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The Worker.

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"BILL HAYWOOD SHALL BE FREE."

Orchard's "Confession" So Completely Shattered by Strong Showing of Defense that Jubilant Song is Sung by Miner's Friends at Boise.

Absolutely No Connection of Defendant With Crimes Is Established—Evidence of Disinterested Witnesses Substantiates Claim that Orchard is a Colossal Liar—Careful Review, by Our Special Correspondent, of the Case for the State, According to Its Own Showing.

By Hermon F. Titus.

(Special Dispatch to The Worker.)

BOISE, Idaho, July 2.—Capitalist correspondents said a week ago, "Haywood will be hung." They now say, "it will be a hung jury." We are saying, "the jury ought to be hung if they convict on present evidence."

The last three days have produced strong evidence for the defense. Haywood's face is radiant. His brave, crippled wife and tender-hearted mother are both much encouraged.

We sang at Mrs. Haywood's house last night, "Hurrah, Hurrah, the Workers Shall Be Free." Haywood's mother changed it to "Bill Haywood Shall Be Free."

The trial does not seem like a murder trial; it is not solemn enough. The jury smiles freely. If they sit many weeks longer Haywood will seem too much like one of the family to condemn him to death.

There will likely be a verdict by August 1.

THREE DAYS EVIDENCE.

BOISE, Ida., June 28.—Friends of the prosecution are talking to keep their courage up. Both Boise dailies are printing everything they can find favorable to the state. Sissy Hugh O'Neill's daily printings published in the Denver "Post" and Oregon "Journal" are about all they can find and they parade them under such headings as "Darrow, the State's Best Witness," referring to his opening address to the jury.

Of about equal value is that other lady's opinion, Ethel Barrymore, who was driven out by the Pinkertons to the penitentiary to interview the Hon. Saint confined—no, residing—there. Ethel thought Harry "so sweet," just as Hughie does.

When the state closed its case a week ago, it was a bold man who would say Haywood could be convicted. Since that time they have been getting bolder. They say Darrow doesn't know what he is doing. Just as they criticized Richardson's cross-examinations, now they are telling us how Darrow ought to conduct the direct examinations. They are sorry the defendant is not better defended.

Darrow a Surprise.

Darrow surprises people. He does not strut. He acts as if he hardly knew what to ask next. Those people who looked for pyrotechnics and brilliancy are disappointed. They fondly think—fondly is the word, for their local hero—that Borah outclasses these importations, Darrow, Richardson, Ireen, Miller. They cannot see what this plain, competent, watchful, calculating man is up to. It appears as if the defense was doing nothing while it is so unostentatious. But the jury is learning to have confidence in this man who seems like one of themselves rather than a great lawyer. They smile when Darrow smiles. They have already lost their grin and proper reserve. They look for Darrow's little touches of humor. They see he is seeking to get at the truth rather than to beat the other side. When he comes to sum up the case, after all its complicated and endless mass of testimony is concluded, they will believe what Darrow tells them when their memory is at fault. No juryman is allowed a transcript of the evidence such as the counsel have access to. The result in a trial of this magnitude must be a dependence upon the statements of counsel in their review speeches at the end. There is where I expect Darrow to shine.

A Saint or a Sinner.

For there will be plenty to say to that jury. The state and its allies are professing to believe that the defense is making no progress this past week, that it is really weaker than when the prosecution closed. That is because—like Toady Turner in the current McClure's—they assume that Orchard is and must be telling the truth, since he is a Christian.

Witness after witness has gone on the stand this week for the defense and daily impeached Orchard's truthfulness, directly contradicted his sworn evidence in the most explicit manner, yet those deluded partisans of the state stupidly reply, "You can't make out Orchard worse than he made himself; he not only admitted he was a liar but everything else that was bad."

How are you going to convince a man who will talk like that? He is an Orchardianism, whose reasoning powers are inverted, subverted. For if Orchard the liar has not become Orchard the truth teller, their whole

foundation is gone. If he is a liar still, even in a single instance, he is not to be believed in any instance whatever. Orchard, right now, is either a saint or a monstrous sinner. If he lies when he says he never told Dr. McGee in Wallace that he was a "spotter in the Canyon," then he is no saint, right now, since this marvellous "conversion."

Which Lies?

Dr. McGee is no union man. He has even made his living by means opposed by the unions in the Coeur d'Alenes. This man is an absolutely independent and disinterested witness. He is perfectly sure about his dates and his man. In the summer of 1904, when Orchard says he was in San Francisco all the time—except one interval of several weeks when he says he was at Caliente Springs—Dr. McGee remembers his coming into his office while the campaign was in progress and asking if some "easy-money" was in sight. And he distinctly recollects sending him to the chairman of the campaign committee. The state called this witness back for further cross examination, but failed to shake him in the least. Who lied, Orchard or McGee?

There are plenty of others like McGee, completely contradicting Orchard's testimony. But if McGee were alone, all their solid foundation of Orchard's impeccability falls to the ground. If he lies about his whereabouts in the summer of 1904, if he lies when he denies he said he was a "spotter" to Dr. McGee—then he lies everywhere when he wants to—and he is the same monstrous perversion of a man he always was—and no saint, except to save his neck.

"Interested Witnesses."

Take again the case of Charles A. Sullivan, now watchman at the Brown Hotel in Denver. This is not one of those witnesses involved in Orchard's confession as accomplices. I have had many people say of those so accused, like Davis, Easterly, Coates, Barnes and others, "Of course they will deny, because he accuses and implicates them; they are interested witnesses." As if Orchard was not a thousand fold more interested! None of these men have been arrested for known and confessed crimes. None of these men are facing death for unnumbered and indescribable crimes. The only charge or suspicion against them is Orchard's unsupported word.

Why should such a man be called on to defend his good name because the inhuman and unhuman Orchard happens to mention him as an accomplice?

When I noticed in Orchard's "narrative," that he had himself visited Seattle, my home city, I expected he might announce that Dr. Titus helped him drown a man on the tide flats. Suppose he had so charged me, would my word have been good for nothing against Orchard's word because, now that he is a "new Orchard", a Christian criminal, he had seen fit to lay one of his crimes on my shoulders?

A Parallel Case.

By that same reasoning, if any insane man walks the street proclaiming, "I have been a murderer but now I am a Christian," and then points out Jones and Smith and Brown and Burns and a dozen others as his accomplices in his former murders, the word and the oath of Jones and Smith and Brown and Burns are worthless because, forsooth, they are under sus-

(Continued on page 8.)

DEBS IN DENVER.

Speaks to Large Audience and Declares Miners' Officials Will Go Free.

Eugene V. Debs addressed a large audience at Denver, Colo., Sunday, June 23; speaking on the Haywood trial. His speech evoked great enthusiasm, saying in part:

"We note by dispatches that the evidence of the prosecution is all in—it might be added that the prosecution itself is all in.

"If there was the slightest doubt of Haywood's innocence the prosecution has dispelled that doubt. From a clear insight into the evidence that has been drawn out by the prosecution, Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone are the victims of a huge conspiracy.

"Everyone knows that Haywood has everywhere been true to his class. He has been thrust against an enemy as unscrupulous as that enemy is powerful. But Haywood was uncorruptible. Had he gone over to the mine owners he could have had all that money commands. He knew it. But it would have been to sacrifice the jewel of his soul. They couldn't buy him. The capitalists became convinced that it was impossible to influence Haywood, and they planned his destruction.

"The intention was to send him to Idaho, hurry him thru a trial, and then toss him onto the gallows. The press of the capitalists reeked with blood-curdling stories purported to have been committed by Haywood and his associates.

"But fortunately the working class had a press of its own. It told the truth about the crimes that had been committed, and there were labor demonstrations all over the country.

"But for this fact these men would have perished on the gallows; but for this fact it would have been an impossibility to save them from martyrdom.

"Let me ask again what they have proven against Haywood? Absolutely nothing.

"Their expert witness, after being prepared and drilled to deliver his story of crime, is a total failure for the prosecution. His story stands today absolutely unsupported. And thru it can be seen the glaring eyes of the capitalist, who had expected to devour the three great labor leaders.

