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

Harry Orchard, Desperately Fighting for Life, Is Canonized by Capital With Pinkerton McParland as Apostle.

Prosecution Trusts to Gullibility of People to Carry the Diabolical Plan Through—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.
(Special Correspondent of The Worker.)

BOISE, Idaho, June 14.—The expected has happened. Harry Orchard has stepped from the scaffold to the pulpit. From being the arch criminal of the ages he becomes the arch Christian.

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

He is very smooth. No one would even suspect this bland gentleman, this pleasant fellow, this generous companion and gentle voiced man, of such 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, Moyer, and Pettibone to the gallows. But not these alone. He has implicated many others. The capitalist papers are already beginning to gloat over the prospect of a mighty killing which shall teach Labor an unforgettable lesson and bring endless disgrace and defeat upon organized labor.

In the solitude and despair of his cell in the Idaho penitentiary in the month of January, 1906, when he was informed even his attorney had abandoned him, allowed to see no one but his guards and the condemned murderer in the adjoining steel cage, 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 under the awful stimulus of fear and loneliness.

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

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 experience in that sort of thing. He did it himself in Mollie Maguire days. He told the pentitent Orchard how easy and delightful the ways of virtue were. He piled every motive. He quoted 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 a great confessor.

McParland went farther. He gave modern instances. He told of "Kelly the Bum," who was rewarded by grateful citizens with a purse of \$800, and who has lived a respected and prosperous life ever since.

McParland assured the imprisoned Orchard the state always did the right thing by such witnesses as told the whole truth and thus enabled the state to catch such wicked men as the officers and inner 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 beat their employees.

heads to effect the most stupendous fraud and crime of modern times.

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

Orchard told Steve Adams in the penitentiary if he ever got out of this he would put the pond 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" Steuenberg.

What is Coming.

But already his apothecias has begun. Inside another six months, if his present effort to convict Haywood succeeds, public capitalist opinion will be 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 wage-workers and union men, to pardon 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. Horsesley, in company with his original and lawful wife and child, may enter the Christian ministry and preach the gospel from some elegant pulpit.

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 development and who sneer at grammatical slips as evidence of a crude intellect, have learned a thing or two while watching Harry Orchard under the fierce trial of wits with a trained lawyer. His mind has never failed him. Quick and accurate and exact, even under the most trying circumstances, and for the first time in his life, his memory and his mathematical precision and his plausible explanations, have never once failed 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 morally.

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. The newspaper correspondents now in Boise are supposed to represent the best ability among the reporters of America. They profess to be uninterested 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 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 personally believe.

Yet here is what we find this apparently initiated man of the world writing to his paper and published under date of June 8:

"THE MAN NOW SITTING IN THE WITNESS CHAIR AT THE HAYWOOD TRIAL IS NOT A CRIMINAL. 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 the cross 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 famous war reporter, such a simoleon as to actually believe this?

Cerebral Apoplexy.

He personally assures me he does. He also assures me he is ready to accept 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 standstill."

Orchard plays his part well. Not so well that workmen cannot see thru him. But reporters whose capitalist masters are delighted to believe 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 Miracle.

That this Horsesley-Little-Hogan-Dempsey-Barry-Orchard, cold-blooded chameleon, with every traitorous, cowardly 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 atmospheric pressure of capital that the blood has gone to his head and produced cerebral apoplexy.

"Economic determinism" secures its results independent of individual consciousness, 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 workmen not to trust any capitalist reports of this case. Beginning with apparent candor, when nothing was of much consequence, the reporters, even of the Associated Press, have now gone over to their own side in this fight.

"It Came From God."

Some of them, like those in Boise, are openly and boldly untruthful, as "The Statesman" this morning has in 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 were dry.

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 Orchard replied, "I think it came from God." In the next question Richardson read those identical words from the solemn pledge taken by every one who joins the Western Federation of Miners and twice sworn to by Orchard himself. "Got the words from God!" Faugh! It is too cheap!

There is a certain hypnotic effect produced on these reporters in Boise. Hundreds of Pinkertons and other friends of the prosecution, especially Buikley Wells and Gov. Peabody, as well as the lawyers and papers of Boise, all making big efforts to succeed and influence the reporters, enter to a considerable extent.

But the controlling influence is, after all, the fact which they all admit, that it is to the interests of capital to convict Haywood, and therefore, since capital owns all the big dailies and monthlies, it is inevitable that these publications shall lean to their own interests.

The vital need of an adequate Socialist 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.

MORE FRENCH LABOR LEADERS SENTENCED.

NANTES, June 15.—Sentences were handed down here to-day against two more leaders of the revolutionary General Confederation of Labor, M. Marek and M. Yvetot. They are to be imprisoned for one and four years, respectively.

They were charged with inciting to rebellion, etc., and their trial was long and exciting. The prisoners were defended by Gustave Herve, the leader of the anti-military movement.

CAN'T CONNECT. "ORCHARD IS A BORN CRIMINAL."

Prof. Hall, Noted Criminologist, Brands Orchard a Degenerate—Criminally Insane and Devoid of Feeling.

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 examination.

The witnesses during the latter part of last week had produced no corroborative evidence connecting Haywood with any of Orchard's confessed crimes, and this was so apparent that the prosecution occupied itself during Sunday and Monday in fixing up its case. According to a New York 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 prosecution 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 Steuenberg murder is concerned.

"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 acquittal 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 letter 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 to 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 prosecution are afraid of Adams' story of how he was forced by threats to sign a "confession" becoming public.

Altogether the case for the prosecution is anything but bright, and when the defense open up, there will be something doing, tho it is doubtful if the daily press will give as much space to Haywood's side as to Orchard's 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 agitator 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 workmen with its inefficiency, 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.

TSAR'S RECORD OF TREACHERY COMPLETED BY LATEST UKASE.

