped and Foley stepped out.

"Hold on there, Keating!" the walking delegate called.

(Continued next week.)  
[This novel began in The Worker of April 6, 1907. Back numbers can always be had.]

## THE CALL OF THE WORKERS.

By Wayne Aray.  
We are the nation's workers, this is the workers' call:  
Let there be work for the idle, let there be rest for all;  
Let there be justice for all men, the mightiest and the least;  
And when we gather the harvests, let us bid all to the feast.

Mightily thrived a nation, awing the world with her strength;  
Millions peopled her cities; great was her boundaries' length;  
Her bright flag waved in the sunlight over the tropic palm,  
Her anthem wakened the echoes of the dreadful arctic calm;  
Her warriors home from the conquest legions of heroes came,  
And lustre-lavishing poets burnished anew her fame.

The glory-maddened thousands shout-ed the song of the sword,  
But the murmuring voice of the workers sounded a drear discord.

We are the nation's workers, toiling in bitter strife,  
In chaos creating commerce, making the nation's life.  
Long have you marched on the highways, vaunting the nation's fame;  
Walk with us now in the byways, and we will show you her shame.

The mills of the nation rumbled; her craftsmen wrought at their arts;  
Music thrilled in her temples; industry hummed in her marts;  
Rich mines filled her coffers with treasure; bountiful harvests were sent;  
The song of the sword was silenced, all sang the song of content—  
All, save the grimy workers, delving beneath the soil,  
And the seventy restless makers of things, uncounted sons of toil.

The blow of the axe in the forest answered the anvil's clang;  
But ever the voice of the workers, doleful, ominous, rang:

We are the nation's workers, weaving the nation's might,  
Building her beauties in splendor, making her day in night.  
Burdened are we with injustices; oppression our manhood loots,  
Think you the tree will flourish, if canker gnaw at its roots.

Startled the drones of the nation woke from their slothful sleep;  
"Silence," they call to the workers, "the laws of your masters keep.  
Always there has been striving, always shall masters hold sway;  
Manhood must ever serve Mammon, that is the given way.  
You are the hands of the nation, we are the nation's head.  
Tho you have builded the cities, have we not paid you with bread?  
Yours was the toil, we grant you; but did we not show you how?"

The voice of the workers answered, the answer is ringing now:  
"We are the nation's workers. The wealth that you hold we gave.  
Soon there will be no master, soon there will be no slave.  
The rising sun of Reason will flood all the world with its light,  
Justice alone will be mighty, and only the truth will be right."

THE SOCIAL STATE.  
The whole idea of the social state is to further the opportunity and freedom of the individual life, and to make possible the increase of human wealth. The social state is the instrument of individualism, not its opponent. The social state limits individualism in only one way—it denies the right of the individual to exploit his neighbor, even as justice denies the vendetta in taking over punishment from the hands of private vengeance and making it a state function.—Henderson, "Education and the Larger Life."

MR. DOOLEY ON WAR AND PEACE.  
"Well, anyhow," said Mr. Heeneesy, "war is a tur-rible thing. I had a cousin; he was a steeple-jack, that was kilt at Gettysburg, an' he might've lived to an advanced old age—"  
"If," said Mr. Dooley, "if he had lived. Peace, as Hogan says, has its victims less renowned than war."  
—Read The Worker.

# AS THE BALTIC REPUBLIC FELL.

A Russian Revolutionary Episode.

By John N. Landberg.

The winter of 1895 was an unusually severe one in Central and Western Russia. Snowfalls were heavy and the snow frequently covered the ground to a depth of more than five feet. Even short journeys from one village to another were rendered extremely dangerous, for the sledges would literally bury themselves in snow. Distant journeys of forty or fifty miles were next to impossible.

Early in the morning of a stormy February day, Stepan Dunaef, a peasant from the village of Tumanovka, was returning home, on foot, from Moghileff, the capital of a province of the same name. His village lay at a distance of some forty miles from the capitol. It was difficult to walk in the deep snow that fell the night before. A cold, icy wind blew incessantly all morning, and it was not until noon that the peasant felt a little comfort from the scanty rays of the cheerless February sun. Dunaef's breast heaved with a sigh of relief as he approached a small wayside inn; he was worn out with continual walking since six o'clock in the morning.

It was noon-time. Fearing to be caught by nightfall on the road he had made only fifteen miles of his journey, he did not stay at the inn very long, but hurried out as soon as he had warmed up his half-frozen limbs.

And well might he hurry on! The storm increased, and the snow threatened to bury everything on the surface of the earth in one mighty, white ocean.

Dunaef became more and more frightened as he left behind him the little village and faced the wide and lonely tract of land that lay between this and the next village.

"No, I won't lose a whole day, and, perhaps, two," thought Dunaef, as the idea of returning to and spending the night at the inn occurred to him, "the wife must hear the good news to-day."

And good news, indeed, it was that he had to tell his wife.

He, Stepan, a common wheelwright of Tumanovka, to have a son enter the high school, where none but the children of the "nobles" go! Wasn't this something to make even a "wealthy" mujik proud of? And yet he was poor, and his own son had succeeded in winning over a number of competitors, a free scholarship!

Dunaef was thus musing as he strolled on, and his thoughts carried the poor peasant far into the realm of those happy dreams which only the humblest human beings indulge in. He, in his vision, saw his son rise in the world and become a great personage, a judge, for instance, and himself elevated to some enviable position in his own native Tumanovka. He beheld himself living in plenty and no longer fearing a bad harvest, at the end of a laborious summer, which might imperil his existence and that of his whole family.

In the meantime the wind increased. Stepan soon felt that the fingers of his left arm were stiff and numb. Then he found that he could not move his right arm; he tried to lift both; neither would move. Suddenly, the still pre-occupied with his wonderful dreams, the thought struck him, like a lightning stroke, that he was being overtaken by that dreadful drowsiness which, to a snowbound man, meant eternal sleep. He started to run. For a while he felt as if the exercise refreshed him a bit. Soon, however, he suddenly felt a hot wave sweep over his whole body, perspiration was dripping from under his heavy cap, and, freezing, stuck to his moustache and cheeks. His dreams again took hold of him. Then he fell, while knee-deep in snow, and in another instant, he disappeared beneath a soft, white bill.

A week afterwards, with the aid of dogs, the ice-like corpse of the peasant was found and dug out of the temporary grave in which cruel Fate had buried him. He was given seven feet of ground in his native village.

The horror-stricken family of Stepan, his wife Daria, his sixteen year old son, Ivan, another, fourteen year old boy, Michka, and the youngest son, Alexis, received the dreadful tidings of the death of their breadwinner with the mute but eloquent grief of those poor whom the spectre of starvation greets the first day they lose their care-taker.

For eight long years the peasant's wretched family struggled desperately on, and it was not until the lads grew up and became mature men, powerful sons of the soil, that relief appeared in sight of the sufferers. Then another blow awaited them.

The "Little Father", Nicholas II, in his "wise" and "paternal" care for "his holy" Russia, deemed it indispensable to the welfare of "his" empire to annex to it a third of China, the whole of Corea, and something else, if possible. But while the Russian generals and admirals were spending most of their days and nights in saloons and "harems", at the expense of the army's budget, the Japanese were preparing for real war.

The "merciful Little Father" was, evidently, not merciful enough to spare Stepan's unhappy widow her two older sons, Ivan and Michka, and they were both drafted to the colors.

Ivan was shipped directly to the seat of war; and he was blown to atoms on one of the many foolhardy sallies which his regiment made while in that hell called Port Arthur. Michka was carried off to the Baltic provinces, and, later, when the Baltic Republic was

inaugurated, in Riga, his regiment was the first sent out under the personal command of Orloff, to "pacify" the rebels.

Stepan's third son, the eleven year old Alexis, whose greatness the poor peasant saw in a vision before his death, had been received, as a free scholar, in the Moghileff High School.

When the boy learned of his father's tragic end, his grief knew no bounds. His aunt (an old dishwasher in a noble's house, in whose care Stepan had left Alexis) could not prevent escape home, in company with a friendly peasant, where the little fellow daily, for several weeks, visited his father's grave. There, the poor child remained, sometimes with his mother, often alone, for hours, praying and weeping, ever repeating to himself that he was the cause of his father's premature death.

The boy could hardly be recognized now. The child of eleven grew serious and melancholy. When brought back to school he threw himself into his studies with an eagerness and passion which astonished his instructors and classmates.

The result was that, when he was graduated, with honors, seven years later, he was sent, in 1902, at the expense of friendly students and sympathizers, to the famous Yuriev University. This university is situated within a few hours of Riga, the scene of a long series of bloody dramas enacted during the great Russian railroad strike, less than two years ago.

III.  
Martial law was proclaimed over the whole country. The fire of rebellion inflamed the entire nation, outraged, oppressed, starving. Massacre followed massacre, assassinations became daily occurrences, and robberies and wholesale destruction of life and property transformed that miserable land into a veritable hell. Nobody was safe: neither the powerful, rich official, the banker, the police sergeant nor the street peddler. A merciless, irrevocable civil war had begun its ravages and annihilations. The direful nightmare of death encompassed straggled Russia, over which a certain Nicholas Romanov still rules supreme.

History repeated itself. The slaves found courage to rise. And they rose; untrained, but not without organization, undisciplined, but resolute, great in numbers, weak in resources, they assailed the throne of their oppressor.

The combined forces of the empire, as might have been expected, crushed the mutineers; they were butchered in cold blood, Moscow, Petersburg, Warsaw, Odessa, and Kieff being the chief slaughter fields.

