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TURNED SAINT, SO THAT OTHERS MAY SWING FOR HIS OWN CRIMES

Harry Orchard, Desperately Fighting for Life, Is Canonized CAN'T CONNECT. by Capital With Pinkerton McParland as Apostle.

Prosecution Trusts to Gullibility of People to Carry the Diabolical Plan Thru-Special Correspondents of Daily Papers Willing Gulls to Protect Interests of Capitalist Masters—But Defense Will Riddle Plot and Reveal Conspiracy.

By Hermon F. Titus.

pected has happened. Harry Orchard has stepped from the scaffold to the pulpit. From being the arch criminal of the ages he becomes the arch Chris-

It is no less than a stroke of gentus, is adoption of Christian conversion as a method of escape from hanging. Orchard never did things by halves. He was a Napoleon of crime. But Bolse will be his Waterloo. He has undertaken too much.

He was always a bluffer. He is now putting up the biggest bluff of his career. He blew up Bradley at San Francisco, according to his own account, and went back an hour later, according to Witness Ginbinne, talking among the rest of the crowd as to the cause of the explosion. His idness saved bim. At Caldwell, after Steunenberg's assassination, he tried the same bluff, but it did not work. Neither will it work now in Boise, as

He is very smooth. No one would even suspect this bland gentieman, this pleasant fellow, this generous companion and gentle volced man, of unspeakable crimes. He was born of Quaker parents and he has the quiet, self-controlled, unassuming, meek and lowly manners of the Quaker yet. He is admirably adapted for the part he is now playing.

The Greatest Crime of All.

Orchard and not McParland is the originator of this last great crime of his. For this is his greatest crime of all. He intends to send Haywood, Mover, and Pettibone to Pil gallows. But not these alone. He has implicated many others. The capitalist pa-pers are already beginning to gloat over the prospect of a mighty killing which shall teach Labor an unforgettable lesson and bring endless dis-

grace and defeat upon organized labor.

In the solitude and despair of his cell in the Idabo penitentiary in the nth of January, 1906, when he was informed even his attorney had aban-doned him, allowed to see no one but his guards and the condemned murderer in the adjoining steel sage, Orchard's planning mind conceived his present course of action.

He would confess. He would repent. His early Christian teaching, his Sunday School experiences in Canada. his Salvation Army observations, all came thronging into his mind un-cer the awful stimulus of fear and

He thought of suicide even. He was caught. The noose dangled before him. This placer of bombs is a coward at heart. Those who saw him at this period, cringing and shriveled, can never doubt that.

Like a haunted animal, his keen mind followed the direction of the in-stinct of self preservation and leaped at the Christian opening. His despair was lightened. Here was hope and

McParland's Ambition.

Then McParland came. He is no Christian. But he knows how to hold out inducements for criminals to turn state's evidence. He has had long expertence in that sort of thing. He did it himself in Mollie Maguire days. He told the penitent Orchard how easy and delightful the ways of virtue vere. He piled every motive. He pooted bible stories of the good men who had been bad, how all the greatest saints had been among the greatest sinners. This fitted with Orchard's half formed determination to become

McParland went farther. He gave odern instances. He told of "Kelly m", who was rewarded by prateful citizens with a purse of \$800, and who has lived a respected and

prosperous life ever since.

McPgriand assured the imprisoned Orchard the state always did the right ing by such witnesses as told the sole truth and thus enabled the state

whole truth and thus enabled the state to catch such wicked men as the officers and lines circle of the Western Federation of Miners.

The one thing McParland's Pinkerton agency has sought for years is evidence to convict the leaders of this miners' union. McParland's headquarters is Denver, headquarters of the Federation and also of the Mine Owners' Association. McParland's agency lives off its business in spying on the unions, bringing on strikes, breaking of strikes, getting evidence for trials in every way assisting employers to best their employees. Orchard was McParland's opportunity. McParland was Orchard's opportunity. McParland was Orchard's opportunity.

(Special Correspondent of The Worker.) BOISE, Idaho, June 14.-The ex- | heads to effect the most stupendous | and famous war reporter, such a simfraud and crime of modern times.

McParland will get glory and money. Orchard will get glory and money. Praises will fill capitalist pa-pers for both these twin servants of capital and righteousness.

pleton as to actually believe this?

Cerebral Apoplexy.

He personally assures me he does. He also assures me he is ready to ac-

cept evidence that two and two make

five. I can believe him. I already have evidence in his case that his

forty years make only about fourteen.

A telegrapher friend of mine shows

his, age and experience better when he said of Orchard: "That fellow has Richard Mansfield beat to a stand-

Orchard plays his part well. Not

o well that workingmen cannot see

thru him. But reporters whose capitalist masters are delighted to be-

lleve Orchard a Hero of Virtue, find it

easy as well as profitable, even at the

expense of their own acuteness, to

send out stories about the Modern

That this Horsely-Little-Hogan-

Dempsey-Barry-Orchard, cold-blooded

chameleon, with every traitorous, cow-

ardly back door crime to his account

can now suddenly become a great

"moral force" for the sake of saving

his neck and winning the crown of

sainthood, could only be credited by a

man under such a tremendous atmos-

pheric pressure of capital that the

blood has gone to his head and pro-duced cerebral apoplexy. "Economic determism" secures its

results independent of individual con-

sciousness, let us charitably suppose in

the case of these capitalist reporters at Boise who have gone daft over Saint

Orchard. It serves as a warning to all

Socialists and workingmen not to trust

and capitalist reports of this case. Beginning with apparent candor, when

nothing was of much consequence, the

ave now gone over to their own side

Some of them, like those in Bolse,

are openly and boldly untruthful, as

great headlines on page one, "REAL MOTIVE WHICH LED ORCHARD

TO FULL CONFESSION. WITH STREAMING EYES HE TELLS OF

HIS FAITH IN GOD."
Not a tear in fact did he shed. His

voice was full of tears, but his eyes

How sincere all this crocodile gush

really was appeared when Richardson

asked him where he got that language

about doing this as his duty to God, his

country and his fellowman, and Or-chard replied, "I think it came from

God." In the next question Richard-

son read those identical words from the solemn pledge taken by every one

who joins the Western Federation of Miners and twice sworn to by Or-

chard himself. "Got the words from God!" Faugh! It is too cheap!

produced on these reporters in Boise. Hundreds of Pinkertons and other

friends of the prosecution, especially Bulkeley Wells and Gov. Peabody, as

well as the lawyers and papers of Boise, all making big efforts to enter-

tain and influence the reporters, succeed to a considerable extent.

after all, the fact which they all admit, that it is to the interests of cap-

ital to convict Haywood, and there-fore, since capital owns all the big

dailies and monthlies, it is inevitable that these publications shall lean to

The vital need of an adequate So-

cialist press was never more evident than now. If we were able to report

this case to all the wage workers of

America and interpret it correctly, with the vast attention the case itself

commands, we could educate literally millions in a single season.

NANTES, June 15.—Sentences were handed down here to-day against two

more leaders of the revolutionary Gen-eral Confederation of Labor, M. Marck

and M. Yvetot. They are to be imprisoned for one and four years, re-

of the anti-military movement.

"DAILY CALL" AND THE WORKER

LEADERS SENTENCED.

MORE FRENCH LABOR

But the controlling influence fs.

There is a certain hypnotic effect

The Statesman" this morning has in

reporters, even of the Associated Press,

. "It Came From God."

in this fight.

still."

Orchard told Steve Adams in the penitentiary if he ever got out of this he would put the pend between him and the Western Federation of Miners. That was when Adams was put into Orchard's cell and Orchard was working under McParland's direction to get a "confession" out of Adams too.

There is no doubt whatever, as disclosed by the last day of Richardson's cross examination of Orchard, that Orchard will escape and expects to escape. The prosecution and Orchard deny it. Of course. It would be too raw not to say so. Public opinion is not yet ready to excuse the monster who was ready to blow up the Idanha Hotel here in Boise with everybody in it, only 18 months ago, in order to "get" Steunenberg.

What Is Coming.

But already his apotheosis has begun. Inside another six months, if his present effort to convict Haywood succeeds, public capitalist opinion will e so molded by the capitalist press that Orchard's execution would be an impossibility. It would be regarded as a punishment of merit and virtue and an outrage on public conscience. Gov. Gooding will be petitioned by a million good citizens, including thousands of don the man who showed such regard for "his country, his fellowman and his God," as to tell the truth and expose that terrible "Inner Circle."

It is not at all improbable that Harry Orchard, restored to his right mind and under his original name of Albert E. Horseley, in company with his original and lawful wife and child, may enter the Christian ministry and preach the gospel from some elegant

He is quite capable of it, and so is the church. Orchard in his cross examination has displayed a mind of an acute order. Some people who think a college education necessary to mental pment and who sneer at grammatical slips as evidence of a crude intellect, have learned a thing or two while watching Harry Orchard under lawyer. His mind has never failed Quick and accurate and exact, even under the most trying circum-stances, and for the first time in his life, his memory and his mathematical precision and his plausible explanations, have never once falled him. He was an intellectual marvel, even to his use of choice phraseology expressing delicate distinctions in simplest, most

direct terms. He has been employing his spare time in prison studying ecclesiastical history and interpreting the Bible. He is already prepared intellectually for the pulpit, and according to high authority, he is certainly prepared mor-

Oscar King Davis-

Worldly-Wise Man. For one of the marvels of this situation is the credulity and simple mindedness of some worldly-wise people. Roise are supposed to represent the best ability among the reporters of America. They profess to be unin-stracted by their editors. They say, most of them, they can report just what they see as men and individuals. Not even "the policy of the paper" has any influence on them. They are here

to tell the truth, so they earnestly assure the Socialist reporter.

Well, then, if Oscar King Davis, of Well, then, if Oscar King Davis, of the New York "Times," for example, has no instructions, except, as he told me, "to go to Idaho and report that trial," then what he writes he must himself be responsible for and person-ally believe.

Yet here is what we find this appar-ently initiated man of the world writ-ing to his paper and published under date of June 8:

"THE MAN NOW SITTING IN

"THE MAN NOW SITTING IN THE WITNESS CHAIR AT THE HAYWOOD TRIAL IS NOT A CRIM-INAL. All that has ceased. The criminal impulse which dominated him once has been eliminated entirely, and in its place there has been established a purpose the moral quality of which es examiner fails to perceive. "In my judgment Orchard is now the stronger moral force of the two."
The lawyer steadily refuses to recognize the miracle which has been worked in Orchard."

And so on. Is Oscar King Davis, ag-time Washington correspondent

Prosecution Are Working Hard to Corroborate Orchard but Failed So Far.

At the time of The Worker going to press (Wednesday) there were few new developments in the Haywood trial During the week witnesses for the State had occupied the stand, including ex-Gov. Peabody and his daughter, and Orchard himself, who was called again on Tuesday for a re-direct ex-

The witnesses during the latter part of last week had produced no coroborative evidence connecting Hay wood with any of Orchard's confesser crimes, and this was so apparent that the prosecution occupied itself during Sunday and Monday in fixing up its According to a New paper a grave situation had arisen. This paper, the "Evening Telegram," reported last Monday as follows:

Developments of the last two days have materially changed the situation here. Those who are most bitterly partisan on the side of the prosecu are to-day downcast. They admit that the evidence introduced thus far to corroborate the testimony of Orchard is weak, so far as the guilt of Haywood for the Steunenberg murder is con cerned.

"The evidence has all pointed to the guilt of Orchard, but that issue was never in dispute.

"The Idaho statutes on the importance of the testimony of a conspirator are explicit. They provide that the outside corroborative evidence must of itself be sufficient to convict, so that under the law the Orchard testimony amounts to little. So far the entire case of the State rests on the Orchard testimony so completely that the friends of the defendant say to-day that if the case went to the jury now the verdict would have to be an acquit-tal under the law.

"It is because of this situation that it is considered probable the State has yet something important to introduce." What this "something important"

was was shown on Tuesday when certain letters said to have been received by Orchard's wife from Orchard were introduced. These letters were said to have been mailed in Alaska at the time Orchard was in Colorado, as part of the plot to fool Orchard's wife. Another leter was from Haywood to Mrs Orchard in November, 1905, in which the former stated he had last heard from Orchard as being in Alaska These letters were admitted over the protest of the defense.

A most extraordinary proceeding was the admission by Judge Wood of what was said to be the copy of a letter from Pettibone to Orchard after the latter was imprisoned. The copy was said to have been made by the sheriff at the time, when the original letter, which was unsigned, was destroyed. There was nothing in the copy to connect Haywood, but its admission by the Judge is taken to mean that the prosecution is desperate when such "evidence" is admitted.

Conjecture is still rife as whether Steve Adams will be called as witness for the State, but this is not likely, since it is understood Adams will stand by the defense. The of how he was forced by threats to sign a "confession" becoming public. Altogether the case for the prosewhen the defense open up, there will be something doing, the it is doubtful if the daily press will give as much space to Haywood's side as to Orchards' story.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of California has requested the National Committee to send a good speaker and agitator to San Francisco for the present campaign. Organizer George Williams of that city writes:

"The necessity for such an agitato is apparent to anyone who is acquainted with the conditions prevalent in this city. The old parties are disintegrating, the Union Labor Party has disgusted the workingmen with its in-efficiency, and the incompetency and corruption of its leaders, the class struggle is actually on, and at present the workers are fighting on the economic field under great odds, so it is only natural that they should look to the Socialist Party as a political reflex of their economic needs and desires. "Without being present in San Fran-

They were charged with inciting to rebellion, etc., and their trial was long cisco you can form no idea of the bit and exciting. The prisoners were de-fended by Gustave Herve, the leader terness with which the class struggle is being waged. Thruout the working class district, the cars are empty and the boycott is being rigidly enforced against not only the railways but CONFERENCE MEETING. against all who patronize the railways. An important meeting of the "Daily Call" and The Worker Conference will be held at the West Side Agita-The scabs who are running the cars are heavily armed, five of them been killed, many of them terribly tion Committee headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, on Tuesday next, June nded. The scabs dare not appear on the streets and none of the cars run except during broad daylight."

"ORCHARD IS A BORN CRIMINAL."

Prof. Hall, Noted Criminol-Degenerate - Criminally Insane and Devoid of

Feeling. WORCESTER. Mass., June 18.— Prof. G. Stanley Hall. President of Clark University, and one of the leading authorities on criminal diseases in the United States, has declared his opinion of Harry Orchard in an interview to-day. He said:

"Orchard is a born-criminal and his life in the gold mines of the West and the consequent hunt for the dollar naturally tended to develop the disease.

"I am of the firm opinion that every criminologist would consider Harry Orchard an insane criminal. proof for the presence of inherited criminal inclinations is not only in his plainly degenerate physiognomy, but also in his insensibility to the pain of

"It is a scientific fact that criminals, inclined as he is, are totally devoid of feeling towards the suffering of human beings. .

"If our present society would be able or gullty to produce such monsters then that fact would certainly be an indictment against that form of society. Happily, in this case, we have to do with a perversely disposed indi-vidual, who, thru his environment, de-

reloped into a monster.
"IT IS BEYOND A DOUBT THAT THE TESTIMONY OF SUCH AN IN-DIVIDUAL CANNOT BE CONSID-

MAY SQUEAL

Orchard's Associate, Actorman, Wants More soney, or Will Give McParland Away.

EL PASO, Tex., June 18.-Billy Ackerman, the man who, according to Herry Orchard's testimony at Boise: took part in the dynamiting of the Vindicator mine, helped to make the "Pettibone dope" and the bomb which was placed for the apparent purpose of killing Gov. Peabody, and also to have played an important part in the other occurrences in the Cripple Creek and Telluride districts in Colorado, is hiding in Juarez. The man has been here for two weeks, coming to this point with a companion, J. G. Johnson, for the purpose of avoiding errest. Johnson says he picked up Ackerman at Arkansas City, Ark., and recognized him because he worked with him in Green Valley, Cal., in 1894.

According to Johnson and Timothy Shea, a newspaper man who has also met Ackerman here. Ackerman has been receiving money from the Pinkertons to keep out of the way, but has not had any for two weeks, and threat ens to "squeai" to the Western Federation. Acting secretary James E. Kerwan, it is known positively, was in-formed that Ackerman was here and has had an organizer here from Bisbee offering thru Johnson, to pay Ackerman told Johnson all of Orchard's and his crimes were committed for the mine owners and not for the union, but Ackerman says he is afraid of being railroaded to the pen. Two Pinkerto

men are known to be here now. [The above dispatch appeared in but two New York papers. It is more than probable all of them received it but suppressed it.]

THE WINE GROWERS'

STRIKE IN FRANCE.

The strike of the wine growers of southern France is still being waged with little prospect of a settlement. The French ministry was defeated in the vote on its bill providing for a tax of \$13 per hundred kilogrammes (220 pounds) on sugar used in the manufaclater compromised on a lower tax and the bill was adopted.