"But they are not going to hang Haywood, because they do not dare. They have seen the determination of the working class, and they have never before witnessed such a determination.

"It is possible that there are men on the jury who are there to convict Haywood. But he will never be convicted, and Moyer and Pettibone will never be tried at all.

"I predict that the trial in Idaho will end in as quiet a manner as it will be possible for the prosecution. Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone will be released, and when these men are free it will result in the greatest moral triumph ever achieved by the workingmen in the United States."

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has extended the strike of the San Francisco telegraphers to other cities on the coast. A detachment of strike breakers has been installed in some of the offices at San Francisco and Oakland but the supply is not sufficient for the company's needs.

In Chicago the Telegraphers have been preparing for a strike by accumulating a large strike fund and the Executive Board of the local union will recommend a strike to mass meeting that will be held next Monday. Strike assessments are pouring into the national treasury of the union and unless the San Francisco strike is settled next week it is possible the strike will extend thruout the country.

PAPER MAKERS VOTE HELP.

The ninth annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, in session at Northampton, Mass., June 29, sent a telegram of sympathy to Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone at Boise and voted \$100 to the defense fund.

ONE WEEK'S "PROSPERITY" IN NEW YORK.

Workers Driven Desperate by Want and Hunger While Parasites Take Summer's Outing.

Elmer E. Force, a track walker, was run over and killed by a Brooklyn Rapid Transit train, Wednesday, June 27, on account of not getting warning in time of train's approach. Train was backing up, and company saves money by not having extra motorman for this purpose.

Katie Scholer, twenty-five years old, committed suicide in Central Park, a victim of melancholia thru experiences during massacres in Odessa, Russia.

Laura E. Hogan, "young and pretty," was arrested on two charges of stealing \$90 and \$2, while acting as cashier of a restaurant and shoe store. She claims she was being persecuted, but was locked up.

Albert Selarf, proprietor of the Waldorf Steam Laundry, 220 East Sixty-ninth street, was arraigned by Deputy Inspector William Walling on a charge of "allowing" girls to work more than sixty hours a week. One girl—Grace De Motia of 815 East 111th street—testified that she went to work every morning at 7:30, and worked until 8, 9, 10, and 11 o'clock at night. On one occasion, she said she worked continuously from 7:30 that morning until 2:30 o'clock the next morning. She had forty-five minutes for luncheon, and rested for about half an hour toward 10 o'clock at night. A dozen girls gave similar testimony. Selarf was held in \$500 bail for trial.

Mrs. Carrie Rifenberg, 81 Thomas street, mother of eight children, carried her dead baby into the Coroner's office, last Saturday, and said the child had been seized with a violent stomach trouble. "I took her to the Hudson street hospital and they told me they could do nothing; that I must go to the country if I wanted to save her life. My husband earns only \$12 a week and of course I could not do that." She took the baby home and it had died at the dispensary later from a second attack. Coroner Acritelli said he would investigate to see if the child could have been saved if it had received treatment when first taken to the hospital.

Beattie Nadler, a sewing girl out of work, killed herself by jumping from the third story of the tenement at 172 Suffolk street, last Saturday night about twelve o'clock. Her skull was crushed.

A young man, giving his name as John Simple, was arrested last Saturday for stealing a book valued at \$3 from a department store. He said he had been a student at Princeton University and "I took the book because I was hungry and wanted to sell it to buy something to eat. I lost my job a month ago and since then I have been down and out." He would tell nothing about his people, as he "was ruined anyhow."

MOYER AND HAYWOOD REMAIN MINERS' OFFICIALS.

DENVER, Colo., July 2.—Charles H. Moyer, President, and William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, both received the highest possible mark of confidence from their associates by being retained in office by the annual convention of the Federation to-day.

As the constitution of the Federation forbids the election of members not in attendance at the convention, the election of President and Secretary-Treasurer was passed, and under the constitution the incumbents will hold over until their successors are chosen.

L. W. Callahan of Index, Washington was elected alternate member of the executive board for District No. 2, to serve in the absence of Jack Simpkins, who is continued in office in the same manner as the president and secretary-treasurer.

A resolution was adopted by the convention calling for a national convention to be held in Chicago to which the United Brewery Workers, the United Mine Workers of Illinois, and other unions will be requested to attend.

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ICE DRIVERS FIGHT TRUST.

Worked Long Hours for Poor Pay, They Want Union to Protect Them Against Greedy Magistrates.

About 1,500 drivers of the American Ice Company, better known as the Ice Trust, are on strike in New York City and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement. The men are striking for recognition of the union and the company insists on treating with them as individuals. The trust controls 50 per cent of the ice supply of New York.

It seems that the company has been anticipating this demand of the drivers, as it granted two increases in wages in May and June of this year. The men now receive \$16 as against \$14 per week last year. This was calculated to place the men in the position of having no legitimate grievance, as no strike was required to secure the two increases in pay.

But the company could well afford to give these increases if in exchange for them it exercised the power to deal with the men individually. This has enabled the company to work the men outrageously long hours and thus secure their labor power at a remarkably low rate. For example, the regular hours are from three and four in the morning to five in the evening, making twelve and thirteen hours work each day.

But bad as that is, it is not the worst. The men are frequently required to stay on the wagons or at the stables till 11 p. m., making eighteen and nineteen hours work for such days. AND FOR THIS EXTRA TIME THE MEN RECEIVE NO COMPENSATION WHATSOEVER! At this rate the "generous" increase of the company to the men in May and June can be appreciated. The company can continue this intense exploitation so long as the men are treated with as individuals, and the men, realizing this, place more value in the recognition of their organization than in the "generosity" of the company.

The American Ice Company is the same corporation that harvested the garbage of the Hudson River last winter for sale to its patrons, furnishing further proof of the benevolence of the stockholders.

SPREAD THE TRUTH!

You are probably "kicking", and with justice, at the distorted reports of the Haywood trial appearing in the daily papers. But are you doing anything to offset those reports? "Kicking" is not enough. You must try and reach the people who are being deceived and prejudiced. It is true there is no English Socialist daily paper in New York, but there is a weekly and it is giving complete and strictly truthful reports right from the court room at Boise. These reports are accurate and graphic, covering the whole range of the trial, the actual conditions under which it is being conducted and the vital issues involved. Get these reports into the hands of your workmates and friends. We cannot afford to let them be poisoned against either our Western comrades or the movement. There is too much at stake. This trial eclipses in importance anything that has yet occurred in the labor movement of America. Order, or get your branch to order, a bundle of The Worker during the remainder of the trial, beginning with this issue. Read Titus' excellent and impartial review of the case for the state this week and see if it isn't worth circulating to the limit. Bundle rates are: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 500 or more, 50 cents per hundred. Follow up the copies you distribute and get subscriptions, 6 months, 25 cents, one year, 50 cents. That's the work that counts!

Darrow's speech for the defense will appear in full in next issue, which will consist of eight pages.

FRENCH FEDERATION WANTS GENERAL STRIKE.

The general committee of the General Federation of Labor of France, in retaliation for the government's decision to prosecute the members of the Federation who signed the manifesto congratulating the Seventeenth Regiment on the mutiny and inviting their comrades in the army to follow their example, is considering a strike of workmen in all parts of France, as a protest against the arbitrariness of the government.

BUTTE MAIL CARRIERS STRIKE.

All of the mail carriers of Butte, Mont., went out on strike June 26, declaring they could not live in Butte on the present scale of wages paid by the government, despite the increase which becomes effective July 1. The men have been receiving \$600 for the first year and \$850 for succeeding years.

LATEST WITNESS CONNECTS ORCHARD WITH PINKERTONS.

(Special Dispatch to The Worker.)

BOISE, Idaho, July 3.—The strongest evidence connecting Orchard with Pinkertons has just been given by Witness C. Barnes, of Montrose, Colo., who was chum of Riddell, now known to be Pinkerton labor spy from 1903 to 1905. Riddell advised blowing up Liberty Bell Mill and the burning of Telluride. He always advocated violent proceedings in union meetings and opposed peaceful settlements. When Orchard came to Ouray as bodyguard for Moyer, he and Riddell were in close private conference. Prosecutor Borah was plainly afraid of Barnes and dropped cross examination very quickly. TITUS.