The Baltic provinces alone were not easy to subdue. There, strong German, Lithuanian, and Polish populations offered such a front to the Tsar's bloodhounds, the Cossacks, that the latter were hurled off Riga in even greater confusion than their unfortunate colleagues were from the four gates of Mukden.

Within a fortnight, a Baltic Republic, headed by Gregory Maximie, was proclaimed, to grace the map of Europe. This child of the Russian Revolution, the new republic, lived long enough to enable the Tsar to muster from 30,000 to 60,000 soldiers, and land them, under the leadership of General Orloff, the "pacifier", in the heart of the rebel republic.

The era of extermination commenced. Riga was besieged. Orloff, with the main portion of his army, was marching eastward thru the "enemy's" territory.

The work of "pacification" was carried on as follows: About half of the "pacifying" army was divided into numerous companies of one hundred men each. Then a dozen of these companies would surround a German or Lithuanian village that lay in the neighborhood of the advancing army's route. After this the search would begin. Every house was ransacked from cellar to roof, every box or drawer emptied, door-locks knocked off, valuables and whatever might be turned into money carried away. The slightest interference or protest on the part of the owner or tenant of the house would result in instant death.

And woe to him who had in his possession a book, newspaper, magazine, or leaflet bearing the fatal single inscription SOCIALIST or SOCIAL DEMOCRAT; terrible vengeance was dealt out to each member of the family. Father, mother, grown children, and even little babies, were handcuffed, flung into a specially constructed booth, and, later, placed upon a large military wagon, and driven off to the outskirts of a nearby forest, where they were summarily shot down, without even the farce of a drum-head court-martial. Their quivering, bleeding corpses, which often still showed signs of life, were then hurled into one great trench.

Blood-curdling stories have been narrated of the doings of Orloff. In some villages, for instance, he would order the school teachers to be stripped of their clothing and tied up to trees, and, by means of fiendish tortures and threats of instant death, compel them to accuse whomsoever Orloff wished to get rid of. In one village, a few miles from Riga, this "pacifier", angered at the refusal of the principal of a Girls' High School to falsely accuse innocent pupils, surrounded the building with a company of Cossacks, and, in imitation of his worthy colleague, Alkhanov of Caucasus, gave the helpless school girls, with their female teachers, to the beastly and vodka-crazed Cossacks.

In another instance a student was stopped in the street by an officer and shot down within two yards of his father. In spite of the heart-breaking and agonized cries of the latter that his son was not a disguised revolutionist, as the drunken officer claimed.

This cruel work of extermination was mostly carried on in the dead of night. That the victims might be wiped out with as little disturbance as possible, they were gagged and secretly hurried out of town.

In this manner scores of villages were desolated. If some town attempted a show of resistance to "authority", the whole was burned and razed to the ground.

IV.  
The van of the scouring column of Orloff's marauders rapidly approached Riga. There stood, half a mile from the rebel capital, a hideous, medieval jail, in which over three hundred "political offenders" awaited execution. Here the column halted. The soldiers were drawn up in a semi-circular line, which made them a living wall, bristling with glittering bayonets.

"Lead out the rebels!" yelled the hoarse, deafening voice of the captain in charge of Grishka's company. A tall, pale youth, calm and defiant, was brought up, handcuffed, his feet fettered with iron chains. "Rebel, dog!" roared the captain, like a madman, shaking his clenched fists at the prisoner, "tell me where your accomplices are, and you'll go free!"

"Long live the Russian Revolution! Long live!" . . . He did not end. At the officer's command of "fire!", two-score bullets pierced the prisoner's body, sending him to the ground without a groan.

The second prisoner met his death as fearlessly as the first did; the third shined a like fate; the fourth the same; then the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. . . .

The captain, cursing, glanced over the list of those awaiting their horrible doom. There was a brief pause, during which the soldiers removed the dead. Then he called out again:

"Alexis Dunaef! He's next, bring him here!"

Dunaef was dragged out, bound hand-and-foot, a fit target for fresh bullets. He was calm and serene.

"You wrote the Appeal to the Peasants?" thundered the officer.

"I did," was the laconic reply. "You organized a military expedition and routed a regiment of his majesty's cavalry?" was the next question.

"I did," was again the reply. "You sent arms and ammunition to the peasants of Saratov?" queried the captain.

"I did," was still the answer of the prisoner.

"Did you organize the Students' Auxiliary Fighting Group?" asked the officer.

"I did."

"Did you write the Appeal to the Army, telling the soldiers to shoot down their own commanders instead of the Japanese?" thundered the officer furiously.

"I wrote it," was the reply.

The captain heard a disturbance behind him and turned round; somebody was coming up to him. It was Grishka Dunaef, bareheaded, pale, and haggard.

"Your honor, he's my brother, I'm his own brother, spare him, your honor!" murmured the poor wretch, trembling.

The officer retreated a few steps, and unsheathed his sabre. He raised it, but lowered it again, hesitating.

Orloff was telephoned for orders. This message came back:

"It will inspire your company to a more faithful performance of those duties when Dunaef the Soldier with himself execute Dunaef the Revolutionist."

When the order was read aloud, Dunaef the Soldier, breathless and silvering, drew himself up, in readiness, eagerly and resolutely facing Dunaef the Revolutionist. A fierce determination shone in his eyes. Cold sweat was dripping down his cheeks. The scene presented was a terrible one. Even the blood-thirsty hangmen of Orloff's personal selection trembled.

"Fire!" commanded the officer. Dunaef made a quick turn in the direction of the commander. There was a flash and loud report, and the captain himself fell dead, cut down by the fatal bullet which was destined for a brother.

V.  
An hour later the two brothers, chained together, stood before General Orloff.

"One rope with two nooses!"—and the "pacifier" motioned toward a tall pine tree.

Reluctant hands seized the Dunaefs, who lovingly gazed at each other, for the first and last time after seven years.

The noises were adjusted. A dozen hands pulled at one end of the rope which was thrown over a branch of the tree. The brothers kissed each other. Then, a guttural, rattling, inhuman voice, coming from one of the million victims of the Strangler, cried out:

"Long live the Russian Revolution!"

And the heavens and the surrounding, gloomy forest re-echoed, in the dead stillness,

"Long live the Russian Revolution!"

The next day witnessed the fall of the Baltic Republic.

BUSTING THE TRUSTS.  
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UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.
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The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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PUBLICATIONS

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE)

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MORE "JUNGLE" MEAT.

By Products of Packing Houses Canned by Little "Jungles" in New York City.

The "Jungle" is not a distinct Chicago institution. It is again made evident in an official bulletin issued by State Health Commissioner Porter at Albany, N. Y. He states that a chemical analysis of 103 samples of so-called roast, corned, dried and potted beef, devilled ham and other canned meats shows the presence in these articles of boron preservative and a considerable quantity of indigestible matter, such as pig's bristles, hairs, skin and glands. Coral is also used to fill up the cans. Dr. Porter says:

The use of any preservative in a food to be inclosed in a can which can be satisfactorily sterilized by the use of heat and sealed hermetically indicates that the materials to be placed in the can were in such state or were kept under such conditions as to lead the consumer to believe that they required the use of a preservative for the prevention of decomposition until they could be safely canned.

Encysted embryos or trichina spirals were found in several sections of the contents of a sample of potted ham.

The report on luncheon meat says:

Two samples of this product bore labels with the following statement: "Fine old English luncheon meat as prepared at Hudson Hall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." The contents of the two samples are similar in appearance both to the naked eye and microscopically, and consist of large amounts of fibrous tissue and fat, with scattered pieces of skin, glands, hair and a little muscular tissue.

Of devilled chicken from one firm, advertised as "Selected chickens, finest quality," the chemist says the digestion test showed 11 per cent of insoluble residue.

One sample of veal loaf had a boron preservative, and consisted chiefly of cereal and fatty and fibrous tissue with a few muscle fibres.

From the description of the garbage that makes up the canned meats described above, it seems that the manufacturers are not over anxious to select material that could be digested. Garbage is had enough. Indigestible garbage is worse and its sale as food is criminal.

Incidentally these reports made so frequently by state health officers show that the poisoning and adulteration of meat is not peculiar to the large packing houses. It is true of all capitalist enterprise, large and small. The attempt to identify these conditions with trust production of meat alone must ignore such reports as that of the Health Commissioner of New York.

These conditions are inseparable from all capitalist business. The small packer has as much interest in selling hair and muscle fibres for meat as the large one has. It is profitable for both. It is so much loss for either to discard this waste matter when profits can be increased by its sale. The result is an accumulation of "insoluble residue" in the stomachs of those who must eat these by-products, and an accumulation of profits by the owners.

When accumulated experience teaches

the workers that their stomachs are the main reservoirs for this garbage, it will serve to spur them on to abolish capitalist business. Socialism might not conform to "human nature", but it certainly would not be a bad experiment in hygiene.

THE SERVANT QUESTION IN JAPAN.

Another sign of the rapidity with which Japan follows in the wake of Western social evolution is given by an article in the "Japan Chronicle," published in Kobe, for March 28. The writer calls attention to the great increase of "wanted" advertisements for domestic servants. For years, it seems, the "gejo," or maids-of-all-work, have been models of domestic drudges. Now the factories and weaving and spinning mills have opened their doors, and in spite of cruelly long hours and low wages, the Japanese country girls are preferring work in these new departments of industry to the hopelessly servile and illpaid domestic service that has been their only opportunity for centuries.

The writer declares that the gradual diffusion of education in Japan has brought with it a new idea of personal liberty, and even the poorest women are refusing to be longer treated as household chattels. So the world moves, even thru the pathway of capitalism.

BRITISH RAILWAY WORKERS SUCCESSFULLY DEMONSTRATE.

