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# The Worker.

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## ORCHARD CONTINUES HIS CAREER OF COWARDLY ASSASSINATION.

To Save His Own Neck, and Gratify the Capitalist Class, He Would Swear Away the Lives of Innocent Men.

In Special Dispatches, Hermon F. Titus Graphically Covers Chief Points in Remarkable Trial and Throws Light on Actual Proceedings—Richardson's Cross-Examination Reveals Underlying Motive of Prosecution.

BOISE, Idaho, June 5.—People listened to Orchard's tale of horrors without being horrified. The reason was that no one believed it. It was too horrible to be believed.

He sat in the elevated witness chair looking like a gentleman, spoke in a soft-voiced, matter-of-fact manner, as if he told of calling at the postoffice or having pancakes for breakfast when he said: "I shot Gregory three times." He showed less excitement or emotion than as if he said: "I caught a trout," or "I killed a cat." He told how he put strychnine in four bottles of milk at Bradley's door in Frisco, enough to kill the entire family, in exactly the same tone in which he said: "My real name is Albert E. Horsley."

His story was well committed. Never hesitated for dates, knew just how much to tell. He had sixteen months to rehearse. Everybody is waiting for the cross-examination and for the other side.

Haywood's innocent little Henrietta sat on her grandfather Minor's lap and watched Orchard with wide eyes. Haywood's mother and wife sat between his daughter and himself. Haywood looked as innocent as his little daughter.

No one could see this man in the midst of his family and believe the cold-blooded assassin's narrative.

Judge Wood is admitting all kinds of evidence on the promise of prosecution to connect it with Haywood later. Fine way to prejudice the jury.

According to his own account, Orchard is the most cowardly and brutal assassin known to history; a sneaking reptile of a man, who never dared to face his victim like a man. Now he seeks to assassinate innocent men by daggers of lies to save his own neck. That is how it looks to the people who heard him yesterday.

### Is a Murder Maniac.

BOISE, Idaho, June 8.—The cross-examination has produced a remarkable sensation. Orchard was compelled to testify that he was employed by Pinkerton detectives, and that they paid his expenses. The effect of this admission in the packed court-house is beyond description. The district attorney was thunder-struck. The whole conspiracy of the millionaire mine owners is exposed. And more will be made known, as Attorney Richardson has just started.

The cross-examination shows that Orchard is a bigamist, liar, common thief, gambler, spy, murderer and Pinkerton detective. And the capitalist reporters say that his testimony remains unshaken! It can only mean that his lies remain unshaken, that he holds fast to them without wavering. It can only mean that the bigger the lies, the more the capitalist reporters are willing to believe. Orchard seems to be a murder maniac, and also to possess a similar mania for telling lies. He seems to be proud of both.

In prison, for the last sixteen months, he has rehearsed his narrative hundreds of times, so that he is now able to mix in events that really happened so that his falsehoods will carry a semblance of truth, especially when he attempts to show his intimacy with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Richardson is conducting the cross-examination in a masterly fashion. Besides the damaging admissions he wrung from Orchard, that I have above stated, Richardson compels him to repeat his assertions in details so as to later show them, by numerous witnesses, to be entirely false. Orchard's cross-examination will continue for several days.

The adroit questioning of Richardson, to-day, has turned tables. The prosecution, the district attorney, his assistants and detectives are holding their heads quite a bit lower.

### Contradicts Himself.

BOISE, Idaho, June 10.—Orchard's stories about Detective Lyte Gregory and the Independence depot affair have been shown to be common falsehoods. The capitalist press may seek to convey a different impression, but every honest person who is witnessing the cross-examination sees clearly and plainly that Orchard contradicted himself on important points and that he gets confused in spite of his efforts to the contrary.

He admitted that the Western Federation had no motive to kill Gregory, because Gregory was a detective employed against the United Mine Workers of America, Orchard also admitted that Haywood warned him not to blow up the Independence depot, because such an explosion would be a boon to the mine owners. The convention of Western Federation of Miners then in session adopted unanimously a "peace resolution" and appointed a committee to see that no violence occurred.

It is plain to see, from the cross-examination, that the defense will show that Orchard was a Pinkerton detective. Richardson forced Orchard to admit that long before Pettibone knew him, he held rooms in the Belmont Hotel, Denver, under the assumed name of Dempsey Manthe. Belmont Hotel is directly over Pettibone's store. Orchard purposely became a neighbor of Pettibone, so as to become acquainted with him, implicate

him in his devilish crimes, with the object in view to afterwards betray him.

Attorney Richardson brought out plainly the fact that Orchard holds consultations daily with Detective McParland and Prosecutor Hawley, regarding what he should testify on the witness stand.

It is barely possible that there exists one such satanic creature as Orchard and yet he wants to show by his story that there exists many more like him—a thing that is beyond belief.

**Boasts of Crimes.**  
BOISE, Idaho, June 11.—Attorney Richardson to-day wrung from Orchard a most remarkable admission. The wholesale murderer, incendiary, gambler, and all-round crook confessed that he is also a liar, and of no mean sort, either! It was shown that he likes to boast of crimes even when he did not commit them. For instance, he admitted to-day that he once boasted of a street-car hold-up and that, as he says, the affair never took place.

Now that this is known, it becomes apparent how groundless his testimony is altogether. But still the capitalist press believes his story implicitly.

From what has so far transpired it is plain that the trial will drag thru the whole summer. The entire history of the Western Federation of Miners for the last fourteen years will be rigidly investigated. Every act of violence that has occurred either in Colorado or Idaho will be looked into and brought into court. The indictment, which started the trial—the murder of Steunenberg—has been entirely forgotten. The main issue now is who are guilty of all those terrible deeds, the mine owners or the mine workers, or in other words, who are guilty, Capital or Labor?

The longer time the trial consumes, the better it is for the workers. But the Labor press must watch that the capitalists do not twist the facts of the trial thru their newspapers and so falsely report it to the world.

They are still at Orchard. You can still expect astounding things from him. To-day he almost wept in court and speaks in "holy tones" as if he is innocent and is atoning for his sins.

Steve Adams is here in jail. A year ago he "confessed" under duress, but now he repudiates it entirely. He will testify against the prosecution.

Harry Biddel, a Pinkerton detective, who spied in the union at Telluride, arrived here and will be the next important witness for the prosecution.

**The "Circle" Spreads.**  
BOISE, Idaho, June 11.—Orchard's circle of assassins increases daily. There is no longer an "inner circle", but an "outer" one, which will soon include all members of the Western Federation of Miners. Mrs. Steve Adams was initiated to-day. She accompanied Orchard as blind for killing Goddard or Hearne or somebody—there are so many one forgets.

There was also new material for Orchard's book provided by Richardson's questions. Orchard denied moving to Globeville in the spring of 1905 to murder anyone, but admitted he entertained a proposition made by Max Mallich to blow up 150 people, men, women, and children in a boarding house to destroy a rival in business.

Asked why he did not put this in his book, Orchard replied because the blowing up never came off. Richardson then asked why he had put the attempts upon Gabbert and Peabody

in the book when these never came off, either. Orchard did not reply.

Max Mallich, who is an old respected citizen of Denver, will testify that Orchard made the bloody proposition to him which he now charges to Mallich.

Orchard's story beats Jack the Giant Killer.

**Defense Are Smiling.**  
BOISE, Idaho, June 12.—Orchard's cross-examination begins to assume the aspect of a farce. His rigid, precise adherence to his original story looks fishy. There are smiles on all the spectators' faces, even while he is detailing horrible attempts like the burying of the Goddard bomb where it might kill passing children.

Richardson asks questions which casts an air of ridicule on the whole proceedings. Prosecutor Hawley objects, but Judge Wood overrules.

Counsel for defense cannot conceal jubilant smiles this morning. Orchard denies the crime he formerly claimed of poisoning John Neville, because Neville knew too much. A recently discovered death certificate gives cause of Neville's death as cancer.

Many observers now believe Orchard made up his story of crimes from his newspaper reading, claiming unexplained crimes as his own. Certainly, he is a marvellous teller of yarns.

HERMON F. TITUS.

### ORCHARD'S CONFESSION.

(Editorial, New York World, June 7, 1907.)

Harry Orchard is either one of the most remarkable criminals or one of the most remarkable liars that ever sat in a witness box. Perhaps he is both. At all events Orchard's story of the crimes in which he participated as a member of the Western Federation of Miners, beginning with blowing up the Bunker Hill mill and ending with the murder of Governor Steunenberg, has a place of its own in the annals of assassination.

But the objections raised by the defense to the admission of some of this testimony are by no means unjustified. It is not the Western Federation of Miners that is on trial, but William D. Haywood. Moreover, Haywood is not charged with having been implicated in the destruction of the Bunker Hill mill, or the dynamiting of the Vindicator mine, or the murder of Detective Gregory, or the explosion at the Independence station which killed fourteen men, or the plots against Governor Peabody. It is only for the murder of Governor Steunenberg that he is on trial, and some of the other crimes which Orchard was allowed to describe to the jury were admittedly committed before Haywood was a member of the central body of the Federation.

Orchard's testimony alone, however, is not sufficient to convict. It must be corroborated, and this is the most difficult task that confronts the prosecution. That Steunenberg was murdered admits of no doubt. That Orchard planted the bomb which blew him to pieces could be proved by circumstantial evidence wholly apart from the assassin's confession, but Haywood is yet to be brought directly into the crime except thru the testimony of Orchard. It remains to be seen how the prosecution will bridge this chasm, for it must be bridged before a clear case of murder can be established against Haywood.

### WILL GO FREE.

Haywood So Declares in Message to Western Federation of Miners Convention.

DENVER, Colo., June 11.—The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, in session here, yesterday sent the following telegram to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at Boise:

"Fifteenth annual convention sends greetings. Confident of your innocence, and we are with you until your honor is vindicated and your freedom assured. (Signed),  
C. E. MAHONEY, Chairman."

To this, Haywood sent the following reply:

"Harry Orchard is the greatest liar of the twentieth century, as every man he has implicated in his confession stands ready to testify. I am determined to take the stand and show where he has lied. There will be nothing to my case but an acquittal. A hung jury will not do. I demand complete vindication. If your convention had been six weeks later I would be with you, for by that time I will be a free man."

There is unanimity among the delegates that Moyer and Haywood shall be continued in office as President and Secretary, respectively, of the Federation. Two hundred delegates are present, the largest convention in the Federation's history. Despite the vicious attacks of the Mine Owners' Association and its Pinkerton and governmental tools upon the organization and its officers, the Federation has been growing steadily in membership. During the three months from January, 1907 to March 31, 1907, no less than 27 local unions have organized. In addition, 50 other local unions during the same period had a total increase in members of 5,383.

**THERE IS NO FRICTION.**  
BOISE, Idaho, June 4.—Attorneys E. F. Richardson and Clarence Darrow, leading counsel for Haywood, have issued the following signed statement denouncing recent fake telegrams which have been displayed in the Denver "Post".

"In regard to an article appearing in the 'Evening Telegram' of Portland, Ore., under date of May 31, and purporting to have been written by F. L. Perkins, we desire to say that at no time has there been any disagreement between us upon any point in the case we are now trying. We were long ago informed that Mr. Perkins was acting in the dual capacity of a Pinkerton detective for the prosecution and a newspaper correspondent, and both he and Hugh O'Neill of the Denver 'Post' have been drawing almost exclusively upon their imaginations in aid of the prosecution, to the end that dissension may be engendered between counsel of the defendants.

(Signed) EDMUND RICHARDSON,  
CLARENCE S. DARROW."

**LUELLA TWINING ACTIVE AGITATING FOR DEFENSE.**  
Luella Twining has been actively at work in Rochester, agitating for donations to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. She visited four unions a night and received hearty welcomes from each one. Among other donations was one from the Brewers, Beer Drivers and Beer Bottlers, from which \$450 was realized from an assessment of \$1 per member. Carpenters' Union 72 gave \$100, and other unions have each given at least \$25 a piece.

Last Sunday Comrade Twining was in Worcester, Mass., addressing a mass meeting, and will speak at Rockland, Me., June 23.

Comrade Twining desires The Worker to state that she is free for similar work for the Moyer-Haywood defense in any large city in the Eastern states, especially among the unions, and her services, including travelling expenses, are without any cost to organizations arranging meetings for her. She can be addressed care The Worker until further notice.

**TITUS' REPORTS.**  
This issue of The Worker goes to press twenty-four hours later than usual. This delay was occasioned by our holding back for Comrade Titus' report which was mailed at Boise last Saturday, but which had not reached us Thursday evening, when we were obliged to go to press without it. This will explain why fuller reports do not appear from Comrade Titus, and why The Worker reaches its readers after the regular time.

—He who neglects in any degree to uproot unjust social conditions, is to that degree responsible for their existence.—The Public.

### ORCHARD IS ALL KINDS OF A LIAR.

Men Implicated by Orchard Deny Statements—Will Testify for Defense.

BOISE, Idaho, June 11.—Steve Adams, brought here as a witness for the prosecution, announced that he would not testify against Haywood.

"I would rather die like a dog than live a skunk," said Adams. "I will not corroborate Orchard. I was not hired by the chiefs of the Western Federation of Miners to murder anybody. The prosecutors of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone tried to prove that I killed Tyler; but they didn't do it, and they can't fix that crime on me. I never killed Tyler. When I went back on the story I told during the time I was held here in the penitentiary, they started in to shove me thru. They can do it; but I won't be used to send anybody to the gallows."

**Coa's Will Testify.**  
BOISE, Idaho, June 9.—David C. Coates, former Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado, has arrived here and gives out the following interview regarding Orchard's statement about him:

"Orchard says I suggested the kidnapping of the children of August Paulson, the millionaire miner of Wallace. Orchard is a liar—as big a liar as he is an assassin. I was introduced to Orchard in Denver. He told me he was coming to Wallace, where I lived, and asked me to give his regards to his old partner, Paulson.

"About six years later he came to my office at Wallace, and I sent him \$10. Then on another day, he suggested that we fix up a scheme to kidnap Paulson's children and hold them until we got \$50,000 as a ransom.

"All he wanted me to do was to receive the money. He would steal the children of his old friend, and then write him to pay me \$50,000. I told Orchard that if he attempted anything of the kind he would not get out of Wallace alive, and that I would expose him. Paulson was my neighbor, and I did not think it necessary to say anything to him about Orchard's scheme, as I knew it would not be executed.

"Orchard lies about many things. I do not doubt that he committed all the crimes to which he confesses, but I am sure Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone never employed him to assassinate. His reference to me exonerate me of crime. I never knew Orchard intimately, altho I loaned him money.