The government has decided to arrest all the leaders of the wine growers' revolt. On Tuesday Clemenceau repelled an interpellation as to the measures adopted by him in dealing with the strike Jaurès, the Socialist leader, attacked the request of Clemenceau for a delay till Friday to reply to the interpellation, but was defeated by a vote of 412 to 158. This action gives the Premier three days in which to large detachments are on their way. Late dispatches state that barricades are being erected at Narbonne and other cities and the situation looks very grave. The strikers swear that they will not allow Marcelin Albert, their leader, to be arrested.

The attitude of the Clemenceau ministry in this and other strikes affords another proof of the wisdom of French Socialists in repudiating the alleged Socialists who have accepted port-folios in the ministry. Once they are committed to a bourgeois ministry the Socialists cannot help shar'responsibility for its acts.

TSAR'S RECORD OF TREACHERY COMPLETED BY LATEST UKASE.

ogist, Brands Orchard a Again Invites Merited Disaster by Dissolving Second Duma-Prating of World Peace He Provokes Internal Outrage and Murder.

Once more has the Tsar's treachery gime; a parliament that has no resemble been exhibited to the world. The second Russlan parliament has not only been arbitrarily dissolved, but the guarantees given in the October manifesto of 1905 have been set aside. And as the to emphasize the value of the Esar's promises, the second Duma was dissolved under circumstances that carried insult to its members and to the Russian people who sent them there.

To the Tsar it does not matter that he decreed the Deputies immune from arrest; that he had conceded to the Duma a voice in the finances; that free public meetings were promised and that the censorship of the press would be discontinued. All these promises were violated even while the Duma lived. Now the liberal bourgeois press affects astonishment at the act on of Nicholas. As the any act of the Tsar and his ministers in the past had given any reason to suspect that he would do otherwise!

Stolypin's Blunders. The pretext for dissolving the Duma

was the claim by Premier Stolypin that many Social Democratic deputies were involved in a conspiracy to take the life of the Tsar. It is known, however, that the step was decided on more than two weeks ago before the alleged conspiracy was discovered. The ukase that dissolved the Duma was prepared about that time.

On May 18 the house of M. Ozol, a Social Revolutionist and member of the Duma, was raided by the police, who pointed revolvers at the large number of guests who were present Altho an illegal act, the protest of Ozol afforded him no relief. The police discovered nothing, but Stolypin fearing a protest from the Duma, presented his charges to that body. Lacking evidence, the premier claimed the police arrived at Ozol's house half an too late to secure it. This last blunder of Stolypin was so glaring that official ruin stared him in the face. On June 15 he demanded the suspension of 55 Social Democratic members of the Duma. In the meantime troops marched into St. Petersburg and the city assumed the appearance of an armed camp. Before the Duma reached a decision the Tsar had dissolved it and proclaimed a new electoral law for the third Duma. Ten of the Social Democratic members have been arrested as well as a number of Social Revolutionists and a few members of the first Duma.

Another "Duma."

The Tsar's ukase sets September 1 for the next election and November 3 for the opening of the third Duma. The new electoral law is based on the experience the autocracy has gained from the two previous elections. It is drawn with the view to practically disfranchising those districts that have sent Socialist and opposition deputies or to greatly reducing their number. On the other hand, the reactionary districts are given increased representation so that the large land-owners will control in the Duma. What Nicholas wants is a parliament that will merely carry out the will of his bloody reblance to any popular assembly known to history.

The Russia is quiet it may perhaps be the quiet that precedes the storm. The Tsar has definitely cast his for tunes with the "Black Hundreds" and the "League of True Russian People," the latter organization being respo ble for the murder of at least one mem ber of the first Duma. The peasants who expected to receive land from the first Duma and again from the second, will Duma and again from the sec despair of obtaining it except thru revolution. The "inflexible will" of Nicholas may yet bring him the fate of Charles the First, who also demanded the illegal surrender of members of the English Parliament.

The Peasantry Awakes.

To the keen disappointment of the Russian people must be added the famine of the peasants and the increasing poverty of the workers in general. In ten years the peasants now eat 70 pounds per head less yearly of bread than they did before. The peasants are in perpetual debt to the landowners and many are forced to sel tion. Chronic starvation, brutal be ings for failure to pay taxes and per odical famine have reduced these unfortunate beings to a serfdom m fortunate beings to a serfdom more binding and monstrous than that which existed prior to the Emancipa-

Whatever may happen in the next few weeks, it is certain that the Taar has lost the stupid loyalty of vast numbers of the peasantry who have been a source of strength to his crim-inal rule. And even the army and navy cannot be relied on. The news of the dissolution of the Duma had scarcely become known when a muttay of the Black Sea fleet, consisting of eight battleships, eight cruisers and a division of torpedo boats, was nar-rowly averted. Should mutiny of the soldlers and sailors on the sea and in surrection on land follow, it will be a swer to the dull witted and faithless ruler and his official associates in the murder of a pation.

English Liberals

Help the Autocracy.

It is interesting to note also the extemptible part the English government has played as a spying agency for the Russian autocracy. Will Thorne, So-cialist member of the House of Commons, directed an enquiry to Home Secretary Gladstone with reference to the police tracking of delegates to the the police tracking of delegates to the Russian Social Democratic congress recently held in London. The ambiguous reply of Gladstone would indicate that the secret police have been diligently active in photographing delegates to the congress and securing in formation for the Russian hangma At bottom bourgeois governments, whether conservative or liberal, differ only in the methods which they em ploy to serve the ruling cla the English government, once the shel-terer of political exiles and refugees, should play this shameless role, shows the decadence of democratic ideals among the bourgeosle of to-day.

1.005.592.

That Was the Total Vote Polled by the Socialists of Austria-Famous Anti-Semite Defeated.

The following are the totals of the votes cast for the Socialist Party in the various provinces of Austria pared with the total vote given:

		otal vote	Socialist	Per
	Province.	cast.	vote.	cent
	Bohemia		444,433	41.3
	Lower Austria		180,952	29.7
ì	Moravia	463,278	144,832	31.2
Ś	Styria		48,320	22.4
Ş	Upper Austria	167,723	21,568	12.8
Š	Silesta	150,049	55,229	46.4
j	Tyrol	119,175	16,089	10.7
1	Bukowina	112,213	4,561	40.
j	Carniola	70,082	5,030	7.2
1	Carinthia	54,251	13,153	24.2
į	Istria	55,920	4,202	7.5
i	Goritz and Gra-			
l	diska	41,004	3,245	7.0
l	Salsburg	39,093	7,438	19.0
i	Vorarlberg	34,248	1,977	5.8
ļ	Trieste and Pro-			
ì	vineg	28,062	9,448	33.8
	Total	3 230 509	960,398	

Among the various nationalities the Socialist vote is divided as follows: German, 511,760; Czechs, 390,287; Italians, 22,518; Poles, 13,377; Slovaks, 12,605; Roumaulans, 8000

45,196 votes returned from Galicia. where, however, the returns were not yet complete—so that up to now, it is certain that 1,005,592 Socialist votes, at least, were recorded.

The Anti-Semitic Christian Socialists received a defeat in Vienna, where the notorious drunkard. Herr Schneider, who achieved notoriety by the part he played in the Jewish ritual murder eases, and for his enthusiastic praise of the Russian pogroms, has been de-feated. The Christian Socialists, finding that the notorious drunkenness of this worthy was losing them support, spread the report that he had taken the pledge, a report, however, which found no credit, as it was felt certain that he would rather do without his sent than his alcohol, and he has been defeated by an ex-cabman who represented the Social Democracy in this constituency. The Austrian Social Democracy have probably the proud boast of being the first party to elect a p sentative of the cabbles in Par-

In Bohemia the Socialists were not so fortunate on the second ballots. All the Czech parties, however, formed an alliance against the Social Democracy. That did not occur in Vienna and other parts of Austria.

FERRER ACQUITTED,

BUT OTHERS SUFFER. MADRID, June 12.-The Anarch-

ists, Makens, Ibana and Mata were this day found guilty of taking part in the attempt to kill the king and queen on their wedding day. were sentenced to nine years imprisonment each. Professor Ferrer and the other accused were acquited.

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One of the editors may be seen at the

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perarive Publishing Association, ee street, New York.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Party has passed through general election. Its growing pov-licated by the increase of its vote: 96.961 2 (State and Congressional)...229.762 34 (State and Congressional)...229.762



Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker has gone abroad for a few months to fit his health by a much needed rest During his absence William Mailly, associate editor, and James Oneal will have editorial charge of The

A ROTTEN PROP OF A ROTTEN SYSTEM.

So far as we have noted, there has en an unusual lack of editorial comment in the capitalist daily press on the story told by Harry Orchard for the purpose of implicating Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone in his own misdeeds. As a usual thing, the editors of these papers jump eagerly at any evidence seeking to connect labor officials with violence and crime. In this case, however, they have so far maintained a discreet silence, preferring to let distorted reports of their special correspondents concerning the trial, with the rankly misleading headlines, do the work of prejudicing their readers against Haywood and his colleagues. This saves the editors from being committed to endorsing a story which bears its own refutation on its face, and of which even they, by their silence, manifest serious doubt and distrust. It is certain that, much as they had wished to see the Western miners officials convicted of murder and hung for it, they never anticipated the astounding and appalling recital of crimes that Orchard sprung on them.

A dose like that, to be swallowed at one gulp, is a little too much even for their hardened stomachs.

One other feature of the case should be noticed, in this connection. Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone are regarded and denounced as Socialists by the daily press. Socialists are denounced as enemies of property, the home, marriage, religion and all the institutions held as sacred to the present order. And yet it is upon the testimony of a creature who admits being guilty of violating every article in the capitalist code of morals and ethics, who has destroyed and stolen property, broken up homes, betrayed women and taken human life, not once but many times, and who can only be considered innocent of any particular crime because he has not yet admitted committing it, it is upon the word of such an enemy of society that men of noble character and lofty purpose are to be condemned as criminals as base as himself. There is an irony in this as bitter as truth itself to the expounders of capitalist security and morality.

Verily, it is as true now as it ever was, that out of the mouths of its own diseased and rotten progeny must the capitalist system of robbery and oppression seek for justification of its own existence and perpetuation.

A permit for the burial of the body of Katherine Lillienthal, a once famous concert singer, in Potter's Field, was signed last week in Brooklyn. She had receiv I an excellent musical thaining at the conservatories

of Leipsic, Berlin, and Bonn. It is strange that such a gifted woman should meet such an end and the ques tion suggests itself: As Socialism falled to surround Madame Lillenthal with that deadening environment which destroys reward for people of exceptional ability, where was the beneficent influence or capitalism when she died? As "the elucidation of complicated and scientific problems" is the particular province of Mr. Mallock and the New York "Times", the question is referred to both for an answer. It is a mystery to us.

THE LAW'S MAJESTY.

Two arrests made last week in New York in defense of the "sacred rights of property," were particularly atroclous. One, a starving woman, was arrested for stealing a loaf of bread. Descried by her husband, out of work, having nothing to eat for two days and driven to despair by her plight, she attacked the great institutions of America by appropriating a loaf of brend to ease her suffering. The policemen who arrested her offered to reimburse the owner, but the latter insisted on her arrest. . The woman is now in Bellevue recovering from her hunger.

Another, a middle-aged woman, was charged by the officials of the United States Express Company with stealing one cent's worth of pink soap. Despite the woman's protest that she had taken it to wash her hands with, she spent six hours in a prison cell. The woman, a scrub-woman, is now out on \$300 bail advanced by a sympathiser with more heart and conscience than the magistrate who sent her to fail.

Oh, majesty of the law that can arrest and terrorize a starving woman but cannot bring John D. Rockefeller to the witness stand! Blessed is the law that places a woman in the Tombs for taking a cent's worth of soap but nullifies the indictment against a United States Senator so that he may prosecute men who were kidnapped in defining of the law! This affords an excellent contrast to the decision of a high legal tribunal in this state which few months ago declared it could not hold Perkins, the prominent insurance swindler. There was no question as to whether he had taken the funds any more than there was that the starving woman had taken the bread. The difference was that the woman was in need of the bread. She was starving. The insurance swindler did not need the money. His party did.

But respect for the law that impris ons the poor and releases the thieves of high finance must be inculcated. It is true that the taking of the loaf of bread or the bar of soap would not interfere with the summer vacations of stockholders. It is true that the easing of an old woman's hunger would not deprive millionaires of giving a single dinner to dogs and monkeys. It would not seriously endanger the legal plunder and graft of the capitalist class in whose interest the laws are made and enforced to-day. But if starving women are allowed to assuage the pangs of hunger by taking a loaf of bread, how long would capitalist property stand? How long would respectable swindling, official graft and unearned incomes stand if the poor became possessed with the conviction that they at least have the right to live?

majestic. Therefore one old woman spends a night in the Tombs; another lies on a cot in Bellevue, and George H. Perkins has the assurance of learned judges that his theft is not legally liable. Who is there that cannot appreciate the sweet reasonableness of "equality before the law?"

The New York Court of Appeals has sustained the judgment of lower courts in declaring unconstitutional the section of the penal code penalizing violations of the factory law with regard to hours of women's labor in factories. The decision is based on the ground that the objectionable section classes women with minors under the age of eighteen years. It is held that women should possess "freedom" in the number of hours they work and that minors alone are entitled to the protection of the state. Bourgeois "chivalry" is rather impotent when profits are curtailed by observing it.

INTERNATIONAL MENDACITY.

An example of the uniform view that the capitalist class take of any event where the interests of workingmen are at stake and the world wide circulation given to that view, is afforded by the trial of the kidnapped miners in Idaho.

The "Socialist" of Edinburgh, Scotland, gives a sample from one of the oldest newspapers in England, the Manchester "Guardian". In its issue

patch from its New York correspon dent in which all the slanders against the Western Federation of Miners are repeated as tho they were proven facts. In addition to this mendacity the editor invents a few charges of his own. He includes Eugene V. Debs as one of those charged with the murder of Steunenberg; suppresses the fact of the illegal incarceration of the accused men for more than a year and states that they have confessed to the crime!

There is no particular reason why such misinformation should be dissem inated in England aside from the general desire to discredit working class endeavor and to create distrust of the labor organizations here. The ruling class of England, which the "Guarddian" has always faithfully served, is not directly interested in the outcome of the trial at Boise. Indirectly it is interested in fostering the belief that the workers of other countries organize for criminal or semi-criminal purposes. Just as the capitalist press of America and England treated the strike of the Paris electricians from that point of view, so do they all view the tragedy now being enacted at Boise in the same way. Anything that will create distrust, suspicion and division among the workers of different countries is the guiding rule of conduct of the great capitalist controlled news agencies. It is no surprise, therefore, that the trial at Boise should be seized upon by the press in England or any other country to promote the national and race prejudices which assist in prolonging the rule of the capitalist

Before Eugene Schmitz descends into the oblivion to which he justly belongs it is in order to recall that he is the same gentleman who was enough of a desirable citizen for President Roosevelt to receive cordially at the White House, and Vice-president Fairbanks to entertain a few months ago in Washington. The explanation for this lies in the fact that Schmitz betrayed the workingmen that trusted him, while "undesirable citizens" do. not.

SAFEGUARDING THE POOR RAILBOADS.

Governor Hughes seems to have warm spot in his heart for the railroad corporations. Within one week he vetoes two bills which the railroads were deeply interested in defeating, one the two cent fare bill the other providing for increasing train crews. The first named does not concern us particularly, since it sought to benefit the class whose interests are not our interests, but the second bill is of vital importance to the overworked trainmen as well as to the general traveling public. In this case the Governor was careful to specify that to demand the expenditures required (for more trainmen) without necessity for the outlay would be "simply arbitrary exaction and taking of property without due process of law."

These be sweet words for the smug upholders of capitalist property. That there is necessity for additional expenditures for properly equipping trains there can be no guestion. It is hypocrisy to plead otherwise. Every great railroad disaster for years has testified to it. But the question can only be regarded in the light of the impulse which inspires capitalist ownership and control of industry. That impulse is the getting of profits and anything that attempts to interfere with the getting of profits must be illegal, because the laws, proposed or enacted, are construed from that standpoint by the believers in capitalism who control the legal functions of the state.

The New York "Times" and other re actionary papers can afford to eulogise Governor Hughes. He suits them exactly. But the working class are coming to see thru the pretensions of such men. ' Phrases like "without due process of law" will count for little when the workers are the law and apply the test of working class necessities and ambitions to every propasal affecting the welfare and progress of the working class.

A SERIOUS PHENOMENON.

"Socialism in one form or another is being writ large all over the world." This is the view of European financiers according to a recent London dispatch. Considerable apprehension is felt by them over the recent parliamentary triumphs scored by the Socialist Party in various countries.