On Sunday, May 12, demonstrations were held thruout Great Britain by the railroad workers organizations, to affirm the right of the railroad employees to be represented by their union officials at all negotiations with the companies. This demand is especially important in view of the fact that a general movement is on foot to secure for railroad workers increased wages and a reduction of hours. In London, 15,000 people attended the Hyde Park meeting and 5,000 the one in St. James's Hall, Manchester. The entire labor movement was represented by officials as speakers, including Labor members of Parliament, and the demonstrations were very successful.

TO MODIFY LESE MAJESTE.

A bill to modify the law of lese majeste has been introduced in the German Reichstag. That such modification is needed has long ago been demonstrated, for to speak disrespectfully of the Kaiser constitutes a grave offense and calls forth severe punishment. This was shown recently in the case of the bricklayer who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on the charge of "making a face" at the Kaiser while the latter was passing, notwithstanding that the accused claimed he was cheering the Emperor instead of jeering at him.

A NECESSARY EXPLANATION.

The man who began serving his sentence of one day in jail at 3.58 and was released at four o'clock, was convicted of peddling umbrellas without a license, and not of misusing the funds of an insurance company.—New York Evening Post.

CLASS STRUGGLE

STILL IN TRANSVAAL.

The new Transvaal government in South Africa has a serious strike of the white miners on its hands. The miners are resisting a reduction in wages and a proposal to increase the number of rock drills under each miner's care from two to three. The miners claim that the average life of a man working two machines underground is from five to seven years and to add another machine to their care would further reduce their chances of life. Tho the miners receive comparatively high wages, still their income does not compensate for the great risks they run.

To cheapen labor the capitalists flooded the Transvaal with indentured Chinese and this has complicated the labor situation. It was this policy that aroused the workers to the necessity of independent political action and resulted in the election of three workingmen to the first Transvaal parliament.

The Boers have a large majority in the new parliament and have in a measure recovered the national control which they lost in the late war, the class struggle now on reveals the capitalist character of the new government. The latest advice are that troops have been sent to the scene of the strike. The exercise of military power will dispel the illusions of many workers who believe that nationalism, in itself, is a solution of the workers' troubles. Tho in the line of normal development and to be welcomed in preference to capitalist control from London, Boer nationalism will prove barren of results to the Transvaal workers. The action of a former Colonial Secretary under the Boer regime now serving as the functionary who sends cavalry and infantry against the strikers, will do much toward impressing this truth on the miners of the Rand. Internationalism and the solidarity of the workers of all countries is an ideal that must necessarily follow destruction of nationalist illusions, just as it has followed in every country that has undergone the same changes.

THE FACT AND THE QUESTION.

If we examine attentively the societies developing at the present day in the civilized countries in the old and new world, they present (we find) one common phenomenon: absolutely and irrevocably all of them fall into two distinct and separate classes; one class accumulates in idleness enormous and ever-increasing revenues, the other, far more numerous, labors life long for miserable wages; one class lives without working, the other works without living—without living a life, at least, worthy of the name. When confronted by so marked and painful a contrast, the question must at once occur to every mind that reflects: Is this sad state of affairs the result of inherent necessity; inseparable from the organic conditions of human nature; or is it merely the outcome of certain historical tendencies that are destined to disappear at a later stage of social evolution?—Loria, "Economic Foundations of Society."

THREAD TRUST RAISES PRICES.

The Thread Trust has advanced the price of thread 11 cents per dozen spools of thread and dealers thruout the country have received formal notice of the raise. The Clark O. N. T. of Newark and the Coates & Brooks companies of New York, the largest makers, are in the combination. Retailers say the price of thread will be put up one cent per spool.

A ROOSEVELT LIAR AUXILIARY.

The inability with which the tale-men in the Haywood case swore that the President's letter had made no impression on them is likely to make the President wonder whether his literary style is weakening, thinks the Washington "Post." We don't. He will mentally add a liar's auxiliary to the reactionary conspiracy against his prestige, and assign these apparently thunder-deaf tale-men to membership therein.—Charlotte Observer.

CONTRADICTIONS OF CAPITALISM.

In an article in the "Iron Molders Journal", Prof. Ira W. Howarth has the following to say of the insoluble contradictions that "overproduction" in the capitalist world produces:

"They (the capitalists) have produced more of a commodity, or have more on hand, than they can sell at a profit. But obviously it cannot seem like overproduction to those who need the commodities but are unable to buy them. To describe the situation as it affects this other class, some other expression is necessary. The word 'under consumption' has been suggested. To the producer it is overproduction; to the consumer, underconsumption. The producer has more goods than he can find sale for at a profit. The consumer cannot purchase as many goods as he could profitably use. The producer will not continue to produce without the incentive of profits. The consumer cannot continue to consume without the ability to purchase. Thus the circulation of goods, the flow of commodities from producer to consumer, is arrested by the business demand for profits. And when the circulation of a body is interrupted, something is wrong with the system.

"Now, in the language of life there is no wealth but that which contributes to life, nothing useful or valuable that does not minister to well-being, and there can be no overproduction until the legitimate wants of all members of society are supplied; until every man, woman and child is decently and comfortably housed, clothed and fed—that is to say, until all begin really to live."

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GATES GOBBLES OIL OUTPUT.

According to dispatches from Galveston, John W. Gates now controls 85 per cent of the oil output of Southeast Texas, and he and his associates own big interests in the territory fields, together with two refineries in Texas and storage capacity for about 10,000,000 barrels. There is talk of the Gates interests combining with H. Clay Pierce to fight Standard Oil.

PUBLICATIONS.

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WAGES AND PRICES.

That the cost of living of the working class generally adapts itself to changing prices, is confirmed by a wealth of statistics and observation. The wages and prices prevailing in Alaska are an instance in point. According to reports the common laborer receives \$3 a day and his board, while the skilled mechanic receives a much higher wage. The carpenter receives from \$7 to \$8 a day with board, and other experienced tradesmen in proportion. The cost of living, however, is correspondingly high. A sack of potatoes weighing 100 pounds sells for \$4.50, as does also a sack of apples of the same weight. Refrigerator chickens sell for 30 cents a pound, and beef of all kinds brings 25 cents a pound. Rents are high, a two room cabin bringing from \$18 to \$20 a month. Wherever labor power is sold for wages the reward for the laborer is little more than enough to guarantee subsistence and insure the capitalist a continual supply of wage labor.

KEIR HARDIE'S ILLNESS.

Kier Hardie, the leader of the Labor Group in the British Parliament, is recovering somewhat slowly from an illness which threatened at one time to result seriously. As it was, he narrowly escaped having to undergo an operation and had to retire to a hydro-pathic institution for treatment. His illness is stated to be largely the result of twenty years of unbroken work as organizer and speaker in the labor movement, accentuated by his activity in the House of Commons.

FRENCH WAITERS TO STRIKE.

PARIS, May 30.—The Waiters' Union, asserting that the employers have not kept faith in the matter of the right of waiters to wear mustaches and the provision that they should not pay for breakages, is organizing another strike for Grand Prix week, when the Paris season will be at its height.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

The proposition before the National Executive Committee regarding arrangements for financial assistance in the matter of a correspondent at Boise, Idaho, failed of action. Comrade Hanford's affirmative vote was received too late to be counted.

The Executive Committee motion contemplating the calling of a conference of labor organizations in the event of the conviction of either Moyer, Haywood, or Pettibone, was defeated by a vote of 35 to 10, 14 not voting.

Local Spokane, Wash., has adopted resolutions in favor of a "government owned newspaper", to be published at Washington, D. C., "for propaganda purposes only", all recognized political parties to be represented in said newspaper, the editor for each party to be paid by the government.

Local Spokane asks the National Committee to take steps to have this proposition submitted to a referendum vote of the party, to draft a bill in accordance therewith for introduction into congress at the next session.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION. National Committee member King, Mich., has presented the following motion: That we instruct the National Secretary to send out a letter requesting the Party and all sympathizers, in event of the judicial murder of our comrades in Idaho, to refrain from incendiary violent talk, also from all acts of riot.

COMMENT.—Undoubtedly the capitalists have picked their time and are ready for bloodshed on a large scale. The least pretense will be a signal for repressive measures. The spy in our midst and the impossible element alike will do all in their power to create riots. Personally I would welcome a contest in which we picked the time. Let us stand by our guns, and not be forced into the contest till we are ready.

National Committeeman Lee of New York has offered the following comment on his motion: To my mind we could hardly do anything more tactless and imprudent than to adopt this motion. The only worst thing would be to defeat it, once made. For my part, I shall not vote on it, considering it a motion not fit to be made at this time and tending only to embarrass the movement.

It reminds one of the demand for a "Yes" or "No" answer to the question, "Have you quit beating your wife." The man who never did beat his wife can simply refuse to answer. I hope enough other National Committeemen will agree with me and abstain from voting, so that the motion will fall under the recently adopted rule which provides that no motion shall be considered adopted unless a majority votes on it.

Monthly report cards have been sent direct to the secretaries of all locals together with the request that they file the same containing the report for the month of May with the state secretary on or before June 8. The state secretaries will receive within a few days an ample supply for future distribution, also forms for filing monthly reports with the National Office.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: John Collins; June 9, Holland, Mich.; June 10, 11, Muskegon Heights, Mich.; Isaac Cowen; June 13, 14, Detroit, Mich.

J. L. Elitts; West Virginia, under direction of State Committee. Geo. H. Goebel; California, under direction of State Committee.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish); June 9, 10, 11, Chisholm, Minn.; June 12, 13, Mashauak; June 14, Aurora; June 15, Cloquet.

Arthur Morrow Lewis; June 9, Indianapolis, Ind.; June 10-15, Danville, Ill.