THE GARBAGE WORKERS' STRIKE.

A Powerful Example of Capitalist Administration of the Public Service—Treated Worse Than Chattel Slaves, Useful but Despised Laborers Are Compelled to Rebel—Return to Work to Prevent a Pestilence.

The strike of the two thousand employees of the city street cleaning department of New York has brought to light the contemptible attitude of the city administration towards these men. Their grievances reveal conditions that might well be called "municipal peonage". Only the rebellion of the workman brought to light these conditions, which might otherwise have continued unknown indefinitely. It is probable that no capitalist sweated-would attempt the petty swindles of his employees that the city government has practised on the garbage cleaners.

Fines have been imposed upon the workers without their being given the opportunity of being heard. Some of these fines were for such things as permitting a horse to trot (horses cost money but workers are cheap) or when garbage was found in a can with ashes. The garbage may have been concealed in the ashes without the driver's knowledge, but he was fined just the same. Ignorance of what tenants placed in the can was considered no valid excuse for the offender. When the inspector at the dump finds garbage in an ash can he immediately acts as witness, judge and jury in fining the driver who hauled it there.

Municipal Robbery.

The assessment of a fine under such conditions is outrageously unfair and tyrannical, and the severity of the fine would do credit to a slave driver of sixty years ago. The fines are from five to ten days pay, according to the sweet will of the inspector! The money is siphoned from the men without any process of law and without any opportunity to refute charges against them.

Under the rules of the department, service for seventeen or eighteen months entitles the workman to a badge and he becomes a member of the uniformed force. This entitles him to \$800 per year, but the commissioner has a habit of laying off the men and hiring "extras" at \$2 per day. This makes the regular employee forfeit the uniformed compensation. What becomes of the difference only the commissioner knows.

Many of the men have to work extra hours overtime with no compensation and Commissioner Craven claimed his foremen could make them work twenty-four hours consecutively without extra pay. A Southern slave owner could claim to more.

Stench Startled Them.

These are a few of the grievances against which the garbage workers were rebelling and every politician with a graft and every paper with a "pull" ignored the strikers until garbage was rotting in the streets and the vile odor offended their delicate nostrils. Then they awoke to—what? The possibility of a plague, not the outrageous swindling of the city's employees! These men had pleaded in vain for civilized treatment and they had no recourse but to bring their wrongs to the attention of the city's inhabitants thru a strike.

And the city government treated them with the same arrogance that brought on the strike itself. Instead of learning what truth was contained in their complaint, Mayor McCellan transferred jurisdiction over the department of Street Cleaning to the Department of Health and steps were taken to crush the strike. Strike-breakers were recruited by Dr. Darlington of the Health Department and the wagons were pulled to protect them.

Meanwhile the capitalist press proceeded to denounce the strike as a "mutiny" or a "rebellion". It was neither one or the other. But one thing is sure: If workingmen would not rebel or "mutiny" against such outrageous treatment as the garbage workers endured too long there would be little hope for the future. Men who could stand it without resentment would be only fit for the life of serfs. It is to the glory of the street cleaners

ers that they knew how to strike back, and bring home to the city the great service they render to society. The grim possibility of a pestilence that would sweep over to Fifth Avenue and the boulevards was the only thing that struck terror into the calloused hearts of those who rule.

A Truth Brought Home.

Now the strike is over and the strikers have returned to work under a promise from the Mayor that their complaint would get a hearing. In going to work with nothing but a promise from such a source the men have shown more real humanity and more concern for the welfare of their kind than the public exploiters who robbed and swindled them. For it is certain that a widespread epidemic of disease would have started had not the accumulating garbage been removed soon. Even then, whether the men were justified in returning to work to avoid that havoc overtaking a people who were indifferent to their wrongs is a debatable question.

The strike at least pressed home one truth that is necessary for all to learn. It showed that without the co-operation of the humblest worker performing what is regarded as a menial task, society is in the grip of a terror that will embrace all. All the silly palaver about labor of "exceptional ability" is put to the test at such moments as these and is demonstrated to be capitalist moonshine. Had not these men returned to work, pestilence would have gripped the superior mortals who look with scorn upon the "common laborers", but who stand helpless when "common labor" is withdrawn. One form of useful labor is just as vital to human existence as another and the withdrawal of either paralyzes the common activity of all.

Capitalist Municipal Ownership.

The strike of the garbage men offers another instance demonstrating the truth of the Socialist position. There are those who hold that city ownership and city employment are necessarily better than private ownership and private employment. This strike has shown that some of the most heinous forms of exploitation and sweating that prevail under private employment also exists under municipal employment. It would certainly soothe the outraged street cleaners very little to inform them that they worked for the city government instead of a private employer. So far as they were concerned it made little difference to them.

But the city government is controlled by capitalist politicians who owe allegiance to capitalist interests. An administration representing the working class would provide humane conditions, adequate pay and reasonable hours for workmen, while capitalist-ism endures. The attitude of a city government will always depend upon who controls it. If capitalist interests control it the workers should not be surprised to be accorded the same treatment the capitalists give them in the mills and factories.

Workers Must Rule.

City ownership and management of public affairs by the working class in the interests of the working class would make these powers serve the workers instead of robbing them. That is the story that has been told time after time by Socialist workmen. It is a story that is confirmed by every capitalist administration in every city thruout the country. The city's public powers can be used to improve working class conditions when Socialists are in the city hall and represent the working class in the various departments of the city government. This latest outrage ought to inspire every workman to work for the coming of that day when their class will have such power and secure the benefits that it must certainly bring.

The Socialist Party is pledged to accomplish that result and only thru that party can it ever be realized.

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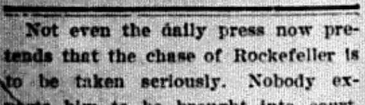
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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential)..... 96,961. 1904 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762. 1906 (Presidential)..... 408,280.



Not even the daily press now pretends that the chase of Rockefeller is to be taken seriously. Nobody expects him to be brought into court. He will continue to defy the law and nothing will be done to him. He is precisely an outlaw, laughing at those who are continually boasting of the majesty of the law. Nothing else could begin to show what a consummate farce the enforcement of law is in this country. The most luckless and ignorant criminal or vagrant is hounded down with ruthless and savage cruelty and every item of energy in the gigantic law machine will be exercised to bring him to punishment, but here is another man who can flout the law with impunity solely because he is rich. And this is taking place right at the very time when every cheapjack politician and petty demagog is howling about the equality before the law guaranteed by "our glorious American institutions". Fortunately, Rockefeller's open contempt for the law helps to create and encourage a healthy contempt for capitalist law and institutions.

UNDER THE FLAG.

The little immigrant girl at the Baron de Hirsch School who kissed the American flag has served the press with a theme for patriotic eulogies. The New York "World", for example, has the following comment on the incident:

It was a spontaneous tribute to the banner which symbolizes even to the child's mind safety and freedom for the refugee, an end to oppression and the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Under its folds men are not persecuted for conscience sake or treated as pariahs because they are thrifty and law-abiding. Where it waves shops are not looted by a riotous populace, nor peaceful citizens shot down, nor women dishonored by a brutal soldiery with the tacit consent of the head of the state. It has never floated over a Kishineff or a Kiev.

Perhaps the editor of the "World" does not make a specialty of history, or, at least, that history which records proletarian struggles. At any rate, there is not an outrage cited in this quotation which has not been perpetrated by the authorities in this country and perpetrated frequently at that. This may not be very pleasant to those whose calling makes necessary a defense of such outrages, but their history has been written. It has been written in the memory of hosts of workmen. It may not be chronicled by historians who believe that the intrigues and warfare of kings and capitalists constitute all of history that is worthy of being transmitted to posterity, but it is written, nevertheless.