The "Dream of Utopia" which the capitalists have always regarded as the distinct feature of Socialism, is slowly being translated into a grim reality beneath their very eyes and in a society over which they exercise almost complete class dominion. This ascendancy of a subject class to power of April 27, he "Guardian" has a dis- is an unlooked for event to the short-

sighted ruling class of to-day. The a similar phenomenon took place in the eighteenth century and gave to the capitalist class its power, yet it views its own rule as immune from extinction. To them, historical development has either been repealed in their favor or else modified to allow their continning as a ruling class through all time This is a belief founded not on any historical experience that they can point to, but is more of a faith than anything else. History is replete with instances of the formation of classes that struggle for and finally secure public power. Each social upheaval, far from bringing disaster, has also been found to accelerate social progress. In short, every consideration forces the capitalist class to regard their rule as eternal and view with dread the rise of another class contesting for control of public power. To accept the lesson of history would be to concede the legitimate claims of revolutionary change.

If "Socialism is being writ large al over the world" it is only because capitalism has been writ large; because capitalism has served its purpose and must now give way to the working class whose conscious organization foretells the coming of a society without human exploitation or class distinctions. Well may European financiers and capitalists regard the Socialist movement as a serious phenom enon. In so doing they merely substitute stern facts for a blind faith that has no warrant in history and that is contrary to all experience.

The New York State Canned Goods Association in session at Syracuse last week adopted resolutions stating that the "Child Labor Law, limiting the day's work of a child to ten hours. works hardship on the canners." In the debate on the resolutions a numper of delegates made speeches to prove that a boy is as happy canning cherries from morning to night as he is in plucking them.

Perhaps these statements were mere ly a paraphrased transcript of the canners' real views. What they meant was not that canning cherries filled the boys' souls with joy, but the canners enjoyed plucking the boys who canned the cherries.

"OF NO IMPORTANCE."

The general manager of a French ine of steamers is quoted as saving that the delay of a boat at a French port is of no importance as it "carries only second cabin and steerage passengers."

Only second cabin and steerage pas engers! What do they amount to? They are only the proletarians who do the world's work. Why should one worry over the comfort of such inferior mor-

Now if the French ship La Gascogne carried only first cabin pasengers, those who make up the surviving remnants of medieval parasitism and their bourgeois conquerers, what anxiety would be displayed for their welfare!

Out of the mouths of the fish-blood ed, economic rulers of to-day comes the evidence of a social astracism and class dominion that they are ever ready to deny when their vulgar rule is challenged.

WM. KIRBY, Rochester, N. Y.-The State Committee is investigating, thru a special committee, the provision the new primary law, and a full rethe mode of procedure the party will have to follow to conform o'the new law, along with all other necessary information, will be published in due time in The Worker.

WAR AND PROGRESS.

The belief that with the stoppage of war, could it be achieved, national vigor must decay, is based on a complete failure to recognize that the lower form of struggle is stopped for the express purpose and with the necessary result that the higher struggle shall be come possible. With the cessation of whatever is really vital and valuable in nationality does not perish; on the contrary, it grows and thrives as before, when the national spirit out of which it grows was absorbed in baser sorts of struggle. In ternationalism is no more opposed to the true purposes of nationalism than Socialism within the nation, rightly guided, is hostile to individualism. The problem and its solution are the same We socialize in order that we may individuate; we cease fighting with bul-lets in order to fight with ideas.-Hobson, "Imperialism."

AGAINST USE OF TROOPS TO BREAK MINERS' STRIKE

The twelfth delegate convention of the Amalgamated Society of Englneers, representing 106,000 me neers, representing 105,000 members, adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the British Government in allowing British froops to be used in the interests of the mine owners of the Rand, South Africa, against the miners on strike there, and demanded that similar action be prevented in future. CURRENT LITERATURE.

Conscious Improvement of Society by So-clety. By Dr. Lester F. Ward, Professor of Sociology, Brown University. Pub-lished by Ginn & Company, New York, Price, \$8. APPLIED SOCIOLOGY. A Treatise of the

Sociology is ambitious. Its founds

tions are made of materials drawn from a long list of subsidiary social sciences such as biology, psychology, anthropology, ethnology, history, poli-tics, economics, and education. The superstructure reaches upward to the aim and destiny of man. Socialism is derived not only from these special soeral social science—sociology. And in proportion as Socialists reason soundly with the data thus furnished they can feel serens-serene despite the scorn of many of "our very best people", including even those stall-fed, still-fed, gentlemen known as "statesmen". Our serenity is greatly augmented with confirmations from some of the world's profoundest non-Socialist thinkers. such a thinker is Dr. Lester F. Ward. All that Dr. Ward has written on so ciology is of great interest to the Socialists and much that he has written is unqualifiedly in support of strictly Socialist doctrines. But "Applied Sociology" is of special importance. Dr. Ward crowns thirty-years of prodigious thinking and writing on sociol ogy with this work which he presents as the completion of his system of social philosophy. In such a work as this, if anywhere, Dr. Ward would make suggestions as to the applications of social science to the present affairs of society. And here are some illustrative confirmations and sugges-

(1) How do beliefs arise? How far are beliefs affected by the economic element of human life? Dr. Ward: 'Upon what do they [beliefs] rest? Here we reach the kernel of our problen. BELIEFS REST ON INTER-ESTS. (The capitals are Dr. Ward's.) But what is interest? It is feeling. World views grow out of feelings. . . . Every belief embodies's desire, rather a great mass of desires. In this lies the secret of its power to produce effects. . . . The force lies in the desire. And here we must be careful not to invert the terms. The belief does not cause the desire. The reverse is much nearer the truth. Desires economic demands arising out of the nature of man and the conditions of existence. The fact that the interests involved are sometimes transcendental interests and becom increasingly so with the intellectual development of the race, does not affect the truth of all this. All interest essentially economic. this connection Dr. Ward offers some extremely interesting paragraphs on "the reconciliation of the economic and ideological interpretation of history.

(2) Classes? A class struggle? Dr. Ward speaks of "even the most advanced societies" as having one class "usually constituting at least three-fourths or four-fifths of the population" who "are as a rule very poor. often indigent but industrious and overworked." "The control of society also entirely in the hands of the intelligent few, and the ignorant mass can only submit to whatever regulations their superiors impose. Of these regulations are always in the interest of the intelligent class and the gnorant mass is made to bear the chief . . They [the intellithe machinery of society and easily thrive on the productive labor of the ch larger unintelligent class But society has never and nowhere been so organized as to transmit the products of schlevement to more than a small fraction of its members.

(8) The industrial social structure called capitalism—what of that? For the present industrial order under which with modern machinery and the wage system society suffers from compulsory under-consumption, consequent overproduction and the resulting army of the unemployed—for this stupid arrangement called the "capitalist sys-Dr. Ward has positive contempt. (4) The spirit of true statesmanship? "In the administration of the social heritage the first principal task is to bunt up all the heirs and Morgan or a Roosevelt or a Tsar trying to understand the socialistic spirit and goal suggested by that sent George the Third could hardly enjoy the Declaration of Independence. A Hottentot cannot reasonably be ex-pected to enjoy Haydn's "Creation".

(5) Charity? Dr. Ware emphatically and all they need is justice, a social order that will secure to the actual producers the full enjoyment of all that they produce. He contends that justice would immediately remove the occasion for charity, and vigorously condemns the practise of hypocritical hand-outs from smug smooth filchers to their tattered and battered victims. pet principle of the capitalist class ingly fondled on all occasions when it suits their purpose to do so and spurned when it is advantageous to do so-namely, competition—is elab-orately and utterly demolished by Dr. Ward. Society is evolving into the light of this great truth; that competi-tion is a bungling, unjust and disas-trous industrial method. Nature illus-

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street. New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charged extra. the wheat is forced into failure. And so it is in the pitiless and bungling competitions of capitalist society—a multitude of social members rich in gifts but fine in fibre are crushed under the heels (or hoofs) of coarse rained aggressiveness. We are beginning to realize that the length and strength of the horn on the aggressive snout of a rhinoceros makes him a 'conspicuous success" and a "leadir citizen"-in the jungle-but that that horn is not sufficient evidence that the successful" beast has brains enough r "greatness" enough to entitle him to a place in the "hall of fame". Says Dr. Ward: "One of the commones popular mistakes is to confound aggressiveness and belligerency with genius". When the industrial and political hippopotami begin their delicate bellowings about "weaklings" and "mollycoddles", the finer strains have no show, and the survival of the

coarsest is inevitable. (7) Environment and opportunity? In Part Two, one hundred and seventy five pages are devoted to achievement and here environment and opportunity are treated in a most illuminating man ner. Dr. Ward is severe in his criticlam of the present social order which without reference to merit, pours abundant opportunity into the laps of a favored few, cruelly neglecting the vast majority. An interesting passage in this connection is as follows: "The difference between social classes is a difference only in the extent to which the social heritage has been transmitted, and not at all in the capacity to inherit. Society at present is organ-ized under a sort of law of primogeniture. Only the first born, that is, the specially favored, receive the legacy; the rest are disinherited, altho they may embrace the flower of the fam

(8) Justice-what, indeed, is justice according to our profound thinker on the philosophy of human progress? On this question will be fought in the pear future some hot forensic, if not miliary, battles. Only a few days ago Secretary of State Elihu Root, ad dressed thru the press in the spirit of cold-blooded callousness eighty millions of people on this very po will tend from now on in the industrial world particularly to overshadow all others in the hustings, parliaments dumas and congresses. Here is Dr. Ward's definition of justice: TRUE DEFINITION IS THAT IT IS THE ENFORCEMENT BY SOCIETY OF AN ARTIFICIAL EQUALITY IN SOCIAL CONDITIONS WHICH ARE NATURALLY UNEQUAL. By it the strong are forcibly shorn of their power to exploit the weak. The same reasoning which defends existing social inequalities would logically con demn all civil justice. As a matter of fact and of history, the enforcement of justice by society has always been re an outrage upon their right to real the fruits of their superior physical and intellectual power. The claim that the superior intelligence of

certain members of society justifies the social inequalities that make up most of the misery of the world does not differ in any respect trees the claim of the physically strongest men in harbaric race to seize and possess the handsomest women and the finest oxen. With the progress of civilization society interfered in this policy and set up in its place what is as civil, legal or political justice, which is a reversal of the law of nature and a wholly artificial institution." On this very principle some of "our

hest people", with blushing hesitancy begin to get ready to commence to outline preparations for "judiciously con-servative" defense of little children against multi-millionaire capitalist corporations which seek to grind the help-less children into profits. Really there is a great day coming—the working class, having been taught this principle will seize this principle, here actu ally but timidly recognized by the "child labor law-" advocates, and with this principle as with a battering ram the working class will knock to piece the industrial despotism that insults the victims of its outrageous injustice. Justice? Yes, right soon this problem will be brought down from clo The capitalists will not enjoye Dr. Ward's definition of justice. definition will be a sort of "third rail" or "live wire"—to the capitalists.

(9) What about industrial democ racy?-won't we get it before the people are prepared for it? The Socialists are making no effort to stampede the working class into the Socialist move-ment, and for altogether sufficient rea-son. Says Dr. Ward: "A people so low intellectually as to tolerate an autoc democratized, do nothing in the way of social invention." To inaugurate and operate Socialism will require a degree of self-respect and information not possessed by the working class as long as they meekly and ignorantly support industrial despotism. We don't want industrial democracy and we can't get it, till, in self-respect and information, we are prepared for it.

(10) The "unchangeable" "victousness" of "human nature". Is the

ness" of "human nature". Is the human being potentially beautiful? And is life necessarily to be forever a stupid grinding drudgery? Here the rigid scientist joins his testimony to the bold strong songs of the poet laureate of the movement for working-class redemption, Edwin Markham. "But life itself," says Dr. Ward, "Is capable of being made a fine art. The

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE UNITED STATES. Married women, of course, have al-ways done their share of the world's

work. Indeed, it is open to argur whether they have not done more than their share of it. It is doubtless true that if upon men, as we now know them, were suddenly devolved the burdens of child bearing and child rearng, to say nothing of the cares of the old, families would be cor ably smaller than they now are. It is certain that married women who have discharged the duties of maternity have never been "supported" by men in any just sense of the word "sup-port". Nay, if all men, married and ingle, were to labor every hour of the day, they could not do all the work of the world. A few worthless women, narried or single, there may be, but even they are not so much supported by the men of their families as by the overwork of the "sweated" w the other end of the social indder. from creation's dawn women have performed their full quota of the world's work; and usually they have not been paid for it. Unpaid work, however, seldom commands respect. It is the paid female worker who has rought home to the public mind conviction of woman's worth in the world's economy. The spinning and weaving done by our great-grand-mothers and by their great-grandmothers in their respective homes not reckoned as a contribution to a nation's wealth until the work was transferred to factories and there organized; to factories, where the women who pursued a particular calling were emunerated according to the commercial value of their product. It is undoubtedly the women of the industrial class, the wage earners, reckoned no longer by units but by hundreds of thousands, the women whose work has been submitted to a money test, that have been the means of bringing about the altered attitude of public opinion toward woman's work in every sphere of life.

From this point of view a singular interest attaches to the report recently issued by the Census Bureau, which sets forth some belated statistics re garding the number of feminine wageearners found by the census enumerators formerly regarded as exclusively suited to men. The number of women indeed, engaged in agriculture and the rougher kinds of labor is small in the United States, as compared with the number relegated to such toil in parts of Continental Europe. Nevertheless, the statistics now put forward show that in 1900 there were no fewer than 456,000 women farmers and farm laborers in this country; indeed, there were more of these by 118,000 than there were who pursued the relatively feminine occupation of dressmaking It will surprise many persons who look upon the female sex as by comparison physically feeble to learn that there were 185 women engaged smithing and 508 as "machinists". deed, there were eight employed in bollermaking, than which no occupa-tion imposes a greater strain upon the muscular system. Forty-five women were classified in 1900 as locomotive engineers and firemen; thirty-one as brakemen, and ten as baggagemen on railways. Many more were earning a livelihood as switchmen and flagmen. There were even six women ship car-penters and two slate-roofers. Indeed, one or more women had invaded all of the 303 occupations once monopolized by male breadwingers except nine. Among the very few callings as vet exempt from feminine competition were those of United States so marines and sallors, members of city fire departments or of the "lineman" department of telegraph or telephone mpanies.—Harper's Weekly.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

By Tom Solby.

Reports by large corporations belie I read that hopeful item to an unemployed

But shucks! It didn't seem to fill his soul with merriment!

Said he: "No doubt it's nice to know needn't fear a panic,
But that ain't going to feed the wife
and kids or pay the rent.—
At least, not so you'd notice it to any
great extent!"

human organization is susceptible of being attuned to a thousand refined and ennobling sentiments to which it is now a stranger, and every chord that is struck on this harp of a thousand strings creates a thrill that lifts the soul into a higher world."

(11) The "social unrest"-isn't it only an ephemeral fever? The rising of the proletariat is most sympatheti-cally treated by Dr. Ward; and those who are superficially nursing the hope that the working class movement is a fad soon to fade away will learn in this book that the proletarian movement is the supreme act in the sublime demanding, commanding consciousness of society. Thus Dr. Ward: "The movement that is now agitating society is different from any of the pre-vious movements, but it differs from them only as they differed from one another. It is nothing less than the coming to consciousness of the prole tariat. The class who for ages were daves or serfs, are now voters in lightened states. They have risen to where they can begin to see out, and they are rising still higher."

GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.

Thru a typographical error the titl of Franklin H. Wentworth's new boo was wrongly stated. Its correct titl is "Forgings of the New" and its price is \$1, including postage.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott:

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hearers pivoted to face the disturb

Jake turned about. "What game?

'Open your hand!" Tom demanded

Jake elevated his big fist, then open

place. A jeering shout rose from

For an fustant Tom was taken aback.

Then he stepped quickly to the table

and gave the box a light shake. He

Jake, his derision suddenly changed

to fury, would have struck Tom in an-

other instant, for all his wits were in

his fists; but the incisive voice of Foley sounded out: "A clever trick, Keat-

"A trick to east suspicion on us,"

Foley answered quickly. "Keating put

Tom stared at him, then turned sharply upon Jake. "Give me the key.

Jake, not understanding, but taking

his cue from Foley, handed over the key. Tom unlocked the box, and took

out a handful of tightly-folded ballots.

He opened several of them and held

"Of course I put 'em in!" Tom said

arcastically, looking squarely at

"O' course you did," Foley return-ed calmly. "To cast suspicion on us.

It's a clever trick, but it's what I call

Tom made no reply. His eyes caught

a slight buige in the pocket of Jake's coat from which he had before seen

lunged suddenly toward the chief tell-

er, and thrust a hand into the pocket.