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 been exhibited to the world. The second Russian parliament has not only been arbitrarily dissolved, but the guarantees given in the October manifesto of 1905 have been set aside. And as tho to emphasize the value of the Tsar'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 vote 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 action of Nicholas. As tho 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. Although 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 hour 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 Fe-

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 kilograms (220 pounds) on sugar used in the manufacture of certain wines. The ministry later 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. Jaures, 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 move troops into the strike zone and 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 portfolios in the ministry. Once they are committed to a bourgeois ministry the Socialists cannot help sharing the responsibility for its acts.

Help the Autocracy.

The English Liberals.

It is interesting to note also the contemptible part the English government has played as a spying agency for the Russian autocracy. Will Thorne, Socialist member of the House of Commons, directed an enquiry to Home Secretary Gladstone with reference to 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 information for the Russian hangman. At bottom, bourgeois governments, whether conservative or liberal, differ only in the methods which they employ to serve the ruling class. That the English government, once the shelterer of political exiles and refugees, should play this shameful role, shows the decadence of democratic ideals among the bourgeoisie of to-day.

English Liberals.

The Anti-Semite 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 cases, and for his enthusiastic praise of the Russian pogroms, has been defeated. 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 seat 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 representative of the cabbies in Parliament.

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

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 compared with the total vote given:

Province	Total vote	Socialist	Per cent.
Bohemia	1,007,548	444,453	41.3
Lower Austria	607,763	180,952	29.8
Moravia	468,278	144,832	31.2
Styria	216,100	48,320	22.4
Upper Austria	167,723	21,568	12.8
Silesia	150,040	55,229	46.4
Tyrol	119,175	16,089	10.7
Bukovina	112,213	4,561	4.1
Carniola	70,082	3,030	7.2
Carinthia	54,251	13,133	24.2
Salzburg	55,920	4,202	7.5
Galicia and Lodz	41,964	3,245	7.9
Saxony	39,093	7,458	19.0
Vorarlberg	34,248	1,977	5.8
Trieste and Province	28,062	9,448	33.8
Total	3,230,509	960,396	29.7

Among the various nationalities the Socialist vote is divided as follows: German, 511,790; Czechs, 390,287; Italians, 22,518; Poles, 13,377; Slovaks, 12,695; Roumanians, 800.

Resides, there were, up to date, 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.

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

Table with 2 columns: Year and Vote. 1900 (Presidential) 66,961. 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,762. 1904 (Presidential) 408,230.



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

A ROTTEN PROP OF A ROTTEN SYSTEM.

So far as we have noted, there has been 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.

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.

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 Lillenthal, a once famous concert singer, in Potter's Field, was signed last week in Brooklyn. She had received an excellent musical training at the conservatories

of Leipzig, Berlin, and Bonn. It is strange that such a gifted woman should meet such an end and the question suggests itself: As Socialism failed to surround Madame Lillenthal with that deadening environment which destroys reward for people of exceptional ability, where was the beneficent influence of 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 atrocious. One, a starving woman, was arrested for stealing a loaf of bread. Deserted 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 bread to ease her suffering.

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 sympathizer with more heart and conscience than the magistrate who sent her to jail.

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 defiance of the law! This affords an excellent contrast to the decision of a high legal tribunal in this state which a 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.

But respect for the law that imprisons 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.

So the law is mighty. The law is 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 workmen 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 of April 27, the "Guardian" has a dis-

patch from its New York correspondent 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 Steuenerberg; 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 disseminated 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 "Guardian" 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 class.

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 workmen that trusted him, while "undesirable citizens" do not.

SAFEGUARDING THE POOR RAILROADS.

Governor Hughes seems to have a 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 question. 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 reactionary papers can afford to eulogize 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 proposal 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 is an unlooked for event to the short-

sighted ruling class of to-day. Tho 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 continuing as a ruling class thruout 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 contending 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 all 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 phenomenon. 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 number 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 merely 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 line of steamers is quoted as saying 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 passengers? 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 mortals?

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

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

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

WM. KIRBY, Rochester, N. Y.—The State Committee is investigating, thru a special committee, the provisions of the new primary law, and a full report of the mode of procedure the party will have to follow to conform to 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 become possible. With the cessation of war, whatever is really vital and valuable in nationality does not perish; on the contrary, it grows and thrives as it could not before, when the national spirit out of which it grows was absorbed in baser sorts of struggle. Internationalism 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 bullets 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 Engineers, representing 106,000 members, adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the British Government in allowing British troops 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.

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.

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY. A Treatise of the Conscious Improvement of Society by Society. By Dr. Lester F. Ward, Professor of Sociology, Brown University. Published by Ginn & Company, New York. Price, \$3.

Sociology is ambitious. Its foundations are made of materials drawn from a long list of subsidiary social sciences such as biology, psychology, anthropology, ethnology, history, politics, economics, and education. The superstructure reaches upward to the aim and destiny of man. Socialism is derived not only from these special social sciences, but also from the general social science—sociology. And in proportion as Socialists reason soundly with the data thus furnished they can feel serene—serene despite the scorn of many of "our very best people," including even those staid, stiff-led, 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 sociology is of great interest to the Socialists and much that he has written is unqualified in support of strictly Socialist doctrines. But "Applied Sociology" is of special importance. Dr. Ward crowns thirty-years of prodigious thinking and writing on sociology 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 suggestions:

(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 problem: BELIEFS REST ON INTERESTS. (The capitals are Dr. Ward's.) But what is interest? It is feeling. World views grow out of feelings. . . . Every belief embodies a 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 are 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 become increasingly so with the intellectual development of the race, does not affect the truth of all this. All interest is essentially economic. . . ." In 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 is also entirely in the hands of the intelligent few, and the ignorant mass can only submit to whatever regulations their superiors impose. Of course these regulations are always in the interest of the intelligent class and the ignorant mass is made to bear the chief burdens. . . . They [the intelligent class] have complete control of the machinery of society and easily thrive on the productive labor of the much larger unintelligent classes. . . . But society has never and nowhere been so organized as to transmit the products of achievement to more than a small fraction of its members."