Perhaps the mention of a few historical incidents, which, no doubt, could be found in back files of the "World," will refresh the editor's mind. If the refugee is safe under the American flag it is because his name is Rockefeller and not John Turner, the English workman who was deported two years ago. We have the answer to the "World" for the fact that the whole world...

all the powers of the government are unable to effect the arrest of the former gentleman. If men are not persecuted for conscience sake it is because their "conscience" is reconciled to human exploitation while Haywood is virtually on trial for his beliefs, as many workmen have been and will be again "under the American flag." If shops are not looted it is because they are owned by the kings of property but union treasuries are looted by those same kings and workmen are deported from Colorado and their small stores of goods looted by the Citizen's Alliance. It cannot be unknown to the "World", also, that newspapers in that same state were suppressed under the same flag that the innocent little girl kissed last week. If the flag has never "floated over a Kishineff or a Kiev" it at least has floated over Homestead and only recently over the bull-pens of Colorado. That flag was carried by two little children—as innocent and trusting as the little immigrant girl,—at Hazleton some years ago and they were shot down on the public highway with their striking fathers. And thus the statement of the "World" dwindles down to a petty distortion of history.

When that little immigrant girl, the issue of a proletarian family, goes out into the world to test her faith and finds the world's opportunities preempted by a class, she too will realize the bitter truth that her innocent childhood concealed from her and which the enemies of her class also conceal. No maudlin patriotic sentiment can long conceal the stern realities of contemporary life. Only when the ruling powers that be are able to make workmen blind to what they see, to what they suffer, and to what they feel, will cheap and false praise of the flag serve as a substitute for a glad and free life for all.

"Many Turned Away by Ocean Liners", is the way a daily paper puts it. But it is not the working people who are being turned away. For the same paper says every steamer was taken on six liners sailing on one day. The working people generously remain in the workshops and factories and tenements stewing and sweating and molling and tolling so that every steamer can be filled with prosperous tourists to Europe, and the seaside and mountain resorts be crowded with the rich and idle. Its an old story, of course, but the workers never get tired of furnishing the plot for it.

IN FREE TRADE BRITAIN.

A great combination of steel manufacturers, similar to the United States Steel Corporation in this country, is being formed in Great Britain. Nine companies have absorbed thirty-six independent firms, and it is claimed the new combine will be able to control 90 per cent of all the steel produced in Great Britain. What is aimed at, according to the promoters, is to dominate the steel trade of the world.

To the shallow free trader and trust buster in American politics, this announcement will come as a surprise. It has always been a dogma with such as these that the centralization of capital, or, at least, the growth of trusts could be checked and even destroyed if tariff schedules were repealed and the favored industries were subjected to the competition of foreign rivals. Yet here is the monster rising in the midst of a free trade country and defying all the laws of Herbert Spencer, William Jennings Bryan and the Democratic party.

Surely the last days are upon us when modern industrial development shatters the quack theories of jobless statesmen and turns a deaf ear to the voice that Democratic politicians declare calls to us from Jefferson's tomb.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

The Public Service Commissions appointed by Governor Hughes under the new public utilities law are invested with far reaching powers. They can regulate the service of any common carrier, determine the quality of the service, order changes or improvements at any time, grant or withhold consent to any franchise or extension of franchise for a railroad corporation, regulate the exchange of stock between railroad corporations, fix the standard of illuminating power, regulate the quality of gas and prescribe methods of regulating the supply of electricity, and, finally, levy fines on corporations for violation of any provision of the public utilities law or order of the commissions. It will be seen that power is concentrated into the hands of these commissioners to a practically unlimited extent. As a species of centralization the new law makes a definite advance over anything else previously attempted in this

country. Powers formerly exercised by the legislature, and frequently decided by referendum, are placed unservedly in the hands of ten men.

Under these circumstances the kind of men selected by Governor Hughes for the two commissions is of paramount importance. What interests do they represent and to what class do they belong? It seems superfluous to point out that not one appointee is a member of the working class or in the slightest degree represents working class interests—superfluous because nobody expected Governor Hughes to appoint anybody coming within that category. It would have been a tremendous surprise if he had made such an appointment, a surprise notwithstanding that the working class comprise the bulk of voters in New York and Governor Hughes is supposed to be especially partial to them.

The members and interests of the two commissions are as follows: For the First District (New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties): William Wilcox, chairman, Republican, president of Grand River Irrigation and Development Company and the Wilcox Canal Company, son-in-law of William F. Havemeyer, sugar trust magnate; William McCarroll, Republican, president American Leather Company, president and director of Manufacturers' Association, and interested in other corporations; Edward M. Bassett, Democrat, wealthy real estate lawyer; Milo R. Maible, independent in politics, specialist on franchise questions for National Civic Federation; John E. Enstis, Citizens' Union, prosperous lawyer, held office in New York for thirty years, member of commercial and real estate associations. For the Second District (all other counties): Frank W. Stevens, Republican, prosperous lawyer, held office for thirty years; Charles H. Keep, prosperous lawyer, active in business activities of Buffalo, member of Chamber of Commerce and Lake Carriers' Association; Thomas M. Osborne, anti-Hearst Democrat, president of agricultural implement company, trustee of Auburn Savings Bank, held office for twenty years; James E. Sague, Republican, mechanical engineer in service of several railroads for twenty-four years; Martin S. Decker, Democrat, assistant secretary of Interstate Commerce Commission for twenty years.

There is no getting away from the class-consciousness of these appointments. All are "safe and sane" men and as such they can be depended upon not to exercise their power with harshness toward the corporations, but, on the contrary, to safeguard and protect them from radical agitation, which is undoubtedly the real purpose of the law.

This new "reform" will be similar in results to all other "reforms" emanating from the capitalist class. The corporations will continue to enjoy their piratical privileges and to the workers employed by them there will come no amelioration of their conditions. The corporations will come to regard the commissions with amity instead of hostility and as bulwarks against Socialism. And Governor Hughes will be accepted as one of the elect chosen to fortify capitalism and perpetuate exploitation.

But the real danger of the new law to capitalism lies in the query which will undoubtedly arise: If the state can regulate private corporations thru a commission why cannot the state own and regulate corporations as social property for the benefit of its citizens?

President Winthrop of the New York Board of Education has appointed a committee to investigate the charge of lobbying made against the teachers who tried to have the bill to increase the salaries of women teachers passed by the legislature. The activity of the advocates of the bill was so aggressive that it gave the opponents of the increase a lively time to defeat it. It is not assumed that the teachers used bribery. They were merely well organized and energetic, and now it is doubtless hoped that by making an example of their leaders the agitation for equal pay for women and men teachers will be smothered. Of course, nothing of the kind will happen. The women teachers are too thoroughly aroused and are rapidly trending toward the formation of a union, which in turn will be followed by its affiliation with the regular trade union movement. The investigation will probably only help to accelerate this tendency. Meanwhile the men teachers generally, instead of joining with women associates in the work of bringing about better conditions among the faculty, will, with few exceptions, continue to aid the Board of Education in keeping the present system of

exploitation of the real educational force of the city keyed up to a prime capitalist standard.

A "PRACTICAL MAN".

Said President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech: "There has been plenty of dishonest work by corporations in the past. There will not be the slightest let up in the effort to hunt down and punish every dishonest man."

Said President Roosevelt to Governor Deneen of Illinois with reference to his distinguished ex-friend Harriman: "No good can be accomplished by attempting to undo now what has been done. I fear that any radical action in uprooting the whole Alton affair might unduly disturb general business."

President Roosevelt is an eminently "practical man". As such he knows that it hurts "business" to "hunt down and punish" influential swindlers whose support is needed in the next campaign. Besides was not the looting of the Chicago and Alton by Harriman made possible by a bill which Theodore Roosevelt signed as governor of New York? And who knows what an investigation of the Chicago and Alton might disclose if the public vow taken at Indianapolis was adhered to? What if it revealed an "undesirable citizen" sitting in the executive chair? That would not only "disturb business"; it would also disturb the two most "practical men" in this country, according to Roosevelt himself.

So the vow made at Indianapolis will be reserved for friendless men like Burton of Kansas who had no "goods to deliver" and no great swindle to commend him. And thus Roosevelt, Harriman, Burton and "business" all get a "square deal".

LEGALIZING THE IMPORTATION OF STRIKE BREAKERS.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor at Washington has handed down another one of those peculiar decisions which somehow strike a blow at workmen, altho that learned man is certain that his department is handled with "strict impartiality as between capitalists and laborers". The employing class and its press are also agreed that Mr. Straus is an honorable man.