Guy E. Miller; Oklahoma, under direction of State Committee.

Fred L. Schwartz; Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee. M. W. Wilkins; New Hampshire, under direction of State Committee.

New Jersey.

National Organizer Isaac Cowen reports on his work as follows: "I put in five days at Red Bank and Long Branch, but to little purpose. Local Red Bank is composed of business, this being a middle class town; literature of a kind has been distributed here knee deep, but it neither increases the vote nor strengthens the organization. I advised personal effort and to get Socialist plate matter into local party. Seven days were given to Pleasantville and Atlantic City. Former place has a good local, mostly granite cutters; they enjoy the distinction of having two school teachers, mother and daughter, as active members, and also have elected a justice of the peace by a strict party vote. Atlantic City is a promising field. I visited two unions and had a well attended street meeting. At Vineland had a good street meeting, two women giving their names as Socialists; for various reasons, difficult to hold organization here. At Millville had two street meetings, one small, the other good; got number of new names. Could not make connection with comrades at Bridgeton, where, as at Millville, there are large glass factories; both places could be worked up in time, as the recent court decision against boycotting has started some to thinking. Good street and hall meetings were held at Camden, Beverly, and Bordentown. At Burlington my voice gave out, the weather having been cold and wet." Comrade Cowen will start on a Western tour next week.

Massachusetts.

State Organizer Loney has concluded a week's work in Bristol County. After visiting Fall River he proceeded to New Bedford, addressing the local there on May 19. Arrangements were made for a week's agitation in the city. The New Bedford "Standard" gave a favorable report in its columns. The organizer addressed a noon-hour meeting before the mill

gate at the north end Monday and Tuesday; held a large meeting on City Hall Square; Wednesday evening—a large meeting in the park; Monday and Thursday evenings at Wald Square; Friday evening addressed Central Labor Union on the Moyer-Haywood case. The "Standard" gave favorable reports of addresses each day. Considerable literature was disposed of, including over thirty subscription cards for The Worker. New Bedford is a promising field for Socialism, the better paid workers being especially attracted to us.

BOSTON. The City Central Committee met Tuesday, May 28. George G. Hall and Bertha S. Hall were seated as new delegates from the Dorchester Club. Resolutions expressing the sorrow of the Socialist Party of Boston at large at the death of Emma Coyne of the Woman's Club were passed. From reports of clubs it appears that Ward 7-9-12 Club is the only prospering organization in the city, as comrades from the various clubs are asking to be transferred to that club. This is undoubtedly due to the Sunday evening lectures held by this club which have had a wide influence among the laboring classes in the city, and it is intended to maintain same through the summer if the attendance warrants. The State Executive Committee have sent out a referendum to the clubs in Massachusetts asking: "Shall the Executive Committee be empowered and instructed to hire a permanent secretary who shall devote his full attention and time to the duties of the office?" and there is a lively contest on for the office. Due to a division of opinion as to exact meaning of the state constitution concerning the number of nominations that can be made for offices, the C. C. C. has asked the State Executive Committee for their interpretation and will be guided by the decision of that body. In the meanwhile, however, the C. C. C. voted to construe same to mean that more than one nominee may be selected by each club or organization. The Summer Agitation Committee is to secure speakers and make other arrangements for a lively time in Beantown this summer, and it is expected that many boxes will be worn thru on the street corners by the faithful and eloquent members of the party in this city. A new permit for the Sunday afternoon lectures on the Boston Common is to be secured and a committee has been appointed to hurry the City Fathers along that we may begin. Comrade Konikow, in the name of the Socialist Educational Association, is also to secure a similar permit to be used on the opposite side of the Common.

The May festival held by the Socialist Women's Club of Boston in Appleton Hall, May 29, was very successful. A large audience enjoyed the varied program of piano, violin, and vocal music, with stage dancing by the children, recitations and a short Socialist address by Organizer A. J. Loney. The Young Socialists' Club has a larger number of members who are able to take part in public entertainments than ever before. The central location at 88 Charles street has been favorable to the growth of the Sunday school; 145 children have been enrolled during the year.

At the Labor Lyceum next Sunday evening, Henry C. Long will deliver a lecture on "Graft and Abuses in Our Public Institutions."

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA. The county convention was held last Sunday and the following candidates nominated: Recorder of Deeds, Wm. C. Price; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Samuel Sadler; County Controller, Victor L. Gulbert; Judges, J. J. McKelvey, Alphonse Olbrich, Wm. E. Sutton, Charles P. Hall, Chris. Sauer, Fred. Haacker. Eleven new members were admitted at the last meeting of Local Philadelphia.

The Financial Secretary's monthly report for May showed total receipts of \$158.00, of which \$29.10 was for special delegate stamps, and \$102 for due stamps, representing a sale of 682 stamps for the month, as against 240 for the same month last year and 190 for the month of May, 1905.

The total receipts for state delegate stamps so far are \$48.70, which has been forwarded to the State Secretary.

The Treasurer's report showed disbursements of \$143.32, leaving a balance of \$40.04 at the end of May.

The literature sales for May amounted to \$72.78, as against \$41.45 last May.

The committee, elected some time ago, to get David Starkman make good his deficiency with the local, was instructed to communicate with the management of "Wisconsin Magazine", where Starkman is employed as a lecturer, and enter a protest against his lecturing for Socialism.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer, Edwin H. Davies; Recording Secretary, Terrance A. Flood; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Price; Treasurer, Marcelina Walt; Literature Agent, George N. Cohen.

With few exceptions the personnel of the different committees remain the same as before.

The delegates to the state convention were instructed to vote for the bringing of the State Committee to Philadelphia. The word "vote" was interpreted to mean work and vote. They were also instructed to vote for the party to maintain the same attitude on the trade union proposition as the party adopted at last year's convention. It was also decided that any delegate, failing to vote as per instructions, shall, upon a two-thirds vote of the Philadelphia delegation, have his seat vacated.

Having been advised by the State

Secretary that Philadelphia is entitled to thirteen delegates to the state convention instead of twelve as originally informed, a credential was made out for Ella Reeve Bloor, who was the thirteenth choice of the referendum recently taken.

From present indications the local's picnic promises to be a big success, the Butcher's Union having already promised to attend in a body.

Very inclement weather prevailing, Lena Morrow Lewis' two outdoor meetings were not held. Sunday evening she spoke in Logan Hall instead of on the City Hall plaza, as advertised. The hall was crowded. The collection amounted to \$9.05, literature \$6.10, which was the largest of any of the Logan Hall meetings.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Three thousand tickets for the boat excursion on June 16 have been sent out to branches and sympathizers. Cash returns are requested as soon as possible. One more date has been made for E. E. Carr at Wilkesburg on June 17. Lena Morrow Lewis speaks at Call's Hall on June 9. John Z. White and Arthur Morrow Lewis will debate in Old City Hall on June 26. Admission, 25 cents. Branches are requested to settle for special stamps as funds are needed to pay fare of delegates to state convention. The Finnish branch will hold its annual picnic at Glassport on June 23. Branches failing to make monthly reports for June and succeeding months will forfeit right to participate in party business. Street meetings are again being held.

Wisconsin. J. G. Phelps Stokes will be the orator of the day at the state picnic to be held in Milwaukee July 21. Great preparations are already being made for this occasion, which always unites so many thousands of Socialists from all parts of the state.

A Polish branch has been organized in Kenosha, and Polish speakers will present the principles of Socialism to their countrymen in that town during the summer season. There is now a good Polish movement in Milwaukee, and we want to extend it to other Wisconsin towns.

New York State. State Organizer Chase has been obliged to postpone his organizing tour for a few days on account of the bad weather and the extra work in connection with the transfer of The Worker to the State Committee. As soon as weather will permit arrangements to be made, the organizer will make a start. Meetings will be held in the meantime in places close to New York City.

A tour for James F. Carey will begin July 8. His dates will be mostly in organized places, and the locals are expected to accept the dates as they are assigned. The bad weather has prevented any definite dates being set and when they are made time will not allow much, if any, change in them.

Referendum ballots have been sent to all locals for a vote on the question of the transfer of The Worker to the State Committee. The vote closes on July 8 and secretaries should be prompt in sending in reports to the State Secretary.

New York City. The General Committee will meet on Saturday, June 8, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. In accordance with the by-laws sub-divisions of the local must elect their officers, delegates and committees for the ensuing six months at their last regular meetings in June. Immediately after the election sub-divisions will send names and addresses of officers and delegates to the Organizer. In electing delegates to the General Committee the basis of representation is one delegate for each sub-division and one additional delegate for every ten members in good standing as per membership report to be filed with the Organizer on or about July 1.

Blanks for membership reports have been sent to financial secretaries of sub-divisions so that the Organizer may be supplied with a list of members of the local and their financial standing. These reports are of the utmost importance, and secretaries are urged to give all other information asked of them. The standing of the sub-divisions can only be determined thru these semi-annual membership reports, and in pursuance to a decision of the General Committee no new delegates will be seated unless their respective organizations have filed with the Organizer such a semi-annual financial report.

Owing to the uncertainty of the weather the Executive Committee has decided to begin the open-air meetings on Monday, June 17, and sub-divisions which have not as yet selected their evenings and street corners are requested to do so at once, and notify their respective agitation committees, so that meetings may be arranged for them beginning with that date.

Ballots for the referendum vote on the action of the State Committee in taking over the publication of The Worker have been sent to all the sub-divisions of the local. The vote will close July 8, and secretaries of sub-divisions will send the tabulated vote to the Organizer on or before that date.