(3) 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 system" Dr. Ward has positive contempt. (4) The spirit of true statesmanship? Dr. Ward: "In the administration of the social heritage the first principal task is to hunt up all the heirs and give to each his share." Imagine a Morgan or a Roosevelt or a Tsar trying to understand the socialist spirit and goal suggested by that sentence. George the Third could hardly enjoy the Declaration of Independence. A Hottentot cannot reasonably be expected to enjoy Haydn's "Creation."

(5) Charity? Dr. Ward emphatically insists that what the proletariat need 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 slichers to their tattered and battered victims. (6) Competition—what of that? The pet principle of the capitalist class carelessly fondled on all occasions when it suits their purpose to do so and spurned when it is disadvantageous to do so—namely, competition—is elaborately and utterly demolished by Dr. Ward. Society is evolving into the light of this great truth: that competition is a bungling, unjust and disastrous industrial method. Nature illus-

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

Married women, of course, have always done their share of the world's work. Indeed, it is open to argument 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 rearing, to say nothing of the cares of the household, families would be considerably 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 "support." Nay, if all men, married and single, were to labor every hour of the day, they could not do all the work of the world. A few worthless women, married 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" women at the other end of the social ladder. 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 brought home to the public mind conviction of woman's worth in the world's economy. The spinning and weaving done by our great-grandmothers and by their great-grandmothers in their respective homes were 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 remunerated 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 regarding the number of feminine wage-earners 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 450,000 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 in blacksmithing and 508 as "machinists." Indeed, there were eight employed in boiler-making, than which no occupation 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 carpenters and two slate-roofers. Indeed, one or more women had invaded all of the 303 occupations once monopolized by male breadwinners—except nine. Among the very few callings as yet exempt from feminine competition were those of United States soldiers, marines and sailors, members of city fire departments or of the "lineman" department of telegraph or telephone companies.—Harper's Weekly.

(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 near future some hot forensic, if not military, battles. Only a few days ago Secretary of State Elihu Root, addressed thru the press in the spirit of cold-blooded callousness eighty millions of people on this very point. It 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: "THE 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 condemn all civil justice. As a matter of fact and of history, the enforcement of justice by society has always been resisted by the strong and denounced as an outrage upon their right to reap 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 from the claim of the physically strongest men in a barbaric 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 known as civil, legal or political justice, which is a reversal of the law of nature and a wholly artificial institution."

BASE INGRATITUDE.

By Tom Selby.

Reports by large corporations belie some men's panic talk.—Chicago News. I read that hopeful item to an unemployed mechanic. But chuck! it didn't seem to fill his soul with merriment! Said he: "No doubt it's nice to know we needn't fear a panic. But that ain't going to feed the wife and kids or pay the rent.— At least, no 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 sympathetically 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 drama of human life—the expanding, demanding, commanding consciousness of society. Thus Dr. Ward: "The movement that is now agitating society is different from any of the previous movements, but it differs from them only as they differed from one another. It is nothing less than the coming to consciousness of the proletariat. The class who for ages were slaves or serfs, are now voters in enlightened 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 title of Franklin H. Wentworth's new book was wrongly stated. Its correct title is "Forgings of the New" and its price is \$1, including postage.

Additional text on the right side of the page, including a correction at the bottom regarding a typographical error in a book title.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XII. THE ELECTION.

Tom set out for Potomac Hall Wednesday evening with the emotions of a gambler who had placed his fortune on a single color; his all was risked on the event of that night. However, he had a bracing confidence running thru his agitation; he felt that he controlled the arrow of fortune. The man to man canvases; 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 his stake and the union's.

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

"Hello, boys! Now don't be think he's it!" said one admiringly. "Poor Buck! This is the last o' him!" groaned another.

There was a burst of derisive laughter, and each of the party tossed a bit of language in his way; but Tom made no answer and passed them unflinchingly. At the doorway he was stopped by the policeman who was regularly stationed at Potomac Hall on meeting nights.

"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 be floor manager, if there is one."

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

Tom mounted the broad stairway and knocked at the door of the union's hall. Hogan, the sergeant-at-arms, a Foley man, gingerly admitted him. The hall in which he found himself was a big rectangular room, perhaps fifty by one hundred feet. The walls had once been maroon in color, and had a broad moulding of plaster that had been 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 ceiling of the room was a grand piano 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, receptions, and balls."

Tom's glance swept the room. All was in readiness for the election. The floor 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 loitering on the piano, and the other four on the platform where the officers sat at the regular meetings.

Tom joined Pete and Barry, and the 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 talkin' about it. They think it's great. It's bringin' a lot o' them out." "That's good."

"An' we're goin' to win, sure." Tom nodded. "If Foley don't work some of his tricks."

"Oh, we'll look out for that," said Pete confidently. "Promptly at seven o'clock Hogan unlocked the door. The men began to mount 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. Jackson then handed him a ballot, on which the names of all the candidates were printed in a vertical row, and he walked to one of the tables and made crosses before the names of the men for whom he desired to vote.

Five minutes after the door had been opened there were thirty or forty men in the room, an equal number of each party, Foley among them. Jake, who was chief teller, rose at the center table on the platform to discharge the formality of offering the ballot-box for inspection. He unlocked the box, which was about twelve inches square, and performing a slow arc presented the open 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 tellers nodded. Foley began the telling of a yarn, and was straightway the center of the group of voters. In the meantime Jake 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 glimpsed a quick motion of Jake's hand from a pocket toward the slot—a motion wholly of the wrist. He sprang after the chief teller and seized his hand.

"You don't work that game!" he cried. "What game?" Jake turned about. "Open your hand!" Tom demanded. Jake elevated his big fist, then opened it. It held nothing. He laughed derisively, and set the box down in its place. A jeering shout rose from Foley's crowd.

For an instant Tom was taken aback. Then he stepped quickly to the table and gave the box a light shake. He triumphantly raised it on high and shook it violently. From it there came an unmistakable rattle.

"This is how Foley'd win!" he cried to the crowd. Jake, his derision suddenly changed to fury, would have struck Tom in another instant, for all his wits were in his fists; but the incisive voice of Foley sounded out: "A clever trick, Keating."