"I have heard Orchard say he would have been a millionaire but for Governor Steunenberg. The first time I met him he told me he was once a part owner in the Hercules Mine, and that his old partners were millionaires, while he was a tramp, and he blamed Governor Steunenberg for his ill-fortune.

"I saw Orchard and Jack Simpkins together in Wallace shortly before Steunenberg was killed. Everybody who knew Simpkins knew he felt bitterly toward Steunenberg. Simpkins had been persecuted and hounded ever since 1890, and he was really a hunted man."

**Oney Barnes Is Emphatic.**  
Oney Barnes, a union miner from Cripple Creek, who was also implicated by Orchard, will testify for the defense, and says:

"I can't tell in decent language what kind of a liar Orchard is. He is a crazy liar. He says I was an expert bomb-maker, and helped him make a bomb. Why, I never talked to him but once in my life. He came to my cabin one day with Billy Alkman, and stayed there about fifteen minutes, and now he says we made a bomb.

"He lies. I never made a bomb in my life. I have been a miner in Colorado since 1869, and even Sherman Bell never charged me with doing anything wrong. I am a union man, but was not deported with the rest because I was a cripple."

Barnes has no feet, and says he has not handled a stick of dynamite in ten years. In the mines he was not even placed in the powder gang.

**Didn't Help Orchard.**  
W. B. Easterly, secretary of the Cripple Creek Miners' Union, and who was identified in court by Orchard as the man who experimented with him with explosives, the Orchard yesterday retracted this statement, also declares:

"Orchard is a liar. He lies when he says I even went to Bill Hill and experimented with a revolver and giant caps. He is a fool to talk the way he does about handling caps and dynamite. No man with a lick of common sense and a whit of knowledge about giant powder and caps would handle

them the way he says he and others handled them.

"Orchard was around Cripple Creek during the strike, and he was regarded as an ordinary member of the union for a while. I used to see him talking to Scott and Sterling, the detectives, and I suspected him then. He lies when he says I told Moyer and Haywood about him, and that he blew up the Vindicator mine."

**Orchard Hated Victim.**  
Miss Elizabeth Volburg, the Caldwell waitress, who gave the officials the first intimation that Harry Orchard assassinated Governor Steunenberg, is to testify for the defense of Orchard's intense hatred for his victim. She believes the deed was inspired as the result of personal grievances against Steunenberg, whom Orchard charged with being responsible for the latter's poverty. Said Miss Volburg:

"Orchard impresses me as a man with but one aim in life, and that was to kill Governor Steunenberg. Orchard hated him with all his heart and soul. He used to put in a lot of time in deep thought. When interrupted, he would break out in a torrent of abuse against Governor Steunenberg.

"If he had not been for the governor, he, Orchard, would be a millionaire, and living in comfort instead of being penniless. He often rehearsed the treatment he received in the bull pen in the Cour d'Alene troubles, and how he had to sell his interest in the Hercules mine for a few dollars, whereas, if he had been permitted to remain in the state, he would have been part owner in this rich property."

**An Important Witness.**  
Arthur S. Cole, former superintendent of schools of Cripple Creek, and secretary of the Citizens' Alliance, is here to testify for the defense. Orchard declared in his testimony that he did not know Cole, and never saw him. Cole, it is learned, intends to testify that Orchard was in his employ and that with Chief of Mine Owners' Detective Sterling notified General Sherman Bell that Orchard was entitled to go and come at will.

**O'Neill Exposes Lie.**  
DENVER, June 10.—"If J. L. Simpkins had anything to do with the murder of Detective Lyte Gregory, as is claimed by Orchard, it is a certainty that Simpkins must have been in two places at one time," said John M. O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. O'Neill declared to-day that Simpkins was attending the Federation convention in Salt Lake May 14, 1904, the date of the murder of the detective.

"It is just one of the many statements Orchard made that I know of my personal knowledge to be absolute lies," continued Mr. O'Neill. "None of the Federation officials were here at the time Orchard says he interviewed them the day following Gregory's death. This can be easily proved, and before the trial is over the other lies Orchard has told will also be proved. He is the most gigantic liar of modern times, and at the same time the coldest blooded murderer."

**Moran Knows Better.**  
CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 10.—Patrick Moran, a hotel keeper and one of the men accused by Orchard, says:

"Harry Orchard lies when he says I gave him \$500, or any sum for Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone, or any one else. I never saw Orchard in my life that I know of, and so far as I know, he was never in Cheyenne with Jack Neville.

"I have known Pettibone a great many years, worked for him for seven years, and always knew him to be absolutely honest. While I kept a cafe here my place was the headquarters for members of the Western Federation of Miners who were passing thru town. I knew Haywood, Moyer and the others well, and thru their acquaintance the miners stopped with me."

**Murphy Held From.**  
SALT LAKE CITY, June 10.—James P. Murphy, a former member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners in Butte three years ago, and now residing here, denies all the statements made by Harry Orchard accusing him of having approved of the plot to murder Detective Lyte Gregory. Murphy said to-day:

"I never knew Lyte Gregory, and the first time I knew there was such a man was when I was in Denver two years ago. It seems from the dispatch that Orchard has implicated me in the plot to murder Gregory. If Orchard is quoted correctly, he is the biggest scoundrel that ever lived."

**Sherman Bell Talks.**  
DENVER, June 9.—"Orchard is a liar, as well as an assassin," said former Adjutant-General Sherman Bell to-night. "Well, that doesn't tell it. He's the biggest liar that ever saw Pike's Peak, the most monstrous liar

(Continued on page 6.)

### GOMPERS SIZES UP ORCHARD.

"What is Testimony of Such a Degraded Creature Worth?" He Asks.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In an interview here to-night, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said that he would not discuss the trial of Haywood and the other defendants at Boise, Idaho.

"But I will say," he said, "that the bringing of the defendants to trial by force and against their will from the jurisdiction of one state to another was in violation of a law as old as any recognition of sovereignty over any territory. To say the least, the carrying by violence of those defendants, without a warrant of extradition, from one state to another, was an act that should carry suspicion to the motives of the prosecution."

As to his opinion of the testimony of Harry Orchard, Mr. Gompers said: "All I can express upon this subject is that the chief witness against these men who are fighting for their lives is a man who avows himself to be a thief, a murderer, of his own allies and of enemies alike, a blackmailer, and a persistently degraded man. It must be left to the jury and the court to decide what testimony of such a creature is worth and what credence it should receive."

**LABOR OFFICIALS SENT TO PRISON.**  
No Longer Friends of Clemenceau They Are Punished.

PARIS, June 7.—The trial of M. Levy, Treasurer of the General Federation of Labor, and M. Bousquet, chief leader of the bakers' strike, for inciting to disorder on May Day, came to an end to-day. Each of them was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a hundred francs' fine.

The former, in the course of a statement in his own defense, said: "I formerly was a collaborator with Premier Clemenceau on the 'Justice' and the 'Aurore', now I am called a scamp and an Anarchist, MM. Clemenceau, Briand, and Viviani now treat their old friends as pariahs."

**FRENCH WINE GROWERS FORCED TO STRIKE.**  
A strike of the wine growers of southern France was inaugurated Monday night which will probably involve over 100,000 men. Twelve hundred communal officials, including mayors and councillors, are expected to resign in sympathy with the strikers. The strike is called to force the government to put a stop to the widespread adulteration of wine which is ruining the wine growers. The mayor of Narbonne hauled down the flag of France from the City Hall on Monday and replaced it with a long crane steamer. Officials in other cities did the same.

M. Jaurès, Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, has offered a proposal in that body declaring a government monopoly in wine, sugar and alcohol, the same as in tobacco and matches. Comrade Jaurès says this is the only solution of the deplorable conditions against which the wine growers are protesting.

**HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS WANT UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.**  
BUDAPEST, June 7.—Upon the occasion of Emperor Francis Joseph's coronation Jubilee celebration as King of Hungary, the Socialists made a demonstration in favor of the extension of universal suffrage to Hungary. The great crowds in the streets greeted the King with shouts of "Give us universal suffrage!" The police pushed back the people with drawn swords. Several persons were injured.

It is feared by the government that extension of the suffrage will result in a great popular vote for Socialism, similar to that registered in Austria a few weeks ago.

**MACHINISTS STRIKE AT NEW ROCHELLE.**  
The machinists and toolmakers of the Jones Speedometer Works of New Rochelle have been on strike for over thirteen weeks, with no indications of a settlement. The owners have secured a permanent injunction against the men. A mass meeting to protest against the injunction is called for Thursday evening, June 13. The speakers are Jos. Wanhope, President of the Machinists District Council and their attorney, Comrade Maguire, recent Socialist candidate for Mayor, gave bonds for \$250 for two union pickets who were charged with interfering with non-union men.



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

Table with 2 columns: Year, Vote. 1900 (Presidential) 96,961; 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,782; 1904 (Presidential) 408,760.

THE TRIAL.

There is every evidence that those in charge of the prosecution of William D. Haywood have overreached themselves. It is inconceivable how any person of ordinary sense and discernment can believe the creature who so calmly admits being the author of so many different revolting crimes, while using the guise of religion to give his implication of innocent men the appearance of truth.

We cannot afford, therefore, to minimize the seriousness of the present situation. We must realize that our accused comrades are up against a "brace game". We cannot afford to deceive ourselves, or to allow our own belief in their innocence to delude us into a false security.

On the whole, Wall Street seemed well pleased to-day with President Roosevelt's Indianapolis speech. That an effort had been made to restore confidence in railway securities was acknowledged and appreciated. For many weeks Wall Street has felt the lack of public interest in the market.—New York Evening Post.

This is about as complete an analysis of Roosevelt's speech as could be made. When Wall Street is content, it is sufficient testimony that the fangs of the devouring trust tracker have been pulled and the ferocious animal has been tamed to docility. 'Tis well. Always its howl was worse than its bite, and its power to frighten the trust owners is gone, as also is going its power to delude the working class voters into the belief that a real hunt was going on.

But perhaps most important is the fact that the future of the present national administration rests upon the outcome of this trial. The political life of Theodore Roosevelt hangs in the balance. If Haywood and Moyer are convicted and hung, then Theodore Roosevelt will be vindicated before the world. If they are acquitted, if the term "undesirable citizens" is shown to have been an unjust one as applied to them and Eugene V. Debs, then the President of the United States will have been convicted before the world as a falsifier, a coward and a character assassin.

pels us to insist more strongly than ever upon the utmost vigilance on the part of the organized working class in the present critical situation, which holds tremendous possibilities, for good or ill, for the labor movement of America.

We must continue our agitation for publicity and for the Defense Fund. The longer the trial lasts, the more money will be needed, and the less attention the capitalist press will wish to give the trial. If our comrades are to be vindicated then money—the money of the working class—will be needed to accomplish it and that vindication must be one as complete and thorough as the resources of public information will admit. The truth presented by the defense must reach as far and wide as the lies and perjured testimony of the prosecution have gone.

Finally, we must be satisfied with nothing less than acquittal for our comrades. Not a mistrial or jury disagreement, but acquittal, complete acquittal, as men and as members of the working class, not only in the courtroom at Boise, but in the eyes of all men.

CONSISTENCY.

A correspondent (evidently a woman) of a New York paper complains that employees of so-called philanthropic and social service institutions are miserably underpaid and are expected to subsist upon the reward "of rendering service to others—a high ideal, but it does not pay rent nor provide food and clothing. Would those at the head of philanthropic institutions be willing to serve for like compensation?"

This writer does not appear to see that philanthropy could not exist if the workers outside of charitable institutions were not poorly paid in the first place. Sweated labor is the core of philanthropy. The Carnegies, and lesser fry, would have nothing to give if the workers were not robbed by them. And it is consistent for institutions that depend upon sweaters to be conducted on sweatshop principles. It would be setting a bad example to do otherwise. And there isn't so much glory in paying workers "living wages" as in exploiting them for sweet charity's sake.

TAMED.

On the whole, Wall Street seemed well pleased to-day with President Roosevelt's Indianapolis speech. That an effort had been made to restore confidence in railway securities was acknowledged and appreciated. For many weeks Wall Street has felt the lack of public interest in the market.—New York Evening Post.

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"REWARDS" THAT WILL BE MISSING.

There are not many who would point to the existence of millionaires as an inducement to the dispossessed to continue support of a regime that creates millionaires. People of ordinary intelligence would think it good political strategy to avoid such a statement. This, however, does not include the editorial writer of the New York "Times". In accord with the standard of stupidity established by that learned writer he refers exultantly to a list of millionaires and asks how Socialism "would stimulate personal efforts to such results if such rewards were impossible."

It must be confessed that such rewards will be impossible when society has collective possession of the machinery of wealth production. It is also true that coupon clippers and stock gamblers who never know what property they own from day to day; who render no service in the management or production of wealth; whose income is derived from railway stocks to-day and others to-morrow; it is a sad fact, we say, that their "rewards" will then be impossible. It is also true that they may become despondent when they are made aware of this calamity. They may even despair of the loss that the workers would sustain in no longer being "stimulated to per-

sonal efforts". It would certainly be shocking if we were not left an example of thrift, industry and saving which enables Marshall Field's infant to absorb millions each year from a business he knows nothing of.

But the workers would probably get resigned in time to the irksome and disagreeable task of enjoying the wealth they produce. It might not be pleasant and all their interest in life might lack that "stimulant" which the creation of millionaires gives them now, but history proves that working-men are prone to become reconciled to disadvantages when they are not too harsh. Has not the "Times" told us often that the world is on the whole getting better? If it has faith in its optimism it surely ought to accept the new conditions with that same Christian resignation with which it views the "faults" of the existing régime.

If press reports are to be relied on that recent conference at the White House decided to not press any prosecution of Harriman. As a "practical man" Mr. Roosevelt knows that the country is almost on the eve of a national election and, the nothing alarming has happened from the presidential anti-trust crusade, still it is an annoyance to the big trust promoters. Roosevelt's spear may "know no brother", but there are two weapons in the White House armory. The big stick is used as a club to force the open shop, while the spear is a toy that does not hurt former friends and pals.

COME ON, MR. ROOT.

An indiscreet correspondent of the New York "World" offers the suggestion that Secretary of State Elihu Root be requested to meet some prominent Socialist in debate in order that Socialism, "this mixture of insanity and dyspepsia", may be wiped out forever.

We endorse the suggestion. Nothing would be of more service in exhibiting some of our learned statesmen and their shallow culture at their true worth, than to match them in debate with a Socialist. Cheap rhetoric and patriotic gush would be of little service to them in a discussion of economics and historical development.