There was a struggle of an instant; the

crowd Saw Tom's hand come out of

the pocket filled with packets of pa-

per; then Tom broke loose. It all hap-

pened so quickly that the crowd had no

time to move. The tellers rose just in

time to lay hands upon Jake, who was

burling himself upon Tom in animal

Tom held the ballots out toward

half an inch thick by narrow bands of

paper which were obviously to be snap-

ped as the packet was thrust into the slot of the box. "I suppose you'll say now. Buck Foley, that I put these in

For once Foley was at a loss. Part

of the crowd cursed and hissed him. His own men looked at him expectant-

ly, but the trickery was too apparent

for his wits to be of avail. He glared

straight ahead, rolling his cigar from

Tom tossed the ballots into the open

elect Foley. Now I demand another teller instead of that man." He jerked

his head contemptuously toward Jake

ngain. "Anything to please youse

Tom. I guess nobody's got a kick

again' Conelly. Connelly, youse take

As the exchange was being made the

usly; not out of disapproval of his

Foleyites regarded their leader dubi-

trickery, but because his attempted

jugglery failed. Foley had recourse

again to his confidence-compelling

glance-eyes narrowed and full of mys-

said in an impressive whisper, and turned and went out. Jake glowered

Tom transferred the ballots from

the box to his pockets, locked the box,

turned the key over to the tellers, and

was resuming his seat when he saw a

awaiting the end of this episode, beckoning him. Tom quickly stepped

"Hell's broke loose downstairs, Tom," said the man. "Come down."

"Look out for any more tricks," Tom called to Pete, and hurried out. The

stairway was held from top to bottom

by a line of Foley men. Foley sup-

porters were marching up, trading

rough fots with these guardsmen; but not a angle man of his was on the

stairs. He saw one of his men start

up, and receive a shove in the chest

that sent him upon his back. A laugh

rose from the line. Tom's fists knotted

and his eyes filled with fire. The head guardsman tried to seize him, and got

"Look out, you—!" He swore mightily at the line, and plunged

lownward past the guards, who were

man below rose to his feet, hotly charged, and was sent staggering again. Tom, descending, caught the as-saliant by the collar, and with a power-

ful jerk sent him sprawling upon the floor. He turned flercely upon the line

But before he could even speak, half of it charged down upon him, over-

bore him and swept him thru the open door into the street. Then they melted

away from him and returned to their

Tom, bruised and dazed, would have

followed the men back thru the door

way, but his eyes came upon a new scene. On his either hand in the street, which was weakly illuminated by

windows and corner lights, severa

scuffies were going on, six or sever in each; groups of Foley men were blocking the way of his supporters, and blows and high words were passing; farther away he could dimly see his men standing about in hesitant knots

held back by a momentary awe.

one of the fists in the face.

to his side. "What's the matter?

man of disordered dress at the edge of

at Tom and followed him.

the platform, who had

"It's only seven-thirty, boys!" he

Foley's composure was with him

"Enough votes there already

Henderson's pocket!"

side to side of his mouth.

lake's place.

tery.

They were bound in packets

Jake's hand emerge ballot -laden.

them up to the crowd. The crosse

were before the Foley candidates.

I'll show who those ballots are for.

Foley's crowd.

to the crowd.

an unmistakable rattle.

em in there himself."

dirty politics."

CHAPTER XII. THE ELECTION.

Tom set out for Potomac Hall Wednesday evening with the emotions of a gambler who had placed his for-tune on a single color; his all was risk-ed on the event of that night. However, she had a bracing confidence thru his agitation; he felt that he controlled the arrow of fortune. The man to man canvass; the feminine influence made operative by Mrs. Barry; the letters with which Ruth had helped him, -these, he was certain, had drawn the arrow's head to the spot where rested

Tom reached the hall at six-thirty. The polls did not open until seven, ready thirty or forty of Foley's men stood in knots in front of the

"Hello, boys! Now don't he think he'

It" said one admiringly. "Poor Buck! This's the last o' him!

croaned another.

There was a burst of derisive laugh ter, and each of the party tossed a bit of language in his way; but Tom made er and passed them unflinchingly. At the doorway he was stopped by be policeman who was regularly staed at Potomac Hall on meeting

'Goin' to have a fist sociable to night?" the policeman asked, anxiously watching the men in the street.

"Can't say, Murphy. Ask Foley. He'll door manager, if there is one."

As he went thru the hallway toward the stairs, Tom paused to glance thru which, with a cafe, occupied the whole of the first floor. A couple of score of men stood at the bar and sat ut the tables. It certainly did look as if there might be festivities.

Tom mounted the broad stairway and ocked at the door of the union's hall. Hogan, the sergeant-at-arms, a Foley n, gingerly admitted him. The hall in which he found himself was a big rectangular room, perhaps fifty by one indred feet. The walls had once been maroon in color, and had a broad alding of plaster that had white and gilt; the ceiling had likewise once been maroon, and was decorated with plaster scroll-work and crudely painted clusters of fruits and flowers scroll-work and paintings lacking their one-time freshness. From the center of the celling of the room was a grand plane in a faded green cover. The sign advertising the hall, nailed on the building's front, had as its last clause: "Also available for weddings tions, and balls."

m's glauce swept the room. All was in readiness for the election. The door was cleared of its folding chairs, they being now stacked at the rear of the room; down the hall's middle ran a row of tables, set end to end, with chairs at either side; Bill Jackson, one of his supporters, was at Hogan's elbow, ready to hand out the ballots as the men were admitted; the five tellers-Barry, Pete, Jake and two other Foley men-were smoking at the front of the room, Jake lolling on the plane, and the other four on the platform where the officers sat at the regular

Tom joined Pete and Barry, and th three drew away to one side to await the opening of the door. "Anything new?" Tom asked.

"Nothin'," answered Pete. "But say, Tom, that letter was certainly hot stuff! I've heard some o' the boys talkout it. They think it's great. It's bringin' a lot o' them out." "That's good."

"An' we're goin' to win, sure."

d. "If Foley don't work e of his tricks." "Oh, we'll look out for that," said

locked the door. The men began to unt the stairway. As each man came to the door Hogan examined his membership card, and, if it showed the holder in good standing, admitted him. ckson then handed him a ballot, on hiels the names of all the candidates were printed in a vertical row, and he to one of the tables and made es before the names of the men

for whom he desired to vote. Five minutes after the door had been d there were thirty or forty men In the room, an equal number of each party. Foley among them. Jake, who on the platform to discharge the ality of offering the ballot-box for He unlocked the box, was about twelve inches square, erforming a slow are presented en side to the eyes of the tellers and the waiting members. The box

was empty. "All right?" he asked.

"Sure," said the men carelessly. The

Foley began the telling of a yarn and was straightway the center of the group of voters. In the meantime Jake ocked the box and started to carry it locked the box and started to carry it to its appointed place on a table at one end of the platform, to reach which he had to pass thru the narrow space between the wall and the chair-backs of the other tellers. As he brushed thru this alley, Tom, whose eyes had not left him, saw the ballot-box turn so

that its slot was toward the wall, and glimsed a quick motion of Jake's hand from a pocket toward the slot—a mo-tion whelly of the wrist. He sprang after the chief teller and seized his

You don't work that game!" he

empt pasage thru such a rowdy sea. The policeman was trying to quell the scuffles with his club. Tom saw it twisted from his hand. Murphy drew his revolver. The club sent it spinning. He turned and walked quickly out of the street.

All this Tom saw in two glances. Th man beside him swore. "Send for the police, Tom. Nothing else'll save us." His voice barely rose above the cries and oaths.

ed it. It held nothing. He laughed "It won't do, Smith. We'd never derisively, and set the box down in its hear the last of it."

And yet Tom realized, with instant quickness, the hopelessness, of the sit-nation. Against Foley's organized ruffianism, holding hall and street, his unorganized suporters, standing on the triumphantly raised it on high and shook it violently. From it there came outskirts, could do nothing. There was but one thing to be done-to get his men, organize them in some way, wait "This's how Foley'd win!" he cried till their number had grown, and then march in a body to the ballot-box.

Ten seconds after his discharge into the street Tom was springing away or this errand, when out of the tall of his eye he saw Foley come to the door and giance about. He wheeled and strode up to the walking delegate.

"Is this your only way of winning an election?" he cried hotly.

"Well! Well They're mixin' it up a bit ain't they," Foley drawled, looking over Tom's head. "That's too bad!" "Don't try any of your stage busi

ness on me! Stop this fighting!" "What could I do?" Foley asked deprecatingly. "If I tried, I'd only get my nut cracked." And he turned back into the hall.

"Come on!" Tom cried to Smith; and together they plunged eastward, in which direction were the largest number of Tom's friends. Before they had gone a dozen paces they were engulfed in the fray. Several of his men swept in from the outskirts to his support more Foley men rushed into the conflict; the fight that had before been waged in skirmishes was now a general engagement. For a space that seemed an hour to Tom, but that in reality was no more than its quarter, it was a struggle at the top of his strength. He warded off blows. He stung under fists. He struck out at dim faces. He swayed fiercely in grappling arms. He sent men down went down again and again himself. And oaths were gasped and shouted, and deep-lunged cries battered riotously against the street's high walls . . . And so it was all around him-a writhing, striking, kicking, swearing whirlpool of men, over whose fierce turbulence fell the dusky light of bar-room and tenement windows.

After a time, when his breath was coming in gasps, and his strength was well-nigh gone, he saw the vindictive face of Jake Henderson, with the bar room's light across it, draw nearer and nearer thru the struggling mob. If Jake should reach him, spent as he He saw his fimp, out-stretched body as in a vision.

But Jake's vengeance did not then fall. Tom heard a cry go up and run thru the crowd: "Police! Police!" In an instant the whirlpool half calmed. The cry brought to their feet the two men who had last been borne down. Tom scrambled up, saw the mob untangle itself into individuals, and saw, turning the corner, a squad of policemen clubs drawn, Murphy marching at the

captain's side. The captain drew his squad up be side the doorway of the hall, and himself mounted the two steps. "If there's any more 'o this rough house, I'll run in every one o' you!" he shouted, shak-ing his club at the men.

The Foleyites laughed, and defiance buzzed among them, but they knew the better part of valor. It was a Foley principle to observe the law when the

law is observing you. Five minutes later the captain's threat was made even more potent for order by the appearance of the reserves from another precinct; and in a little while still another squad leaped from clang-ing patrol wagons, making in all fifty policemen that had answered Murphy's call. Twenty of these were posted in the stairway, and the rest were placed

on guard in the street.

A new order came from the barroom, and Foley's men withdrew to beyond the limits of police influence and intercepted the men coming to vote, nsing blandishment and threats, and leading some into the bar-room to be

Tom, who stood outside watching the restoration of order, now started back to the hall. On the way he glanced thru the side door into the bar-room. It was heavy with smoke, and at the bar was a crowd, with Foley as fts center. "I don't know what youse think about Keating callin' in the po lice on his own union!" And then a fresh group of men were led into the room: "Step right up to the counter, boys, an' have your measure taken for a drink. I've bought out the place, an' am givin' it away. Me an' Car-negie's tryin' to die poor."

Tom mounted to the hall with a secret satisfaction in the protection of the broad-chested blue-coats that now held the stairway. A fusillade of re-marks from the men marking their ballots greeted his entrance, but he passed up to the platform without

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

CARNEGIE'S "HEROISM"

Millionaire Carnegie declares that he will die poor. There is not much hero-He takes care not to live As a matter of fact we have all of us to die poor whether we want to must file his schedule before Judge Death in forma pauperis.—Brisbane

HAYWOOD'S TRIAL AT BOISE.

An Analysis of Harry Orchard-What the Prosecution Will Seek to Prove-"Liberal" Magazine Preparing to Knife Defense.

B / Hermon F. Titus.

WITNESSES.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE

It should be understood that I an

reports are made from an absolutely

independent viewpoint. I am not even

committed to the defense. I am here

to report facts from the proletarian

viewpoint. The lawyers for the defense

do not occupy the proletarian position.

tho they are hired to defend prole-

tarians. I am persona non grata to

some of these lawyers because I would

not support Democratic candidates last

candidates who were presumed false-

ly, as I believe to be favorable to

A Proletarian Contest.

wider and a thousand fold more im-

portant than those of any individual of

that class, I have held it unwise and

bad politics to identify the Socialist

Party with the cause of Moyer, Hay-

I say, not to IDENTIFY the two

tuses, because they are not identical

Whatever becomes of Mover and Hay-

wood, or even of the western Federa-

tion of Miners, the Socialist political

organization, organ of proletarian emancipation, goes on the same prede-

The Socialist Party and its members

fight for these men because they are

proletarians and officers of a prole-

tarian organization, conducting a pro-

letarian contest with capital, and,

whether innocent or guilty, placed in

their present predicament, because

they are fighting the cause of labor

prisoners would have been hung before

now, in my judgment, whether inno

cent or guilty. When I came to Idaho

in March, 1906, the sentiment antagon-

istic to the prisoners was flerce enough

to have rendered a fair trial impossi-

ble. Even now, the jury is composed

of at least eleven men strongly enough

prejudiced against them to be predis-

compelled the whole world to sit up

And the Socialist Party will stay

here and see fair play done, so far as

capital can give fair play to labor. We

is. But we do threaten the resistance

of an aroused and enlightened and

class-conscious proletarian body, if our

brothers are found guilty when they

We do warn the capitalist class that

this trial is far more than the trial

by them of Moyer, Haywood, and Pet-

tibone. It is a trial of the capitalist class itself before the great and in-

creasingly great proletarian class of

America. Pigmy Judge Wood is on

trial, indeed, under the world's eyes.

But his class, the class that put him

there and which he represents, is the

real "prisoner at the bar" and the vast

Little Truth-Much Falsehood.

It is in view of these larger inter-

ests that I am writing these reports

and not as a representative of the de-

fense. So, when I say, it seems to

me Lawyer Richardson is not seeking

to break down Orchard's fabric of

truth and falsehood, called his "nar-

from what I myself know of the facts,

He has been closely associated with

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. There

is no doubt of that. No one ever

thought of denying it. He has lived in their very families. He acted as a

had their confidence. When he was in poverty, they helped him. He is a

There can be no doubt a thousand

local details of his "narrative" are cor-

reet. When he says that on a certain

date he called on Haywood at Federa

tion headquarters and held a conver

sation with him, or even received

money from him, it may be all true, BUT THAT DOES NOT PROVE

THAT HAYWOOD TOLD HIM, for

instance, that "he pulled off a mighty fine job when he blew up the Indepen-

Orchard and the prosecution calcu

late that THE TRUTH IN HIS NAR-

PATIVE WILL SUSTAIN THE

That is where they will probably fall

For example, he said in court that

"Rill Easterly" helped him and knew

about the Vindicator shaft explasion

It was very dramatic when Richardson

called on W. B. Easterly to stand up

in the audience and walk down the aisie. He did so with perfect com-

posure, even with a smile, a clean, frank looking man, impossible to asso-

"Oney" Barnes was another miner

ciate with such crimes.

down ignominiously. For there will be too many actual witnesses against

dence depot and killed 14 men.'

FALSEHOOD.

hin.

sort of body guard for Moyer.

very smooth and plausible man.

break down when confronted

I conclude Orchard's story will lament

rative", I may not be correct.

with those facts.

working class is the real fury.

Without the Socialist Party these

wood, and Pettibone.

ermined course

against capital.

narrative.

and take notice.

are not guilty.

Because the interests of the class are

Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

not in the secrets of the defense.

[The two letters which follow | WHICH WILL BE RELATED BY were the first written from Boise by Comrade Titus direct to The Worker but were received too late for publica-

BOISE, Idaho, June 8 .- Orchard, or Albert E. Horseley, as he says he was born, is a miracle of crime. All the special despatches will tell the public that. The Socialist reporter can say no lese.

My own diagnosis of him a year age is being confirmed daily. He is a murder flend. As the morphine flend of cocaine fiend must have his "dope" to live, so Orchard must be fed on murder and other crimes in order to be happy.

He is unonestionably a degenerate Before his examination is completed, ne will appear to all the world the highest, or highest developed, type of

the morally insane. He is not a proletarian product. He comes of Canadian agricultural stock He was past twenty before he became a modern wage worker. He left Ontario with his neighbor's wife when he was nearly thirty, so that his career is only some ten years long in contact with the capitalistic world of these states.

Capitalist immorality found in him virgin soil and flourished perfectly just as certain diseases like variola o even measles, work fearful havoc in aboriginal races like Hawaiians or Esquimaux. What sort of an inheritance Harry Orchard derived from far prim itive ancestors we cannot trace. But i must be such as was precisely adapted to yield a harvest of murder and crime in the fit environment of modern cap ital.

Wrenched by one immoral act away from the conventional restraints of his young manhood and thrown at one into the pioneer atmosphere of a Brit sh Columbia mining town, he wa drawn into the maelstrom of unsocial activities made necessary to existence by the surplus population of capital.

Might Have Been a Capitalist.

He might easily have been a capital ist and led a respectable life of luxury and exploitation. He barely missed that career.