In January the American Lithographing Company concluded that owing to a strike of lithographers there was a "scarcity of labor" and proceeded to contract for two laborers in violation of the Alien Contract Law. The company had advertised in a number of large daily papers thruout the country for lithographers but could not secure any. As no lithographers applied for positions no better evidence was wanting that a "scarcity of labor" existed. Perhaps the reader will insist there was a strike and that the strikers declined to become scabs. But that is ignoring the point which the American Lithographing Company and Mr. Straus discovered. There was a "scarcity of labor" and no stubborn attempt to sidetrack the issue can obscure that fact.

Conscious of his rectitude and the great responsibility of his office, Mr. Straus carefully scrutinized the Alien Contract Law and found one clause which provided that alien labor could be imported if the special kind desired here was proven to be short. Like an honorable man Mr. Straus saw that it was necessary to supply the shortage. Doesn't the law read that way? At any rate that is the way that Mr. Straus and Attorney General Bonaparte read it.

Under this ruling the Alien Contract Law can be used as a federal strike-breaking device, for every strike necessarily creates a scarcity of labor for the employing class. The ruling, together with a previous one which permitted Southern states to import contract labor, shows how laws ostensibly passed as a sop to labor, can in their application and interpretation by a capitalist administration, be transformed into effective weapons to beat down the resistance of workmen.

The lesson to be derived from such experience is, of course, that professed laws enacted for workmen are worthless unless workmen exercise sufficient political power to influence the interpretation and enforcement of such laws. Otherwise they are dead sea fruit that cause not only bitter disappointment but make the struggle of workmen toward better conditions harder than ever.

EXPECT HAYWOOD THERE.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Chicago has arranged a Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone day at Luna Park, that city, on Aug. 11. It is hoped to have William D. Haywood present. A big turn out is expected.

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.

ANCIENT SOCIETY. By Lewis H. Morgan, L.L.D. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1007, Cloth, pp. 570. Price, \$1.50.

One of the best things that the Kerr publishing house has yet done is the republication of Morgan's monumental work. The original and heretofore the only edition, published by Henry Holt, cost \$4, which put it practically out of the reach of many students; that edition is now out of print, and Kerr has supplied a reprint, somewhat inferior mechanically, but still very satisfactory, at \$1.50.

It is just thirty years since the book was first given to the world. It is still far less widely known than it deserves to be; but its influence has long since been felt over the whole field of anthropological and sociological science. Some writers assume to regard it as obsolete, or even as of questionable value; but perhaps no book to which it can properly be compared—neither "Capital" or "The Origin of Species"—has held its own better. It was almost completely ignored by the English speaking world for many years after its publication, tho it had soon commanded attention among Continental investigators of early social history: Engels' "Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State," which was directly founded upon it, went far to establish its place in the literature of the subject, but did not by any means supplant it. The student of social science should know Morgan at first hand.

The full title of the book is: "Ancient Society: Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery thru Barbarism to Civilization"—and, tho Morgan probably knew nothing of the Socialist movement or theory, the Socialist reader is inclined to add to the sub-title the words: "Laying the Basis for a Forecast of Further Progress." Morgan's own forecast is, indeed, very brief and general; but he furnished, in good measure, the material and the method for scientific prediction. The book is divided into four parts, of very unequal length. Part I, comprising but 44 pages, is entitled: "Growth of Invention thru Discoveries." It serves as a general introduction, and makes it clear that the development of the arts of life—the method of which men provide themselves with food, clothing, shelter, and other necessities, comforts, and necessities, and of the material means which they use in the process, together with the varying forms of ownership and the control of these means of production—is the basic fact in all social changes; that upon this depends the evolution of thought and belief, as well as of institutions, customs, ethical standards, laws, manners, and all that is called "the higher life" of society and of the individuals composing it. If this thesis—the same which Marx and Engels had reached by another route—is not quite so definitely stated in Morgan's opening chapters, at least it is all implied there. The social history of the human race, it is shown, is to be divided into two great periods—the first, and by far the longest, that in which social organization is founded upon the kinship of persons; the second, in which we yet live, and which goes back several thousands of years for some portions of the race, in which territory and property are the basis of social organization; at the close of his work, the author predicts the end of this "property career of mankind" and the advent of another era in which we shall see "a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality, and fraternity of the ancient gentes." In Part II, occupying 344 pages, or more than half the book, under the title, "Growth of the Idea of Government," he describes the more or less hypothetical, but more than probable, primitive "organization of society upon the basis of sex" and shows how that form of organization gave rise to the higher gentile system, now known to have been almost if not quite universal; this system he examines at length, primarily as it has existed among the Indians of North and South America within recent centuries, and then as it may be observed among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the Jews, the Chinese, and various Asiatic, African, and Oceanic peoples. Part III is devoted to the "Growth of the Idea of the Family," and in its 139 pages the successive systems of kinship, up to that peculiar to property civilization, are described and their significance explained. Finally, there is Part IV, "Growth of the Idea of Property," taking up 29 pages, and merely laying the foundation for the study which has been pursued by many investigators and theorists since Morgan's time.

Altogether, it is a book of permanent value, and we again welcome its appearance at a popular price.

We have too long neglected to mention two of the books issued by Charles H. Kerr & Co. in their Library of Science for the Workers—"Life and Death," by Dr. E. Teichmann, and "The Making of the World," by Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer (author of "The End of the World," which we received some months ago)—translated from the German by A. M. Simons and Ernest Untermyer, respectively. The purpose of this series—which includes also Boelsche's "The Evolution of Man" and "The Triumph of Life," France's

"Germs of Mind in Plants," and Untermyer's "Science and Revolution",—all of which have been noticed in these columns—is to present the results of physical and natural science in a form adapted to workmen who have had little opportunity for systematic education, but who are willing and able to read and think. The price, 50 cents a volume, is in accord with this object, since workmen's wealth is commonly still more limited than their schooling.

"The Life Stories of Un distinguished Americans" (James Pott & Co., 1906) is a book of a somewhat unusual sort. According to title-page, the "undistinguished Americans" tell their own stories, Hamilton Holt being only their editor; but the statement must be taken with a grain or two of salt. The plan is in each of the sixteen papers "to typify the life of the average worker in some particular vocation, and to make each story the genuine experience of a real person." Giving full credence to this intention, we still find that a good deal of Holt is to be found in almost every one of the stories—that the reader is often given to see the various workers thru the eyes of the "editor," rather than to see life thru the eyes of the various workers. We do not object to this; we merely note the fact, or the impression. The types included are a Lithuanian, a Polish sweatshop girl, an Italian boot-black, a Greek peddler, a Swedish farmer, a French dressmaker, a German nurse girl, an Irish cook, a farmer's wife (native), an itinerant minister (native), a negro peon, an Indian (apparently a Hampton student), a Filipino chief (a "feature" of Coney Island), a Syrian (composite—really three Syrians), a Japanese servant, and a Chinese business man of New York. How far these are typical of American cosmopolitan population the reader may judge. What impresses us is that, altho in selecting his types and in eliciting and presenting their views, Mr. Holt has thought too much of the racial or national and too little of the economic factors of modern social life. Comparing the book, as seems fair, with such works as Spahr's "America's Working People" or Wyckoff's "The Workers", we find it of less fundamental value. Yet we would not deny the editors' opinion that "they have a deep human interest and perhaps some sociological importance."

The genius of Oscar Lovell Trigg's is decidedly irregular, not to say erratic, and we would hardly regard his utterances on any subject, even his most cherished specialties (as, for instance, Whitman and Browning), as being authoritative; but, on the other hand, his view is broad and his perceptions quick, and his work is full of suggestion and sometimes even inspiring. In a word, he is just too much of a poet to be a thoro scientist and just too much of a scientist to be quite a poet, but he is enough of both to be a notable commentator on current ten-

denaries in an age of transition such as this. "The Changing Order" (Kerr, 1906; \$1), which bears the subtitle, "A Study of Democracy", is a collection of separate essays, several of them previously published in various magazines, related by viewpoint and subject matter and bound together by a brief introduction. The scope and nature of the book may be indicated by giving the titles of a few of the eighteen chapters or papers which compose it—as, "Democratic Art", "The Philosophy of Play", "Democratic Education", "Work-shop and School", "Industrial Feudalism—and After", and studies of certain aspects of the work of Robert Browning, George Innes, Tolstoy, William Morris, and Walt Whitman.