However, there is little hope of Mr. Root or any other man of his type accepting the suggestion. They know, if some of their admirers do not, that Socialism has something more than brain or stomach disorders for a basis and for that reason they are willing to give it a wide berth.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

MARGARET McCLURE or MISS W. A. SCHENK.—Miss M. R. Schenk, Room 245, Delbert Block, San Francisco, wishes to know your present address.

WHAT ORCHARD IS.

- To President Roosevelt—A Desirable Citizen. To William H. Taft—A Good Republican. To Senator Borah—My Savior. To Pinkerton McParland—My Other Self. To Governor Gooding—My Only Political Asset. To Bulkeley Wells—My Brother-in-Arms. To C. W. Post—An American Patriot. To David M. Parry—A Typical Trade Unionist. To President Van Cleave—A Representative American Laborer. To President Elliot—A Hero. To Oscar King Davis—A Second George Washington. "He Cannot Tell a Lie". To the New York "Sun"—A Christian Assassin. To the New York "Times"—Everything Bad—Excepting a Liar. To the Working Class—(Unit to Print).

NOT MEN; ONLY NUMBERS.

One man was killed, four others so seriously injured that they may die, and five painfully cut and bruised when a scaffold on which they were working collapsed at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, one day last week. The men not severely injured say the scaffold was known to be unsafe. The Building Department has been asked by the police to make an investigation. All the laborers were Italians. As they were known only by numbers, the police have not been able to learn the names of the dead or of those badly injured. The dead man was No. 837. The four seriously injured men, who were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, were Nos. 421, 740, 830, and 835. The doctors at the hospital say that each of them has a fractured skull and may not recover.

SANTIAGO LONGSHOREMEN WIN.

The strike of the longshoremen at Santiago, Cuba, has been settled by arbitration. The strikers have secured a nine-hour day, but the wages remain unchanged. The decision includes the stevedores, employees of the electric light plant and common laborers. The bakers have settled their strike independent of the arbitration board.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CHILDREN OF THE NATION: How Their Health and Vigor Should be Promoted by the State. By the Right Hon. Sir John E. Gorst. 8 1/2 x 2 1/2. E. P. Dutton, 1907. Price, \$2.50 net.

Do statistics of exports and imports, of manufactures and bank-clearings, of taxes and treasury balances tell us anything at all about the prosperity of a people? The wealth of a nation is not to be measured by a money standard, even in England, but in terms of healthy, happy people. This is a view taken by many social and economic heretics; but these heretics are mostly men and women who talk about the value of human life and other vague abstractions for the simple reason that they are not practical, are not efficient enough to accumulate a reasonable amount of material wealth; it is no wonder that they don't approve of the money measure of wealth and success. But here is a man who has always been prosperous, has always been recognized as efficient, has been for some forty years entrusted with much responsibility in the administration of public affairs—and he places human beings above trade balances and dividends, if I read his book aright.

In speaking of the children of the nation one is concerned chiefly with the children of the poor, and that for two reasons: Most of the people of England and of every industrial country really are poor; and the children of the financially prosperous are being as well looked after as a compromise between traditions of respectability and the best modern knowledge will allow. But in speaking of the children of the nation, that is, the children of the poor, Sir John Eldon Gorst assumes that there are no "pauper" children. This name, he says, is a misnomer, for a "child is born with a right to be maintained by others until old enough to maintain itself, and the child of the rich is as dependent upon others as the child of the poor; parents may be paupers but children always possess the legal right to maintenance; to call a child by the opprobrious name of a 'pauper' because its parents are such, is as unjust as it would be to call it criminal because its parents are in prison."

On inquiring then how the modern state discharges its responsibility toward the children that are in this special way its own, the author is willing to forget the days when the public authorities sold the children into slavery in the cotton mills; he asks what is the situation to-day, "when the oppression of the poor is conducted upon philanthropic and scientific principles, and when children are deprived of their legal rights only from defective administration." He is quite insistent upon the point that the children have the legal right to maintenance and that it is the business of the state to protect them in this right, whatever may be the reason for the failure of the parents to supply their needs. The state is under obligation to see that parents do not ignore or violate the rights of the children; but the state must also help parents in fulfilling their duties, when help is needed, and it must perform those duties itself wherever and whenever the child would otherwise be deprived of its rights. The public safety, public economy and the national interest furnish the basis for the state's interference. "The right of the child to 'maintenance' includes everything necessary to make of him a healthy, educated and happy citizen. This is not Socialism, says Sir John, but he would not allow any one to scare him from his position even by showing that it is Socialism. He has a clear idea of what the nation needs and of how these needs are to be met; if that be Socialism, he says in effect, make the most of it!"

The infant mortality rates; the presence of children in the factories and on the streets; the rise of the hoodlums; the failure of an alarmingly large proportion of the school children to get the full benefits of their schooling; the prevalence of rickets, various eye diseases, bad teeth and other physical disorders; the continuous social burden of crime; the physical deterioration of the population revealed by military examination, and other facts of common observation or record point to the failure of many parents to bring up their children in the way the nation would have them go. Some of these failures may be ascribed to ignorance (and this is but the perpetuation of neglect of past generations); a very few result from the fact that parents are drunken, cruel or indifferent; the vast majority are due to destitution. We all agree that public safety and the public interest require that children whose parents fail to provide them with the means of becoming healthy, useful and happy citizens should be otherwise provided with these means; but we do not agree that the best public interests require that these provisions be made by the state. There are still those who oppose state action on the principle of laissez faire, or on the basis of a rather naive interpretation of the doctrine of "survival of the fittest." Our author thinks that it is still necessary to point out that under the present administration of things the fittest do not always survive, nor do the undesirable citizens perish in infancy. The most serious opposition to public relief seems to come from benevolent philanthropists, and the great fear of these good people is that state action tends to "undermine parental responsibility." These are reminded that

parents who can supply all of the child's needs but will not, cannot be made to; moreover, "the child is too valuable a national asset to be turned into an instrument for improving the general morality of the community." We have no right to use the child as a whip to drive the parents with. "They who think it better to let a child starve than to undermine parental responsibility by giving it a penny dinner at the cost of the rates. Lavishly support with perfect equanimity the complete destruction of parental responsibility by charity."

The pauperization of any portion of the population is certainly a serious thing and most earnestly to be opposed; and the "undermining of parental responsibility" is just as bad a thing for society. And therefore, our philanthropic friends argue, the state must not undertake the elaborate relief work which is admittedly necessary; all that must be left to private charity. But I for one could never see that private charity pauperizes any less thoroughly and completely than public charity, or that private relief "undermines parental responsibility" any less than public relief. On the contrary, I have felt that it is the fact that our relief takes so much the form of CHARITY that makes of most philanthropic effort, effort that is, for human, social betterment, a menace to the self-respect and freedom of spirit of the mass of a population; and private charity is a much greater danger in this regard than any form of public relief can possibly be. Of public relief we may always hope to be able to say, that it is an instance of the community administering collectively what can be more efficiently done that way than through individual initiative. But of private charity the best we can hope to say is that the givers mean well and the takers cannot help themselves.

When it comes to employing mothers in factories, and they can be employed profitably—to the employers—there is nothing said about undermining responsibility. It would no doubt be in violation of the principle of "freedom of contract" upon which our Western civilization is so firmly founded, to restrict by law the mother's right to go to work as soon after the child is born as she can find a job. The demands of industry, however, says the author, rob the child of its mother's milk and of its mother's care and love; but this condition will prevail only as long as the workers themselves permit it! As to the employing classes, it may be said that they will permit this condition to prevail as long as employing classes continue to exist.

Many forms of practical work are open for the relief of present needs. When it is recognized that existing evils are the natural consequences of the system under which social and economic affairs are managed, that is to say, that they are the symptoms of a radical disorder of institutions and not of "human nature", suggestions for reforms will be made in the radical spirit—in the spirit of going to the root of things, and not in the spirit of covering up the ugly patches. And Sir John's vision is sufficiently clear to enable him to see at least two things that "radicals" must appreciate in a conservative of the old school. The first of these is that the nation's prosperity lies in its healthy, happy citizens—a proposition that to most people means nothing—and the second is that for fundamental reforms it is idle to depend upon the governing class:

"The story of various attempts at reform" illustrates the impotence which threatens the stability of our present social system and the incapacity of the governing classes to carry out the simplest measure of social reform, even one which does not affect their interests and on the necessity for which they are themselves agreed. It seems to justify the people in revolting against both parties into which the governing classes have divided themselves, in forming independent labor parties, and in endeavoring to take the regulation of society into their own hands. The present holders of power, according to the view of the rising party of the people, have had their opportunity; they have failed to avail themselves of it, and the carrying out of necessary reforms must now pass into other hands."

It is significant in this connection to note that the book is dedicated to "the labor members of the House of Commons, in token of [the author's] belief that they are animated by a genuine desire to ameliorate the condition of the people."

It is perhaps idle to speak of reforms when we have no confidence that those in power are either able or willing to carry out effective reforms. It is more profitable to consider what must be provided for the children of to-day if the men and women of to-morrow are to make up a healthier and happier society than is the one of to-day. Nevertheless, it is well worth while also to note the results that have been obtained from such efforts as have already been made.

The mortality rates may be reduced for all children, not only for those who were fortunate enough to select wealthier parents, or for those who were fortunate enough to be born "illegitimately" in Leipzig, where all illegitimate children are the wards of the municipality, and where the death rate among these wards is just one-half that of the general infant death rate in the city. And the chances for surviving may be increased by adopting means for instructing mothers in

THE SPANISH DREYFUS CASE.

Some Facts Concerning Prof. Ferrer and Why He is Being Persecuted.

The London "Clarion" gives the following particulars regarding Professor Francisco Ferrer, whose trial for complicity in the attempt on the life of the King of Spain on the latter's wedding day, began June 3, at Madrid.

"The charge and the proceedings are worthy of the tortures of Montjuich and of the authorities who during the agricultural strikes of Alcala del Valle, in 1904, caused pregnant women to be marched in torrid weather from prison to prison and to eventual violation."

"Ferrer was arrested on June 4 of last year, for no other ostensible reason than that he had employed Moral, the man that threw the bomb at the King, to make translations from the French for the library of text books on scientific subjects issued by the Modern Schools, of which Ferrer was the founder. Jesuitical hatred of these schools is undoubtedly the real cause of Ferrer's persecution: seventy per cent of the people in Spain are illiterate, and in the State schools Catholic teaching is compulsory; but in the 53 schools founded by Ferrer the children were receiving a secular education, free from clerical tutelage. Therefore, the Royal Procurator or Fiscal, reversing the decision of Judge Valle, who has seen no reason for Ferrer's arrest, refused to grant him bail. His schools were summarily closed, and an embargo was laid upon his Spanish property, which had been bequeathed to him by a wealthy French lady to spread secular education in Spain.

"The case for the prosecution is that Moral and Ferrer were both impelled by one thought toward the realization of highly criminal ends against social order."

"To this Ferrer, writing from prison, replied:

I detest bloodshed, I work for the regeneration of humanity, and I love good for goodness sake. It is absurd to suppose that I, having faith in the fruits of education to ensure the emancipation of the conscience, to which I have dedicated my time, my future, my life, could do otherwise.

"The animus of the prosecution is

shown by the fact that a tribunal of three clerical judges has been specially appointed to try Ferrer and, tho, they may be unable to convict their victim, it is thought probable that they will impose his fortune for the benefit of the families of persons killed in the outrage, in order permanently to shut up the Modern Schools."

"The London 'Labor Leader' gives these facts regarding the educational system of Spain:

"While so much newspaper sentiment is being let off over the cradle of the new royal baby in Spain, a description of the miserable insanitary sheds in which a large proportion of the Spanish children are sent to school has appeared in the Spanish 'Nuestro Tiempo."

"The writer, Senor José Rocamora, shows that the total sum voted for education in Spain is only some \$5,500,000 and that in many of the provinces of Spain the percentage of those who can neither read nor write is as high as 60; while in the best educated provinces they number 40 per cent. One hundred dollars a year is considered a fair salary for a teacher, and there are less than 30,000 for the whole country, whereas New York alone has more than 33,000.

"Many of the schools are without furniture; some do not even have floors or windows. The children stand on the bare earth, and the door is left open to let in light and air. The sanitary accommodation, where it exists at all, is of the most rudimentary description. Some schools were actually attached to the prison buildings, and others, again, to the hospital. Meantime, the Church has the entire control. There is a priest in every parish, and the Spanish heir to the throne has the Pope for sponsor.

"Meantime," the "Clarion" says, "it is gratifying to learn that the Spanish people are delirious with joy over the birth of a royal baby; and that the Queen's doctor, who declared that 'the baby was the healthiest, most robust, and prettiest child he had ever seen born' has been made a marquis on the spot."

the care of their infants, for providing pure milk, fresh air, medical supervision, intelligent nursing. Children past the infant stage require constantly the care and attention that few mothers know how to give and that most mothers have not the time or means to give, if they did know. For these must be provided nurseries with competent attendants, and with every opportunity for healthy development up to the time the child is ready for the kindergarten or primary school. In these institutions again there must be provided for the health of the child in all of its relations—things provided in very few if any of the public schools so far established in any civilized country. The physical health and the moral and mental progress of the child involves such grossly material factors, that many educators and publicists do not deign to consider them; but surely these matters are worthy of the serious thought of every progressive man and woman, however "spiritual" his or her disposition. For look you—with open proper food for the children, and enough of it, what avails your carefully elaborated courses of study and corps of trained teachers? And without physical health on the part of the children what avail your laboratories and charts and pretty blackboard diagrams if half these children cannot see the teacher's points, or even the pointer, or at best see all awry? "How many boys and girls," says the author, "are daily caned for not having heard something they cannot hear, as well as for not seeing something they cannot see, it is impossible to estimate." To be sure, we do not cane girls in this country, and in the larger cities not even the boys, but I trust that you do see a point here even for complacent Americans.

Shall all children have the full benefits of our public school system or only a few? If it is conceded that the public school performs a legitimate public function, then it must be admitted by the same tokens that everything necessary to make the using of the schools to their fullest capacity possible to all children is also a legitimate concern of the state. Why, even a taxpayer can see that it is a waste of money to provide picture galleries for blind children, or learned lectures for hungry sleepy-heads.

The horrors of child sweating and of child starving and of child maiming may be rectified where it is necessary to arouse a sleeping public consciousness, or to move public servants to action. But the arguments for the public discharge of public responsibility can be made effectively without their help. Of special interest as an example of what may be done where there is a desire to do the best we know, is the open-air school of Charlottesville, described in Chapter IX.