At the Executive Committee meeting on June 3, Comrade Wolf presided and in the secretary's absence Comrade Solomon acted as temporary secretary. Five membership applications referred to the General Committee. Communications were: Police Commissioner, regarding the depredations at the 6th and 8th A. D. headquarters; Organizer instructed to investigate statements of Secretary of 6th A. D., with that of the police officers and communicate with police commissioner. From Comrade Guttman, regarding changes in composition of the Agitation and Executive Committees; referred to Com-

tee on Organizations with instructions to report not later than two weeks. From A. Klenke, E. B. Lewis of Coldwater, O., Ella Reeve Bloor, National Secretary Barnes, regarding engagements for coming campaign and were referred for action to next meeting. Delegate from First Agitation Committee reported about steps taken by A. C. to assume charge of all the Jewish speakers and meetings on the East Side; also that the committee contemplates calling another conference of sympathetic labor organizations to interest them in the party propaganda work. Delegates from the other Agitation Committees had no reports to make. Organizer reported with reference to The Worker, suggested calling the party meeting for Saturday, June 15, which was approved. Owing to inability of some comrades invited to attend this meeting it was decided that consideration of the new primary law be considered at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. The Finnish comrades made application for desk room in the Organizer's office for the New York editor of the Finnish paper published in Fitchburg, Mass., which was granted for such time only as the place will be available. Organizer reported regarding outcome of the habeas corpus proceedings in the Fieldman case, and after a thoro discussion the Executive Committee decided that, if possible, steps should be taken to appeal the case to the higher courts. It was decided that consideration of dates for calling of conventions and primaries be made special order of business for next meeting. Organizer was authorized to use his discretion regarding further sending of speakers to the longshoremen's unions; also to report on available halls for a ratification meeting.

Regular meeting of the 6th A. D. will be held Friday, June 7, 8 p. m., at the club rooms, 293 E. Third street. A discussion on "Unionism" will precede the business meeting. All comrades and sympathizers invited to attend.

The next regular meeting of the 3d and 10th A. D. will take place on Thursday, June 6, at 85 E. Fourth street.

Kings County. The 20th A. D. will hold their annual picnic and party festival at Schmidt's Woods, Glendale (Myrtle avenue road), on Sunday, June 9. The funds derived from the picnic will be devoted to the educational work in the district. The picnic grounds make an ideal spot for a day's outing and, together with the refreshments and entertainment, a good time is guaranteed to all. All comrades, friends and sympathizers are invited to attend.

Arrangements are now completed for the debate between Mr. P. J. Kohler, Single Taxer, and Warren Atkinson, Socialist, on Friday, June 7, at West Brooklyn Hall, Thirty-seventh street and Hamilton avenue. Debate begins at 8:15 p. m. A great deal of interest is manifested in the debate. A discussion will follow the debate. Admission free.

GENERAL PARTY MEETING OF LOCAL NEW YORK. In pursuance with a decision by the General Committee, a general meeting of the members of Local New York, will take place on Saturday, June 15, at 8 p. m. sharp, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The purpose of the meeting is to acquaint the members of the Local with the steps taken by the State Committee to undertake the publication of The Worker direct by the party, and to take the necessary steps for raising funds and increase the circulation in the city of New York. There will be several plans submitted and the comrades are urged to agitate in their respective districts for a big attendance. Since the party is to undertake the publication of the paper, it behooves party members in this Local, who desire to see The Worker on a paying basis, to be present at this meeting, and help not only to raise the immediate funds needed prior to the date set for assuming charge of the paper, but at the same time present plans for an energetic agitation to get new subscribers, so that the circulation of the paper may be at least doubled during the next few months.

NOTICE FROM BAZAAR COMMITTEE. To Comrades and Friends in New York City.—The party picnic will be held on June 9. Comrades and friends are requested to contribute articles for the picnic bazaar. The committee will appreciate a prompt response to this call, as we shall defer purchase of such things as we must buy until most of the donations have been received. Please mark all packages for the Bazaar Committee and leave them at the office of the Organizer, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, or notify the chairman of the committee and we will see that some one calls at your house. ANNA MALEY, Chairman. 243 E. Eighty-sixth Street.

EDWARD KING'S LECTURES. Edward King is delivering free lectures as follows: Thursday, June 13, 8:30 p. m., at 8th A. D. headquarters, 106 Ludlow street, on "Auguste Comte and the Economic Interpretation of History." Friday, June 14, 9 p. m., at Young Men's Educational League, 83 East Fourth street, near Second Ave., on "Neglected Points in American History." Sunday, June 16, 8:30 p. m., at Educational League, 183 Madison street, on "Freethought of the Onward Light" before the Reformation.

STATE COMMITTEE AND THE WORKER. Preparations Being Made for Transfer—Question Submitted to Referendum—Special Fund Started. The State Committee has held two meetings at which the transfer of The Worker has been the principal matter acted upon. At the regular meeting on May 21, there was present Comrades Butcher, Pauly, Koenig, Malkiel, Lichtchen, Solomon and State Secretary Chase. After discussing the question the following action was taken: "That the State Committee accept the offer of the Publishing Association and take control of The Worker and publish same as the organ of the Socialist Party of the state of New York."

"That the publication of The Worker be conducted by the State Committee thru a sub-committee elected for that purpose."

"That a committee of five be elected on ways and means to report at the next meeting of the State Committee." Comrades Butcher, Koenig, Slobodin, Malkiel, and Lichtchen elected. The committee was instructed to confer with the Board of Management of the Publishing Association as to all details of the transfer.

Comrades Lee and Solomon were elected a committee of two to draft resolutions to be published together with the letter of the Publishing Association.

Estimates on the cost of printing The Worker was submitted by the State Secretary.

At a special meeting on May 29 there was present Butcher, Lewis, Solomon, Schneff, Pauly, Malkiel, Lichtchen and Chase. Comrade Pauly elected chairman.

Comrade Harwood appeared as a delegate from the "Daily Call" Conference and stated that the Conference had voted to turn all their activity for the present into work for The Worker, and that the Conference would do its utmost to aid the State Committee in making a success of The Worker.

The sub-committee of five made a report on their investigations and conference with the Board of Management of the Publishing Association. Further estimates were submitted on cost of printing the paper, including one from the Publishing Association. It was voted that a manager be engaged to take charge of The Worker as soon as it is taken over, the manager to devote all his time to the business and circulation end of the paper; that the paper be taken over on Aug. 1, and that an appeal be immediately issued to all locals and members of the party to contribute at least \$1 per member to "The Worker Sustaining Fund."

Voted that the following question be submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership: "Shall the action of the State Committee in deciding to take over The Worker by Aug. 1 and publish it thereafter as the organ of the Socialist Party of this state be approved?"

It was also voted that this referendum close on July 8; that all money received for The Worker thru the special appeal be retained in a separate fund and used for no other purpose than the publication of the paper; that the size and general make-up of the paper remain the same as at present; that 25,000 subscription blanks be issued; that the business office of the paper, after it is taken over, be at the headquarters of the State Committee, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. The committee met again June 4.

TRANSFER OF THE WORKER. To the Editor of The Worker.—Doubtless many of the comrades were surprised to see in last week's issue of The Worker an announcement that the State Committee had resolved to assume the publication of the paper on and after July 1, next. My purpose in writing is not so much to protest against the transfer as it is to criticize the manner in which it was brought about. The act itself may be one of wisdom and perhaps one of necessity, but it has the appearance of being precipitate. One would think in so democratic a body as the New York Socialist Party, a proposition of such very great importance as the above should first be submitted either to referendum or to a party meeting. That at least an opportunity should be given for a discussion of the matter by the members in general. We all know of course, of the Worker's struggle to maintain a healthy existence, and of the great moral assistance and material sacrifices made by the "Volkszeitung" people in its behalf. We also were long ago convinced that it would be impossible for such conditions to continue indefinitely and that something must be done. At the same time, few of us, I fancy, were prepared for so sudden a solution of the problem.—Yours respectfully, L. JULIAN MCINTYRE. New York, May 26.

[Note.—We suppose certainly, that the action of the State Committee is to be submitted to general vote. The State Committee, as we understand its attitude, felt that it ought to have a definite proposition to submit, together with information upon which the comrades could base an opinion, and therefore proceeded at once to take the preliminary measures. The only thing that the State Committee assumed to decide—feeling absolutely certain that the rank and file would approve—is the general proposition that the party of this state feels the maintenance of The Worker to be a matter of prime necessity and will take the responsibility, which circumstances throw upon it. As for the action of the Association, it can hardly be called precipitate, since the facts necessitating its decision have been presented in the columns of The Worker time without number. When at last the time for action seemed to have come, the Association naturally addressed itself to the State Committee, the only course open to it.—Ed.]

MASS MEETING FOR YOUNG MEN. The Jack London Socialist Club has arranged a mass meeting for Saturday, June 8, 8 p. m., at 293 E. Third street, to be addressed by prominent speakers. Young men are especially invited as the club wishes to reach these and interest them in Socialism.

IS OUR PARTY PROPAGANDA EFFECTIVE? To the Editor of The Worker.—In the following I do not intend to deal with Socialism but with the political Socialist organization as it is represented in local New York. The suggestions I am about to make I would confine to our local organization, with some alterations, they might also be applied to the state and the national organization.

The main object of the Socialist Party undoubtedly is to disseminate the principles of Socialism, to spread the Socialist philosophy among the intelligent proletariat, and thereby to instill an ever increasing army of manual and mental workers in its ranks. The strength of the organization must be measured by the number of its enrolled members and by the number of Socialist votes cast at the yearly elections. Now what have we achieved along these lines? Notwithstanding the fact that about 1000 new applications for membership are received annually by the general committee, the number of enrolled members does not show any perceptible increase; and notwithstanding the fact that a few weeks before election a few thousand dollars are spent for agitation and a number of party members work untiringly delivering street corner speeches and distributing literature, the Socialist vote remained stationary or has even decreased.