A remarkable and realistic account of the revolution in the Baltic provinces, and the measures of oppression taken by the Russian government to stamp out the Socialist and revolutionary movement in the district will be found in a new volume of the Socialist Library Series to be published in a few weeks by the Independent Labor Party of England. The writer of the book is one of the founders of the Lithuanian Socialist Democratic party. He spent some months in prison and was exiled to Siberia! He, however, escaped before reaching his destination and found his way to England, where he established a clandestine press. The book which appears under the general editorship of Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., will include a considerable number of illustrations of scenes and incidents which have occurred during the revolt and its attempted repression.

HUNGARIAN LABOR LEGISLATED AGAINST.

The Hungarian Chamber has passed, almost without opposition, a bill on the relations between landowners and agricultural laborers which is one of the most reactionary pieces of legislation of modern times. When the bill went before the House of Magnates it was made still more reactionary. The right conferred on agricultural employers to inflict bodily punishment upon laborers under eighteen years of age was extended to the families of laborers in so far as the latter are minors. A clause providing that food furnished the laborers must be of "first-class market quality" was altered to "average market quality".

Other provisions of the bill sanction the infliction of fines of 800 kronen (\$125) and thirty days' imprisonment for a number of venial offenses, such, for instance, as selling or giving away any part of the allowance of fuel received by the laborer from his employer; or failing to do on Sundays work considered urgent by the employer; or leaving the farm without permission.

"What is Australian Nationalism?" asks a Melbourne writer. Australian nationalism is like any other country's nationalism—a firm belief in ourselves as the finest fellows on earth. Nationalism is egotism multiplied by the population.—Brisbane Worker.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE".

By Joseph E. Cohen.

And now comes one, Alan Dale, to certify, in the current "Cosmopolitan", that "Mrs. Warren's Profession" ranks with the Thaw case, and that Bernard Shaw is not worth while. To those who may never have heard of Alan Dale it will suffice to say that for these many years has he lauded out what is termed theatrical criticism. Sometimes, as the saying goes, he has been known to manifest even ordinary intelligence—as when he declared Richard Mansfield to be America's worst actor. Or can it be because Mansfield so far cut the company of the elite as to essay an interpretation of a character created by the terrible Ibsen? However that may be, to show how inferior "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is, Mr. Dale lauds "The Hypocrites". This is enough to prove that Mr. Dale is no friend of Henry Arthur Jones. For certainly "The Hypocrites" is entirely unworthy of Jones, unworthy of the author of "The Middleman". "The Hypocrites" is a trite melo-drama that neither adorns a tale nor points a moral. Like all well regulated melodramas, it has this cast of characters: Wronged girl; cruel wretch, perpetrator of the vile deed; designing lawyer; ambitious parents, who will not permit the immolation of their only begotten son and heir; innocent, confiding sweetheart; stern, just father, and, last but not least, the hero. Only in this instance the hero, a minister by profession, happens to be a bit of a hypocrite himself, in that he weds two people against the dictates of his conscience. And if the cast of characters were not enough, Jones depends upon all the extravagance of the melodrama to pull him thru. For to be it known that the ambitious parents would have succeeded in their machinations had not the stern, just father exercised the might of wealth over them. (Lucky father to have such a power; generous father to so place himself at the disposal of the troubled playwright!) On the other hand, "Mrs. Warren's Profession", like all of Shaw's stuff, is something new. For it is something new to have the many ills that we, who exist in the present state of barbarism are heir to, discussed in a sensible manner. Something new, because only in the last half century has this school of realism come to be, the

school beginning with Henrik Ibsen and culminating in Bernard Shaw. "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is not a story of the usual fallen woman. No such individual appears in the play. On the contrary, Mrs. Warren is a woman living in accord with the capitalist code of morality. She is your opportunist who believes in "being good to the man who can afford to be good to her". And they who profit by the institution of the great social evil will not abolish it for the very good capitalist reason that it is a profitable business.

The heroine of the play (to use the classical term, for Shaw gives us neither heroes nor heroines) is Mrs. Warren's daughter. Yes, Alan Dale, if you did not heed your master's voice, you'd bare your bald pate to Vivie, who repudiates her mother's code; who, unlike the daughters of the rich, will not give herself to the rake or the idiot for money, nor, like so many daughters of the poor, to the happy-go-lucky chap, to free herself from drudgery; who refuses to become either a harlot or a breeder of slaves. Here is one woman who will not sell herself. Make obeisance!

And, Alan Dale, when you declare that Shaw isn't successful—really, are you serious? Why, we here in Philadelphia have watched the season thru in vain for "Mrs. Warren's Profession" to appear. Because it is drawing so well elsewhere. And do you know Shaw is so popular in this conservative old mother's village that Arnold Daly got in a huff because he who regulates the prices of admission wouldn't elevate them to suit Daly's idea of what the people were willing to pay?

As for America at large; practically every Shaw play has had a successful production; some, like "Pleasant Plays" and "Man and Superman", for a couple of seasons running; others, like "Mrs. Warren's Profession", by several companies. And this, in the year of grace 1907, when we haven't a single Socialist "popular monthly" to advertise Shaw. If it's judging by success you're after, then Shaw certainly deserves it all.

How badly one must feel when, to belittle the great and successful, one can only throw in Shaw's teeth the name—but I quite forgot that Alan Dale's master forbids the use of the word in his magazine!

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.) By Leroy Scott.

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.) "I'd tell if I knew. But I hardly have my bearings yet." "Are you sure you can't work at your trade?" "Not unless I kiss Foley's shoes." She did not like to ask him if he were going to give in, but the question was in her face, and he saw it. "I'm not that bad licks yet."

home in order to be certain of catching Buck when he came in to dinner. He had to wait half an hour, but that time was not unpleasantly spent, inasmuch as Mrs. Foley set forth a bottle of beer. When Foley caught the tenor of Jake's story his face darkened and he let out an oath. But immediately thereafter he caught hold of his excitement. While Jake talked Foley's mind worked rapidly. He did not want a strike for three sufficient reasons. First of all, that the move was being fathered by Tom was enough to make him its opponent. Secondly, he had absolutely nothing to gain from a strike; his power was great, and even a successful strike could not add to it. And last, he would lose financially by it; his arrangement with Baxter and one or two other contractors would come to an end, and in the management of a general strike so many persons were involved that he would have no chance to levy tribute.

THE TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM.

That Social Revolution, which means so much more to us Social Democrats all over the world than a comfortable phrase or a beautiful but unrealizable ideal, cannot be brought about, as none know better than we, until the economic and social forms are ready for its full completion. No class is ever emancipated until circumstances, the outcome of centuries of growth, have brought it to the point where its enfranchisement becomes an unavoidable necessity. The revolution now coming, which will involve the abolition of classes and the consequent emancipation of mankind from every form of economic oppression, is infinitely the greatest transformation which human society has ever undergone, and is clearly subject to this immutable law of progress.

WOMEN SHOULD HAVE A VOTE.

John Stuart Mill declared it to have been one of his earliest, as it remained one of his strongest, convictions, "that the principles which regulate the existing social relations between the two sexes—the legal subordination of one sex to the other—is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement, and that it ought to be replaced by principles of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side nor disability on the other." I hold it to be true with those who say that the foundation upon which this equality is to be reared is the political enfranchisement of women.

THE COSTLY PRICE OF CHILD LABOR.

The machine has betrayed the worker and his children. When invention began to seize industry, the machine came to the front in England, and drew the home weaver and his family from country and village into the cities where the factories were beginning to take the old cheerful places of the hand-loom at the fire-side. Then it was that there should have gone up a sadder wall than the old heart-breaking plaint for the loss of wood-nymph and water-god, the old sad lamentation, "Pan is dead!" For the whistle of the factory was the shrill knell of the childhood of thousands of our race.

"EXPERIENCE" AND "CULTURE."