This clear analysis of the relations between the state and its children, and of the different lines along which constructive work needs to be done, make this book of value to the educator, the public health officer, the legislator, and in general to the student of the important affairs of the day. The general principles brought out will bear considering when the special conditions referred to by way of illustration shall have been remedied out of existence. The table of contents and the general arrangement of the matter are such as to permit of easy reference to the several topics treated; yet one could without the index somewhat more completely, from the viewpoint of the

reader who would own the book as a part of a working library it might be desirable to condense the bulk of the volume by one-half, which could be done without sacrificing anything but paper and binding. B. C. G.

The writings and speeches of Franklin H. Wentworth have won for themselves a distinctive field in Socialist literature and propaganda. When, therefore, the announcement is made that some of his most brilliant and searching studies of social conditions have been compiled into book form it is one of more than ordinary interest. "Forgings of the New Studies in Socialism" is such a book and it appears, with 160 pages, in most attractive form, both as regards typography and binding. A more extended notice of the book will be given in these columns later. In the meantime our readers can form their own opinion and enjoy a rich treat by ordering the book at once from the Socialist Literature Co. Price, \$1; by mail, \$1.10.

A PAGAN INDICTMENT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

The opening of the gates of the Far Eastern world has brought a new and more disquieting sound of alarm to our doors. Enlightened pagans from modern India, Japan, and China, are leud in their expressions of the disillusionment, and even horror, with which they have viewed the results of civilization in Europe and America. Nor can we shut our ears to this outcry as simply a manifestation of Oriental ignorance and conceit. Here, for example, in the April number of "The Light of India" is a terrible indictment against our civilization. The writer, Bab Bharati, who, it appears, spent 1902 in London and has since lived in America, asks, "What has civilization done for its people? And he answers that it is daily degrading divine humanity into unshamed animality; it has raised selfishness into a religious creed, mammon to the throne of God, adulation to a science, falsehood to a fine art. He goes on:

It has created artificial wants for man and made him a slave of work to satisfy them; it has made him ever restless within and without, robbed him of leisure—the only witness of high thought. He knows no peace, hence knows not himself or his real object in life. It has made him a breathing, moving, hustling, fighting, spinning machine—ever working, never resting, never knowing even the refreshing rest of a sound sleep. It has made him a bag of live nerves, ever stretched to high tension. He has learned to call license liberty, breach of social laws and shirking of responsibilities independence, slavery of his own wild will freedom. It has defiled sensuality, glorified materialism, beautified sin. It has split human societies into atoms, families into units, fighting against each other.

It has abolished reverence, depth of character, real genius, real poetry, and real philosophy. It is establishing the crime of color and poverty.

This is a tremendous accusation. Is it true? In the main it is true, and not less terribly true because recent developments in Asia show that the people of the East are likely, in their frantic eagerness to adopt Western ideas of progress, to fall headlong into the very deepest pits of European degradation.—J. Bruce Glasier in London Labor Leader.

Literature agents of locals should watch the advertisement of books and pamphlets on our fourth page.



# THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Tom paused, three or four paces from the cab. Foley stopped to his side. "So this was where you sneaked off to work?"

Tom kept his square jaw closed. "I heard you were at work. I thought I'd look you up to-day. So I followed you. Now, are you going to quit this job quiet, or do I have to get you fired?"

Tom answered with dangerous restraint. "I haven't got anything against the contractor. And I know what you'd do to him to get me off. I'll go."

"Move then, an' quick!" "There's one thing I want to say to you first," said Tom; and instantly his right fist caught the walking delegate squarely on the chin. Foley staggered back against the wheel of the hansom. Without giving him a second look Tom turned about and walked toward the car line.

When Foley recovered himself Tom was a score of paces away. Half a dozen of the workmen were looking at him in waiting silence. He glared at Tom's broad back, but made no attempt to follow.

"To-day ain't the only day," he said to the men, closing his eyes to ominous slits; and he stepped back into the cab and drove away.

That evening Tom had an answer to the letter he had written Mr. Baxter, after having failed once more to find that gentleman in. It was of but a single sentence.

After giving thorough consideration to your suggestion, I have decided that it would be neither wise nor in good taste for me to interfere in the affairs of your union.

Tom stared at the letter in amazement. Mr. Baxter had little to risk, and much to gain. He could not understand. But, however obscure Mr. Baxter's motive, the action necessitated by his decision was as clear as a noon sun; a vital change had to be made in the letter to the members of the union. Certain of Mr. Baxter's consent, Tom had set down the guarantee to the men as the last paragraph in the letter and had held the proof awaiting Mr. Baxter's formal authorization of its use. He now cut out the paragraph that might have meant a thousand votes, and mailed the sheet to Ruth.

He talked wherever he could all the following day, and the next evening, after o'clock expected up till almost one the roster of the men to come in with did not appear. Early Sunday, but Pete Tom was over to the Barrys. Pete was not yet up. Mrs. Barry told him. Tom softly opened the door of Pete's narrow room and stepped in. Pete announced himself asleep by a mighty trumpeting. Tom shook his shoulders. He stirred, but did not open his eyes. "Doan wad no breakfas," he said, and slipped back into unconsciousness. Tom shook him again, without response. Then he threw the covers back from Pete's feet and poured a little water on them. Pete sat suddenly upright; there was a meteoric shower of language; then he recognized Tom.

"Hell, Tom! What sort of a damned society call'd you call this?" "If you only worked as hard as you sleep, Pete, you could put up a building alone," said Tom, exasperated. "D'you get the book?"

"Over there," Pete pointed to a package lying on the floor.

Tom picked it up eagerly, sat down on the edge of the bed—Pete's clothes were sprawling over the only chair—and hastily opened it. Within the wrapping paper was the secretary's book.

"How'd you get it, Pete?" "The amount o' lickin' I turned into spittoons last night, Tom, was certainly an immoral waste. If I'd put it where it belonged, I'd be drunk for life. Connelly, he'll never come to now. So, s'pose you chase along, Tom, an' let me finish things up with my bed."

"What time d'you want the book again?" "By nine to-night."

"Will you have any trouble putting it back in the office?" "Sure not. While I had Connelly's keys I made myself one to his office. I took a blank and a file with me last night."

"At ten o'clock, the hour agreed upon, Tom was in Ruth's office. Ruth had a business-looking woman of middle age, who was introduced as Mrs. Somebody, were already there when he came. Five boxes of envelopes were stacked on a table, which had been drawn to the center of the room, the letters were on a smaller table against one wall, and sheets of stamps were on the top of Ruth's desk.

Tom was appalled when he saw what a quantity twenty-five hundred envelopes were. "What! We can't write names on all those to-day?" "I'll take the two of us about seven hours with you reading the names to us," Ruth reassured him. "I had the letters come folded from the printers. We'll put them in the envelopes and put on the stamps to-morrow. They'll all be ready for the mail Monday night."

Until five o'clock, with half an hour off for lunch, the two women wrote rapidly, Tom, on the opposite side of the table, reading the names to them alternately and omitting the names of the adherents of Foley.

Now that she was with him again Ruth soon forgot all about Tom's seditious. His purposeful power, which projected itself thru even so commonplace an occupation as reading ad-

addresses, rapidly remade its first impression. It dwarfed his crudity to insignificance.

When he left her at the door she gave him her hand with frank cordiality. "You'll come Thursday evening then to tell me all about it as you promised. When I see you then I'm sure it will be to congratulate you."

CHAPTER XI. IN FOLEY'S "OFFICE."

Buck Foley's greatest weakness was the consciousness of his strength. Two years before he would have been a much more formidable opponent, for then he was alert for every possible danger and would have put forth his full strength and wits to overwhelm an aspiring usurper. Now he was like the ring champion of several years' standing who has become too self-confident to train.

Foley felt such security that he made light of the first reports of Tom's campaigning brought him by his intimates. "He can't touch me," he said confidently. "After he rubs sole leather on asphalt a few more weeks, he'll eat out o' my hand."

It was not till the meeting at which Tom's ticket was presented that Foley awoke to the possibility of danger. He saw that Tom was tremendously in earnest, that he was working hard, that he was gaining strength among the men. If Tom were to succeed in getting out the goody-goody element, or even a quarter of it—Foley saw the menacing possibility.

Connelly hurried up to him at the close of the meeting. "Say, Buck, this here looks serious!" he whispered. "A lot o' fellows are gettin' scared."

"What's serious?" "Keating's game."

"I'd forgotten that I keep forgettin' little things. Well, s'pose you get the bunch to drop in at Mulligan's."

Half an hour later Foley, who knew the value of coming late, sauntered into the back room of Mulligan's saloon, which drinking-place was distant two blocks from Potomac Hall. This back room was commonly known as "Buck's Office," for here he met and issued orders to his lieutenants. It was a square room with a dozen chairs, three tables, several pictures of prize fighters and several nudes of the brewers' school of art. Connelly, Jake Henderson, and six other men sat at the tables, beer glasses before them, talking with deep seriousness.

Foley paused in the doorway. "Hello, youse coffin-faces! None o' this for mine!" He entered, none of them stirred.

"Hold on, Buck!" Connelly cried, jumping up. "Take that crape off your mugs, then!"

"We were talkin' 'bout Keating," Connelly explained. "It strikes us he means business." It was a principle in Foley's theory of government not to ask help of his lieutenants in important affairs except when it was necessary; it fed his love of power to feel them dependent upon his action. But it was also a principle that they should feel an absolute confidence in him. He now saw dubiously on every face; an hour's work was marked out. He sat down, threw open his overcoat, put one foot on a table and tipped back in his chair. "Yes, I s'pose Keating thinks he does mean business."

"His eyes fixed on the men he drew a vest pocket a tight roll end, and struck it showing at either the roll, held cigar-wise, moved first and second fingers of his left hand, and the match toward his mouth. With a cry Connelly sprang forward and seized his wrist.

"Now what the hell—" Foley began, exasperatedly. His eyes fell to his hand, and he grined. "Well! Now I wonder where that cigar is. He went one by one thru the pockets of his vest. "Well, I reckon I'll have to buy another. Jake, ask one o' the salesladies to fetch in some cabbage."

Jake Henderson stepped to the door and called for cigars. Mulligan himself responded, bearing three boxes which he set down before Foley. "Five, ten and fifteen," he said, pointing in turn to the boxes.

Foley picked up the cheapest box and sniffed at its contents. "These the worst youse got?" "Got some two-fers."

"Um! Make youse think youse was mendin' the asphalt, I s'pose. I guess these had enough. Help yourselves, boys." But it was the fifteen-cent box he started around.

The men took one each, and the box came back to Foley. "Hain't youse fellows got no vest pockets?" he demanded, and started the box around again.

When the box had completed its second circuit Mulligan took it and the two others and started out. "Hold on, Barney," said Foley. "What's the matter with your beer?" "My beer?"

"Been bergin' the boys to have some more, but they don't want it." "My beer's—"

"Hi, Barney! Don't youse see he's shootin' hot air into youse?" cried Jake delightedly. "Chase in the beer!"

"No, youse don't have to drink nothin' youse don't like. Bring in some champagne, Barney. I'm doin' a scientific stunt. I want to see what champagne does to a roughneck."

"How much?" asked Mulligan. "Oh, about a barrel." He drew from his trousers pocket a mixture of crumpled bills, loose silver, and keys. From this he untangled a twenty-dol-

lar bill and handed it to Mulligan.

"Fetch back what youse don't want. An' don't move like your feet was roots, neither."

Two minutes later Mulligan returned with four quart bottles. Immediately behind him came a girl in the dress of the Salvation Army. "Won't you help us in our work?" she said, holding her tin box out to Foley.

"Take what youse want." He pointed with his cigar to the change Mulligan had just laid upon the table.

With hesitation she picked up a quarter. "This much?" she asked, smiling doubtfully.

"No wonder youse 're poor!" He swept all the change into his palm.

"Here!" and he thrust it into her astonished hands.

After she had stammered out her thanks and departed, Foley began to fill the glasses from a bottle Mulligan had opened. Jake, moistening his lips, put out his hand in mock refusal.

"Only a drop for me, Buck." Foley filled Jake's glass to the brim. "Well, there's several. Pick your own choice."

He filled the other glasses, then lifted his own with a "Here's how!" They all raised the fragile goblets clumsily and emptied them at a gulp. "Now put about twenty dollars' worth o' grin on your faces," Foley requested.

"But what about Keating?" asked Connelly anxiously, harking back to the first subject. "He's startin' a mighty hard fight. An' really, Buck, he's a strong man."

"Yes, I reckon he is." Foley put one hand to his mouth and yawned mightily behind it. "But he's sorter like a big friend o' mine who went out to cut ice in July. His judgment ain't good."

"Of course, he ain't got no chance." "The same my friend had o' fillin' his ice-house."

"But it strikes me we ought to be gettin' busy," Connelly persisted. "See here, Connelly. Just because I ain't got a couple o' niggers humpin' to keep the sweat wiped off me, youse needn't think I'm losin'," Foley returned calmly.

The others, who had shared Connelly's anxiety, were plainly affected by Foley's large manner. "Youse can just bet Buck'll be there with the goods when the time comes," Jake declared confidently.

"That's no lie," agreed the others. "Oh, I ain't doubtin' Buck. Never a once!" said Connelly. "But what's your plans, Buck?"

Foley gazed mysteriously over their heads, and slowly blew out a cloud of smoke. "Youse just keep your two eyes lookin' my way."

Foley knew the value of coming late. He also knew the value of leaving as soon as your point is made. His quick eye now saw that he had captured the company's confidence; they knew he was prepared for every event.

"I guess I'll pull out," he said, standing up. "Champagne ain't never been the same to me since me an' Morgan went off in his yacht, an' the water give out, an' we had to wash our shirts in it." He looked thru the door into the bar-room. "Say, Barney, if these roughnecks want anything more, just put it down to me." He turned back to the men. "So-long, boys," he said, with a wave of his hand, and went out thru the bar-room.

"The man that beats Buck Foley's got to heat five aces," declared Jake admiringly.

"Yes," agreed Connelly. "An' he don't keep a strange holt on his money, neither."

Which two sentiments were variously expressed again and again before the bottoms of the bottles were reached.

If Foley was slow in getting started, he was not slow to act now that he was started. During the following wished some contractor that so men on his jobs for all time—union Foley would have given him. Buck had more important affairs than the union's affairs.

Foley's method of electioneering was even more simple than Tom's. He saw the foreman on every important job in the city. To such as were his friends he said:

"Any o' that Keating nonsense bein' talked on this job? If there was not: 'Well, its up to youse to see that things stay that way.' If there was: 'Shut it up. If any o' the men talk too loud, fire 'em. If youse ain't got that authority, find somethin' wrong with their work an' get 'em fired. It's your business to see that not a man on your job votes again' me!'"