Of course local causes can be held to account for this to some extent. We must consider such obstacles as Hearstism, the comparatively large middle class, the so-called prosperous times, and the numerous "Nationalists" with which we have to deal. But altho the above enumerated causes would explain a slow progress, they do not explain an absolute standstill in the movement; and I claim that such a standstill exists. It exists in spite of the fact that the spirit of Socialism has made undeniable progress in this country during the last decade, a progress which is clearly manifested in the attitude of the capitalist press which now feels obliged to combat Socialism instead of ignoring it as formerly. But this growth of the spirit of Socialism is, to my mind, not due to party organization but to the development of economic conditions. In fact I am convinced that certain Socialistic truths would have gradually permeated the minds of the more intelligent part of the population even if there had been no political organization whatever. Considering the natural growth of the spirit of Socialism, it is all the more to be regretted that the achievements of the Socialist political machine are not more satisfactory.

The individual members cannot be blamed for the deficiency, as will be readily seen when we stop to consider the amount of work and fine grain to the advancement of the cause by the active party members. Two meetings each month are devoted to the assembly district meetings, two evenings to the general committee, two evenings to the agitation committee, and four evenings to the city executive committee. Four evenings are at present taken up by the Moyer-Haywood conference. That makes fourteen evenings monthly. To this must still be added evenings spent in unions, benevolent societies, Volkszeitung, Daily Call conference, platform and literature committees, etc., etc. Numerous active members, after having worked hard for eight to twelve hours in their respective shops, take part in most of the above enumerated meetings. So we certainly cannot complain of negligence on the part of those who are active party members, nor can we venture to increase their already heavy burden. We must therefore come to the conclusion that our workers are not to blame for the insufficiency of results, but that something must be faulty in our organization. What then is to be done?

Experience proves that for theoretical deliberations a democratic form of organization is the most beneficial; whereas for practical action an organization of a numerically limited number of individuals is more efficient.

I would therefore propose that the agitation and organization be entrusted to the city executive committee and not, as is the case at present, to the separate agitation committees in the various districts. This committee could be easily formed in the following manner: The general committee elects from its midst one member of each assembly district to serve on this committee. This committee would then consist of about 35 members, and at its first meeting this committee would organize and divide itself into sections: First, the financial committee and, second, the agitation committee. To each of these sections should be attached as assistant officers, one financial secretary and one organizer.

(1) The financial committee, similar to the present executive committee, would consist of seven members who would meet every week and, like the present executive committee, would look mainly after the financial and other routine business of the party except matters pertaining to agitation and organization which work would be left to the second division, i. e. the agitation committee. (2) The committee consists of 28 to 30 members and is divided into the following sub-committees: First, English sub-committee consists of 6 members and attends to propaganda work among the English-speaking labor unions and organizations. Second, German sub-committee consists of 5 members and attends to agitation and organization among the German speaking organizations. Third, Jewish sub-committee consists of 5 members and looks after the organization and agitation among the Jewish population. Fourth, Foreign sub-committee consists of 5 members and attends to the same work among the population of the various foreign languages e. g. Bohemians, Poles, Italians, etc. Fifth, Socialist sub-committee consists of 5 members and fosters the intellectual development of the enrolled members by supervising and arranging lectures and discussions, in and outside of the assembly district meeting. Sixth, Naturalization sub-committee consists of 3 to 5 members and looks after the newly arrived immigrants and assists them in acquiring their citizen papers.

All these sub-committees meet separately, once a week and invite to their respective meetings delegates from various progressive organizations and societies and deliberate jointly with these invited delegates and carry on the propaganda in their respective organizations. The full committee consisting of both divisions, i. e. the financial and agitation committee meets once or twice a month, the various sub-committees give report of their respective work and take up the recommendations of the general committee. In the general committee meeting the two shared officers report the work done by their respective divisions. The individual members of the committee report to their respective assembly districts.

This centralized method of agitation where the work is divided according to the vari-

ous languages spoken would, in my opinion prove far more effective than our present loosely organized method which is fashioned after the capitalist political parties and divides the work into various districts.

The propaganda work would no longer be limited to the few months preceding election, but the few months preceding election year and many of our members could be relieved of the burden of unnecessary and unsatisfactory work, and those working could accomplish much better results.

This is merely a suggestion whose principle I consider very important altho its minor details could be changed and improved upon.

RECENT SOCIALIST BOOKS. Never before were new books on scientific Socialism appearing so rapidly as now. Sixty years ago America was the most backward of capitalist nations in the matter of revolutionary literature. Today over two hundred different books in hand with international Socialism are to be had at low prices, and the list is growing fast.

We have an arrangement with a co-operative publishing house by which we can receive orders for all its books at advertised prices. The retailer's profit on books ordered from this office will be covered by the cost of publishing this paper, while the money paid to the publishing house by us will be used for increasing the output of Socialist books.

Among the important works recently issued is "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx," which some hold to be the best book yet written on the practical reading public for giving the careful student a clear idea of Marx's theories. The author declares it as "not a primer of philosophy but rather an outline of the Marzian system of thought, with the accent on the system itself, and not on the details of its different parts to each other, and the unity of the whole." A valuable feature is the appendix treating of misrepresentation of the material conception of history. This book sells for \$1.

Equally important is a new popular edition of Morgan's "Ancient Society." It upsets the paralyzing feeling that things always have been about the same as now and so presumably always will be the same. It shows on the contrary that wealth, and poverty, millionaires and tramps, are modern inventions. Morgan's "Ancient Society" has written in an exceedingly clear and lively style and is just the book to give to beginners. Price, 50 cents.

All the books thus far mentioned are ready for delivery with the exception of the second volume of "Capital."

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ous languages spoken would, in my opinion prove far more effective than our present loosely organized method which is fashioned after the capitalist political parties and divides the work into various districts.

The propaganda work would no longer be limited to the few months preceding election, but the few months preceding election year and many of our members could be relieved of the burden of unnecessary and unsatisfactory work, and those working could accomplish much better results.

This is merely a suggestion whose principle I consider very important altho its minor details could be changed and improved upon.

RECENT SOCIALIST BOOKS. Never before were new books on scientific Socialism appearing so rapidly as now. Sixty years ago America was the most backward of capitalist nations in the matter of revolutionary literature. Today over two hundred different books in hand with international Socialism are to be had at low prices, and the list is growing fast.

We have an arrangement with a co-operative publishing house by which we can receive orders for all its books at advertised prices. The retailer's profit on books ordered from this office will be covered by the cost of publishing this paper, while the money paid to the publishing house by us will be used for increasing the output of Socialist books.

Among the important works recently issued is "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx," which some hold to be the best book yet written on the practical reading public for giving the careful student a clear idea of Marx's theories. The author declares it as "not a primer of philosophy but rather an outline of the Marzian system of thought, with the accent on the system itself, and not on the details of its different parts to each other, and the unity of the whole." A valuable feature is the appendix treating of misrepresentation of the material conception of history. This book sells for \$1.

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SELECTING THE JURY.

Hermon F. Titus Analyzes Process By Which Men to Sit in Judgment on Haywood Were Chosen.

(From "The Socialist", Seattle, Wash., of May 25.)

The last week of the trial has dragged along day after day in the same monotonous road, about as bad as a ride across the sage brush benches of this Southern Idaho country. But, like those some benches, these stretches of questionings addressed to prospective jurors are full of richest possibilities. Sage brush land with proper irrigation becomes brilliant with rich vegetation. So with these long hours and dull days which repel the crowd of careless listeners. If you only bring a keen understanding to your task you will see here the most important work of the whole trial.

The selection of each juror may mean life or death to our Comrade Haywood. I will now try to show you how and why.

As pointed out in my last Saturday's dispatch, Haywood is not to be tried by a jury of his "peers". His peers would be his fellow workmen.

When the jury system was evolved in history, it was based on the assumption of a society formed of free and equal units. To be tried by one's peers was to be tried by one's equals and companions in the same rank of life.

Not His "Peers." For instance, in early American history, when nearly every citizen was a landed proprietor, when America was a country of farmers, each producing for himself all he needed for subsistence and therefore independent of one another, no jury could have been selected to try a man in one state which would not understand and appreciate conditions in another state.

But industrial conditions in the United States have changed all that. This is no longer a nation of agriculturists, free and independent. The census shows that the wage workers now dominate the country. Manufacturing pursuits have built cities in place of farms, in which millions of men toil for the bare living known as wages.

Yet farm life continues, though under reduced and pinched conditions. But the point I want to make now is this, that farmers do not understand wage workers, and vice versa. The economic conditions of the two classes are so entirely different that a jury of farmers cannot be called "a jury of his peers" for a wage worker on trial for his life. They do not and cannot comprehend the terrible struggle in progress between capital and labor in the factories and mines of the land.

So far as they do comprehend this struggle for bread, the farmer's sympathy is with the employer rather than the employee. For he has to hire men for wages a part of the year at least and his interest is to pay as low wages as possible.

This fact of classes in our modern society is disclosed at every step of this slow process of choosing a jury to try the wage worker Haywood for his life. Bankers and business men at once confess to such a pronounced prejudice that they are excluded by the law which requires that no juror shall have either "actual bias" or "implied bias". The business class here in Boise is set out clearly and distinctly as on the side of Capital. All these jurors belonging to that class are easily excluded on account of holding decided opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. It often takes not above two minutes of questions, even by the prosecution, to elicit such positive answers as to prejudice against the prisoner, that Judge Wood, on challenge by the prosecution and without a word from the defense, orders them to "step aside".