Science has shown us that nature is a vast sifting process and proceeds by marvelous cycles of experience, which culminate in a cultural residuum. This "culture" is like the final flower and fruit that bursts on the topmost stem of the grain as it ripens to maturity. The sickles of Time then comes to garner its reward for long and trying seasons of "experience"; and lo! the chaff is beaten out and the wheat turns to sustaining bread for the higher life of man; or is refined and resowed for continued progression.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Advertising 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. Office, 243 E. 84th St., New York. Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. at the office, 230 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to J. B. Secretary, 230 Broadway, Telephone 8317 or 3315 West. Local Troop N. Y. Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in German's Hall, Secretary, W. Wollnik, 4 Hutton St. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS UNION meets second and fourth Monday in Links Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East 47th Street. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL No. 99—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Romania)—331 E 1st St. 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—33 E 4th 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—2050 Third Ave. 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1439 Second Ave. 8 p. m. The Board of Officers meets every Tuesday at East 84th St. 8 p. m. Secretary, R. Stoffer, 221 East 101st Street, Financial Secretary. 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, St. Louis. Central committee meets 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. 42 meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. William L. Draper, 422 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City. Recording Secretary, H. Stoffer, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary. Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City. Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,507 male and 4,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age are admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$2.00 for the second-class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruptions. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefits is 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, 75 cents and 50 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch may be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Merer, Financial Secretary, 113 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

A SOCIALIST PUBLICITY BUREAU.

The Establishment of One a Vital Necessity—A Suggestion Worth Noting.

By G. A. E.

For some time the conviction has been taking form among many Socialists that one thing which the party needs, and needs vitally, is some sort of a system whereby the habitual misrepresentations, misstatements and attacks made upon the movement can be adequately met, answered and overthrown. The capitalist as a whole delights in coloring and distorting whatsoever has to do with Socialism, and invariably to the disadvantage of the movement. This truism needs no proof. And not only in the news-columns is it hospitable to vicious error. The thousands of correspondence-columns which it holds nominally open to readers of all convictions are potent weapons of attack upon us. Nobody who takes the pains to read any of these columns can fail to have noticed this. Letters from "Constant Reader," "Subscriber" and their clan perpetually misrepresenting us, beslanging us with billingsgate and branding us with the mark of Cain. Nor are these same columns always open to the retort courteous from party members, as many of us have reason to know. "Lack of space" is very conveniently found to exist at the psychological moment when the RIPOSTE comes to hand. Now, what we need in order to remedy this, at least in part, is something along these lines: An organization of some sort, within the party, whose sole object shall be the answering of offensive news-items and correspondence. This work is now carried on in haphazard and guerrilla fashion by individual members, with ineffective results. System wins, every time. We must have system in this, as in everything else. With some sort of National Bureau, or even with State Bureaus of Publicity, whose province should lie in the correcting of misapprehensions and the discomfiture of malicious attackers, we might swing

public opinion sensibly in our direction. That so many of these attacks and letters go unanswered is an injustice to our movement and a confession of weakness on our own part. It might possibly be that some individual could be found or might volunteer to take charge of this work, follow the more important publications and answer the more flagrant bits of anti-Socialist bear-baiting. Or again, a corps of writers might be required to handle the work. The details regarding organization, etc., are still all to be decided. These suggestions are made simply with the tentative idea of "spying out the land" in truly Biblical fashion as regards this proposed new educational campaign. Probably the best results along this line might be obtained by introducing the subject at the next national convention and settling it in the regular course of party business. If the plan ever takes more than nebulous form, the writer is prepared to contribute a number of suggestions as to its practical working out. Before his "conversion" he had charge for something like a year of the publicity work of one of the largest and most corrupt of our mammoth life insurance companies. He is therefore conversant with the methods of formulating public opinion. He feels that if public opinion can be made along wrong lines for profit, it can also be made along right lines for humanity. And by initiating this movement, he also feels that he shall in some manner repay the damage which in his unregenerate days he inflicted as a "retainer" of Capitalism on the inoffensive policy-holders of the United States. Free discussion of this matter will be very welcome. Let us take hold of it energetically. It promises much; and at this stage of the battle no strategic point should be left unoccupied.

ARISTOCRACY AND CULTURE. Since the time of the Roman aristocracy what has any aristocracy done for art and literature or law? They have for over a thousand years been in possession of nearly the whole resources of every country in Europe. They have had its wealth, its libraries, its archives, its teachers at their disposal and yet was there ever a more pitiful record than the list of "Royal and Noble Authors"? The painting and the sculpture of modern Europe owe not only their glory, but their very existence, to the labors of poor and obscure men. The great architectural monuments by which its soil is covered were hardly any of the product of aristocratic feeling or liberality.—Godkin, "Problems in Modern Democracy". Literature is the best counter. Get subscribers for The Worker.

THE ROBBER BARONS OF BUSINESS. Money is now exactly what mountain promontories over public roads were in olden times. The barons fought for them fairly—the strongest and cunningest got them; then fortified them, and made every one who passed below pay toll. Well, capital now is exactly what crags were then. Men fight fairly (we will, at least, grant so much, tho it is more than we ought, for their money, but having once gotten it, the fortified millionaire can make everybody who passes below pay toll to his million and build another tower to his money castle. And I can tell you, the poor vagrants by the roadside suffer now quite as much from the bag-baron as ever they did from the crag-baron.—Ruskin, "A Crown of Wild Olive".

The London Socialist Sunday School Union now has 17 branches in London, with prospects of more.

A PENSION LAW FOR THE MILITIA.

Wisconsin Legislator Wants to Appease the Hunger of Workingmen with Bullets.

"We are having prosperous times," said a "reformer" Republican in the Wisconsin Assembly. "But we shall not always have them. Periods of depression will come. Factories will be closed and workmen will be without employment. Great crowds of the unemployed, driven by the pangs of hunger, will swarm the streets of your cities and congregate in our industrial centers. When that hour comes, gentlemen, we shall need the strong arm of the military power. We must encourage the militia!" He therefore advocated a pension law for the militia. Socialist Assemblyman Brockhausen arose and asked: "Do you wish to increase the military force simply because you propose to be ready to crush the working class, to beat them into insensibility and to shoot them down for the mere reason that they are out of work and hungry?"

The "reformer" thundered in reply, "Why is it that your working people create violence in times of economic depression?" and went on to describe the Haymarket riot in Chicago. "Thank God," pliously ejaculated this good Republican, "we had a governor in this state who had the nerve to wipe out this mob violence in Wisconsin. Such times will come again, and we should prepare to act in a similar way."

To this tirade Brockhausen replied with admirable self-control: "This, said he, 'is the spirit of capitalism that breeds hate in the hearts of the working people for your institutions. It is talk like this that creates bad spirit everywhere. You know well enough that it is not the working class that are the breeders of violence. It is the great corporate interests that set aside law and the common welfare and overburden our people.'"

Such incidents as these serve to cut the class lines clearer and prove to workmen that they can never place the slightest reliance on the "reformers" of any capitalist party.

Capitalism punishes Virtue, and rewards Vice; it arrays the professional Murderer in purple and fine feathers; it builds palaces for the Impudent Thief.—Brisbane Worker.

RUSSIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN LONDON.

The Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Russia, held in London in May, was attended by three hundred and five delegates, representing the whole of the Russian Empire, from Warsaw to Vladivostock and from the Caucasus to the Northern Arctic provinces. The peasantry of Georgia, Ukraina and the Baltic provinces were also represented.

The Congress lasted three weeks and consumed most of its time discussing questions concerning the attitude of the party in the present situation in Russia. It went on record against "guerrilla warfare" (terrorist acts and armed robberies for revolutionary objects), thus delivering "a serious blow to that current which on the one hand, while carried away by the work of preparation of an armed insurrection, is apt to neglect the manifold opportunities afforded by the actual political and social life for the class organization of the proletariat, and introduces on the other, by its guerrilla actions, and under the pretext of practically preparing an insurrection, the poison of demoralization into the ranks of the party and the proletariat, driving at the same time the frightened bourgeoisie into the army of reaction."