To such few as he did not count among his friends he said: "Youse know enough to know I'm goin' to win. Youse know what's the wise thing, for youse to do, all right. I like my friends, an' I don't like the men that fight me. I ain't likely to go much out o' my way to help Keating an' his push. I think that's enough ain't it?"

It was especially since it was said with a cold look straight into the others eyes. An hour's speech could not have been more effective.

Foley made it his practice to see as many of the doubtful workmen as possible during their lunch hour. He had neither hope nor desire that they should come out and vote for him. His wish was merely that they should not come out and vote for Tom. To them his speech was mainly obvious threats.

And he called upon the rank and file of his followers to help him in this detail of his campaign. "Just tell 'em youse think they won't enjoy the meetin' very much," was his instruction, given with a grim smile; and this opinion, with effective elaboration, his followers faithfully delivered.

When Foley dropped into his office on the Tuesday night before election he found Jake, Connelly and the other

members of his cabinet anxiously awaiting him. Connelly thrust a copy of Tom's letter in his hands. "Now what'd you think o' that?" he demanded. "Blamed nigh every man in the union got one to-night."

As Foley read the blood crept into his face. "Bully," blood-suckin' grafter, trade union plate, 'come out and make him walk the plank,'" Jake quoted appreciatively, watching Foley's face.

By the time he reached the end Foley had regained his self-control. "Well, that's a purty nice piece o' writtin', ain't it now?" he said, looking at the sheet admiringly. "Didn't know Keating was buttin' into literature. Encouragin'! Ain't it, to see authors springin' up in every walk o' life. This here'll get Keating the votes o' all the lit'ry members, sure."

"It'll get him too many," growled Connelly anxiously. "A-a-h, go count yourself, Connelly!" Foley looked at the secretary with a pity that was akin to disgust. "Youse give me an unpleasant feelin' in my abdomen!"

He pushed the letter carelessly across to Connelly. "O' course it'll bring the boys out," he said, in his previous pleasant voice. "But the trouble with Keating is, he believes in the restriction o' output. He believes a man oughtn't to cast more'n one vote a day."

But Foley, for all his careless jocularity, was aware of the seriousness of Tom's last move, and till long after midnight the cabinet was in session—to the great profit of Barney Mulligan's cash register.

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

# THE COMMON HERD.

By Arthur Goodenough.

A few are born to purple. A few to the crown are born; But many are born to sorrow And many are born to scorn.

For every fortunate being Who lists to Honor's word A thousand go unheeded In the ranks of the common herd.

A few are lauded and laureled A few are above—apart— From the strife and heat of the battle, The dust and din of the mart.

But the many grown sick and sullen At the thought of hope deferred, Tramp on with the countless millions Who make up the common herd!

A few are born to the purple, A few to the throne are born, But many are born to suffer And many are made to mourn!

Branded as slaves are branded, Condemned where they have not erred, They are damned—for the world has damned them— To be of the common herd!

The hundreds are crowned or saluted And in consecrated graves Are buried with pampered splendor; But the millions like dogs and slaves— Depart as they lived, unnoticed, While scarcely a heart is stirred, And hardly an eye is dimmed For the fate of the common herd!

In vain is the cry for succor, In vain for aid the cry— From slivering man to mammon— From the humble to the high.

The world turns on forever, By cold and by hunger spurred March on the despairing legions Who make up the common herd.

O, ye that have heeded the purple— That have won the race!— And stood in the master's place, Tho you laugh in your strength exulting, And say in your scorn "Absurd!" The God who numbers the sparrows Has counted the common herd!

RUSSIAN PEASANTS' TEMPER. Mr. Bernard Pares, author of "Russia and Reform," writing from St. Petersburg to the New York "Evening Post," gives an interesting incident as showing the temper of the peasants in many of the villages throughout the empire. After describing the guerrilla warfare waged in some localities, the correspondent concludes with the following description of a scene:

"One cannot live in such conditions without one's nerves being affected; but I was again and again struck by the light and objective manner with which all these facts were listened to. We had just been practicing the typical country dance, peculiar to us on to the drive. Some 400 yards away, in a beautiful glen by the steep river banks, stood a large and handsome annex; it seemed to be going up to the skies in one solid flame, but as we drew nearer we could see at what points kerosene had been applied. We had hardly time to search the gardens when up the drive galloped men on horseback, with the local fire engine, some, as they told with a barely concealed sneer, 'to save their reputations.'" On the fire engine floated a red flag with the words "Land and Liberty" embroidered on it. The whole village of 6— seemed to have turned out, and detachments from other villages had joined them. Some fled a ludicrously energetic attempt to put out the fire; but most stood around crying: "Ha! how well it's burning," or suggesting that the master had set fire to it himself. It was a wild midnight scene of fierce revelry—at once a "protest" of the Utopians and a fitting end to the Easter holidays.

—See book adv. on fourth page.

# FINNISH SOCIALIST WOMEN AND WHAT THEY DEMAND.

By Anna A. Maley.

The New York "Evening World" of May 28, published a somewhat extended article headed "Women of Finland Elected to the Diet Are in Favor of the Free Marriage Idea." The opinions of Mrs. Sally Morris Cory and Dr. Adelaide Wallenstein, woman suffragists, quoted by the "World" would indicate that they misapprehend the term free marriage as used by our Finnish sisters. Under the Finnish law, legal marriage cannot be solemnized nor can divorce be obtained without the consent of the church, and then divorce is only granted upon what in the United States is known as statutory grounds, or where there is mutual agreement to part.

The Finnish Socialist women demand a law whereby marriage and divorce may be effected thru the courts. The phrase free marriage is unfortunate. It means nothing worse than civil marriage. The "New York Idem" in which Mrs. Fiske is now playing, shows us what is perilously close to free marriage in practice; and indeed in America the man or woman who has made but one matrimonial venture may be said to lack experience. Our finer moral sensibilities cannot therefore be shocked if our Finnish neighbors take a step on the path in which we have traveled far.

Says Mrs. Cory: "I regret very much the attitude they have taken toward free marriage and Socialism. In regard to the views expressed on Socialism that they will have a country where there are no poor and no millionaires, it is ridiculous. Such radical assertions place woman's rational demands in a foolish light. As for taking from the rich to give to the poor, I know that the poor will waste what the rich have accumulated by hard work if the Finnish women's idea is carried out."

And thus Dr. Wallenstein: "How women can introduce such destructive ideas as free marriage and extreme Socialistic principles, I cannot understand. If women do not stand for the building up of society instead of its disintegration, I don't see what good will ever come of giving women their longed-for rights."

Infinite patience is the cost of the establishment of any truth. We cheerfully begin at the bottom again. Socialism is not a proposal to "divide up." We do not divide up the public school, the library, the public highway. We socially own and use these things. It is not strange that men should fear the principles of dividing up. You see the earth has been divided up—the earth and the means of its control have been parcelled out among a handful of men for their use and benefit and for their heirs and assigns forever. And the status of every child born henceforth is that of a trespasser—the future generations are disinherited!

Socialism proposes the social or collective ownership and control of the socially necessary industrial property; of all those forms of property by means of which the necessities and comforts of the world are produced and distributed. The earth is the free gift of nature to all. The modern machinery of production and distribution is the result of the effort of all men thru all time. These things are and must be used by all for the production of our necessities. Further they must be socially used for no individual can operate the modern industrial plant. In reason then the earth and the great industrial properties should be socially owned and controlled. By use of the socially necessary industrial means that by which we must divide our life of one by another is essential slavery. The class that owns the industrial property to-day, vitally controls the lives of the class that must use this industrial property. In the interests of freedom, then—in which Mrs. Cory and Dr. Wallenstein no doubt believe—the world's industrial property should be socially owned and controlled. We have waited in vain for a successful defense of the counter proposition.

A numerically insignificant class controls the throbbing heart of life—the world's industrial processes. Industry is suspended, that is, life is withheld from the workers, whenever there is no profit to the industrial masters in producing when the people cannot buy, and the workers' buying power falls steadily behind the increasing power of the machine to produce. Industry absorbs most of the waking life of the vast majority of humanity. Its motive is profit getting—a low motive. Profit is the spur which prods the industrial master to activity. He responds always to a low stimulus. He is willing to gorge while his fellows starve. His ideal is an ignoble one but it is the inevitable reflex of the motive which actuates his life. The laborer dances stolidly on his treadmill, his highest aspiration to keep one measure in advance of the hunger at his heels. The master and the man show us the highest possibilities of humanity under a system of production for profits.

No doubt Mrs. Cory means to amuse us when she speaks of the disposition of the poor to riotously waste what the rich have saved by hard labor. The rich save, it is true; but they save by the labor of others. They do not tell the story of that man you know who worked eighteen hours a day, learned in his boyhood to sleep on the double quick; who has acquired a large fortune and an ambitious indigestion and who has forgotten all the meanings of life in his scramble for the

means. You sing the one man who succeeds. Exceptions prove nothing. Balaam's ass talked but his kind have not yet aspired to Esperanto. We lift the requiem of the thousands who fall while we broaden the paths to success.

By whose labor is wealth saved? Let us see. The meat workers of East St. Louis were on strike a short time ago—thousands of them in and about the packing houses. Their demand was eighteen and one-half cents an hour and a ten-hour day. These men stood ready to give ten hours of every day to a social service which gives alike the strikers to the tables of the Swifts and Armour's and to Jurgis his liver and chuck steak. They asked for one dollar and eighty-five cents a day, eleven dollars and ten cents a week. Allow to a family of five one dollar a day for food and two dollars a week for rent—the family does not need a bath. There is left two dollars and ten cents. Is Mrs. Cory willing to be one of a family of five whose clothing, fuel and incidentals for the week come out of two dollars and ten cents?

And Robert Hunter states in his "Poverty" that these vital social workers are among those whom the masters find it profitable to use on an average of four days a week, so we are under the necessity at once of cutting three dollars and seventy cents out of the two dollars and ten cents. Query No. 1, where does this laborer's grand opera come in? Query No. 2, who SAVES the money that Swift and Armour spend on their Mediterranean trip in the golden summer time? I might add that the strike was lost.

The motive of capitalism is profits. Its method is barter and sale. One sells his wares, another his talent, another his labor power—but nothing is too sacred for sale. The child goes on the market, the labor power of childhood—the pity of it!—and the saleswoman who sells herself for ten hours for seventy-five cents, sells herself elsewhere when the day is over. She ought not, you say. But the fact remains that she does. And why not? If men and women and children sell their lives by the piece for enough to maintain a cheap and unlovely existence—if life itself is for sale, is any relation of life likely to be held too sacred for sale?

Despite the solicitude of Mrs. Cory and Dr. Wallenstein, and the Cookes, the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, and the Platts, for the sanctity of marriage, the sex relation is debauched and commercialized within the marriage bond and without. Every man must find his market of perish—and even so must every woman. The fight for the market grows yearly more acute. The modern machine produces more than the market will take—it supplies the market and it destroys the market. It takes from the laborer at once his opportunity to work and his power to buy. Strife for a chance to sell—that is the form assumed to-day by the struggle for existence. Woman is thrust into this brutal struggle with the result that her sexual potentialities are for sale. Is it because that manner of life is pleasant that women offer their feminine wares for sale on the streets of New York City? Will the women of loveless marriage—and their name is legion—answer: "What have you given in exchange for your home?" We do not claim that there is no sincere love—no ideal marriage. Women mate in response to a natural impulse, it is true. But the bitter conditions of the struggle for the financially fortunate men to the neglect of all consideration of love. Moreover, hundreds of men are in the army and the navy, hundreds on the frontiers and still other hundreds and thousands are too poorly paid to maintain homes. These men cannot marry, cannot form permanent sex relations. Yet the system enforces upon them their manner of life and provides for them as best it may—by the institution of prostitution. Prostitution is as much a corollary of a system of production for profits as is the consumptive cough of the sweatshop girl.

A call of courage to the Finnish women across the distance. Free the world's women; free the world's bread so that fear of hunger may never again betray woman into degrading the sex relations within marriage or without. The problem of what shall be done with the illegitimate child will then disappear, but until that day, as the Finnish women desire, let all children of the same paternity inherit alike. It is worthy of the bloated vulgarities, the colossal presumption of those who hold mammon above man that they dare to stamp at will as spurious or genuine the human soul. Every boy whose mental processes are clogged by the stupefying whirr of the factory, the all the elect of gods and men has sanctioned the union of his parents, is disinherited, betrayed and illegitimated. We stand for the restoration to all such of their inheritance.

Let who will defend the proposition that the rich accumulated their money. Be that as it may, no class accumulated the earth. No class accumulated the machinery by which the earth is controlled. The strangling fingers of greed must be loosed from the veins thru which the social life blood flows;—and will be loosed so soon as the Socialists can elect a government which will legally and constitutionally enforce the surrender to the people of their own.

—The Worker, a year. Subscribe.

# RACE SUICIDE.

In his speech to the farmers at Lansing, Mich., President Roosevelt returned once more to his hobby of large families and urged again the raising of a large number of children.

Napoleon I was another who harped upon the same subject. He needed children for cannon fodder. Roosevelt, as the spokesman of the capitalist class, is calling for children for wage slaves.

There is a brutal callousness about this sort of talk that is not wholly disguised by all the hypocritical palaver about the sacredness of the family.

In the days before the civil war the states of Virginia and Maryland were known as "slave breeding states." In these states human beings with black skins were raised as sheep and cattle were raised for export to Georgia.

A prolific negro woman was the model slave, and commanded the highest price.

Now workers are needed for the shops, and mills and mines and factories. The wage workers of the great cities have reached a stage where they are refusing to raise slaves that are needed.

Consequently recourse is being had to the foreign slave trade thru immigration. There are some drawbacks to this however. Many of the immigrants have already learned to protest against the system which enslaves them for profit. They are rebellious and in many ways "undesirable citizens."

Attention is therefore turned to the country districts, which have long been the principal slave-breeding localities of every capitalist country.

Hence we have Roosevelt's preaching to the farmers on the subject of "race suicide."

So long as the rural districts can be kept prolific and reactionary capitalism feels fairly safe.

And all this is set forth in the name of the home!

Farmers are asked to raise more sons and daughters that they may be driven into the cities, herded together in foul tenements, exploited, murdered and maimed on the railroads and in the mills and factories. All that goes to make up the home is to be disrupted in order that more slaves may be bred for profits.