You inquire why are the wage working jurors not fit to fill the bill and to serve without bias?

No Union Men. The reason is, no wage workers have been called, or at least practically none. Not a single labor union man has entered the box! And yet, on the theory of the jury system, that every man has a right to be tried by his "peers", the entire jury should consist at least of wage workers, if not union men.

Herein is revealed the tremendous power which rests in the hands of the sheriff of Ada County who is authorized by the law of Idaho to select whatever men he likes to serve on these special venues or panels.

The regular panel lasted only two days. Then this special panel of 100 jurors was selected by Sheriff Hodgkin. I wrote last week that he was said to be a fair and brave man, but he would have to be superhumanly fair and preternaturally brave to rise superior to his environment and select a panel composed of equal numbers of wage workers, farmers and capitalists. Yet that would be the only fair and brave selection.

Another Handicap. Besides omitting wage workers from this venire of 100 men, the sheriff also omitted all new comers, or rather selected all old residents, most of them having lived here at least 10 years and many of them over 20 years. The vast majority were also Republicans in politics. Such a selection insured a homogeneous jury, that is, a jury soaked with all the views and prejudices and class feelings of Southern Idaho.

To further illustrate the advantage to the prosecution of this sort of selection, it should be remembered that the leading lawyers for the state, Hawley and Borah, are also very old residents, one for 20 and the other for 40 years. They are the pride of this section of the state. These jurors have been ac-

customed to regard Joe Hawley as the greatest man in the Democratic party, a standing candidate for United States Senator, and Bill Borah, now United States Senator, as an equal light in the Republican party. Local pride, as well as common class interests, is thus exhibited on the side of the prosecution in the minds of Sheriff Hodgkin's jurors.

These conditions alone constitute an enormous handicap on the defense. Differing class conditions, rendering the jurors incapable of understanding the underlying facts of a wage worker's existence, to whom the class struggle is an unknown event in a far-off world, these alone make it hard enough for Haywood to face this jury. Add to this their local pride, their state pride of old residents and their party pride of Republicans, fortified by Governor Gooding, Secretary Taft, and President Roosevelt, and the balances weigh heavy enough against our comrade.

Worse yet. The one conviction, the one fact above all others which has become conspicuous thru all this tedious questioning of over a hundred jurors the last eight days, is this, namely: THESE MEN HAVE HEARD ONE SIDE OF THE CASE ALREADY AND ONLY ONE SIDE.

Everybody takes the Boise "Statesman" or the Boise "Capital News", the two daily papers of this city where the trial is held. Both these papers, particularly in the early part of last year, soon after the tragedy and at the time of the arrest and kidnapping of the prisoners, were very bitter and full of the unfounded claims of Gooding and McParland.

Practically every juror examined in the entire one hundred has admitted to getting his knowledge, his "opinions" or "impressions" or "views" or "suspicions", or whatever he called his state of mind, from reading either one or both of these two papers.

They Have "Opinions." It is conceded by every one that these papers presented only one side of the case, and the jurors have had nothing else to read for the last 16 months since Stenenberg was killed. Of course they have "opinions", and of course they have only one possible opinion. They would be more than human, if it were otherwise.

Yet you should be here to notice the swift eagerness of the prosecution to discover if any juror has possibly read a few stray copies of some paper presenting the other side, like "The Unionist", published by the defense, and "The Appeal", both of which have been sent out and distributed rather freely in rural mail-boxes for the past few weeks.

You would think it was a mortal sin, utterly disqualifying a juror, if he has even seen and possibly read a stray copy or two of some paper presenting the side of the prisoners.

The most absolute unanimity of this testimony as to their reading and the source of their information constitutes the greatest and most significant piece of news which the trial has yet brought to light. It even overshadows the Orchard phenomenon dealt with further on in these notes and in our cartoon.

How is it possible to get a fair and impartial jury under these conditions? It is not possible. We may as well admit the fact. Capital has shown supreme skill in choosing its field of operations for this legal battle to down the champions of Labor.

In my judgment Canyon County would have been less prejudiced. For there these two capitalist papers are less generally taken, and there, too, Socialist papers have been far more widely circulated and Socialist speakers have been heard on the subject of this very trial.

Darrow Cross-Examining. All is being done that can be done to counteract this widespread prejudice produced by the papers mentioned. Counsel for the defense are probing into every juror's inmost mind and searching his whole life history.

Darrow proves a master of cross-examination face to face with the jurors. His method is very simple and peculiar. He himself looks like a farmer. There is no silk hat about him. He is homely and wrinkled. He couldn't look "genteel" if he tried. His tone is slow and drawling. The juror thinks he is talking to his friend and neighbor. He forgets the court and the court room and the many eyes upon him. Darrow and he are alone talking over a serious matter.

Again and again Darrow has drawn from a prejudiced juror who had declared to the prosecuting counsel that he had no bias at all, the slow and unwilling confession that "he guessed he wouldn't like to be tried for his life by a man in his state of mind toward the prisoner."

Nearly all the jurors smile at Darrow while answering his queries. He stands very near them—looking them straight in the eyes with homely and kindly good sense and good fellowship. If the juror is an honest and sincere man, as most of these farmers are, he tells Darrow just what he really thinks. Darrow's personality seems to have a sort of hypnotic effect, very different from the effect of the rapid and routine questions shot at the jurymen by the other lawyers. Darrow does not treat any two jurors alike. He carefully studies his man and adapts his questions accordingly.

If any man is fitted to overcome the adverse conditions under which our boys are to be tried by a jury of aliens,

it is Clarence Darrow winning his way to the hearts and confidence of these honest but class bound and prejudiced farmers.

The Judge. Another powerful element in the situation is the presiding judge.

I am well aware it is deemed inappropriate and even contemptuous to sit in judgment on the court while a case is in progress. But I am unable to see how an honest report of things as they are can be deemed any "reflection on the court" within any just interpretation of the statute. All the Socialist press aims to do is to tell the truth, the exact, precise, scientific facts of the case. Surely we have a full right to relate the facts about the judge as well as the jury and the jail and the prisoner.

It is not contempt to print a picture of Judge Wood nor to give his biography nor to report that he grew red in the face and reprimanded a juror for not speaking loud enough to be heard. Nor to report any other simple matter of fact occurring in the court room from day to day.

This question of "Contempt of Court" has been one of the events of the week and deserves a fuller discussion than I can now give to it.

On Friday, May 10, when court convened at 10 a. m. the first thing Judge Wood did was to call attention to the newspaper reports in the "Statesman" of that morning. He was evidently excited, not to say mad. He said the "testimonials" to Orchard's character signed by two Eastern newspaper reporters and an interview with the chief executive of the state, both published in said paper, were calculated, if not intended, to influence the minds of the jury then being selected. If they were so intended, the judge jerked out with significant emphasis, "there is a way to reach it". He meant, of course, that he, the judge, in the exercise of his supreme power within his jurisdiction, could order the arrest of parties in contempt and punish them for such contempt.

Richardson, blanching with indignation, delivered a scathing denunciation of "this attempt to rehabilitate Orchard in the minds of the jurors and to overcome the effect of one juror's statement yesterday that he would not accept Orchard's testimony for anything." He cried in massive tones that "it is patent to the entire civilized world that the governor of this state is determined these prisoners shall not have a fair trial."

Darrow spoke of "the joint reception to the reporters given by the governor of this state and Mr. Orchard" and of the "maudlin religious idiocy" exhibited in the whole proceeding. He suggested that Gooding and Warden Whitney, perhaps also the proprietor of "The Statesman", be called into court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

After further talk by Hawley and Borah, both on the defensive, the judge cooled down and referred it all to the prosecuting attorney "to make an investigation to see if any attempt has been made to influence jurors and if so to take such action as the law demands."

The day after the prosecuting attorney brought in a studied and eager justification of all that had been done, amounting to a whitewash and making the judge's heated interruption of proceedings look rather ridiculous and very much like stage play.

Now, is all this account I have just given of the judge's action, by any possible construction, a contempt of his court?

No. Nor is it contempt to point out any simple matter of fact concerning him or his conduct of the case.

In the Limelight. Now, to come back to Judge Wood. What are the facts about him?

He is in the limelight of the world. Grouped around him in this homely little gilt-paneled hall are thirty reporters in direct touch with the electric currents which carry the news of what he does to the waiting eyes of a hundred million people the world over. In a thousand newspapers of America and Europe the next morning, Judge Wood is looked at under the exacting search of the universal microscope. He is weighed in the balances. He cannot escape.

How will civilization judge of his act to-day when he kept a juror in the box who was proved beyond a doubt to have declared last October that if these prisoners blew up the Independence depot, as he believed they did, they ought to have been hung up before they were ever brought to Idaho?

Judge Wood denied the challenge of the defense to put this man off the jury. Why?

He can keep any such prejudiced man on the jury he likes. Will not the calm eye of human truthfulness declare such an action to be evidence of the fact we Socialists are constantly alleging, that his court, like all courts, however "fair" he may protest his desire to be such and impartial, is evidently an instrument of capital to continue its rule over Labor?

Labor is on trial here. Capital is trying Labor for daring to resist the rule of Capital. What can Labor expect but condemnation, unless Capital fears condemnation will be worse for itself than acquittal?

"LIBERTY IS POWER."

Let us not be unmindful that liberty is power, that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty must in proportion to its number be the most powerful nation on earth, and that the tenure of power by man is, in the moral purpose of his Creator, upon the condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow-men.—John Quincy Adams.

HAYWOOD ON TRIAL.