"A trick to cast suspicion on us," Foley answered quickly. "Keating put 'em in there himself." Tom stared at him, then turned sharply upon Jake. "Give me the key. I'll show you those ballots are for."

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 them up to the crowd. The crosses were before the Foley candidates.

"Of course I put 'em in!" Tom said sarcastically, looking squarely at Foley.

having not the reckless courage to attempt passage thru such a rowdy sea. The policeman was trying to quell one of 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. The man beside him swore. "Send for the police, Tom. Nothing else'll save us." His voice barely rose above the cries and oaths.

"It won't do, Smith. We'd never hear the last of it." And yet Tom realized, with instant quickness, the hopelessness, of the situation. Against Foley's organized ruffianism, holding hall and street, his unorganized supporters, standing on the outskirts, could do nothing. There was but one thing to be done—to get his men, organize them in some way, wait 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 on this errand, when out of the tail of his eye he saw Foley come to the door and glance 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 business 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 warred off blows. He stung under fists. He struck out at dim faces. He swayed fiercely in grappling arms. He sent men down. He 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 was—He saw his limp, outstretched 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 beside 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, shaking 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 clanging 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 bar-room, and Foley's men withdrew to beyond the limits of police influence and intercepted the men coming to vote, using blandishment and threats, and leading some into the bar-room to be further convinced.

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 its center. "I don't know what youse think about Keating callin' in the police 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' Carnegie'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 remarks from the men marking their ballots greeted his entrance, but he passed up to the platform without making answers.

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

CARNEGIE'S "NERVOUSISM". Millionaire Carnegie declares that he will die poor. There is not much heroism in that. He takes care not to live poor. As a matter of fact we have all of us to die poor whether we want or not. Bankrupt of life, every man must file his schedule before Judge Death in forma pauperis.—Brisbane Worker.

HAYWOOD'S TRIAL AT BOISE.

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

By Hermon F. Titus.

[The two letters which follow were the first written from Boise by Comrade Titus direct to The Worker, but were received too late for publication last week.]

BOISE, Idaho, June 8.—Orchard, or Albert E. Horsely, 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 less.

My own diagnosis of him a year ago is being confirmed daily. He is a murder fiend. As the morphia fiend or 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 unquestionably a degenerate. Before his examination is completed, he 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 a virgin soil and flourished perfectly, just as certain diseases like varicella or even measles, work fearful havoc in aboriginal races like Hawaiians or Eskimaux. What sort of an inheritance Harry Orchard derived from far primitive ancestors we cannot trace. But it must be such as was precisely adapted to yield a harvest of murder and crime in the fit environment of modern capital.

Wrenched by one immoral act away from the conventional restraints of his young manhood and thrown at once into the pioneer atmosphere of a British Columbia mining town, he was 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 capitalist and led a respectable life of luxury and exploitation. He barely missed that career.

In Wallace, Idaho, he once became possessed 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 in that mine are now worth millions each. Had Orchard kept that original interest he would not now be the miracle of murder he has become. He would be an undeveloped and possible criminal, or, let us say, an undiscovered criminal, because violation of law is not necessary in that environment to the enjoyment of elegant leisure.

Come to think of it, capitalist Orchards 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 sidewalk," with as much nonchalance and reserve as a Harvard graduate, superintendent of mines, will describe an explosion in a "level" of his mine, tho 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 reproduction, the "natural" brother, of his royal capitalist ruler. He is a racist, 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 capitalistic environment in the United States.

Why "Unshaken." In two days of direct testimony, led by Lawyer Hawley for the prosecution, Orchard "recited" his "narrative". When he hesitated, Hawley would prompt him with questions or would bluntly call out: "Go on with your narrative!"

In the cross-examination it was brought out on Saturday that this "narrative" has been in course of preparation for the last sixteen months. 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 defense 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 IMPOSSIBILITY OF THE STORY WHEN COMPARED WITH THE FACTS

whom Orchard turned about in his chair and identified as a fellow assassin. Barnes is a man who has lost both his legs, is a close friend of the 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 fiend 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.

As one man in Boise, a letter carrier, volunteered to me, a stranger to him: "I will never believe a man with a loving family like Haywood's could commit all those awful murders. It don't seem natural or likely."

In the second place, Orchard has an 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 pitched 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 say he will be hung, if he convicts Haywood. To-day on cross-examination Orchard told us Governor Gooding advanced him \$50 on some guns and jewelry he had when arrested, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING HE WOULD REDEM THEM LATER, IF HE GOT OUT. He told too much truth then for 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 possibly give credit to anything testified to by such a universal fiend, unless fully corroborated by independent testimony?

Yet apparently intelligent reporters sit here actually entranced by the self-consciousness of his confessions and prodigal accusations into disregard of all rules of evidence and all the probabilities of life. Later these men will kick themselves 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 impressive. Pictures of him will appear in all the capitalist papers. Yet they cannot convey his color and poise. He never crosses his legs or assumes any undignified attitude. He sets bolt upright 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 Counsel Richardson.

It is this poise and dignity which impresses the hypnotized reporters. He refuses to become rattled, no matter how much he may contradict himself. 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. Richardson and Darrow will not forget anything.

One aspect of Orchard reminds me of his pitroon expression a year ago. I then thought him a coward and I 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 cross-examination, 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 suddenly he bethinks himself and coolly restores them to their previous stolid position.

His hair is smoothed to an oily precision. It glistens with niceness. He 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 time of his life.

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 last fifteen years. He also conversed as many as possible in order to prepare himself fully. I have heard much with Pinkerton McParland and with Bulkeley Wells, Advertiser of Colorado. I urge that Moyer in jail and get out of it on events. He has read O'Connell's original

"confession" and Governor Gooding has entertained him. 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 most "popular" and "liberal" monthlies, has already formed an opinion and reached conclusions as to the issue of this trial. It is about the same conclusion voiced by a Republican reporter who declared to me to-day, when I asked him his view: "It's all over, except the hanging."

When I expostulated on the incredibility of believing that twenty to forty men incited 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 the methods of war have been adopted."