THIS SOUNDS BRUTAL AND DISTASTEFUL PERHAPS, WELL THAT IS WHAT IT IS. THAT IS WHY SOCIALISTS ARE OPPOSED TO THE SYSTEM THAT PRODUCES SUCH THINGS.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

# HOW TO PREVENT MINE DISASTERS.

An expert of the fuel division of the United States geological survey has been making a scientific study of the causes of mine explosions. An experiment station is to be established to determine the safety of dynamites and blasting powders in the presence of fire damp and coal gas. Another feature of the station will be a miniature coal mine, where miners will be taught the arts of life saving underground. A canvas jacket containing cylinders of compressed oxygen to supply air to the rescuer has been found in successful use in Europe, and will be thoroughly tested in the miniature mine. The station will also be used to demonstrate how mine owners, miners, the government and the manufacturers of explosives may effectively co-operate in efforts to prevent explosions, as they do in Belgium and elsewhere in Europe. The best preventative



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Stunning advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 243 E. 84th St. Thursday, Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretariat, W. Wolnik, 1 Hutton St. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—301 E. 74th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III (Czech)—218 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—208 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1430 Second Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VIII—Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1861 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Thursday of the month at 8 p. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street, Secretariat, Hermann Wender, address as above.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets every Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City. Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 470, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, W. L. Draper, 423 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City. Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUTP, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 233 local branches with 15,597 male and 6,408 female members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. The membership is rapidly increasing in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 4 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. 2250 death benefit is granted to the widows and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age. The initiation fee of \$10.00 must be paid in advance. The members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branches exist, new branches can be formed by 15 working men in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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BREWERY WORKERS AND THE A. F. OF L.

Why a Frog is a Frog and Aggressive Union Men are B. E. O. called by the Executive Council of the Federation.

The expulsion of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen from the American Federation of Labor is an event of considerable importance to the trade union movement, and as such is worthy of special attention. The expulsion followed upon the refusal of the brewery workers, by a referendum vote of 34,797 to 207, to exclude from their membership the engineers, firemen, and beer drivers, over whom the brewery workers claim jurisdiction as members of the trade. The Cleveland "Citizen" thus comments on the subject:

The A. F. of L. is supposed to be a voluntary association. All affiliated organizations, whether formed along industrial or craft lines, are conceded in their charter to have the right to regulate their membership. It is therefore not surprising that the brewery workers were one of the pioneer organizations in the A. F. of L., being chartered in 1886. In 1887 they were granted a new charter in which they were given jurisdiction over all employees in the brewery industry, such as brewers, bottlers, drivers, steammen, engineers, firemen, etc. In fact all who were engaged in the manufacture of beer.

In 1897 the firemen formed a craft organization and a year later the engineers took the same steps. They immediately claimed jurisdiction over the firemen and engineers employed in breweries who were to-day organized, and for a decade the rivalry between the rival bodies. During the struggle many acts were committed that were contrary to the principles of trade unionism, and some of the scandalous methods attracted the attention of the outside world and seriously reflected upon the labor movement as a whole.

Throughout the controversy the brewery workers have tenaciously stood upon their charter rights—which they insisted was a sacred contract—and demanded the same treatment accorded the miners, longshoremen and other industrial unions that included engineers, firemen, teamsters and other workers that were necessary to strengthen those organizations.

Up to the present time no clear explanation has been made why the brewers should be weakened by the withdrawal of engineers and firemen from their ranks while the struggle among acts were committed that were contrary to the principles of trade unionism, and some of the scandalous methods attracted the attention of the outside world and seriously reflected upon the labor movement as a whole.

A REVOLUTION IN THE IRON INDUSTRY.

From Pottstown, Pa., comes the information that a trial of an "automatic puddler" in the steel mill of the Pottstown Iron Company, has proven a success. Puddling is the process of transforming the crude ore and "pig iron" into "muck iron", which is the last stage before being heated and rolled into the finished shapes for use.

The old process is laborious and body wrecking and requires a strong physique to stand the acute exertion that is required. Under the old process two or three men are required to turn out a 1,200 pound "heat", four or five "heats" making a day's work. Under the new process a "heat" of 3,000 pounds is turned out every hour, the product is of better quality and the process is practically automatic.

The general introduction of the "automatic puddler" will displace thousands of workers who will crowd other departments of the iron and steel industry and other trades. This is the first improvement of any great magnitude in puddling iron that has taken place in over fifty years, and it will displace in the iron industry and steel workers were one of the most conservative bodies of organized workers in the country. They have become more progressive in the last few years. This invention will bring one section of them face to face with a new process that will displace many and, no doubt, stimulate them to enquire why they should have to suffer.

WOMEN WORKERS OF FRANCE.

Of the 37,730,000 population of France, statistics record a working population of 19,750,075, of whom 6,805,510 are women and girls. The number engaged in agricultural pursuits is 8,176,500, of whom 2,658,952 are women. Of the 1,882,620 people engaged in commerce, 689,369 are women, and of the 1,015,039 people employed in domestic pursuits 791,176 are females. Those engaged in industrial pursuits furnish employment to 5,819,855 women, of whom 2,124,042 are women. The percentage of females employed in four branches of labor is: Agriculture, 28; commerce, 35; domestic pursuits, 77; and learned professions, 33.

THE SWEDISH SOCIALIST PRESS.

The Swedish Socialist Democratic Party has now four daily journals and many which appear several times every week. The chief organ is the "Social Democrat", in Stockholm, whose editor is Hjalmar Branting, M. P. The periodical party journals have about 100,000 subscribers. Moreover the party has special journals. The women have their own organ, "Morgonbladet" (Morning Wind). There also exist political organizations of young people. There are two leagues—the Young Socialists' League and the League of Young Social Democrats. They consist of local clubs and to some extent of independent members.

Thomas F. Ryan affirms that he has not invested a single dollar in gas, but as he is a liberal contributor to Democratic campaign funds the falsity of his statement is evident.

QUEER, BUT IT'S ALWAYS THAT WAY.

The United States Supreme Court stands too high in the reverence of the American people for any one to attempt to make it seem ridiculous. But it certainly appeals to the average man's sense of the ridiculous to read the decision exempting laborers on dredges from the operation of the eight-hour law on the ground that they, and presumably all others who are aboard when at work, are seamen and not laborers. It is a pity that the great service to the cause of labor, rendered by this decision for the constitutionality of the eight-hour day in government work, should be depreciated by this strangely strained exception.

It will stand as one of the queerest twists ever given plain language by the forceps of special pleading.—Charities.

THE INDIAN PLAGUE.

Statistics have been published at Simla of the number of deaths in India from plague during the ten years since the first outbreak of the present epidemic. Between October, 1896, and March, 1907, the mortality was not less than five millions. The yearly decline of the epidemic since 1900:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Deaths. 1901: 274,000; 1902: 577,000; 1903: 851,000; 1904: 1,143,000; 1905: 1,046,000; 1906: 332,000.

CONCENTRATION IN SHOE INDUSTRY

Bulletin 72, just published by the Bureau of the Census, shows how concentration is proceeding in the shoe industry. Compared with 1900 the number of establishments decreased by 283 while the capital increased 22.7 per cent and the yearly product 23.6 per cent. The slight increase in wage workers employed (5.7 per cent) is due to a small increase in new machinery. While this concentration makes for cheaper production, every kind of boots and shoes increased in price, and the quantity produced did not increase in proportion to the increase in value.

THE CURSE OF ROME.

Very Rev. Canon Jos. F. MacGrail (Former Chaplain of U. S. Navy). Neatly Bound in Cloth, Postpaid. \$1.00. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York.

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SONG BY OWEN SPENDTHRIFT. This song is destined to take the place of "They're hanging men and women there for the wearing of the Green." Should be sung in the home of every union man in the country within the next few weeks.

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THE SOCIALIST REVIEW. Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Semi-Monthly, 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working-class—and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state.—Send for Sample Copies. Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hoboken, N. J. Address: Lock Box B, West Hoboken, N. J.

Svenska Socialisten is the only Swedish paper representing the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Comrades are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address: A. A. PATTERSON, 507 7th St., Rockford, Ill. 1974.

"The Party Paper of the Pacific Coast" SOCIALIST VOICE Published FOR THE Party and BY the Party. 50c. a year; 10c. for 10 weeks. Address, SOCIALIST VOICE, OAKLAND, CAL.

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PUBLICATIONS.

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PARTY NEWS.

National. The number of subscribers required to successfully launch the National Socialist Plate Matter Proposition are sixty. Fifty contracts are now on file in the National Office.

Mr. Paul Canone, Sr., of New Orleans, La., has resigned as a member of the National Committee.

By a recent referendum the comrades of West Virginia decided not to hold a state convention this year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION. National Committeeman Reilly, N. J., has submitted the following motion, which will be submitted to the National Committee, under the regular rules, June 18:

Resolved, That the National Committee be directed to institute an investigation, concerning the alleged actions of certain members of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee, in accepting nominations for office from other parties, and ascertain whether it is true that party members have thus accepted such nominations, in violation of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party.

In support of this motion, would offer the following comment: From the statement in several Socialist papers it appears that party members have been elected to office in Milwaukee, on a so-called labor or "non-partisan" ticket.

Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of an organization or member in the Socialist Party, reasonable opportunity to make a statement shall be granted to such organization or member before the ballots are sent out to the members of the Committee, and such statement shall be sent out together with the ballots.

Arrangements are being made with the locals of the larger cities east of the Missouri River for the establishment of a Socialist Lecture Course and Lecture Circuit, covering the period from October, 1907, to April, 1908.

CREDENTIALS TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS. The following have filed applications for credentials to the International Congress, and the same have been referred to the National Executive Committee.

Corinne R. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Louis R. Bondin, New York, N. Y.; Johnnie Grede Crane, Elizabeth, N. J.; Peter Gram, Union Hill, N. J.; Geo. D. Herron, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Vera Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Robert Hunter, New York, N. Y.; Otto Klemmer, St. Louis, Mo.; Nicholas Klein, Cincinnati, O.; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y.

Arrangements are being made with the locals of the larger cities east of the Missouri River for the establishment of a Socialist Lecture Course and Lecture Circuit, covering the period from October, 1907, to April, 1908.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MAY. National Secretary Barnes' financial report for May shows total receipts of \$1,755.72 and expenditures of \$1,704.10, and a balance of \$59.10 on hand.

State Committees: Alabama, \$10; Arizona, \$20; Arkansas, \$30; California, \$43.03; Colorado, \$37; Connecticut, \$20; Idaho, \$17.10; Illinois, \$142; Indiana, \$22.25; Iowa, \$20; Kansas, \$35; Louisiana, \$15; Maine, \$11; Maryland, \$10; Massachusetts, \$65.60; Michigan, \$24.90; Minnesota, \$28; Missouri, \$30; Montana, \$17; Nebraska, \$10; New Hampshire, \$3; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$100; Ohio, \$10.40; Oklahoma, \$40; Oregon, \$30; Pennsylvania, \$81.93; Rhode Island, \$17; South Dakota, \$3; Tennessee, \$5; Texas, \$20.95; Vermont, \$2; Washington, \$38.50; West Virginia, \$4.65; Wisconsin, \$47.05; Wyoming, \$4. Unorganized States: Georgia, \$0; Nevada, \$2.00; North Carolina, \$6; South Carolina, \$2.20; Virginia, \$4.50; Members at large, \$3.05.

The largest items of expense were: Postage, \$111.19; wages, \$425.87; printing, \$111.19; literature and supplies, \$387.82; literature, \$37.80; organizers, \$272.96; rent, \$100; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$65.15; W. F. of Miners Defense Fund, \$280.42.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS. F. E. Carr: June 9, Van Wert, O.; June 10, Findlay, N. H.; June 11, Fremont, June 12, Cleveland; June 14 to 16, Akron; June 17 to 22, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fred L. Schwartz: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee. J. E. Snyder: Maryland, under direction of State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under direction of State Committee.

Connecticut. State Committee met June 9. Comrade Richardson of New Britain in the chair. Present: Comrades Hull of Naugatuck, Beardley of Shelton, Delnel of Meriden, Staffenbach of Ansonia, and Toomey, Applegate, Kratz, and De Scheen of New Haven.

Secretary's report since last meeting showed receipts, \$12; turned over to Treasurer, \$12; Treasurer's report, balance last meeting, \$50.00; received from State Secretary, \$12; total, \$62.00; expenditures, \$14.75; balance, \$47.25. Secretary was instructed to write to national office for itemized report of Comrade Brown's receipts and expenditures in his late tour of the state.

Communication from Local Reno, Nevada, was laid on table. Voted that Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor be secured for one week's agitation and organization. Comrade Smith handed in his resignation as State Secretary, which was accepted. Comrade Smith to continue to hold the office until his successor shall be elected. State Secretary was instructed to communicate with the locals and inquire if they have any candidates for secretary, and if they can afford to cooperate with the State Committee in paying one-half of the secretary's wages, as local organizer also, as Local New Haven agreed, but has for the last month failed to do.

All locals will be notified that the next State Committee meeting is to be a special meeting to consider this matter and that all should send their delegates.

Comrade Beardley, as National Committeeman, offered a proposed motion for a universal national seal for the party in the United States, which was approved by the State Committee with a time limit amendment suggested by National Committeeman E. D. Hull.

Massachusetts. BOSTON. Hereafter the Ward 7-9 Club will hold its business meetings on the first and third Thursday of the month at the state headquarters, 650 Washington street.

At the Labor Lyceum on next Sunday evening, William R. Eastman of Harvard University will be the speaker and the subject, "Socialism and Universal Peace". The Lyceum has held thirty-five Sunday meetings to date, at an expense of \$137.88; the collections totaled \$139.70; literature sold, \$19.90, and collected, \$28.85 for the Moyer-Haywood defense. It is the wish of the members to continue the good work through the summer, and the comrades of Greater Boston are invited to assist.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA. The Pennsylvania-state convention is in session at Harrisburg. Unofficial reports state that Sam Clark has been chosen as candidate for State Treasurer. The State Committee is to remain in Reading.

Next week's meetings are as follows: Saturday, June 15.—Germantown and Lehigh. John P. Clark, Ed. Moore; Germantown and Bristol. R. Sattin, S. Kueble; Kensington and Lehigh. Max. Studien, F. Scheffle; Forty-second and Lancaster. M. Wait, I. Levitsky.

Sunday, June 16.—North Plaza City Hall, Sam. Sadler, Sam. Clark. Monday, June 17.—Broad and Columbia. C. P. Hall, E. J. Higgins; S. E. corner Twenty-third and South. G. Howers, Chas. Sch.