In Wallace, Idaho, he once became ossessed of a one-sixteenth interest in the now famous Hercules mine. He lost that interest to pay a gambling debt of a hundred or so dollars. The poor people who were associated with him only eight years ago as partners ine are how worth million in that ach. Had Orchard kept that original interest he would not now be the mira murder he has become. would be an undeveloped and possible criminal, or, let us say, an undiscover ed criminal, because violation of last is not necessary in that environment to

the enjoyment of elegant leisure. Come to think of it, capitalist Or chards are not so few. As Sir George Crofts says in justification of Mrs Warren's profession and his part in it Your capitalist who pays his factory girls starvation wages and drives them to prostitution for the easy living others enjoy in the modern world, is

co-partner in my crime!" Orchard is pitiless, business like soft voiced, even elegant and quiet in manner. He tells of murdering Lyte Gregory, "pumping three barrels of buckshot into him till he fell on the and reserve as a Harvard graduate, superintendent of mines, will describe an explosion in a "level" of his mine, the it was preventable by proper and expensive ventilation. Neither of them seems to realize they are dealing in

wholesale murder of human brothers Orchard seems the criminal repro-uction, the "natural" brother, of his reyal capitalist ruler. He is a recast, in common copper, of the image on the gold coin of capital. In him capital can behold its own hideous features unalleviated by art and custom and respectability.

Whatever may be said, Harry Orchard is the child and victim of capttalistic environment in the United States.

Why "Unshaken."

In two days of direct testimony, led by Lawyer Hawley for the prosecu-Orchard "recited" his "narra tive". When he hesitated, Hawley would prompt him with questions would bluntly call out: "Go on with your narrative".

the cross-examination it was brought out on Saturday that this "narrative" has been in course of preparation for the last sixteen nonths. In reply to Richardson's question, he

said: "I have written it all out and corrected it many times, assisted by McParland."

It is this rehearsed and recited narrative which remains "unshaken" according to capitalist reporters-some of them, not all, even of them, These people, some of whom I have

seen drinking over the bar and treated at the expense of Governor Gooding and Pinkerton McParland, seem to believe because Orchard sticks unflinchingly to his "narrative", therefore he must be telling the truth. It never seems to occur to them that

it may be the very purpose of the deense in its cross-examination to bring out in all its relations and bearings the complete "narrative" prepared by Orchard and McParland, IN ORDER LATER TO EXHIBIT THE IMPOS SIBILITY OF THE STORY WHEN COMPARED WITH THE FACTS

whom Orchard turned about in his chair and identified as a fellow as Barnes is a man who has los Haywood family and who looks as little like a sneaking murderer as you could conceive.

There are dozens of other substantial witnesses to contradict Orchard's story in its essential criminal features which involve other parties.

To Save His Own Neck. It is beyond reason to credit him

against them all. In the first place, it is bad enough to believe one man can be such an inconceivable flend as Orchard must be. But to believe Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone, Easterly, Barnes, Simpkins, Moore, and many others, most of them heads of families with children's kisses on their lips, are planning and consummating the most cruel and monstrous and unnecessary murders and talking them over casually on the street and in union halls, all this passes the bounds of the credible.

fall in the supposed interest of Moyer, As one man in Boise, a letter carrier, Haywood, and Pettibone. volunteered to me, a stranger to him: I do not regard the interests of our "I will never believe a man with a brothers in prison paramount to the loving family like Haywood's could wider proletarian class interests reprecommit all those awful murders. It sented by the Socialist Party organidon't seem natural or likely." zation. For this reason, I refused to In the second place, Orchard has an sanction the withdrawal of Socialist candidates in favor of Democratic

interest in his present lies, such as he never had before. He freely admits he lied to everybody. He told Pettibone, for instance that he burned up a cheese factory in Canada and collected the insurance, but he said on the stand that was false. He had also claimed to Pettibone he pitchforked his brother in the face, but this he said was a lie too. But now he is lying to save his own neck. It is silly to he will be hung, if he convicts Hay To-day on cross-examination Orchard told us Governor Gooding advanced him \$50 on some guns and fewelry he had when arrested, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING HE WOULD RE-DEEM THEM LATER, IF HE GOT OUT. He told too much truth thenfor Gooding's comfort.

With such a tremendous gain for himself if his lies succeed and with millions on millions of gain to the mine owners, if he succeeds, who can possi-bly give credit to anything testified to by such a universal flend, unless fully corroborated by independent testimony? Yet apparently intelligent reporters

sit here actually entranced by the pro digioneness of his confessions and self accusations into disregard of all rules of evidence and all the probabilities of life. Later these men will kick them selves awake. For my part, I shall rather believe one fiend a liar than twenty honest men fiends.

How He Looks.

Orchard's personal appearance is im-pressive. Pictures of him will appear posed 'to believe Orchard's incredible n all the capitalist papers. Yet cannot convey his color and poise. He never crosses his legs or assumes any It is the Socialist Party which has aroused the entire country, turned working class attention to Idaho, and undignified attitude. He sets bolt up right in the high witness chair, hands on chair arms or on his legs, fingers smoothly outstretched, never stirring hour after hour and hardly lifting his voice or moving his head, while he replies to the lightning questions of do not threaten armed resistance, be-cause we are not armed and our foe Counsel Richardson.

It is this polse and dignity which impresses the hypnotized reporters. He refuses to become rattled, no matter how much he may contradict him-self. He will deny what he said five minutes before with perfect composure and insistence. It is not Richardson's method at present to force such contradictions upon his attention. He lets them pass-but wait for the days and days of cross-examination yet to come and for the summing up of it. Rich ardson and Darrow will not forget any

One aspect of Orchard reminds me of his poltroon expression a year ago. I then thought him a coward and think so still. Now he is surrounded and encouraged by his fellow Pinkertons. McParland is a steady, slow, cool man and doubtless has been and is his instructor.

A year ago in the Caldwell court house. Orchard looked shrunken and ashen, as he stood up to be arraigned. Yesterday and to-day, under crossexamination, when he was again and again tied up in knots, he resumed that old look, only now more in resentment than fear. But the same ashy purplish hue comes over his face and occasionally his hand and fingers curl inwards almost spasmodically, until suddenly he bethinks himself and coolly restores them to their previous studied position.

His hair is smoothed to an olly pre ision. It glistens with niceness is a pink for the ladies to look at. And they are there in numbers.

Some one said he was like a poor monkey in a cage, for the cross-examiner to poke with a stick. He is not, He is like a prince on his throne for the world to admire. He is a hero to himself. He has outdone all previous records of crime. He is on a pinnacle alone. Even if he dies for it, he has won isolated distinction. He is having

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PROSECUTION.

BOISE, Idaho, June 10.-To-day I was in long conversation with the representative of one of the popular magazines, who is here in Boise to write an article, or series of articles for his monthly. He has read all that he can find on the subject of the class wars which have been raging in the Rocky Mountain region for the fifteen years. He also convers as many as possible in orde pare himself fully. I have much with Pinkerton MeP with Bulkeley Wells, Ad eral of Colorado. I urg Moyer in jail and get events. He has read Q

This magazine writer, a thoughtful, agreeable gentleman, whose writings will reach a half million readers at the very least, as his is one of the "popular" and "liberal" mouthlies, has already formed an opinion and rea conclusions as to the issue of this trial. It is about the same conclusion voice by a Republican reporter who de

"confession" and Governor Gooding

to me to-day, when I asked him his view: "It's all over, except the hang-When I expostulated on the incredibility of believing that twenty to forty men inculpated by Orchard, good citizens and honorable workers, could be such foul fiends incarnate as Orchard says they are, this magazine writer replied: "I adopt your Socialist view of this whole matter. It is war and

A False Hypothesis.

adopted."

the methods of war have been

Such is the argument of the prosecu tion which is faithfully reflected by this writer. Such is the foundation premise they all assume and from which they infer that all kinds of war methods are thought justifiable by

the miners' organization.

The opposition is quoting Socialist. fundamentals to prove that all means are warranted to secure just ends. They say the motto of the Western Federation of Miners is: "Labor Produces all Wealth" and that, consequently, to Labor all wealth belongs. The natural conclusion is, say these pros let Labor proceed to take what belongs to Labor.

That is exactly what the Western Federation has done, gone to war to get possession of its own rightful property. Capital fights back, of course. Capital refuses to be dispossessed of property it holds and claims the right to hold. So you have War, Bloodshed. Rifles, and Bombs.

They go back to 1892, to the time when the miners controlled the situation in the Cœur d'Alenes. They quote cold-blooded murders at that time and since, when objectionable men. "scabs", were run out of the country. quote Ed. Boyce's advice to the miner to arm themselves. They say a state of things has gradually grown up where men in control of the miners' organization have come to regard themselves as generals of an army, who are obliged to give orders to kill without mercy in order to win the bettles of Labor.

ey point out that we workers say rovernment is in the hands of the oying class, the military is used to t us down, the courts are servants capital, all the power of the state is enlisted to overwhelm our strikes, then what more natural than the resort to armed resistance? Since it cannot be open, being deprived of trained milltary organization, this warfare of Labor, say our critics, becomes a terrible, so-called criminal, as in Rus-

These investigators, therefore, are quite prepared to believe Orchard's story, even the it involves otherwise respectable and even noble men. Good people shoot down other people it war. Mines are planted in all wars to blow up hundreds of the enemy. Bombshells are common articles of every battle. Sples and strategems of all sorts are employed in war Men otherwise kind and loving, hav-ing wives and children they would die for, go in to battle and kill the hus bands and fathers of other wives and children, without any scrupic. These fighters, cruel and dreadful in their methods, are regarded as beroes, sac

rificing for a noble cause. Now, argue our critics, your principles lead directly, logically, inevitably to such excesses of murder, assamination, ruthless removal of those who stand in the way, such as Orchard is describing.

What Is On Tr'al.

This magazine writer says he can understand how all these orgies crime have seemed justifiable ommendable to Moyer, Haywood and others. That they have resorted to these terrible means because they no other way. Not that they are not kind husbands and fathers and even naturally noble characters, but the fortunes of war and its awful requirements are upon them. They would be cowards, if they yielded. As brave men. resolved to win Labor's battles committed to their hands, they have been drawn into the employment of even such a hideous instrumentality as Orchard.

This is how they make the incredible appear credible. It is arguments and ssumptions like the above which leads sober men to accept the word of such an utterly discredited fiend as Orchard. It is not Orchard they be lleve, but the environment they allege must produce Orchards.

The Western Federation of Miners is on trial-not merely Moyer and Haywood. More than that, Socialism is on trial, because the W. F. of M. has offcially endorsed Socialism. More yet, the whole class of wage workers is on trial, inasmuch as one hundred thouand of them are here as their organized representatives.

What now shall we say to these arguments?

First. Demand the evidence. Let it be shown this Federation has used vioence as a regular method. Occasional outbursts will not do. Every strike is likely to have its demonstrations by uncontrollable and irresponsible men. Besides, Pinkertonism has become a trade. Spies in the unions find their best work in misleading their victims into doing what is best for the employers. The most effective strikebreakers are not those who take the places of strikers, the outright "scabs". The Pinkerton Agency long ago aban-

(Continued on next page.)

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Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party meets and 4th Wednesdays in Germana Hall. Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton 88.

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SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY. By

By Austin Lewis. 10 cents.

HAYWOOD'S TRIAL

(Continued from page 3.)

ed that sort of work and refused to

find traitors, false union men, oles and spotters.

These Pinkerton unionists get the

real unionists to lose their heads and engage in violent demonstrations. Take, for example, the famous exion of the Bunker Hill and Sulfivan Concentrator at Wardner, Idaho, in 1809, which Orchard says he helped accomplish. From personal investiga-tions on the spot over a year ago, I am convinced that even was turned from a peaceable demonstration in favor of the Wardner strikers by their fellow unionists in adjoining towns into a shooting and killing affair, un the instigation and leadership of

capitalist traitors and spies in the unions. Orchard himself may have been

Demand the Evidence. before believing these alleged violent actions by the unions, DE-MAND THE EVIDENCE. Nobody should believe a word of Orchard's testimony by itself. He is capable of every possible falsehood. He himself admits it. Again to-day he related. under cross-examination, how he told a bartender in San Francisco he had held up a street car conductor when was "broke" and needed money. He said freely he had lied to him. He stake for lying now is his own neck. confession of his was secured only by

promising him immunity. No one be-lieves he will ever hang. It is impos-sible to believe a thing he says on any The presecution promises to corroborate Orchard's evidence. But, until that evidence is forthcoming, no one should or can give the slightest cre

his stories which involve others in his crimes. In the second place, the method of Socialism, of revolutionary Socialism,

too, is not violence. Wherever the ballot is at hand, Socialism makes use of that first, 'Even prior to that, and prerequisite to that the method of Socialism is educational. We recognize clearly that the working class cannot act together till they comprehend their own common interests It is not enough that they feel their own antagonism of interests to those of the capitalist class. They must perceive their relation to evolution, their

mission in history.

Educated thus, the working class will not rush into petty and reaction-ary acts of isolated resistance, but will calmly await its own development into organized and resistless action. Individual acts of violence are disrup-tive playing into the hands of capital, ding the very chance and excuse it desires to crush out opposition and

is Plainly Incredible.

Why Orchard's Story

If the Western Federation of Miners has indeed been misled into even oc-

casional acts of armed resistance to the oppression of capital, that will only show the uneducated state of the workers so thing.

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LEST WE FORGET. The publications contained in the follow-ing list are produced under non-union con-ditions, the shorter workday being refused heir union printers. Trade unionists and their friends should bear this in mind.

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy,

defeated parts, they will grasp the enormous force of political party organization, they will grow wise and sober as class solidarity is effected Publishing Company, Philadelphia. McClure's Magnzine, Century Magnzine, Bookman, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magnzine, Men both politically and industrially, they will win at the ballot box and become masters instead of slaves.

cott's Magazine.

united in common understanding of its mission and its historically provided method, nothing can prevent its vic tory, without violence, we hope, with WHY THE TOBACCO TRUST it if required by capitalist folly.

with a superior foe and it has too much of the spirit of human brotherhood to shed blood uselessly. We are not weak enough to shrink from physical force when progress requires it, but we are not foolish enough nor inhuman enough to employ it with-Therefore we confidently say to our

critics, if Moyer and Haywood underincredible that Orchard is telling the truth. The fact that they had professed Soclasm itself is evidence that violence was not their method. The burden of proof is on anyone who accuses a Socialist of violence. The Socialist is too

wise, too potent, too evolutionary, too

It is only the man who misunder-

stands Socialism, who utterly fails to

grasp its scientific character, who can

regard the endorsement of Socialism

humane.

as a presupposition of crime. On the contrary it is a certificate of good character and of peaceful procedure.

THE RIGHT TO OWN LAND. Private property in or commercial ownership of the land can give no valid title against the inheritance nature bestows, and mon the recognition of which all principles of justifiable property or ownership depend. "The earth belongs in usufruct to the liv-ing." No title which gives the present holder "the right to its future products forever" and so subverts this principle, can have any just force or application; because the very law of property depends upon the right to control that which our labor has effected. And since labor is absolutely power-less to create or effect the production of any property without access to the raw material, the earth and its substances and forces, any ownership of these which debars labor from their use destroys the right to produce prop erty, and thus strikes at the funda mental principles upon which all true property in human society rests.—J. K. Ingalls, "Economic Equities."

- Most of the advice given to the poor could be followed if they were

15 SPRUCE STREET.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis'

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Fireside, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippin

PAYS BIG DIVIDENOS. People who patronize the product of the American Tobacco Company can find food for reflection in the following recount of how its business of manufacturing in Chicago is conducted-a heavenly condition, in the opinion of the average open shop slave driver: Twelve-year-old children go to school at the tobacco factories on the West Side. The American Tobacco Company does not employ union labor if it knows it. It cannot use entirely inexperienced children. As a result, all along Halstead, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets there exist socalled "schools" for cigarmaking. At these factories only children are employed. At one on Newberry avenue 30 children, mostly Russians, are used, They receive no pay, and are bound out to learn the trade. As with the American tobacco factories, no one is admitted to these shops, and no child is taken unless its parents are known. The American Tobacco Company is capitalized at \$71,000,000. It thrives on cheap women and children labor. Over 80 per cent of the tobacco workers in the trust factories are women and children. One factory containing 797 workers has nothing but women Unorganized women labor is cheap labor. Here are wages paid in trust factories and in union factories: For the making of 5-cent cigars the American Tobacco Company pays from \$1.50 to \$8 per thousand, averaging \$4.50. For the same work the union factories pay from \$6 to \$10.50. Twenty per cent of the girls working in the trust factories receive but \$3 per week-

Cleveland Citizen.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

IN GERMAN EMPIRE According to the latest satistics the population of the German Empire is 00,005.183. The average density of population is 290.3 to the square mile, is against 28 in the United States. Saxony is greatly crowded. Its 5,789 square miles contain 4.502,350 people, or an average of 778.9. Chemnitz contains 1,064 persons to the square mile, making it one of the most densely pop

ulated districts of the world. LIMITED SUFFRAGE EOR

NORWEGIAN WOMEN The Norwegian Parliament has re-lected by 73 to 47 votes the bill providing universal suffrage for women, but adopted by a vote of 96 to 25 a bill granting the franchise on the same conditions as in the case of municipal elections. The new law gives the suffrage to all women 25 years of age taxed on an income enjoyed by herself or her husband, of \$113 in cities and \$84 in the country. It creates a total

of 300,000 women voters.