A False Hypothesis. Such is the argument of the prosecution 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 prosecutors, 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 1802, to the time when the miners controlled the situation in the Cour d'Alenes. They quote cold-blooded murders at that time and since, when objectionable men, "scabs", were run out of the country. They quote Ed. Boyce's advice to the miners 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 battles of Labor.

They point out that we workers say the government is in the hands of the owning class, the military is used to put us down, the courts are servants of 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 military organization, this warfare of Labor, say our critics, becomes secret and terrible, so-called criminal, as in Russia.

These investigators, therefore, are quite prepared to believe Orchard's story, even tho it involves otherwise respectable and even noble men. Good people shoot down other people in war. Mines are planted in all wars to blow up hundreds of the enemy. Bombshells are common articles of every battle. Spies and strategems of all sorts are employed in war time. Men otherwise kind and loving, having wives and children they would die for, go in to battle and kill the husbands and fathers of other wives and children, without any scruple. These fighters, cruel and dreadful in their methods, are regarded as heroes, sacrificing for a noble cause.

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

What is On Trial. This magazine writer says he can understand how all these orgies of crime have seemed justifiable and commendable to Moyer, Haywood and others. That they have resorted to these terrible means because they saw 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 assumptions like the above which leads sober men to accept the word of such an utterly discredited fiend as Orchard. It is not Orchard they believe, 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 officially endorsed Socialism. More yet, the whole class of wage workers is on trial, inasmuch as one hundred thousand 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 violence 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 strike-breakers 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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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Financial advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 243 E. 84th St. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 103. Address correspondence to Secretary, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818. Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Rooms; 231-233 E. 43rd St. CIGANARBERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL Union of Tailors and Employers Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Polishman) - 331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) - 331 E. 43rd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III - Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV - 342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V - 2509 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI - 2509 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII - 1430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Finkhalsers Hall, 1351 Second Ave., 8 p. m. CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION) meets 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago. The National Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. William L. Draper, 482 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary. H. A. Stoffer, 221 E. East 101st street, Financial Secretary. Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City. Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMENS Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its membership at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,597 male and 6,468 female members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in the second class under the payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$3.00 per week and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$2.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefits guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Membership in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Haupt, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

HAYWOOD'S TRIAL.

(Continued from page 3.) done that sort of work and refused to supply them. Now, instead of those, they find traitors, false union men, spies and spotters. These Pinkerton unionists get the real unionists to lose their heads and engage in violent demonstrations. Take, for example, the famous explosion of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Concentrator at Wardner, Idaho, in 1890, which Orchard says he helped accomplish. From personal investigations on the spot over a year ago, I am convinced that even that 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, under the instigation and leadership of capitalist traitors and spies in the unions. Orchard himself may have been one of them.

Demand the Evidence.

So, before believing these alleged violent actions by the unions, DEMAND 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 he was "broke" and needed money. He said freely he had lied to him. He did not hold up anybody. His stake for lying now is his own neck. This confession of his was secured only by promising him immunity. No one believes he will ever hang. It is impossible to believe a thing he says on any subject.

The prosecution promises to corroborate Orchard's evidence. But, until that evidence is forthcoming, no one should or can give the slightest credence to his stories which involve others in his crimes.

In the second place, the method of Socialism, of revolutionary Socialism, too, is not violence.

Whenever 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 reactionary acts of isolated resistance, but will calmly await its own development into organized and resistless action. Individual acts of violence are disruptive playing into the hands of capital, affording the very chance and excuse it desires to crush out opposition and kill off our leaders.

Why Orchard's Story is Plainly Incredible.

If the Western Federation of Miners has indeed been misled into even occasional acts of armed resistance to the oppression of capital, that will only show the uneducated state of the workers so doing.

The more they understand Socialism, the less they will act along individualistic, anarchistic and ineffective lines. They will study history, they will discover their place in the whole scheme of things, they will become conscious of their power as a class, they will refuse to act in small, separated, easily defeated parts, they will grasp the enormous force of political party organization, they will grow wise and sober as class solidarity is effected both politically and industrially, they will win at the ballot box and become masters instead of slaves.

This is the Socialist program. Socialism is too scientific to attempt silly bloodshed, certainly not till victory is possible. When the proletariat is united in common understanding of its mission and its historically provided method, nothing can prevent its victory, without violence, we hope, with it if required by capitalist folly.

In one word, Socialism has too much common sense to engage in battle 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 without avail.

Therefore we confidently say to our critics, if Meyer and Haywood understood Socialism, it is more than ever incredible that Orchard is telling the truth.

The fact that they had professed Socialism 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 humane.

It is only the man who misunderstands Socialism, who utterly fails to grasp its scientific character, who can regard the endorsement of Socialism 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 upon the recognition of which all principles of justifiable property or ownership depend. "The earth belongs in usufruct to the living." 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 powerless 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 property, and thus strikes at the fundamental 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 not poor.

LEST WE FORGET.

The publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers. Trade unionists and their friends should bear this in mind. The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill. All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio. The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. McClure's Magazine, Century Magazine, Bookman, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine. 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.

WHY THE TOBACCO TRUST PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS.

People who patronize the product of the American Tobacco Company can find food for reflection in the following account 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 so-called "schools" for cigar-making. 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 \$8 to \$10.50. Twenty per cent of the girls working in the trust factories receive but \$3 per week.—Cleveland Citizen.

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DENSITY OF POPULATION IN GERMAN EMPIRE.

According to the latest statistics the population of the German Empire is 60,905,183. The average density of population is 290.3 to the square mile, as 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 populated districts of the world.

LIMITED SUFFRAGE FOR NORWEGIAN WOMEN.

The Norwegian Parliament has rejected 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 Lataouche Island mines have been out for some weeks. Unrest on the part of mine workers is manifested in the Juneau district. The larger mine owners assert that they will close down before conceding the eight-hour day.—Cleveland Citizen.

—A Brooklyn workman is causing some excitement at the bridge by carrying a banner with the inscription: "I want work. I am no grafter or politician." This explanation accounts for him haunting the bridge instead of the City Hall.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

The State Executive Committee of Michigan, thru State Secretary Lockwood, has filed an application for the appointment of A. M. Stirtton of that state as National Organizer, and asks that he be assigned for work in Michigan.