Tuesday, June 18.—Girard and Warlock. B. D. Dollscheck, Sam. Clark. Friday, June 21.—Front and Dauphin. M. Wait, R. Sattin, R. Kensington and Clearfield. W. S. Higgins, E. J. Higgins; Fifty-second and Haverford. Y. L. Gulberg, Chas. Sch.

Saturday, June 22.—Germantown and Lehigh. Max. Studien, Sam. Clark; Germantown and Bristol. B. D. Dollscheck, I. Levitsky; Kensington and Lehigh. M. Wait, Ed. Moore; Forty-second and Lancaster. R. Sattin, Frank Scheffle; Richmond and William. John P. Clark, E. J. Higgins; Frankford and Unity. T. A. Flood, S. Kueble.

A meeting of the 29th and 30th Ward Branch will be held at Boyle's Hall, Nineteenth and Millfin streets, Friday evening, June 14. The 33d Ward Branch will elect officers at the meeting on Tuesday evening, June 25.

New Jersey. HUDSON COUNTY. At the last meeting of the County Committee W. E. McConnekin presided. Max Neuman vice-chairman. Six new members were admitted. Organizer Cull reported little activity in campaign work; branches are in bad condition, and little literature is being sold. He will tour county during the month. Treasurer reported receipts for May \$108.48; expenditures, \$77.50; balance, \$120.08. Resolutions of condolence were offered the family of Comrade Mathew Holma of Jersey City, who was killed while at work.

A committee was elected to induce newspapers to take Socialist plate matter from the National Office. Decided to reserve ten per cent of all receipts for the campaign fund. Net proceeds of the March celebration were \$167.15. Receipts for the day, \$142.05; expenses, \$81.45. "Socialist Review" picnic will be held June 23 at Kroebel's Park. Tickets may be secured at headquarters, 15 cents each. Branch organizers will meet at headquarters Saturday evening, June 15.

Wisconsin. The dates of Organizer Jacobs are as follows: June 15, Monticello; June 16, Attica and Albany; June 17, Monroe; June 18, Darlington; June 19, Plattville; June 20, Rewey; June 21, Montfort. Organizer Gaylord's dates are: June 15, Menominee; June 16, Eau Claire; June 17, Humbird; June 18, Pittsville; June 19, Grand Rapids.

New York State.

The State Executive Committee met June 4 with Comrades Butcher, Lichtschel, Solomon, Lewis, Schnepf, Pauly, Malkiel, and Koenig present. Comrade Lichtschel elected chairman. State Committeeman John Vogel of Erie County suggested that The Worker be turned over to the Daily Call Publishing Association. Secretary was instructed to inform Comrade Vogel that as this question has been submitted to a referendum vote, the entire question will be disposed of by the party membership. Further estimates were received from the manager of the Co-operative Publishing Association, in which it was shown that the total cost of printing the paper minus the free advertising space would be \$170. The selection of a manager was taken up, and it was decided to issue a call in the Socialist press for applicants for the position, the applications to be submitted at the next meeting of the committee. On the question of the editorial staff, the sub-committee reported that Comrade Lee had stated that he, Malloy and O'neal are willing to continue pending further arrangements. It was decided that the State Secretary communicate with several persons suggested by members of the committee, and others whom he may hear, with reference to acceptance of the position, so that the committee may have at its next meeting full knowledge of available material. It was voted that the terms for printing The Worker submitted by the Co-operative Publishing Association at \$150 per week, with two columns of free advertising space for Socialist literature, be accepted. Comrades Butcher, Malkiel, and Handford were elected a committee to arrange terms of agreement with the Association, the contract not to be executed until after the action of the State Committee has been approved by a referendum vote.

State Organizer Chase started on an organizing tour Tuesday. He will visit a few places in the vicinity of New York and then go to Binghamton and Elmira for several days' stay, afterwards going thru the southern section of the state to Jamestown and Buffalo, thence back thru the northern section to Albany. Locals in organized places will be visited and assigned dates for enough ahead for all arrangements to be made for meetings. The referendum vote on the action of the State Committee in deciding to take over The Worker closes July 8, and secretaries of locals should bear the date in mind.

Local Rochester on June 4 elected the following officers for the coming term: William Kirby, Organizer; John L. Smith, Treasurer; J. Kane, Secretary; Miss Sarah Prensly, Financial Secretary; John L. Hobson, Literary Agent; John Scott, Dues Collector.

New York City.

The General Committee met Saturday, June 9. Comrade Kohn presided. Delegates from German Branch of the 22d A. D. reported being organized for work, and regular meetings would be held second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Grievance Committee reported having met to discuss Comrade Gruber's case, but on account of his absence another meeting was called for Wednesday, June 12.

The following committee was elected to prepare a provisional platform to be submitted to the city convention: H. L. Slobodin, Jos. Wainhopf, Moses Oppenheimer, A. Jonas, J. C. Frost, Wm. Edwards. The matter of the propriety of signing petition issued by the Independence League for 80 cent gas was discussed at some length. It was on motion decided to refer the matter to the committee on platform named above, with the request that they define the general position of the party upon the matter of petitioning capitalist legislatures. Arthur Kahn's resignation from the party was read and on motion accepted. A communication from the State Committee set forth the necessity of having a sustaining fund of at least two thousand dollars for The Worker. On motion it was decided that Local New York shall at once proceed to act upon this suggestion; also decided that 20 per cent of the net proceeds of the party picnic be donated to "The Worker Sustaining Fund", and that the Executive Committee be instructed to outline a plan for the raising of additional funds. A further communication was received from the State Committee submitting ballot for vote on the question: "Thall 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?" Organizations are requested to act promptly, as this vote will close by July 8. It was on motion decided that the Red Flag be displayed at all our street meetings.

The City Executive Committee held its regular meeting on Monday, June 10. Twenty-seven applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. Morris Hillquit and L. A. Malkiel came before the committee and discussed the interpretation and application of the new primary election law. An inconsistency appears in the wording of the new law and the legal committee took the matter under advisement and will meet with the executive committee at its next meeting. It was the sense of the body that the party should be prepared to go under the new law and should formulate plans to meet any exigency that the new conditions may create. The matter of Comrade Fieldman's arrest was also discussed, and it was decided that before any further action is taken the Organizer should communicate with Police Commissioner Bingham and ascertain whether there are any rules in existence prohibiting the use of the Red Flag at our meetings. West Side Agitation District requested that a supply of the new municipal platform be printed as soon as same is prepared; also that methods of procedure under

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 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 doubled at least during the next few months.

A prosperous community is one where the greatest number of dirty-handed workers are most actively employed in keeping the idlers' hands white.—The Socialist, Melbourne.

The new primary election law be outlined for the districts as soon as possible and that printed information on how to become a citizen be made available for the comrades desiring same. Harlem Agitation District reported that the Harlem Socialist Club was to turn over to the Harlem Agitation Committee the Harlem Club rooms, and a resolution in favor of sending a challenge to every prominent representative of other political parties who attacks Socialism either thru the press or on the platform. The Organizer reported that the total receipts of the picnic were \$1,688.24, and that there are 6,345 ten-cent tickets outstanding. The picnic was in all respects the most successful in the history of Local New York. The list of English books submitted by special committee was endorsed and the Organizer requested to instruct the committee to complete as soon as possible the list of German books. Communications from National Secretary Barnes with reference to formation of a lecture circuit was, owing to the volume of business before the committee, laid over for full discussion at the next meeting.

Kings County.

Local Kings County held regular meeting June 8. William Koenig presided. Letters received were: From the Labor Lyceum, requesting County Committee to elect two delegates for arrangement of the annual fall festival of the association; from Bottlers' and Brewers' Union, inviting the delegates to picnic on July 7; from Kerr & Co.; and from the State Committee, with ballots for referendum on The Worker, which was acted on. Organizer reported having sent out literature to thirty-five persons who applied for such as a result of the Clevs-Kirkpatrick debate, and requested for authority to select more literature for such purposes was granted. State Committee reported the bid of the "Volkszeitung Association" to print The Worker was the lowest, and had been accepted; also that there would be some changes in the contents of The Worker, that it will hereafter be more of a propaganda paper for the party in New York state, that a sustaining fund of two thousand dollars is needed; that a dollar from every member is needed for that fund, and that the "Daily Call" Conference will devote its energies to The Worker. Sixteen applications for membership were admitted. Fourth A. D. reported street meetings will begin on Broadway, corner Havermeier street; 5th and 23d A. D., that canvassing of enrolled voters was very successful; 6th A. D., communications with S. L. P. regarding unity and would probably have a joint discussion on the subject; 20th A. D. had engaged main hall of Labor Lyceum for Commune Festival in March, 1908; Branch 2 of 29th A. D. will amalgamate with the 20th A. D. Receipts, \$38.70; expenses, none. Motion was adopted to call special meetings in each A. D. for the referendum vote on question of party ownership of The Worker.

Third A. D. will meet at 18 Coles street on Tuesday, June 18, 8 p. m., for election of officers and other matters of importance. Washington Division will hold its semi-annual meeting the latter end of month, time and place to be announced later. The establishing of permanent headquarters in this section will be decided.

The debate held in West Brooklyn Hall, Friday, June 7, between J. P. Kohler, Single Taxer, and Warren Atkinson, Socialist, was successful from every point. The hall was crowded, there being not even standing room. Comrade Atkinson was in good form and easily showed the single taxers that their duty lay with the Socialists. Mr. Kohler admitted that the Socialists were correct, but he did not previously understand Socialism thoroughly, having only a vague idea of what it is and intends to read up on the subject. He had thought Municipal Ownership was Socialism. An interesting discussion followed the debate and Comrade Atkinson gave most clear and satisfactory answers to questions put to the debaters. Other debates will be held in this hall after the summer season.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Local New York begins its annual open-air agitation on Monday, June 17, with the following meetings, with speakers named. Assembly District organizations will note whatever meetings are held in their territory and make arrangements to have the speaker's platform at the respective street corners promptly at 8 p. m. Plenty of literature which can be secured from the Organizer's office, for free distribution should also be on hand. Subscription-blanks for The Worker will be printed and comrades should distribute them at all open-air meetings.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. F. W. Harwood, J. C. Frost.

26th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. E. M. Martin, Alb. Chesa.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

6th A. D.—S. E. cor. Fifth St. and Av. C. Alb. Abrahams and Wm. Mendelson.

33rd A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. J. C. Frost, and W. Atkinson.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Ludlow and Grand Sts. J. C. Frost, A. Chesa.

35th A. D.—N. E. cor. Wenderover and Third Aves. T. J. Lewis, Alb. Abrahams.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

15th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixth-fifth St. and Broadway. F. Polze, J. C. Frost.

31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Jas. O'neal, Warren Atkinson.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Wm. Malloy, P. H. Donohue.

20th A. D.—S. W. cor. Eighth St. and First Av. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

21st A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC.

A Record-Breaking Success in Every Particular—Large Amount Cleared.

The annual picnic of Local New York, held in Sulzer's Westchester Park last Sunday, was a record-breaking success and surpassed the expectations of the committee in charge. The day was one of the warmest of the season, thus inducing many to leave their tenement houses and spend it on the picnic grounds. The crowd was bigger than ever before, ten thousand persons, exclusive of children, at least. At three o'clock the park was so packed that the committee was worried about finding accommodations for the big crowd. It was one of those occasions which give inspiration to the comrades to renew their energies in spreading the propaganda of the cause. Practically every local member was there with his family and friends. Comrades from adjoining locals were also there in full force. The progressive labor organizations were there in larger numbers than ever before. More than three hundred members of the 8th A. D., wearing a white cap with red ribbon, came in a body and marched thru the park. The Finnish and other nationalities were well represented and groups of comrades singing revolutionary songs in several languages were to be found all over the park. An unusually large number of new faces could be seen. The program went thru without a hitch and there was nothing but congratulations to offer for the splendid results brought about. The New York Letter Carriers' Band, the Socialist Band, and Orpheus Orchestra, the Finnish Mixed Socialist Chorus, the combined Workmen's Singing Societies, the Turners' organizations, etc., supplied talent for the amusement and much credit for the remarkable results achieved is due to them. The Woman's Bazaar was a great success, the comrades willingly buying everything in sight and everything was sold out. All the other games did excellent business. At 5 o'clock the great children's parade took place, and Comrade Thuzer and his committee made this feature a great success. The Socialist Band played the "Marseillaise" as the children marched and waved one thousand red flags. After the march the pupils of the various Free German Socialist Schools sang the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs. The Butchers' Union No. 174, as in former years, provided the huge ox, which, however, proved too small to accommodate the great crowd. The comrades should remember the hard work done by this organization and reciprocate when they have an opportunity. The Orpheus Orchestra, under the direction of Comrade Bingham, furnished the music for the dancing. The police present had a dull time of it, for Socialist crowds give them little to do. The total receipts on picnic day amounted to \$1,688.24, while 6,400 tickets distributed in advance are yet to be accounted for. The net profit will probably amount to more than \$1,600, thus adding \$350 towards the "sustaining fund of The Worker", and \$1,300 to the campaign fund.

Local Kings County held regular meeting June 8. William Koenig presided. Letters received were: From the Labor Lyceum, requesting County Committee to elect two delegates for arrangement of the annual fall festival of the association; from Bottlers' and Brewers' Union, inviting the delegates to picnic on July 7; from Kerr & Co.; and from the State Committee, with ballots for referendum on The Worker, which was acted on. Organizer reported having sent out literature to thirty-five persons who applied for such as a result of the Clevs-Kirkpatrick debate, and requested for authority to select more literature for such purposes was granted. State Committee reported the bid of the "Volkszeitung Association" to print The Worker was the lowest, and had been accepted; also that there would be some changes in the contents of The Worker, that it will hereafter be more of a propaganda paper for the party in New York state, that a sustaining fund of two thousand dollars is needed; that a dollar from every member is needed for that fund, and that the "Daily Call" Conference will devote its energies to The Worker. Sixteen applications for membership were admitted. Fourth A. D. reported street meetings will begin on Broadway, corner Havermeier street; 5th and 23d A. D., that canvassing of enrolled voters was very successful; 6th A. D., communications with S. L. P. regarding unity and would probably have a joint discussion on the subject; 20th A. D. had engaged main hall of Labor Lyceum for Commune Festival in March, 1908; Branch 2 of 29th A. D. will amalgamate with the 20th A. D. Receipts, \$38.70; expenses, none. Motion was adopted to call special meetings in each A. D. for the referendum vote on question of party ownership of The Worker.