Continued from page 1.

and it will be our purpose to prove them so." Mr. Hawley then went into formation of the Western Federation of Miners, saying it was organized in 1903. The executive committee, he explained, was given almost absolute control of the body, but a few men being in command of the destinies of the big organization. He said the rank and file of the organization knew little of what was going on among these few men, and were guiltless of the crimes alleged.

"But we will show," he said, "that the leaders of this organization have been responsible not only for the death of Stenenberg, but scores of others besides."

Mr. Darrow objected and declared the death of "scores of others" had nothing to do with the case. "The court cannot tell at this time whether the statement is objectionable or not. Objection overruled," said Judge Wood.

Judge Wood asked Mr. Hawley if he expected to show by evidence the responsibility of the defendant in the Western Federation of Miners' alleged unlawful acts, and received reply in the affirmative.

"I shall not go outside the record," declared Mr. Hawley. "Our object will be to show that from the very inception of the Western Federation of Miners there has existed a conspiracy among its leaders—its 'inner circle'—the object of which was not only to perpetuate their own power and control the Western Federation of Miners, but the governmental functions of the sections of the country wherein the members of the union were employed. The leaders have employed desperate criminals from time to time to do away with those who may have been selected for one reason or another for disappearance, and who have run counter to their interests."

Mr. Darrow vehemently protested, that Mr. Hawley's remarks were thrown in solely for the purpose of prejudicing the jury.

"It is nothing of the sort," retorted Hawley. "It is a part of the evidence and basis of this case."

"The court will not permit an argument," said Judge Wood, "but the attorney may proceed with a statement of the state's case."

"I know what I am about," said Hawley, glaring at Mr. Darrow across the two counsel tables.

"It doesn't look like it," declared Mr. Darrow.

Quick as a flash, Hawley turned upon his opponent, and, with anger bristling in his voice, shouted:

"I don't care what it looks like to you. I am not running this case according to your ideas, thank God, and I do not propose to stand for these constant interruptions."

"I would like to suggest to the court," said Mr. Darrow, "that I have no desire to call counsel to task."

"I object to any suggestions to the court from counsel," Hawley shouted. "Oh, don't be so particular," called Darrow, in a drawl to the excited attorney.

"Don't you be so particular about interrupting me," retorted Hawley. "I will interrupt at any time the interests of my clients demand it," said Darrow.

"If the attorney will be calm for a minute, I want to make arrangements to except to the statement, and I want to co-operate for an orderly trial."

"We will meet you half way on that," said Hawley.

"Now," said Mr. Darrow to the court, "we insist that the state has no right to make proof in this trial at all of the alleged murder."

Hawley charged the blowing up of the Independence depot, causing the death of fourteen persons, to the direct instigation of Haywood. He said Orchard and Adams committed this and other crimes on the specific request of Haywood. Hawley concluded his address at 11:06.

Mr. Darrow announced that the defense would reserve its opening statement until the state's case had been closed.

The witnesses called testified as to the facts surrounding the death of Stenenberg and were not important to the actual charge against Haywood.

SINGLE-TAXER vs. SOCIALIST.

Arthur Morrow Lewis, Socialist, and John Z. White, Single-Taxer, will meet in debate on "Single Tax vs. Socialism" at the following places: Monday, June 17, Joliet, Ill.; Tuesday, June 18, Peoria, Ill.; Wednesday, June 19, Springfield, Ill.; Thursday, June 20, Springfield, Ill.; Friday, June 21, St. Louis, Mo.; Saturday, June 22, Terre Haute, Ind.; Sunday, June 23, Indianapolis, Ind.; Monday, June 24, Columbus, O.; Tuesday, June 25, Warren, O.; Wednesday, June 26, Pittsburg, Pa.; Thursday, June 27, Akron, O.; Friday, June 28, Cleveland, O.; Saturday, June 29, Springfield, O.; Sunday, June 30, 2 p. m., Hamilton, O.; 8 p. m., Cincinnati, O.

I. L. P. ELECTED OFFICIALS.

The annual report of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, which has just been published, contains a list of I.L.P. elected persons. The list is as follows: Members of Parliament, 7; Members of County Councils, 23; Members of Town Councils, 24; Members of Urban Councils, 170; Members of Rural Councils, 25; Members of Boards of Guardians, 241; Members of Parish Councils, 102; Members of School Boards (Scotland), 22; Elective auditors, 20. Total, 852.

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SOCIALIST PARTY

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FRENCH SOCIALISTS ALONE FIGHT FOR TRADE UNIONS.

The Socialists of France are vigorously upholding the right of government employees to organize into trade unions. Recently Comrade Jaures delivered a memorable speech in the Chamber of Deputies in which he arraigned the Clemenceau ministry for its antagonism to the new movement. He asked indignantly: "Why do you refuse to put the officials in the same class with the workmen? The workman has liberty without security; the official has security without liberty. Both workmen and officials must have liberty and security both. You cannot cut in two the world of Labor." Later on he addressed a passionate plea for the recognition of the Teachers' Union. "By associating with other trade unions," he said, "the teachers would come into more direct contact with the people, and they would bring to the working class movement a lofty idealism and elevation of thought." Applause, again and again renewed on the Socialist benches, greeted the last words.

The debate following upon this speech aroused much feeling. It is freely predicted in France that the Radical government is in danger of collapse. M. Briand and M. Viviani, two former Socialists now members of the ministry, are supporting Clemenceau in his anti-trade union policy. It is plain that Socialists must fight to the bitter end for the recognition of all trade unions, whether of government officials or of other laborers, and the Socialists will stand alone as the only party defending the right of the working class to organize.

THE NATIONAL SWEATSHOP.

Conditions in government workshops are reported to be intolerable, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, having been called a "first-class sweatshop" the machinery being crowded into the workroom and ventilation bad. In other departments it is claimed, the accumulation of the dust of many years has caused irritation of the eyes and pulmonary affections among the employees compelled to work there.

Employees have been complaining for a long time but nothing has been done. A compositor in the Department of Public Printing, has fitted up a small room in which to care for employees suddenly taken ill until the arrival of an ambulance. This man has paid personally for drugs, bandages, and surgical dressings, since no provision for such appliances was made by the Government.

Since the national election comes next year, it is possible that something may be done to modify these conditions, as it would be embarrassing to the administration to have its treatment of government employees revealed to the union men who still believe Roosevelt is "the best friend trade unions ever had."

INSURANCE EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE.

Employees of insurance companies are organizing into the Industrial Insurance Agents. The Boston local union held a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall, May 28, at which fifteen new members joined, making 165 in all in Boston. On Sunday, June 16, a convention will be held at Providence, R. I., for the purpose of launching a national union, taking in all employees of insurance companies, with the exception of superintendents and home office officials. The International will be affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, with office at 145 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill. W. J. F. Haneman, General Secretary Treasurer. There are at present 12 bodies ready for the new union.

MEETING OF JEWELERS' UNION.

The International Jewelers' Union will meet regularly every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, 6709 Eighth street at 8 p. m. Members are urged to attend the next meeting Thursday evening, so that as many as possible can be enrolled as charter members.

Reception and Ball in Honor of Comrade F. KOCH

The leader of the famous "Red Guard" of Finland, arranged by the Finnish Branch of Local New York. SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, at 8' P. M., AT THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 East 84th Street. Music by the Finnish Socialist Mixed Chorus and the Finnish Socialist Orchestra. Comrade F. Koch and others will address the Audience. ADMISSION (incl. Hat Check) 50 CENTS.

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Am an Undesirable Citizen. Everyone believing in the innocence of MOYER, HAYWOOD and PEITIBONE should wear this Button.

WISCONSIN ASSEMBLY PASSES CHILD LABOR BILL.

"More children have been saved by work than by the church!" cried Assemblyman Norcross (Republican) when the Socialist child labor bill came up before the Wisconsin Assembly last week. Another Republican legislator made the astounding statement that every child over ten years ought to work! Such are our old-party politicians! But the Socialist members stood their ground. It will be remembered that this bill was referred to the conservative Judiciary Committee, in the hope that they would forthwith put it to death. To everybody's surprise, they reported it favorably, with the exception of the educational test. The Socialists promptly re-inserted this test as an amendment, and pushed the bill with all their energy. Result, only five assemblymen dared to vote against it, in spite of the eloquent pleas of the gentlemen who want "all children over ten to work," with the hope that they may be "saved more effectually than by the church." Now the bill goes to the Senate.

Gustaf Sjöholm

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INSIDE NEWS OF THE WORKER

The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, which has published The Worker at a deficit for so many, many years for the sake of the movement, has been sorely tried in the last few months. Our readers have only partly learned the truth. The "Volkszeitung" and The Worker for many years were made to suffer directly for many contentions of rival unions. The slightest oversight on the part of the management or the editorial staff was given the meanest interpretation. The "Volkszeitung" was made to lose thousands of readers for its championship of this or that strike in the interest of the working class, and would have succumbed to the onslaught of many enraged firms and corporations directly affected had it not been for the support of the German progressive unions. Recently the Association was compelled to advance the wages of its many union employees. It could not do otherwise. The price of paper also advanced, so that the expenses were increased about one hundred dollars weekly. The Association then notified the State Committee that unless it assumed the publication of The Worker, then the recognized standard Socialist paper of the largest city of the country, would be no more after July 1, 1907. The question before the comrades of the Atlantic states is: Shall The Worker live or die? If the comrades decide for the former then it means effort and sacrifice of a nature still unknown to the native comrades. This is the moment which will demonstrate whether they are made of the proper material out of which Socialists are cast. FREDERICK KRAFFT, Manager.

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Analysis shows that the fundamental distinction between the animal and the human method is that the environment transforms the animal, while man transforms environment.—Ward, "Psychic Factors of Civilization."