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

Geo. H. Goebel reports the following locals organized in Oregon during May: Seaside, 17 members; Knappa, 9; Lebanon, 14; Junction City, 10; Co. burg, 6; Eugene, 10; Drain, 12; Oakland, 6; Roseburg, 27; Bandon, 21; North Bend, 30; Marshfield, 15; Grants Pass, 20.

Local Elgin, Ill., submits amendments to the constitution, covering period of membership in the party, necessary to qualify for office-holding within the gift of the party, and also in the public service. Referred to Constitution Committee.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION. National Committeeman Beardsey 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 and from the National Executive Committee to draft a suitable design for a National Party seal, the same to be submitted to the National Executive Committee for their approval, and upon adoption by Executive Committee, to become the only authorized seal for all state, county, city, local and branch organizations of the Socialist Party in the United States.

COMMENT: The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut, have for a long time seen the necessity of taking some steps to protect the correspondence of the National State, County, Local and Branch organizations of the party. At the present time we have no means of preventing anyone outside of the party membership from getting possession of official envelopes and letter heads and thereby working irreparable injury to our movement by fake motions and other correspondence.

At the Labor Lyceum, Sunday, June 23, Augustus Seavey, president of Cambridge Municipal Ownership League, will speak on "Whole or Half Measures, Which?"

Dr. Geo. W. Galvin gave a lecture on "Crimes against Our Criminals and Insane" before the Tiger Athletic Associates of South Boston. He stated that Socialists do not regard the trial at Boise as a murder trial, but as an incident, a plot in the great war between miners and mine owners, and only one phase of the struggle between labor and capital.

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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 correspondence as will require immediate attention and the sub-divisions can obtain of him due stamps and other supplies that they may need.

Districts or individuals still holding tickets 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, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street.

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

The financial report of Local New York is as follows: Income: From due stamps (1,200 sold), \$102.50; initiation fees, \$22.20; Commune Celebration tickets, \$7.50; State Committee, on account of rent and removal expenses, \$15; S. D. P. Women's Bk., No. 2 donation, \$5; loan, \$5; balance from last month, \$83.57; total receipts, \$246.07. Expenses, \$222.14, sub-divided as follows: State Committee, for due stamps, \$15; Co-operative Press, on account of printing, \$50; rent, \$25; speakers, \$10.25; The Worker and "Volkszeitung", for advertisements, \$49.55; telephone company, \$4.25; postage, \$24.50; office and Organizer's expenses, \$24.58; moving expenses, \$46.00; Organizer's salary, \$81; office cleaning, \$8; signs, \$5; donation to 6th A. D., \$25; stationery, expressage and sundries, \$22.80; luncheon, \$37; sectional bookcase, \$19.50; 15 folding chairs, \$18.50; gas fixtures, \$9.25; clock, \$5; deposit 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, 206 E. Third street. All members should be present for election of officers and delegates.

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, Gelfer, 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 another success.

The Washington Division, comprising 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 be present.

On Friday, June 21, the 16th A. D. and Branch 1, 6th A. D., will hold their regular meeting at Thirty-seventh 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 business, Mr. M. M. Schaefer will 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 Krepscher'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 publish a journal and management will be given to Martin Seubert. Contributions, presents and prizes should be sent to Mark Pelsler, 426 Bleeker street, Ridgewood. Weekly meetings will be held every Sunday morning at 9:30 a. m. at Krepscher's Hall. The club is anxious to build a labor temple as a home for progressive, economic and workmen'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, Ridgewood, New York City.

Branch Wyckoff Heights met June 10. One hundred tickets were accepted from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, to be sold at discussion meetings. Comrade Burgher was elected distributing agent for the tickets. Ballots for referendum on the ownership of The Worker were received from the organizer and vote was laid over till next meeting. Following nominations for officers were made: Organizer, Com-

rade Burgher, Burkle, Hauptmaier, and Rober; Financial Secretary, Froelich, Becker, Uhl, and Meslitzer; Auditing Committee (2), Hopfer, Lehman, and Belsale; Recording Secretary, Burgher, and Hauptmaier; Literature Agent, Hennessey, Hauptmaier, and Petzhold. Campaign will open June 22 at corner of Covert avenue and Linden street. Comrades Steger and Hennessey were elected a platform committee.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, JUNE 21. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Wm. Malloy, P. H. Donohue. 20th A.

RINGING WORDS FROM BEBEL AND KAUTSKY.

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

Eugene V. Debs has received the following 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, Pettibone cases:

Dear Comrade Debs:—For a long time I have been following the development of the working-class movement in the United States with lively interest and am glad to be able to observe that it inclines more all the time to Socialism, you, of course, having done your share of the task.

For this reason, we may expect to see, in your country the most highly developed, industrially, in the world, the movement attain a strong influence upon the public events of your country, that is, in the sense of an intellectual development of the impoverished classes of the people and a struggle against the overpowering and baleful influence of the capitalist class.

We in the old world behold with astonishment, but also with the greatest misgiving, what an unheard of influence the capitalists of your country have known how to obtain, not only upon the industrial but above all, upon the political institutions of the United States, in spite of all its democratic freedom. 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 most 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 state official upon their conscience, then I can only express my deepest horror at the complete absence of conscience and scruples which lies in such an attack upon right and justice.

I hope that the energy, sacrifice and devotion of class-conscious workingmen of North America to the pitiable victims 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 successfully followed by a new and if possible, more frightful judicial murder in Idaho.

We shall greatly rejoice if we hear that the exertions of the American class-conscious workers for the freeing of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners have been crowned with complete success.