Third A. D. will meet at 18 Coles street on Tuesday, June 18, 8 p. m., for election of officers and other matters of importance. Washington Division will hold its semi-annual meeting the latter end of month, time and place to be announced later. The establishing of permanent headquarters in this section will be decided.

The debate held in West Brooklyn Hall, Friday, June 7, between J. P. Kohler, Single Taxer, and Warren Atkinson, Socialist, was successful from every point. The hall was crowded, there being not even standing room. Comrade Atkinson was in good form and easily showed the single taxers that their duty lay with the Socialists. Mr. Kohler admitted that the Socialists were correct, but he did not previously understand Socialism thoroughly, having only a vague idea of what it is and intends to read up on the subject. He had thought Municipal Ownership was Socialism. An interesting discussion followed the debate and Comrade Atkinson gave most clear and satisfactory answers to questions put to the debaters. Other debates will be held in this hall after the summer season.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Local New York begins its annual open-air agitation on Monday, June 17, with the following meetings, with speakers named. Assembly District organizations will note whatever meetings are held in their territory and make arrangements to have the speaker's platform at the respective street corners promptly at 8 p. m. Plenty of literature which can be secured from the Organizer's office, for free distribution should also be on hand. Subscription-blanks for The Worker will be printed and comrades should distribute them at all open-air meetings.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. F. W. Harwood, J. C. Frost.

26th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. E. M. Martin, Alb. Chesa.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

21st A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av.

STATE COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR "THE WORKER SUSTAINING FUND"

To the Members of the Socialist Party of the State of New York. Dear Comrades:—The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, which has always published our English organ, The Worker, has found it necessary to discontinue its publication and has asked the State Committee to assume control of it, or turn it over to some agency to be named by the State Committee. After careful consideration of all the various phases of the matter the State Committee has decided that it is necessary that the paper be published by the party thru its State Committee as the official organ of the party in this state.

The Worker has been published many years by the Publishing Association with a regular weekly deficit, and the Association now feels that it can no longer bear the burden. The State Committee has secured estimates on the cost of publishing The Worker, considered details relating to management, etc., and is of the opinion that with the paper owned and published by the party, it can be made a source of revenue eventually instead of being run at a loss. There can be no question about the necessity of continuing the publication of The Worker. It is too valuable a paper to allow it to be discontinued.

The State Committee is making all preparations to assume control of the paper by Aug. 1. A referendum vote is being taken on the question of approving the action of the State Committee in deciding to take over. Sub-committees are working out the details of management.

The success of the undertaking, of course, depends entirely upon the support given the State Committee by the party membership. Heretofore, the members of the party have had no direct interest in the publication of the paper, because it has been published by an Association separate from the party. The State Committee believes that the paper can be made a great power for good to the party if the members can be made to realize the

importance and the necessity of working for it. Money is absolutely necessary to enable the committee to proceed with the transfer of the paper and arrange all details for its publication. The State Committee believes that every comrade in the state is willing to do something to aid in continuing this valuable paper.

Money sufficient to cover a deficit for some time to come must be raised immediately and the committee is confident that every local in the state can and will raise at once a sum equal to one dollar per member.

Every comrade can in some way contribute the sum of one dollar between now and the time the paper is taken over.

Every local is therefore requested to immediately take steps to raise one dollar at least from every member and forward at once to the State Committee. Every local must use its own method of collecting the money.

The State Committee insists only upon prompt action.

WE SHOULD HAVE TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED WITHIN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS IF THE LOCALS PROCEED IMMEDIATELY WITH THE TASK.

With this amount of money at hand the paper can be made a great success and the expenses assured for a year to come.

Comrades, it is up to you. Will you let The Worker go down, or will you contribute your share toward maintaining it as the organ of the party?

You must take this matter up IMMEDIATELY. There is not a moment to lose.

RAISE AS MUCH MONEY AS YOU CAN NOW! Forward to E. Solomon, Treasurer, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. The fund collected will be known as "The Worker Sustaining Fund", and will be used for no other purpose than the publication and improvement of The Worker.—Fraternal-ly yours,

STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY. JOHN C. CHASE, Secretary.

IS OUR PARTY ORGANIZATION EFFECTIVE?

To the Editor of The Worker:—Here's a welcome to "Vulcan." Glad to see such an ancient gentleman within our ranks, particularly, as he has lost none of his ancient skill, and can hit the nail on the head as of yore.

If a question is vital it surely will up, even the fished out of the vasty deeps by some Neptune, or forged from the red hot iron by some Vulcan. Sooner or later it will come to the front, plain space in the press, and step before the footlights on the stage. It is fortunate then for institutions and for progress, if we can enter into discussion of any vital question before factions have taken sides, and passions have crystallized prejudices.

Is not the question of organization always a vital one to a young party? Is there any other question that requires a more frank and more thorough discussion?

As Comrade "Vulcan" points out WE that is, the ACTIVE members—are working hard, but our organization doesn't grow. We're busy marking time, but we don't march ahead. Do not the facts bear out this assertion? About 1,000 new members received annually by Local New York, and yet no increase; ninety-five per cent of the new subscriptions of The Worker last year think how much labor lost these facts mean. These facts indicate a serious situation for which the party is responsible. I do not think that the party is responsible for the fluctuations in the Socialist vote, for men often vote the Socialist ticket without clear reasons why they do so. But under the party influence, consequently, if that influence does not hold him, there is some flaw in the bond, some defect in our methods, some failure to apply our social attraction.

The cause operating in society, and in social movements are seldom simple, but complex. The "sufficient reason", if it is to accord with the facts, rather than support some particular theory, must often be a narrative of facts and conditions. Both time and ignorance prevent me from giving any such complete statement of the causes of our lack of growth. But observation has led me to the following conclusions as to some of the causes.

Our general organization is inefficient in certain respects—not all respects, as Comrade "Vulcan" failed to observe. If anything, this inefficiency is due to too little, not too much democracy in our movement. True, doubtless, democracy so-called is sufficient when it has vague ideas as to its aims and methods. But meet historical democracies or proletarian epistles—were very embryonic, or else were class minorities. Our methods of individual agitation have scarcely reached the stage of systematic and purposeful activity anywhere.

The two general causes are due in some measure—I think a large measure—to vague, very vague ideas on the general aims of the party, on the whole question of organization, and on the function of the individual party member.



STEVE ADAMS AND HIS FAMILY.

Hattie W. Titus, in "The Socialist."

I have met Mrs. Steve Adams since coming to Boise and got an insight into the tragic occurrences of the past year as never before.

She had learned thru bitter experiences that whatever she might say some Pinkerton, on guard, or reporter could twist what she did say into the things she did not say and claim she said them.

As I said before, Mrs. Adams is that kind of a woman. Would there were more of them! The men would take courage and "stand pat" with such backing as that.

Mrs. Adams is remarkably cheerful considering the circumstances which surround her at the present. She has left her three boys in the care of others, one with her sister in Goldfield, the other two with a trusty friend in Wallace.

In a conspicuous place in her room Mrs. Adams has hung this motto, "Keep Your Mouth Shut."

Whenever she goes out or whenever she has a caller she takes a look at her motto, as a Catholic looks at a crucifix, and makes a fresh resolution that no matter how much she may be tempted to say things she will keep her mouth shut!

We took a ride out to the natatorium, and on our way back we were accompanied by no less than three detectives.

decided not to go to work! This was no bluff, and the man knew it. He slunk back into the crowd and that was the last anybody ever heard of his going back to work while the strike was on.

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As we were leaving the "nat" Mrs. Adams recognized the detective who had gone across country with her husband when Adams was re-arrested immediately after his release from the penitentiary.

When we got out of the car, this same would-be listener got out too. We walked on a block further. He walked on a block, too!

There are times when one feels like taking a meal without feeling the eyes of a Pinkerton upon one. But you can't go to a restaurant in Boise at the present time and have the privilege. I have taken a meal when McParland, Bulkeley Wells and Angus Sutherland were at adjoining tables, to say nothing of numerous "small fry" and yet I do not feel honored!

ORCHARD A LIAR.

Continued from page 1.

that the country ever knew personally. "Orchard is a liar when he says he was in Denver looking for me and trying to get me in July and August, 1905.

This is what General Bell has to say of that part of Harry Orchard's testimony in which the confessed murderer stated that he and Haywood hired a buggy and drove out to the Bell residence for the purpose of killing the then adjutant-general.

General Bell declares emphatically that Orchard never tried to kill him. He adds that Orchard would have had no trouble finding him at any time.

"You know," General Bell continued, "and so does everybody around Denver, that I was at all times around the state and city alone, and if Orchard had really wanted to kill some one or get killed I was always open for engagements, as I was thruout the military campaign, and am now."

"I know Orchard. He and Steve Adams and I all lived at Independence, and it seems funny to me that they would be looking for a chance to shoot me, when, at the particular time he mentions, I was in El Paso and New Mexico, and he knew it."

The fact is, Orchard wasn't looking for me, and did not want a chance to get me.

Malloch Gives Motive. DENVER, June 8.—Max Malloch, known as the "King of Globeville," a Denver suburb, announced that he is prepared to go to Boise to give important evidence in the Haywood case, throwing light on Orchard's motive for killing Governor Steunenberg.

Not Intermediary. Jacob Wolfe, thru whom Orchard said he communicated with Pettibone, vehemently denied that he had ever acted as an intermediary in handling mail from Orchard to Pettibone.

IN MEXICO. Terrible Conditions Against Which Workers Are Preparing to Rebel. The economic and political autocracy in Mexico has become so unbearable that the workers of that country are showing signs of rebellion.

MAKING A JUROR.

Process by Which Banker with "Opinion" Was Examined for Haywood Jury By Herman F. Titus.

BOISE, Ida., June 4.—I cannot do better for The Worker readers at the close of the jury stage of the Haywood trial than to write of one juror's examination by counsel for defense.

Banker Eoff was the juror. He was to fill the last chair of the jury. Defense had only one more peremptory challenge and the prosecution used up all its ten peremptories.

This examination was one of the longest, and in one respect the most remarkable in the entire three and a half weeks spent in selecting this jury. It covered about all the points covered in other instances, but more conspicuously, perhaps, than in any other instance, this examination revealed the bias of the presiding judge himself, Fremont Wood.

If Borah wins in this trial and justifies Roosevelt's confidence in him, he will take his place as one of the President's representatives and advisers in the Senate. If he loses this case, he will probably take his place with the disgraced land fraud senators like Mitchell and Orchard.

Senator Borah's future and that of his friend, Judge Wood, depend upon the issue of this Haywood case. Borah's indictment is "held up," although already in hands of court, pending his conduct of this great labor case, to which Roosevelt and Taft have committed themselves.

In the light of these facts, one must read Judge Wood's decisions in Banker Eoff's examination for juror. It seems incredible that any judge should force a juror to serve who himself declares he cannot give defendant such an impartial trial as he would himself desire if he was similarly on trial for his life.

The judge plainly wanted this last one of the twelve bankers called by Sheriff Hodgkin to stay on the jury. The defense had to exercise its last challenge to get him off. There is left on the son of a Pinkerton whom the defense thus had no chance to remove. Unless the state has no case at all, they have already won, hands down, by the choice of a jury made by a complainant sheriff and judge.

There are fifty barbers in Boise, not one called. Also fifty bankers—twelve of the bankers called. What's the use? The dice are loaded in advance against our brothers under arrest. But it looks to-day after the opening statement of prosecution, as if even with this prejudiced jury, they had not case enough to convict. If it is all "bluff"—what an awful "call" will be theirs as the evidence—or lack of it—is disclosed by the trial!

WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS FIGHT VICIOUS BILLS. MILWAUKEE, June 6.—The Socialists in the Assembly this week made a spirited fight against the public utility bill, which supported by the "reform" Republicans, gives to three men, appointed by the governor, the control of all municipal affairs connected with public utilities.

The revolts that have occurred in the past in Mexico and the governments of Central and South America have been instigated by politicians and ambitious adventurers seeking power for their own purposes.

THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY

Detectives as spies in the union is a condition which threatens to undermine the only support of organized labor, its organization. The revelations in this book must be placed before every union man AT ONCE.

Order AT ONCE and urge your friends to purchase with you, AT ONCE. 25 CENTS A COPY. 25 COPIES \$5. 100 COPIES, \$15. EVERY LABOR ORGANIZATION SHOULD ORDER ONE HUNDRED COPIES!

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

THE SANSULOTTES. A SONG OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. People! Ye that toll and suffer! People! Ye that bleed and die! Now your standard is raised! Now your day is drawing nigh!

50. each \$3 per hundred \$10 for 500. Socialist Liter. Co. 15 Spruce St., N. Y. Am an Undesirable Citizen.

Everyone believing in the innocence of MOYER, HAYWOOD and PETTIBONE should wear this Button. Gustaf Sjöholm 266 UNDERDONK AVE., Near Gates Ave., Ridgewood, B'klyn, N. Y.

Eye Glasses and Spectacles Making and Fitting First-Class. W. EISING, 1322 Third Ave. Betw. 75th and 76th Sts. 1253

SPECIAL OFFER!! BURNS & REED, TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES. 209 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK. To every purchaser of 5 pounds of 30 cent Coffee for \$1, a SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION TO THE WORKER FREE.

WANTED—Woman to do light housekeeping and have home in Socialist family. Call any evening after 6 p. m. Hoehman, 1209 57th avenue, Freeman Station, Subway. 1303

WANTED—MEN TO MAKE MONEY. I have an excellent proposition for experienced lot salesmen; also for those who may desire to enter the growing and profitable real estate business by giving all or part of their time to it.

GENERAL INSURANCE BILL ARLAND PARK CORNING, NEW YORK. The Bills who can reduce your insurance Bills

WHAT "REVOLUTION" MEANS. Revolution simply means that the evolution of society has reached the point where a complete transformation, both external and internal, has become immediately inevitable.

OUR STRATEGIC POSITION. On the ground of the class struggle we are invincible; if we leave it we are lost, because we are no longer Socialists.

LAW IN MENTAL PROGRESS. The scientific achievements of the human intellect no longer occur sporadically; they follow one upon another, like the organized and systematic conquests of a relentless army.

THE ETHICAL VIEW. Not only do we owe it to ourselves to pursue a serious calling, but likewise to society at large. The man who refuses to work in some way or other lives at others' expense.

THE GOAL OF SOCIALISM. If we announce that we will remove the present class state, then in order to meet the objections of our opponents we must also say that the social democracy, while it contends against the class state thru the removal of the present form of production, will destroy the class struggle itself.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary Rubnow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution:

THE SCOTTISH MINERS FEDERATION. With 80,000 members, have demanded a further increase of wages to the extent of sixpence a day.