EIGHT HOURS IN ALASKA. The eight-hour movement has spread into Alaska. Day workers in the Tanana district have struck for an eight-hour day. Similar action on the part of gold diggers is daily expected at Nome, and Latouche Island mine have been out for some weeks. Unrest on the part of mine workers is mani fested in the Juneau district. The larger mine owners assert that they

will close down before conceding the eight-hour day.—Cleveland Citizen. -A Brooklyn workingman is causing some excitement at the bridge by carrying a banner with the insc tion: "I want work. I am no grafter or politician." This explanation accounts for him haunting the bridge in-

THE CURSE OF ROME Very Rev. Canon Jos. F. MacGrail

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PARTY NEWS. ****

Mational.

be State Executive Committee of Michigan, thru State Secretary Lock-wood, has filed an application for the appointment of A. M. Stirton of that state as National Organizer, and asks that he be assigned for work in Michi-

Enrico Ferri has expressed a willingness to visit America, provided the comrades will use him for both paganda work and a course of scien-tific lectures. All interested should write F. M. Garzone, care J. Glovana, 107 W. Third street, New York.

Geo. H. Goebel reports the following locals organized in Oregon during Seaside, 17 members; Knappa, 9; Lebanon, 14; Junction City, 10; Coburg, 6; Eugene, 16; Drain, 12; Oak-land, 6; Roseburg, 27; Bandon, 21; North Bend, 36: Marshfield, 15; Grants

Local Elgin, Ill., submits amendments to the constitution, covering period of membership in the party, sary to qualify for office-h within the gift of the party, and also n the public service. Referred to Con stitution Committee

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION National Committeeman Beardsley of Connecticut, by direction of the State Executive Committee, has submitted the following motion, which will be submitted to the National Committee in due form, June 25:

That a Committee of two be selected by tee to draft a suitable design for a Nation al Party seal, the same to be submitted to the National Executive Committee for their approval, and upon adoption by Ex-ecutive Committee, to become the only au-thorized seal for all state, county, city, local and branch organizations of the Socialist Party in the United States. The seals to be made of steel and purchased from the National Office. This to take ef-fect on and after Jan. 1, 1906, and all cor-respondence not bearing said seal after

the Socialist Party of Connecticut, have for a long time seen the necessity of taking steps to protect the corresponder of the National State, County, Local and Branch organisations of the party. At the present time we have no means of pre-venting anyone outside of the party mem-hership from getting possession of official envelopes and letter heads and thereby working irreparable injury to our moment by fake motions and other o respondence. At the present time the So-cialist Party in the United States has no recognised universal seal to affix to their spondence, when transacting business cen the different departments of the c. On the contrary there has been a unbusiness-like method of allowing each state, county, local or branch or ganization to adopt their own seal mak ing it impossible for any branch of the party to keep track of a large number of different seals in one at the present time. Now, if a universal seni could be adopted by all parts of the party, issued by the National Office having the words, "issued by authority of the International Sociality. anthority of the International Socialis l'arry of the United States" in the center of the seal, and the name of state, county, local or branch with number of same, along the rins, I think we would be adopting a more business-like method and also promore business-fixe method and also pro-tecting ourselves against persons who would do our movement irreparable injury thrn its correspondence. I hope this mo-tion will prevail, for the future safety of our movement.

DELEGATES TO THE INTERNA TIONAL CONGRESS.

The third ballot of the National Committee for delegates to the Internation al Congress resulted as follows: Victor L. Berger, 16; Algernon Lee, 29; A. M. Simons, 30; John M. Work, 16. National Committeemen voting, 46. Not voting: I. M. Lewis, Cal.; Woodside, Colo.; Simons, Ill.; Work, Ia.; Crum, Kans.; McAllister, Kans.; Canone, Sr., La.; Carey, Mass.; Wilen, Mich.; De Vore, Neb.: Lee, N. Y.; Barzee, Ore.; Schwartz, Pa.; Sullivan, Vt.

Algernon Lee and A. M. Simons having received a majority of all votes states of Florida and North Da-

kota, being in arrears, their National Comitteemen were not entitled to vote. Additional credentials have been is-sued, by vote of the National Executive Committee, to the following:

Corrine S. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Louis B. Roudin, New York, N. Y.; Johanne Greie Cramer, Elizabeth, N. J.; Peter Grund, Union Hill, N. J.; Geo. D. Herron, New York, N. Y.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Robert Hunter, New York, N. Y.; Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo.; Chas Stewart, Cincagnit, C. Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Cincagnit, C. Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Cincagnit, C. Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Cincagnit, Co. ati, O.; Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Cincinnati, J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y. TIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-

GANIZERS. tes for National Lecturers and Or-

ganizers for the coming week are:

ganisers for the coming week are:

John Collins: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.

Owing to ill health, Isaac Cowen has been compelled to give up his Michigan dates.

A.W. Mancs, of Chicago, will fill same, beginning at Nagaunce, June 18, 19; June 20, Ishpeming; June 21-25, Calumet; June 26-28, Hancock; June 20, Mass City.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel: California, under direction of State Committee.

Martio Headricksen (Finnish): June 23, Riwabik. Minn.; June 24-26, Hibbing; June 27, 28, Roygy; June 20, Elmer.

Gestrade Breslau Hunt: June 23-25, Terre Haute, Ind.; June 20, 27, Hymera; June 28, 26, Fieseantville.

Guy E. Miller: Oktahoma, under direction of State Committee.

J. E. Shyder: Maryland, under direction of State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under

eton City Central Commi day, June 11. Eleven o cent. Comrade Hall presi

lkins: New Hamp State Committee. Morsochusetts.

Courade Dr. Wiley, who is treasurer of the Greater Boston Moyer-Hay-wood-Pettibone Conference, reports having received aproximately to date \$2,600; remitted, \$1,300 to the Western ederation of Miners, and paid out as expenses about \$1,000; 1,200 union have been appealed to and funds are expected until the trial is settled, ye money is now coming in very slowly The summer campaign has been delayed because of inclemency of weather and hitch in securing permits for speaking. When the City Reorganisa tion Committee decides on definite plans for enlarging clubs on outskirt of city and speakers begin their campaign the membership is expected to increase as never before. From reports it appears that conditions are as reported at last meeting. L. e., the larger clubs growing and smaller clubs de-clining. The Ward 7-9 Club is the banner organization, having the larges number of members, over 90. Enthu-slasm in their Sunday evening meet ings does not abate as the weather grows warmer, and they intend to con-tinue meeting thruout the summer should circumstances warrant. The club has changed business meetings to first and third Thursday evenings at state headquarters. The Women's Club reports holding a picnic for the benefit of the Children's Sunday School. The

State Executive Committee at their last meeting, at the request of the Bos ton City Central Committee, voted on the legality of the number of delegates may be nominated on state ticket and decided that more than one may be so nominated. The C. C. C. that most clubs in the state did not understand this when making their nominations for the new office of com bined secretary and organizer, and that the nominations should be reppened. The C. C. C. voted to ask two other clubs to join in requesting a reopening of nominations. The nev

retary-organizer is to be paid \$18 per

week and expenses. Agnes Wakefield esigned as delegate to the Mover Haywood-Pettibone Conference and Comrade Curtis was elected in her this date shall not be recognized by the place. Comrade Dr. Frank Wiley re ports organizing "The Young Socialists clalist Party.
COMMENT:-The State Committee of of the World" for boys and girls under 21 years, and the membership is increasing, and it is expected that it will be necessary to establish branches in and out of the city. Master Herbert E. Newt, 62 Cliff street, is the secre tary. It is desired that the children of all comrades located in the city wil

> dress. At the Labor Lyceum, Sunday, June 23, Augustus Seavey, president of Cambridge Municipal Ownership League will speak on "Whole or Half Meas-

communicate with him at the above ad-

ures, Which?" Dr. Geo. W. Galvin gave a lecture on "Crimes against Our Criminals and Insane" before the Tiger Athletic Asoctates of South Boston. He stated that Socialists do not regard the trial incident, a plot in the great war between miners and mine owners, and only one phase of the struggle between labor and capitall. Socialism is th only remedy and the members should do their duty in regard to proper use of the ballot. Good results

Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The boat excursion last Sunday was a great success, to which everything contributed and the party has been helped in more than one way.

John Collins of Chicago has been asdgned as follows: June 21, Duquesne June 22, Braddock; June 24, Hazle Comrade Collins spends teu wood. days altogether in Allegheny County Organizer Slayton asks for dates for George R. Kirkpatrick, who is being routed thru the state by State Secretary Ringler.

The next general meeting is on the first Sunday in July.

Here and There The following 1 .. ve been nominated

for State Secretary of Ohio: W. H. Watts, Sandusky; E. L. Rodgers, Day-ton; Thos. C. Devine, Toledo; John G. Willert, Cleveland; Clyde J. Wright, The Maryland state convention will be held at Baltimore, July 6, 2 p. m.

J. E. Snyder will speak as follows in Maryland: June 22 and 23, Baltimore June 24, Kock Hall; June 25, Chester town; June 26, Ellston; June 27, Port Deposit; June 28, Harve de Grace; June 20, Upper Falls.

New York State

The Progressive Workingmen's Combined Societies of Yonkers have arranged for a grand excursion up the Hudson on Monday, Aug. 19. The iron steamboat Sirus, with a capacity of 2,100, has been engaged and will leave the public dock at 9 a. m. Tickets, adults, 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents. There will be music and refreshments.

The General Committee meets on Saturday, June 22, 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Important business will be transacted, and as this will be the last meeting of the present committee the delegates are urged to attend. The City Executive Committee met

Monday evening, June 17. Forty-one applications were referred to the General Committee. Comrade Simons, treasurer of the picnic, made a complete report, which was accepted. The delegate from the Second Agitation District reported inactivity in the 14th A. D. and the committee on organiza-tion was requested to investigate. Delegates were also present from Yorkville, Harlem, and the Bronx. The organizer reported income for May of \$645, including May 1 balance, May of \$945, including May I baiance, and expenses \$622.14. Comrade Hill-quit submitted a written opinion touching the new primary election law. Copies of this opinion will be

made for each member of the commitnd Comrades Goodman, Solomon and Kohn were appointed a committee to reduce to as brief a statement as possible the effect of the new law upon our form of organization. The organizer was granted a leave of ab ence of twelve days, beginning next saturday. The committee recommended the employment of Comrade Sol Fieldman for street campaign work from Monday, June 24, until the close of the campaign; of Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis for four weeks dur-October and of Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor for two weeks in Septem ber. On the matter of raising funds for The Worker it was decided to recommend the appropriation of 20 per cent of the campaign fund for this purpose. Ten dollars was voted to the Orpheus Orchestra as an appreciation

for their services at the party picuic. Organizer U. Solomon will be out of town for twelve days beginning June 24, and during his absence the office will only be open evenings. Comrade S. Solomon will attend to such corre spondence as will require immediate attention and the sub-divisions can ob tain of him due stamps and other supplies that they may need.

Districts or individuals still holding ickets for the picnic are requested to make immediate settlement. Those who cannot call at headquarters may send their remittance by mail to Organizer U. Solomon, 239 E. Eighty fourth street.

Very few districts have yet ordered ampaign banners. Those in charge of the open-air meetings are reminded that the Organizer will order banner only for such districts as apply to him campaign banner costs \$1.50.

The financial report of Local New

York is as follows: Income: From due stamps (1,290 sold), \$103.50; initiation fees, \$22.20; Commune Celebration tickets, \$7.50; State Committee on account of rent and removal expenses \$15; S. D. P. Women's Br., No. 2, donation \$5; Ioan, \$50; balance from last month, \$851,87; total receipts, \$645,07. Expenses. \$622.14, sub-divided as follows: State Con uittee, for due stamps, \$15); Co-operativ Press, on account of printing, \$50; rent, \$25; speakers, \$16.25; The Worker and Volkszeitung", for advertisements, \$40 telephone company, \$4.25; postage, \$24.50; office and Organizer's expenses, moving expenses, \$46.00; Organizer \$24.58 \$81; office cleaning, \$8; signs, \$5; donation to 6th A. D., \$25; stationery, expressage

\$13.50; gas fixtures, \$0.25; clock, \$5; de posit for gas, \$5; balance, June 1, \$22.93. A regular meeting of the 6th A. D. will be held Friday, June 21, 8 p. m., at the clubhouse, 293 E. Third street. All members should be present for election of officers and delegates.

tional bookcase, \$19.50; 18 folding chairs

Kings County.

Organizer Wm. Harbers reports enthusiastically that the first open-air meeting of the season held by the 22d A. D. last Saturday was a rousing success. Comrades Furman, Gel-fer, and Dawson held an attentive crowd of nearly 200. This was a remarkable showing for this district, which this year is the first to open the street meetings when usually it has been the last. Our veteran comrade Matchett was present and could not help "getting busy" and disposed of \$1.75 worth of literature as a result. The next meeting will be on Saturday evening, July 6, same place, and all comrades are urged to prepare for an-

The Washington Division, compris ing the 1st, 2d, 3d. 8th, 10th, and 11th A. D., will meet in Silver Hall, 315 Washington street, on Saturday, June 29,.8 p. m. Plans will be laid for the coming campaign, and it is hoped every member of these branches will

On Friday, June 21, the 16th A. D. and Branch 1, 9th A. D., will hold their regular meeting at Thirtyseventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue. All readers of The Worker are invited and requested to bring their friends. Members of these branches should attend this meeting, as matters of great importance to the party will be brought up for discussion. After husiness Mr. M. Schaenen speak on "The Political History of the

Nineteenth Century".

The South Brooklyn Division will meet in the hall, Thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton, on Sunday, July 7, 7:30 p. m. Arrangements are being completed for a prominent Socialist to make an interesting address. Bring your non-Socialist friends along.

Queens County. Henry Froelich presided at the last

meeting of the county club. The meeting was mostly devoted to matters pertaining to the Fair, to be held Sept. 1-2 at Krenscher's Hall, Evergreen. The Socialist Band of Manhattan has volunteered its services for one day. A first-class entertainment will be provided each evening. Decided to pub lish a journal and management will be given to Martin Seubert. Contributions, presents and prizes should be sent to Mark Peiser, 426 Bleeker street, Ridgewood. Weekly meetings will be held every Sunday morning at 9:30 a. m. at Kreuscher's Hall. The club is anxious to build a labor temple as a home for progressive, economic and workingmen's political bodies. The comrades are working hard for this, and desires the aid of all those interested. Tickets for the Fair can be secured by addressing John A. Burgher, 465 Linden street, Ridge-wood, New York City.

Branch Wyckoff Heights met June 10. One hundred tickets were accepted from the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, to be sold at discussion meetings, Comrade Burgher was elected distributing agent for the tickets. Ballots for ref-erendum on the ownership of The Worker were received from the organ-izer and vote was laid over till next meeting. Following nominations for become strong enough to with officers were made: Organizer, Com- May, "Democracy in Europe."

rades Burgher, Burkle, Hauptmaler, and Rober: Financial Secretary, Froelich, Becker, Uhl, and Mesohtler; Au diting Committee (2), Hopfer, Lehman and Beisele; Recording Secretary, Burgher, and Hauptmaier: Literatur Agent, Hennessey, Hauptmaler, and Petzhold. Campaign will open June 22 at corner of Covert avenue and Lin den street. Comrades Steger and Hen nessey were elected a platform com-

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

10th A. D.-N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Ar. Wm. Mally, P. H. Donohue, 20th A. D.—S. W. cor. Eightieth St. and First Av. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams. SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

21st A. D.-X. E. cor. One Hundred and Flarty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. J. C. Frost, Warren Atkinson. MONDAY, JUNE 24.

6th A. D.-N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Ave nue C. H. Sanders, Abr. Chess.

25th A. D.—S. E. cor. Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman.

26th A. D.—N. W. cor. Obe Hundred and Fourth St. and Madison Av. J. C. Frost,

P. H. Donohue. TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

8th A. D.—S. E. cor, Forsyth and Grand 8ts. Wm. Mendelson, J. C. Frost. 9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-ninth 'St. and Eighth Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Alb 33rd A. D.-N. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-first St. and Third Av. Sol Field

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

2nd A. D.—N. E. cor. Market and East Broadway. H. Sanders, Abr. Chess. 25th A. D.—S. W. cor. Twenty-seventh

St. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman. 30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty fifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

11th A. D.-N. W. cor. Forty-fourth St and Fighth Av. J. C. Frost, Warren At 13th A. D .- S. W. cor. Fifty-second St

nd Eighth Av.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Sth A. D.—S. E. cor. Rutgers St. and E.
Broadway. Sol Fieldman.