Wishing for this success with all 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 judges. For example, in Prussia and Saxony there are only too many administrators of justice who are responsible for the most monstrous injustices, who doom workingmen to years of imprisonment for crimes for which they punish with fines the bourgeoisie. 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, Moyer, and Pettibone, by the judicial officials of the American republic, would not have been dared by the most fanatical of the Prussian and Saxon officials. Everywhere justice is the cheap maid of the ruling classes, but nowhere does she prostitute herself so shamelessly and so publicly as in America. It is in the great republic itself that the capitalists are most conscious that they are the masters of the state, the state they regard most reck-

lessly as their dominion and the state's officials as the instruments of capital. The times are past when the United States were a "refuge of justice". From their beginning under the Pilgrim 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 founded the supremacy of America over Europe 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 backward of its elements. The others find to-day in America the same slavery as at home.

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 class.

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 oppression, every brutality.

Never was such a struggle more needed than in the case of the judicial murder which a knavish justice is attempting to execute upon our comrades, Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone. 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 the workers are our three brave comrades 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 starting point of a mighty uprising of the American proletariat against its oppressors! Our American comrades may be assured of the warmest sympathy of the whole international proletariat, for their fight is our fight and the proletariat of America is called by its members, its strength and intelligence as well as the economic significance of its country, to seize the leadership in the international class struggle, to precede other people in the fight against capitalism. Impatient and expectant, we watch from here the great republic on the farther side of the ocean.—Fraternally,

K. KAUTSKY.

KEEP ON RAISING FUNDS FOR DEFENSE

By Luella Twining.

There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the condition of the 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 ruining 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 continuous and unrelenting. 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 defense?

Should the capitalists see that the money is not being contributed they would be swift to seize an advantage and would rush the trial thru and hang 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 intimidate him and now they seek his life. They mean to hang him and will if we do not make such a show of strength that they will not dare to.

To show the feeling they hold to

Haywood I give you an instance 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 insult him by saying: "Kennison is dead and we are glad of it. Now we await the cringing, cowardly, blanching faced Haywood. We must get him."

In raising funds something else is involved other than dollars and cents. Every dollar paid means the giver is interested in this case; every dollar is a protest. The president of the Central Labor Union of Rochester, N. Y., said 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 attempt to hang these men is a 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 bars.

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

The Worker and "Volkszeitung" have assisted me to such an extent that my work could not have been nearly so effective without their help.

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, 15 Spruce street.

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 funds. 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 their 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 donations. Among others, Bricklayers' Union No. 11 has decided to contribute \$25 weekly until the case is satisfactorily settled. Silk Weavers' Local No. 176 donated \$50; Stone Masons' Helpers No. 186, \$200, etc.

Financial Secretary Solomon acknowledges the following additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Bricklayers' Union No. 11, \$25; Club der Sonnen-Schule, \$5; miscellaneous section of the C. F. U., \$14.90; Morrisania Silk Mill employees, \$5; International Liederfest, \$5; Bricklayers' Union No. 11, \$25; A. K. & S. K. R. Toledo, O., \$20; G. & A. Heller, \$22; G. Altendorf, \$1; Beer Drivers' Union No. 28, \$50; Arbeiter Klunder Kasse, \$4; Stone Masons' Helpers No. 186, \$200; Hog Butcher's Union No. 15, \$25; Bricklayers' Union No. 35, \$25; Silk Workers' Industrial Union No. 176, \$25; Independent Machinists' Union, \$10; proceeds of the raffle of a pin cushion donated by Mrs. Walstrom, \$25.70; Cremation Society No. 1, \$25.00; U. M. No. 1, R. G. Dyck, \$5; N. B. 1; D. G. Millman, \$1.40; Geo. Grimm, \$1.00; Middletown, Conn., \$14; Frank Schwinger, \$3; D. Serber, \$10; A. K. & S. K. R. 28, Astoria, \$5; Kalleh Theatre, \$4.30; J. Siedman, \$5; I. Kraus, East Orange, N. J., \$3; L. Jacobson, \$4.05; S. D. P. Women's B. Tr. 7, Newark, \$11; Aug. Maswen, \$1; A. Kohler, \$3; total for ten days, \$485.25; total to date, \$8,001.90.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Sam. A. & J. Heller, \$5; member German American Socialist Bund, \$1; Beer Drivers' Union No. 28, \$50; total for the week, \$55; total to date, \$3,708.35. The contribution of \$15 from Typographical 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 and Warden Whitney have furnished him with enough money to hire him to murder 41 men. Orchard swore on 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 Pettibone—it looks like Gooding is being exceedingly liberal with the assassinating ten times more than he says he would charge for the murder of three men.—Idaho Unionist.

THEY'LL PAY THE FINE.

Some of the lumber kings in Wyoming County, W. Va., who have been running a government of their own—as is customary with the mining and railway plutocrats in West Virginia—have been indicted by a federal grand jury for poonance. They can be fined \$1,000 to \$10,000 and be imprisoned not to exceed two years on every count. It's a good guess that they won't go to jail. They may pay a small fine and then take it out of the hides of their slaves.—Cleveland Citizen.

NEW ZEALAND SERVANTS KNOW WHAT THEY WANT.

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 accompanying the circular letter, which informs those concerned that "by so doing you will obviate 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 sixty-eight hours, to be divided as follows: Work to commence every morning, except holidays, at 6.30 a. m., and cease on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 7.30 p. m., with three intervals of one-half hour each for meals, and one hour's interval 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 Wednesdays work shall cease at 10 p. m., with three intervals of half an hour each for meals and one hour interval in the afternoon.

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 Monday, Labor Day and all statutory holidays shall be deemed to be holidays, and work 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 so 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 mankind. 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 bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, equally foreshadow 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 ancient gentes.—Morgan, "Ancient Society."

—Our national religion is the performance of church ceremonies, and preaching of spurious truths (or untruths) to keep the mob quietly at work while we amuse ourselves.—Ruskin.

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NOT CHARITY—BUT JUSTICE!

By Arthur Goodenough. Not charity but justice! This is the right we ask; Freedom for every man To ply in peace his task. Freedom for thought and action,— Alike for hand and brain So prisons shall be empty And no man wear a chain! Not charity but justice! This is the need we claim For every man of every clan Whoever praise or blame. Return the rights we borrowed,— The privilege ye stole,— And see how long your fetters strong Shall bind us mind and soul!

Not charity but justice! Take back your crusts and crumbs! We shall not need them for behold The world-wide harvest comes. When greed and guilt are baffled,— When wars and battles cease,— And all men eat the bread they earn In "pleasantness and peace". Not charity but justice! This is our whole desire; 'Tis this which serves to steel our arms And set our hearts on fire. No matter, then, what misdeeds creep Or rotten system fall The rights we crave—are we but brave Shall some day come to all!

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 century of revolution, the great mass of middle and upper-class "Liberals" all over the world see no more inconsistency between democracy and unrestrained capitalist enterprise than Washington or Jefferson did between democracy and slave-holding. The "dim inarticulate 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 that the official jurisdiction of the magistrate or the far-off, unpalpable rule of the king. The captains of industry, like the kings of yore, are honestly unable 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 Democracy."

COMMERCIALIZED ART.

From the sixteenth century downward, the man of imagination, unable to please the economic taste, has starved.

This mercenary quality forms the gulf which has divided the art of the Middle Ages from that of modern times—a gulf which cannot be bridged, and which has broadened with the lapse of centuries, until at last the artist, like all else in society, has become 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 Reformation, wealth is the form in which energy seeks expression; therefore, since the close of the fifteenth century, architecture has reflected money.

No poetry can bloom in the arid modern soil, the drama has died, and the patrons of art are no longer even conscious of shame at profaning the most sacred ideals. The æsthetic dream, which some twelfth century monk cut into the stones of the sanctuary hallowed by the presence of his God, is 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 Law of Civilization and Decay."

—Diversity of opinions on theoretical points is never dangerous to the party. There are for us no bounds to criticism, and however great our respect may be for the founders and pioneers of our party, we recognize no infallibility and no other authority than science, whose sphere is ever widening and continually proves what it previously held as truths to be errors; destroys the old, decays foundations and creates new ones; does not stand still for an instant; but in perpetual advance moves remorselessly over every dogmatic belief.—Lieber.

GRAND VOLKS-FEST

ARRANGED BY THE UNITED BRANCHES OF THE Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund OF BROOKLYN AND VICINITY. — ON SUNDAY, JUNE 30 — HELD AT GERKEN'S RIDGEWOOD GROVE Cypress, near Myrtle Ave., Evergreen For the benefit of the United Branches Sick and Death Benefit Fund and the SOCIALIST PARTY. AMUSEMENTS FOR YOUNG AND OLD CONCERT AND BALL ADMISSION, 10 CENTS A PERSON. COMMENCING AT 10 A. M.

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Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the following chapter headings: 1. THE HALF CENTURY OF WEALTH CONCENTRATION. 2. THE GROWING POVERTY OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. 3. A REIGN OF CORRUPTION AND PLENDRE. 4. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY SOLD INTO BONDAGE. 5. THE MODERN CORPORATION A SOCIAL CO-OPERATIVE. 6. THE CORPORATION SHOULD BE SOCIAL CO-OPERATIVE. 7. NATURE AND JUSTICE OF THE REFORMS DEMAND.

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—Rampant as the spirit of commercialism now is, I cannot but regard its manifestation as the last up-flaming of the fire before it goes out.—Hanford Henderson, "Education and the Larger Life."

Gustaf Sjöholm

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I furnish on credit, pretty 10c. toy whips, etc. for fairs, etc. Return unsold. Large profit. Write when ready. Dealers, boys, street men supplied. H. BRIGHAM, Westfield, Mass. 1343

WANTED—Shavers of the Bishop Creek Gold Co. Write stating price to I. B., 87 Henry st., N.Y.C.

WANTED—An intelligent girl to try country life and work for the summer, or longer, in the home of a Socialist. Address Mrs. T. J. Lloyd, Bloomington, N. Y. 1811

AGENTS. AGENTS—2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; skidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confetti, ticklers, Japanese curios, ribbons, spikes, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Christmas and holiday goods, catalog free. Miller, 134 Park Row, New York.

Eye-glasses and Spectacles Making and Fitting First-Class. M. EISING, 1822 Third Ave. Betw. 75th and 76th Sts. 1253

SPECIAL OFFER!! BURNS & REED, TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES

209 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK. To every purchaser of 5 pounds of 50 cent Coffee for \$1, a SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION TO THE WORKER FREE.

Socialists presenting their red due cards can get goods at WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOOKS THAT EVERY ONE SHOULD READ! SOLD BY SOCIALIST VOICE, 523-17th St., Oakland, Cal.

"The Church and Socialism." By Austin Lewis. Price10c. "The Supreme Court and the Constitution." By Walter V. Holloway. Price15c. "Hedraism." By J. B. Osborne. Price10c. Write for them to-day. 1808

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

—Rampant as the spirit of commercialism now is, I cannot but regard its manifestation as the last up-flaming of the fire before it goes out.—Hanford Henderson, "Education and the Larger Life."

"DESECRATING THE FLAG"

A janitor 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 imitation.

MEETING OF JEWELERS' UNION.

The Jewelers' Protective Union will hold a mass meeting Thursday evening, 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.

"FREEDOM 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?" "No, sir." "Then you cannot go. I give you twenty-four hours to make up your mind as to what you will do."—London Tatler.

FOLLOWING TAFT'S PRECEDENT.

Because the Central Labor Union at Conneaut, O., boycotted a cheap theatre and hotel owned by a jack-knife lawyer named Chadman, the latter brought suit and the union was fined \$80 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 Secretary and presidential candidate, who levied a fine of \$2,250 against the Cincinnati bricklayers for boycotting a scab concern several years ago. Doubtless the union people of Ohio will hold their heads off for Taft next year. The Conneaut people should have carried the case to the higher courts and tested the right of judicial usurpers to confiscate their treasury in the absence of specific laws providing for such fines.—Cleveland Citizen.

—One nation can and should learn from others. And even when a society has got the right track for the discovery of the natural laws of its movement, it can neither clear by bold leaps, nor remove by legal enactments, the obstacles offered by the successive phases of its normal development. But it can shorten and lessen the birth pangs.—Marx.