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and second Av. Alb. Abrahams, J. C. Frost 2)th A. D.-N. E. cor. Eighty-first St.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

21s,t A. D.-N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. H. San-ders, Wm. Mendelson. 32nd A. D. (Van Nest)-Two Hundred and

Nincteenth St. and White Plains Av. J. C. 32nd A. D. (Bronx)-S. E. cor. One Hun dred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Wm. Mailly, Thos. J. Lewis. 31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

Iwenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av.

The session of the school on Sunday last was of great interest to both teachers and pupils. J. C. Lipes was present and gave a short talk and sang some Socialist songs. The school will adjourn for the summer on June 30, and closing exercise will be held on that day. These will consist of songs and recitations by the children, and short addresses grown-ups. A feature of the occasion will be the reading by pupils of Com rade Maley's class of some essays em bodying the instruction they have re-ceived. Comrades interested in the Sunday school work are invited to be present.

EDWARD KING'S LECTURES.

Edward King is delivering free lectures as follows: Every Sunday, 8:30 p. m., at 183 Madison street, for the Educational League; June 23, "Free thought and the Revival of Learning" Every Thursday, 8:30 p. m., 8th A. D., Socialist Party, 106 Ludolw street; June 27, "Hegel and the Growth of nie Theory of History in the Mind of Marx". Every Friday, 9 p. m., for the Young Men's Educational League, 83 E. Fourth street; June 28, "What Organized Labor has done Legislative and Humanitarian Work". Admission free to all lectures.

WANTED.

Business Manager for The Worker.

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

"AMATEUR TRAMP" SOCIALIST WINS. In March last, A. H. Lee, Socialist member of the Board of Guardians of Swindon, England, was declared unqualified to retain that position because he entered the local workhouse as a tramp, in order to investigate conditions first hand, and then exposed the conditions. At an election held to fill the vacancy Comrade Lee was returned to the Board by a good major-ity over Liberal and Temperance candidates.

HOW FREEDOM GROWS. The history of civilization is the his-

tory of freedom. . . It has not been the theories of philosophers and law-givers that political institutions have been formed, but by the conflict of social forces in the several states. · · · They [the law givers and philosophers) have given light and guidance to leaders of popular movemets; but no law or principles will avail until society is ripe for their acceptance. Rulers will not willingly surrender their power; nor can a peo ple wrest it from them until they come strong enough to wield it.-

GENERAL MEETING.

Members of Local New York Discuss Transfer of The Worker, and Register Opinions.

General meeting of party member of Local New York was held to discuss the taking over of The Worker by the State Committee on Saturday evening, June 15, at Labor Temple The officers elected were: William Mailly, Chairman: J. C. Frost, Vice Chairman; Anna A. Maley, Recording

The following order of business was proposed: Election of chairman and vice-chairman; election of recording secretary; report of State Committee shall the action of the State Commit tee be approved; suggestions for rais ing funds; general discussion; adfournment.

It was on motion decided that "General Discussion" should immediately follow the report of the State Com-

Comrade U. Solomon reported for the State Committee in effect as fol-

About four weeks ago a communication and been received by the State Committee from the Volkszeitung Publishing Associ-ation stating that the latter had decided to discontinue publication of The Worker. The State Committee decided that The Worker should be taken over and managed by the State Committee thru a sub-commit tee elected for that purpose, this action of the State Committee to be subject to the approval of party members expressed thru referendum vote. A committee appointed to investigate and get all possible inform ation regarding the publication of The Worker had found that an expense of from \$260 to \$280 per week attaches to publishing the paper at its present circulation and that the probable deficit will amount to from \$120 to \$150 per week. The committee had visited various printestablishments and had learned that a contract could be concluded with the So

cialist Co-operative Publishing Association under which they would continue to prin the paper. Advertisements have been placed for a business manager and the question of editor discussed; also an appeal for funds has been issued whereby it is hoped to raise \$2,000 by August 1. Minor details have not been settled and aside from the decision to take over and manage The Worker, the State Committee bas ho defin ite plan to offer.

On motion the report was accepted for action.

On motion of Morris Hillquit it was lecided that the report of the State Committee be discussed in the following order: (1) Shall the decision of the State Committee to take over The Worker be ratified? (2) The question of (a) editor; (b) business manager; (c) administration and circulation, this division of the discussion to include also the raising of funds.

A motion was adopted that it is the sense of this meeting that the action of the State Committee should be rati fled.

Comrade Hillquit moved that it is the sense of this meeting that when The Worker is taken over by the state organization, the editor-in-chief of the paper should be elected periodically by referendum. After discussion, in which Comrades

Frost, Shapiro, and Lipp spoke against

the motion and Comrades Hillquit.

Jonas, and Abrahams for, the motion was carried. Comrade Shapiro moved that it is the sense of this meeting that selection of business manager be left

to the State Committee. Carried. Upon the question of administration, various motions were offered and the following by Comrade Hillquit was finally adopted: That the State Committee be charged with the supervision and management of The Worker and have the power to exercise that supervision and management directly

or thru a sub-committee of its selec-Comrade Jablinowsky moved that the proposal of the State Committee. adopted at the last meeting of the General Committee, that each local raise an amount equal to one dollar for each of its members for "The Worker Sustaining Fund,

proved by this meeting. Carried. Comrade Hillquit moved that, assuming the referendum vote decides to take over The Worker we authorize the sending to every member of the party by mail a subscription list accompanied by a letter urging said member to secure as much money and as many subscriptions as possible for The Worker.

Meeting then adjourned.

LONDON RECEPTION TO RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

The delegates to the Russian Social Democratic Congress held in London last month were given a re ception by the Social Democratic Federation, which was very largely attended. H. M. Hyndman acted as chairman and the speakers were Mdme, Balanbanoff, M. Trot sky, H. Quelch, J. F. Green and Com rades Braun and Lasalle, London "Justice" reports that Mdme, Bolanbanoff's speech was one of the finest ever made by a woman in England "A little woman, she poured forth such a torrent of words, backed by such rev olutionary fervor, that it was simply astounding." A feature of the meet ing was the singing by the Clarion Choir of the "International" the whole audience, British and Russlan, joining in the chorus.

HAVANA CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE, The manufacturers of cigars at

Havana, Cuba, are paying a costly price in resisting the demands of the elgarmakers who have been on strike since February 23. The cost is seen in the figures on export of cigars which show that in May the number amounted to 4,521,000 as against 16, 330,000 last February.

THE SELECTION OF EDITOR OF THE WORKER.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The sentiment which prevailed at the general party meeting last Saturday night showed that a majority of the comrades are in favo of a party-owned press, and also of elect-ing the editor of same by referendum rote. I was greatly surprised at the stand taken by the comrades who were the pioneers of the party-owned press movement. Now we are about to have that and they take a stand against the referendum vote. I

cannot yet understand their action. I now take the liberty of commenting Comrade Frost's views regarding the referendum vote. He claimed that if an edito should prove unfit and incapable, he not be quickly enough removed by the rank and file. I would like to ask Comrade Frost whether there are any chances of th state of New York ever electing an unfit man? If this, however, should occur then we can always find ways and means of cor ecting a mistake.

The comrades know the stand I have taken in regard to a party-owned press, and so It was a glad surprise to me to learn that Comrade Hillquit's views are identical with mine. For the benefit of the comrades who were not present at the meeting I wish to sir my views or nestion of electing the editor by refer

Every institution organized on Socialis' principles should be operated and controlled by all individuals that help maintain those institutions. Therefore I think it is nothing more than just that all editors needed to edit the press owned by the party should be elected directly by the members constituting the Socialist Party of New York State. By this action the choice of editors will devoice upon whole party to tids state and not be to a few individuals, or in other words, the selected editors will be the che the majority of the comrades. I also be lieve that a body of a few thousand are more lit, to judge in respect to the character and ability, M. Pandichtes Id: Pottor, than the few comrades constituting the state Committee. By putting this important matter to a referendum vote we also make sure that an impartial selection will be

In regard to the selection of manager I perfectly agree with Comrade Jonas' sug-gestion that a large body of comrades cannot as well judge as to the business qualithis line. - Freternally yours. SIMON LIPSHITZ.

New York, June 17.

HELPING THE WORKER.

To the Editor of The Worker: -- A great help to The Worker might be a centralized control of "care of renewals." The fact that 95 per cent of the subscribers are lost should be a pointer. The thing has very much in its favor. I have taken a number of subscriptions for The Worker from people whom I never see again, or on the other hand I might have taken them and not taken note of the expiration. These people are apt to fail to renew the subeription of themselves and aside from th fact of the pecuniary loss to The Worker, our propagands and membership suffers. The sentiment "while under the influence

must be taken into account. Some peopl only walk when they are pushed, and ever if the sentiment is only second hand it is of a certain value. Every agitation com-mittee should have a permanent committee to take care of the renewals, a list of which could be sent to each by The Worker not sporadically but at regular stated intervals. Then many new members could be gained. We have a "member ship committee", and this then would btheir duty. Another thing to be taken into consideration are the low rates of the "Appeal to Reason" and Wilshire's, who thus get the cream and the work of securing subscriptions for The Worker becomes more laborious. The fact then that these committees would make it their business to look for subscriptions for The Worker would more than offset the low rates of our competition in the districts covered. The report of these committees at meetings would bring the whole matter in one shape or another before the membership at ever

I have noted the fact that many com rades do not know that aside from the fact that the "Daily Cail" is to be a daily paper and The Worker is a weekly there is another difference which they must consider and that is that the "Daily Call" will be sold as a newspaper at the newstands and not on subscriptions and that therefore The Worker does not become by any means superfluous, but remains as always mainly a propaganda and membersip paper .-Youer fraternally,

New York, June 12.

UNION LABOR PARTY MAYOR CONVICTED

Mayor Eugene Schmitz of San Francisco has been convicted of the graft charges brought against him, Abraham Ruef, the self-confessed boodler and grafter was one of the witnesses against Schmitz and his testimony did much to convict the Union Labor Party Mayor.

This will, perhaps, be the last of this party as it can hardly hope to survive the conviction of its leader. The capitalist press is jubilant over the ver-dict, evidently believing that it is a stigma which the workingmen of San Francisco must necessarily share in. The press, however, overlooks the fact that the unious of that city repudiated the Union Labor Party long before charges were brought against Schmitz. But a little discrepancy like that can be easily overlooked when an opporfunity is had to discredit workingmen

THE EXCEPTIONS PROVE THE RULE. Undoubtedly there are bourgest

who from a feeling of justice and humanity place themselves upon the side of the laborers and Socialists, but these are only exceptions; the mass of the bourgeoiste has class consciousness, a consciousness of being the ruling and exploiting class. Indeed, the mass of the bourgeoisle, just because they are a ruling class, have a much sharper, and stronger class consciousness than the proletariat.-Liebknecht.

Usually the man who is always talking about capitalism developing the highest type of Individuality is not a very encouraging proof of his con-

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

The press and clergy of London are carrying on a bitter war against the Socialist Sunday Schools established in that city to train children in the radiments of Socialism. Both are en-deavoring to have the County Council suppress the schools on the ground that the teaching is opposed to religion, government and capitalist owner-ship of property. By a recent decision of the Educational Committee of the Council, the schools can be carried on

for some time unmolested. The the Socialists have wen a victory by this decision, efforts are being made to change the conditions under which the schools can be used by those applying for them. It is pro-posed to exercise a censorship over the course of instruction and if the course is objectionable to the powers that he, the schools will be closed to the applicants.

That the schools "pervert the minds of children" by teaching them the stern facts of existence under the capitalist system is evident from the following extract from one of the text books that are used:

How many classes are there in society?

great number. Name us two? Aristocrats and workers. Who are the aristocrats? Those who euwealth without working for it when Who are the workers? Men who work

for wages, and receive only a portion of what they earn, the other part going to keep the lille classes.

owns the factories and warehouses? The rich cipitalist class, who will not em-pley men unless they can make a profit. What is the consequence? That men able and willing to work cannot get food for

their wives and children.

Do men and women die of hunger in England? Yes, in the midst of plenty.

Do savages starve in the midst of plenty? No. When there is plenty of food they all rejoice, feast, and make merry.

CLASS STRUGGLE IN JAPAN.

A strike of some 2,000 miners in the north of Japan has been in progress for several weeks. The industrial activity in all lines has brought with it an increase in prices and no corresponding increase in wages to offset the decreased purchasing power of the

At the Horonal mine the troops clashed with the strikers and a num-ber were killed and injured on both sides. The Ashio mine, which was the scene of the great strike last February, is also involved . Some .six hundred men employed at the govern-ment dock-yards, also struck last month.

STRIKE IN MEXICO.

A correspondent of Rio Blanco. Maxico, writes of the strike in Vern Cruz which The Worker referred to last week. The writer found the soldiers guarding the factory and federal and municipal authorities were cursing the strikers. The governor of the state spoke at the factory, de-nouncing the men, and in many re-spects outdid our own patriotic Parry. There is a large mass of surplus lab in Mexico, which, taken with the Diaz régime, makes it extremely difficult for the workers to wage a successful strike.

It is certain that industrial society will not permanently remain without a systematic organization. The mere confilet of private interests will never produce a well-ordered commonwealth of labor .- J. K. Ingram, "History of Politeal Economy."

President Roosevelt could have saved all this trouble by first writing those nature books himself, a

TO OUR FEMALE COMRADES!

With this Issue we begin a departure which will prove of great value to the wives and sisters of comrades who have been obliged to obtain patterns from other sources. We have introduced these patterns thru our tierran papers and the result has exceeded our expectations.



1954
LADIES PONY JACKET.
With Three-Quarter Length or Elbow
Steeves.
Paris Pettern No. 1954.
All Seams Allowed.
The pony coat holds its own this season, because of its extreme becomingness to some figures. This little model of white braided linen has appliques of invender linen in its decoration, very effectively introduced. This is an excellent model for naking separate jackets of black silk or lace.

lace.

The pattern is in 6 sizes—32 to 42 inches, bust measure. For 36 just the jacket needs 35 yards of goods 20 inches wide, or 2 3-8 yards 27 inches wide, or 1.1-8 yard 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.
Send 10 cents with number of this pattern, size of bast tagesther with your name and address to The Worker, 15 Sprace street, New York.

Great German Socialists Declare Idaho Outrage Would Be Impossible in the Old World—What is at Stake.

letters from August Bebel, Socialist leader in the German Reichstag, and Karl Kautsky, the most famous living Socialist economist of Germany, relative to the Moyer, Haywood,

Dear Comrade Debs:-For a long me I have been following the deent of the working-class movein the United States with lively and am glad to be able to obrve that it inclines more all the time Socialism, you, of course, having e your share of the task.

For this reason, we may expect to see, in your country the most highly d, industrially, in the world, prement attain a strong influence upon the public events of your coun try, that is, in the sense of an intel-lectual development of the impover-ished classes of the people and a struggle against the overpowering and baleful influence of the capitalist class.

We in the old world behold with tonishment, but also with the greatest misgiving, what an unheard of inthe capitalists of your country have known how to obtain, not only upon the industrial but above all, upon the political institutions of the United es, in spite of all its democratic dom Yes, we see with indignation that, while the capitalists hold all of the public powers in their hands, they know best of all how to control the st important palladium of the state, in their own interests.

If it is true, as we understand, that the bourgeoisie there is succeeding with its fiendish plan to deliver the brave leaders of the Western Federation of Miners to the hangman under the pretext that these three men are said to have the murder of a higher official upon their conscience then I can only express my deepest horror at the complete absence of conce and scruples which lies in such an attack upon right and justice.

I hope that the energy, sacrifice and devotion of class conscious working-men of North America to the pitiable tims of capitalist baseness, will achieve success in freeing our innocent comrades from the clutches of the hangman and in restoring them to their field of activity

In the old world it would have raised a storm of protest among workingmen and Socialists, if the judicial murder which was executed upon the so-called Anarchists in Chicago, were to be suc cessfully followed by a new and if possible, more frightful judicial mur-

We shall greatly rejoice if we hear that the exertions of the American -conscious workers for the free ing of the lenders of the Western Fed eration of Miners have been crowned with complete success.

my heart, let me sign myself.-With fraternal greetings, yours,

A. BEBEL. From Kautsky.

Dear Comrade Debs:-The German proletariat has not been spoiled by its indges. For example, in Prussia and Saxony there are only too many administrators of justice who are responsible for the most monstrous injustices, who down workingmen to years of imprisonment for crimes for which they punish with fines the bourgecisie if these ever receive at all a judgment by their class associates. But even the most prejudiced of such judges have some regard for the preservation at least of the forms of justice.

To trample the forms of justice under foot so shamelessly as has been done in the case of our Comrades, Haywood Mover, and Pettibone by the judicial officials of the American reitself that the capitalists are most constate, the state they regard most reck-ternally,

ugene V. Debs has received the fol-less letters from August Bebel, So-officials as the instruments of capital.

The times are past when the United States were a "refuge of justice" grim fathers to the time of Bismarck's Socialist laws, the North American settlements had been a freehold for all those in Europe who were oppressed by the tyranny of the feudal monarchy and its scoundrel judges. The strongest, the boldest, the most intelligent spirits of Europe were attracted by America; it was they who found ed the supremacy of America over Eu rope and conceived that energetic race which has made America within a few decades the greatest and richest power of the world.

But this power of attraction has long since ceased. To-day it is no longer the advance guard of fighters for the higher political and social forms who stream from Europe to America, but only the most uneducated and back ward of its elements. The others find to-day in America the same slavery as

It is high time that the proletariat of America rise against the same slavery in the same manner as the proletariat of Europe has long since been doing. If the capitalists and judges of America are more shameless than those of Europe, then it is more than all else because they meet less opposition than the latter. Nothing more false than the saying: "Like master, like man", Much more correct to say: "Like slave, like master".

The exploiting classes love to feel themselves the educators of the working people; they love to regard them as a mass of undeveloped children who must first be trained before they can be left to themselves. But the truth is that all training and character building has come out of the working classes. The less capable of resistance and the weaker the working class, the greater the immorality of the ruling

Thus to-day the proletariat not only has the task of training itself, of declaring itself, of developing, of perfecting character, but it has also its masters and exploiters to train, to impart to them decency and obedience to law and consideration for the workingmen, And the one training, like the other, is accomplished thru the same activity: thru continuous and untiring struggle against every exploitation, every op pression, every brutality.

Never was such a struggle more seeded than in the case of the judicial murder which a knavish justice is attempting to execute upon our comrades. Haywood, Moyer, and Pettihone. Never was there a bolder challenge to the working classes, never was there so much need to hold fast with loyalty. For only because of their selfish devotion to the cause of with complete success, the workers are our three brave com-Wishing for this success with all rades suffering and only for this reason will all the commands of humanity and justice be trampled under foot by their accusers in order to clear them out of the way.

But it is a question not only of the life and happiness of our three champions, but of a crime whose success would drive the arrogance of the capitalists and the brutality and cheapness of their justice to the highest point.

The American comrades who enter the fight against this crime are fighting not only for their comrades and friends, they are starting a struggle for the moralization of American life. May it be successful and the start-

ing point of a mighty uprising of the American proletariat against its oppressors! Our American comrades may be assured of the warmest sympathy whole international proletariat. for their fight is our fight and the propublic, would not have been dared by !letarlat of America is called by its the most fanatical of the Prussian and | members, its strength and intelligence Saxon officials. Everywhere justice is as well as the economic significance of the cheap maid of the ruling classes, its country, to selze the leadership in as well as the economic significance of ere does she prostitute herself | the international class struggle, to preso shamelessly and so publicly as in cede other people in the fight against America. It is in the great republic capitalism. Impatient and expectant, capitalism. Impatient and expectant, we watch from here the great republic scious that they are the masters of the on the farther side of the ocean. Fra

FOLLOWING TAFT'S PRECEDENT

Conneaut, O., boycotted a cheap then-

tre and hotel owned by a tack-knife

lawyer named Chadman, the latter

brought suit and the union was fined

380 and costs. An assessment of 25

cents per member was levied to pay the bill. The action was undoubtedly

based upon the now famous decision rendered by Judge Taft (now War Sec-

retary and presidential candidate) who

levied a fine of \$2,250 against the Cin-

cinnati bricklayers to: boycotting a scab concern several years ago. Doubt-

less the union people of Ohio will holler their heads off for Taft next

year. The Conneaut people should

have carried the case to the higher

courts and tested the right of judicia

usurpers to confiscate their treasury in

the absence of specific laws providing for such fines.—Cleveland Citizen.

from others. And even when a society

covery of the natural laws of its move-

ment, it can neither clear by bold leaps

pangs .-- Marx.

nor remove by legal enactments, the

has got the right track for the dis-

One nation can and should learn

Because the Central Labor Union at

"DESECRATING THE FLAG".

A junitor at Orange, Mass., found a tattered piece of an American flag and used it to wipe the factory windows. When it was discovered what he was doing it almost caused a riot and the janitor apologized.

The old man was unaware that using the flag for dirty purposes is a pastime exclusively enjoyed by capitalists, judges, governors and legislators and the latter naturally resent an ape-like

MEETING OF JEWELERS' UNION.

The Jewelers' Protective Union will hold a mass meeting Thursday even-ing, June 20, at 67 E. Eighth street. A number of good speakers will address the meeting. Regular meetings are held every Thursday evening at the same place.

PREEDOM OF CHOICE.

Russian Official: "You cannot stay in this country, sir." Traveler: "Then, of course, I will leave it."

"Have you a permit to leave?"

Then you cannot go. I give you twenty-four hours to make up your mind as to what you will do."-London

Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund, to the effect that the fund is ample enough for all purposes. The facts are that this trial is so fearfully expensive that, notwithstanding the unions, progressive societies and sympathizers have given \$101,000 for the defense, \$92,000 have already been expended and but \$9,000 remains in the fund to defend our comrades. As the trial of Wm. D. Haywood is upon us. the necessity for immediately raising funds is apparent. The prosecution are attempting to

destroy the Western Federation of Miners, not only by hanging their officials, but by raining them financially. They have made and are making this trial so costly that they think even the other unions will not be able to provide the money.

This money shall and must be raised if it takes a million dollars. This means work, not spasmodic, but con-tinuous and unremitting. This fight is upon us. Haywood has been led out to the slaughter-now is the time to save him. It will be too late when he is dead and in his grave, as the mine owners wish him to be.

The capitalists of the West know every move we make. What better evidence could they have that the working people will not resent the hanging of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone than that the working people should not provide the money for the

Should the cantallats see that the is not being contributed they would be swift to seize an advantage and would rush the trial thru and bang the prisoners. If you knew the mine owners as well as I, you would be on the lookout, too. They are brutal and insolent. They are determined to make way with Haywood. They could not bribe, buy or intimihim and now they seek his life. They mean to hang him and will if we lo not make such a show of strength that they will not dare to.

To show the feeling they hold to 15 Spruce street.

There seems to be some misunder- Haywood I give you an standing as to the condition of the In raising funds something else is

> The attempt to hang these men is blow at organized labor. Organized labor is now on trial. Wm. D. Haywood is guilty of a crime. He is a member of organized labor. Are you not guilty of this crime? If Haywood hangs on the scaffold any one of you may soon meet the same fate

> The protests we have made must be continued, but must grow louder and stronger till the mine owners are frightened into unlocking those prison

I wish to take this occasion to thank can never forget it.

The Worker and "Volkszeltung" have assisted me to such an extent that my work could not have been

I am to be in the East during the trial and shall make New York City my headquarters. I am anxious to visit the unions of this and surrounding cities. - Any one knowing of unions that have not voted money to the defense, or that would probably vote more if visited, will assist the defense by sending me the names, place of meeting, etc., in care of The Worker,

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The Conference continues its weekly meetings every Saturday evening at the Labor Temple, and pending the outcome of the trial its activities are confined primarily to the raising of Several committees have been sent to organizations that have not yet made any contributions towards the cause of the imprisoned miners. Everywhere the committees were well received and the organizations showed heir interest in the cause by donating liberal sums towards the Defense Fund. As more funds will be needed the Conference is determined to raise as much money as possible. Some of the organizations which previously made liberal donations have again shown their solidarity with our brothers in the West by making new dona-tions. Among others, Bricklayers Union No. 11 has decided to contribute \$25 weekly until the case is satisfac-torily settled. Silk Weavers' Local No. 176 donated \$50; Stone Masons' Helpers No. 186, \$200, etc.

Financial Secretary Solomon ac krowledges the following additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: layers' Union No. 11, \$25; Club der Sonnen-schmiede, \$5; misseellaneous section of the C. F. C., \$14.80; Morrisania Silk Mill employees, \$5; international Liedertafel, \$5; Bricklayers' Union No. 11, \$25; A. K. & S. K. Br. Toledo, O., \$20; do., Br. 202, Les An geles, Cal., \$5; Sam. J. & A. Heller, G. Altenburg, \$1; Beer Drivers' Union 23, 850; Arbeiter Kinder Kasse, Br. 43, 85; Stone Masons' Helpers No. 186, \$200; Hop Butchers' Union No. 15, \$25; Bricklayers Butchers Union No. 15, \$25; Bricklayers' Union No. 35, \$25; Slik Workers' Industrial Union No. 176, \$25; Independent Machinists' Union, \$10; proceeds of the raffic of a pin cushion donated by Mrs. Walstrom, \$25,70; Cremation Society Br. 1, \$2,50; U. M. 50c; D. G. Dyck, \$5; N. N., \$1; D. G. Millisan, \$1,40; Geo. Grimp, Middlerows Millisan, \$1.40; Geo. Grimm, Middletown, Conn., \$14; Frank Schesinger, \$3; D. Serber, \$10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 28, Astoria, \$5; Kalleh Theatre, \$4.30; J. Sledman, \$5; Krus, East Orange, N. J., \$3; L. Jacobson, \$4.05; S. D. P. Women's, Br. 7, Newson, \$4.05; S. D. P. Women's, Br. 7, Newso ark, \$1); Ang. Massen, \$1; A. Kohler, \$3; total for ten days, \$485.25; total to date,

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Sam. A. & J. Heller, \$5; member German American Socialist Bund, \$1; Beer Drivers' Union No. 23, \$50; total for the week, \$50; total to date, \$5.706.35. The contribution of \$15 from Tripographia No. 7 was, by mistake, credited to the Agitation Fund instead of the Defense Fund, as intended by the organization.

THE PRICE OF FORTY MEN'S LIVES.

Since Orchard has been confined in the penitentiary Governor Gooding Warden Whitney have furnished him with enough money to hire him the witness stand that he would murder men at \$4 apiece, and they have given him \$164. As Orchard is trying to "get" or "bump off" only three men at present-Moyer, Haywood and Pet-tilione-it looks like Gooding is being exceedingly liberal with the assassingiving ten times more than he says he would charge for the murder of three men.-Idaho Unionist.

THEY'LL PAY THE FIRE.

Some of the lumber kings in Wyo-ming County, W. Va., who have been running a government of their own as is customary with the mining and railway plutocrats in West Virginiahave been indicted by a federal grand jury for peonage. They can be fined \$1,000 to \$10,000 and be imprisoned not to exceed two years on every count. obstacles offered by the successive it's a good guess that they won't go phases of its normal development. But to jail. They may pay a small fine it can shorten and lessen the birth and then take it out of the hides of their slaves.—Cleveland Citizen.

which is simply one of many. A miner by the name of C. J. Kennison died last summer in Colorado. The Denver "Republican" took upon itself to insuit him by saying: "Kennison is dead and we are glad of it. Now we await the cringing, cowardly, blanched faced Haywood. We must get

involved other than dollars and cents Every dollar paid means the given is interested in this case; every dollar is a protest. The president of the Central Labor Union of Rochester, N. Y., sald to me: "If you can persuade a union to vote money for the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the members take an intense interest in their case from that time."

the comrades who have helped me in my work in the East. I have been so generously and sympathetically received here by organized labor that

nearly so effective without their help.

NEW ZEALAND SERVANTS

KNOW WHAT THEY WART. The Domestic Workers Union of

New Zealand has, thru its secretary at Wellington, sent out circulars to housewives stating the claims of the domestic servants, and expressing the hope that their reasonableness would be acknowledged by signing the agreement acompanying the circular letter, which informs those concerned that "by so doing you will oviate the unpleasantness of appearing personally or by agent before the Conciliation Board of Arbitration Court." Here are some of the claims:

The week's work shall consist of sixtyeight hours, to be divided as follows: Work to commence every morning, except holl-days, at 6.30 a. m., and cease on Mondays. Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 7.20 p. m., with three intervals of one-half hour each for meals, and one hour's in-terval in the afternoon of each day. On Thursdays work shall cease at 2 p. m. with two intervals of one-half hour each

for meals.
On Sundays work shall cease at 2 p. with two intervals of half-hour each for meals, but domestics shall, if required, pre-pare tea between the hours of 5.30 p. m. and 6.30 p. m. on alternate Sundays.

On Wednesdays work shall cease at 10

p. m., with three intervals of half an hour each for meals and one hour interval in the

On Sundays two hours shall be allowed

to attend church in the morning. Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, King's Birthday, Prince of Wales Birthday, Anniversary Day, Easter Mon lilrthday, Anniversary Day, Easter Mon-day, Labor Day and all statutory holidays shall be deemed to be holidays, and worl done on those days shall be paid for at the rate of 1 shilling (24 cents) per hour.

THE DESTINY OF MANKIND.

Since the advent of civilization the outgrowth of property has been immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interests of its owners, that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come nevertheless when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property and define the relations of the state to the property it protects as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property career is not the final destiny of man kind, if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been of the past. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come The dissolution of society become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim; because such a career contains the ele-ments of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, equally fore-shadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the sucient gentes.-Morgan, "Ancient

—Our national religion is the per-formance of church ceremonies, and preaching of soporific truths (or un-truths) to keep the mob quietly at work while we amuse ourselves.—Rus-kin

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So prisons shall be empty

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The privilege ye stole,

This is the right we ask;

To ply in peace his task.

Alike for hand and brain

And no man wear a chain!

This is the meed we claim

For every man of every clan

Whoever praise or blame. Return the rights ye borrowed,—

And see how long your fetters strong Shall bind us mind and soul!

We shall not need them for behold

The world-wide harvest comes.

When greed and guilt are baffled,-

When wars and battles cease;

In "pleasantness and peace".

Not charity but justice!

This is our whole desire:

And set our hearts on fire.

Or rotten system fall

over the world

And all men eat the bread they earn

Tis this which serves to steel our arms

No matter, then, what mildewed creed

The rights we crave—are we but brave

KING AND CAPITALIST.

The framers of the United States

constitution, like the various parties in

the French Revolution of 1789, saw no

resemblance or analogy between the

personal power which they drove from

the castle, the altar, and the throne,

and that which they left unchecked in

the farm, the factory, and the mine

Even at the present day, after a cen-

tury of revolution, the great mass of middle and upper-class "Liberals" all

tency between democracy and unre-

strained capitalist enterprise than

Washington or Jefferson did between democracy and slave-holding. The "dim

inartigulate multitude" of manual

working wage-earners have, from the

outset, felt their way to a different view. To them, the uncontrolled power

wielded by the owners of production

able to withhold from the manual-

worker all chance of subsistence unless

he accepted their terms, meant a far

more genuine loss of liberty and a far

keener sense of the personal subjection

istrate or the far-off, impalpable rule

of the king. The captains of industry,

able to understand why their personal

power should be interfered with, and

kings and captains alike have never

found any difficulty in demonstrating

that its maintenance was indispensable

to society. Against the autocracy in

industry the manual-workers have,

during the century, increasingly made good their protest.—Webb, "Industrial

COMMERCIALIZED ART.

From the sixteenth century down

ward, the man of imagination, unable

to please the economic taste, has stary-

This mercenary quality forms the

gulf which has divided the art of the

and which has broadened with the

lapse of centuries, until at last the artist, like all else in society, has be-

come the creature of a commercial

market, even as the Greek was sold as

a slave to the plutocrat of Rome.

. . . In an economic period, like that which has followed the Reforma-

tion, wealth is the form in which

energy seeks expression; therefore, since the close of the fifteenth century,

No poetry can bloom in the arid

modern soil, the drama has died, and

the patrons of art are no longer ever

conscious of shame at profaning the most sacred ideals. The ediatic dream.

which some twelfth century monk cut

into the stones of the sanctuary hal-

lowed by the presence of his God, 1s

reproduced to bedizen a warehouse; or the plan of an abbey, which Saint

Hugh may have consecrated, is adapted to a railway station.—Adams; "The

cal points is never dangerous to the party. There are for us no bounds to

criticism, and however great our re-

spect may be for the founders and ploneers of our party, we recognize no

infallibility and no other authority than science, whose sphere is ever

it previously held as truths to be errors; destroys the old, decayed foun-

dations and creates new ones; does no stand still for an instant; but in per

petual advance moves remorselessly over every dogmatic belief.—Lieb

—Labor Day was celebrated in Johannesburg, South Africa, May 5, by Socialists in an open-air demonstra-tion, with English, German and Yid-dish speakers.

widening and continually proves

-Diversity of opinions on theoreti-

Law of Civilization and Decay.'

architecture has reflected money. .

Democracy.'

like the kings of yore, are honestly un

that the official jurisdiction of the mag

see no more inconsis-

Shall some day come to all!

Freedom for thought and action .-

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