Action on other questions was of a negative character, owing to the sectional strife going on inside the party. It is thought, however, that while the congress has made no marked advance it has prepared the way for an advance. The complex conditions in Russia are finding their expression in the party and time alone can effect a coherent unity of the factors now in conflict thru the desire to reach the desired end in the most direct way.

JAPANESE UNION HELPING TO SETTLE RACE QUESTION.

The Japanese Industrial Association, which is endeavoring to organize the Japanese in the Western country, has prepared a scale that should tend toward settling the race question on the Pacific coast. First of all the I. I. A. demands the eight-hour day, and wages as follows: Railway laborers, \$1.75 instead of \$1.50; cooks, \$55 to \$60 per month; servants, \$30 a month; laundry workers, \$50 to \$60 a month; fruit sorters, \$3 to \$3.75 a day; window washers, 10 to 15 cents per window. Boys will have to be paid 35 to 55 cents an hour.

ARE THEY GOING TO HANG MY PAPA?

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

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PUBLICATIONS.

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Svenska Socialisten is the only Swedish Socialist paper representing the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Copies are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address: A. PATTERSON, 507 1/2 St. Rockford, Ill.

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

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PARTY NEWS.

National. Alex. Ironside, 32 Ayres street, Barra, has been elected State Secretary of Vermont and Henry L. Drake, P. O. Box 1038, St. Petersburg, elected State Secretary of Florida.

The National Committee is now voting on the motion which provides that the National Executive Committee shall prepare a suitable design for a national party seal. Vote will close July 16.

THE PARTY IN MILWAUKEE. The National Secretary has submitted the following report to the National Committee:

Here is submitted Referendum No. 9, Motion No. 9, by National Committee member James M. Reilly, by direction of the State Committee of New Jersey.

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

COMMENT—From statements in several Socialist papers it appears that party members have been elected to office in Milwaukee, on a so-called Labor or "non-partisan" ticket. This would seem to be in violation of the National Constitution of the party.

The State Executive Committee of Wisconsin replied as follows: The State Executive Board of Wisconsin in a meeting held June 2, 1907, received your communication of May 14, apprising them of the motion of National Committeeman, James M. Reilly, of New Jersey.

Under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, no party can go on the ticket in school board elections or in judicial elections. Therefore every candidate for the school board must be a non-partisan candidate.

While the Social Democratic Party did not make any nominations for candidates to the school board in the recent school elections in Milwaukee, the trade unions chose candidates to whom they gave their support, those candidates being members of the Social Democratic Party.

Eight members were admitted at last meeting of City Central Committee. Referendum ballots on actions of state convention will be sent out this week. Picnic Committee is arranging details of annual picnic to be held at Maple Grove, Second street Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31. Admission, 15 cents.

Regular monthly meeting of the local will be held Sunday, July 7, at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street. Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows: SUNDAY, July 7.—North Plaza, City Hall; W. T. Kelly, E. J. Lewis.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for week ending July 13: John Collins, Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.

Here and There. Local Washington, D. C., has adopted the following resolutions on the death of John H. Swerdloff: Whereas, Our Comrade John H. Swerdloff, one of the most faithful and active workers for the cause of Socialism, has been removed from our midst by death, therefore be it Resolved, By the members of Local Washington, D. C., Socialist Party of America, that our movement has suffered a great loss and we a personal bereavement in the departure of our comrade, who has ever been ready with his counsel and services in all the activities of the Local, and be it further Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our comrade, and that copies of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Local, and also forwarded to the relatives of our comrade and the Socialist press.

BOSTON. The City Central Committee met Tuesday, June 25. Seven delegates were present. Organizer Curtis in the chair. Organizer reported having forwarded a plan of reorganization to The Worker for publication. Treasurer will make regular semi-annual report at next meeting. Secretary reports having received but one reply to his circular letter to the various secretaries of Boston locals asking for list of speakers and members and was instructed to send follow-up letter asking for this information immediately that the summer campaign may be started this week or next.

At the last lecture meeting of the Ward 9 Club, John Fitzpatrick of Norwood spoke on "Socialism Appertaining to the Irish Question". His remarks produced a lively discussion, Comrades Laurens Call, McDonald, and others participating. The lecture meetings are held every Sunday, 8 p. m., in Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street. Speakers and subjects for the next four Sundays will be: July 7, James F. Carey of Haverhill, "The Trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone"; July 14, Chas. H. Matchett of New York, first candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, "The Great Work Before the Trade Unions"; July 21, Robert B. Martin of Hyde Park, "Study of Environment"; July 28, Caleb F. Howard of Claremont, N. H., "The Liquor Question and Socialism". Comrades and friends should attend these meetings regularly and help to interest strangers.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA. Eight members were admitted at last meeting of City Central Committee. Referendum ballots on actions of state convention will be sent out this week. Picnic Committee is arranging details of annual picnic to be held at Maple Grove, Second street Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31. Admission, 15 cents.

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Open-Air Meetings in New York City. MONDAY, JULY 8. 8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Av. E. Sanders, Wm. Malloy. 8th A. D.—S. W. cor. Forth and Grand Sts. Sol Fieldman. 16th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and First Ave. J. C. Frost, Abr. Chess. 20th A. D.—N. W. cor. Ninety-eighth St. and Madison Ave. F. W. Hatwood, F. Urbansky. TUESDAY, JULY 9. 2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Henry and Market Sts. H. Sanders, Wm. Mendelson. 9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-sixth St. and Eighth Ave. P. H. Donohue, W. Atkinson. 18th A. D.—N. W. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Ave. Sol Fieldman. 33d A. D.—N. E. cor. Prospect and Longwood Aves. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10. 8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Jefferson and East Broadway. Abr. Chess, A. B. Demitt. 25th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. J. C. Frost, T. J. Lewis. 26th A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Second St. and Madison Ave. Sol Fieldman. THURSDAY, JULY 11. 11th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-fourth St. and Eighth Ave. Sol Fieldman. 21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Ave. P. H. Donohue, Frank Polne. 35th A. D.—N. E. cor. Wenderover and Washington Aves. Wm. Malloy, J. C. Frost. FRIDAY, JULY 12. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Ave. Sol Fieldman. 20th A. D.—S. E. cor. Eighty-second St. and First Ave. J. C. Frost, T. J. Lewis. 34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-fifth St. and Forest Ave. Jas. Oneal, H. Sanders. SATURDAY, JULY 13. 31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Ave. Sol Fieldman. 33d A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Forty-seventh St. and Brook Ave. J. C. Frost, Edw. F. Cassidy.

City Executive Committee held a short session on Monday evening, July 1. Seven applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. Regarding the statement of Police Commissioner Bingham that the use of the red flag would hereafter be prohibited in parades, Comrade Hillquit submitted a communication defining the powers of the police commissioner with reference to parades under the city law. The matter of bringing this question to a test was referred to the General Committee. The 20th A. D. held regular meeting June 25 at headquarters, 1574 Second avenue. One new application was received. It was decided to get 25 copies of The Worker every week for distribution. Maria Arnold will address the next meeting on "Can a Socialist be Religious." New officers were elected. Decided to hold no meeting July 4, account of holiday.

The 16th and 18th A. D. has elected the following officers for the next six months: Organizer, L. Egertner, Jr.; Recording Secretary, O. King; Financial Secretary, Comrade Boyd; Treasurer, Comrade Nicolaus; Delegates to Yorkville Agitation Committee, Comrades Phillips, Egertner, Jr., Nicolaus; Delegates to General Committee, Comrades Phillips, Kohl, Pierce, Mera, L. Egertner, Jr.; Delegates to Daily Call Conference, O. King, Helving; Delegates to Volkzeitung Conference, Comrades Brey, Hiringer. The West Side Agitation Committee on July 6 elected the following officers: Frank Porcé, Organizer; Chas. Turk, Assistant Organizer; E. J. Dutton, Recording Secretary; Charles Schaffner, Treasurer Agitation Committee; John Assel, Treasurer House Committee; Hugo Pick, Literature Agent; Henry Engel, Assistant Literature Agent; J. J. Flanagan, Ernest Eberlein, Henry Engel, Auditing Committee; Frank Porcé, delegate to City Executive Committee. Partial arrangements were made for holding the annual picnic for benefit of the House Committee, at Grefe's Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 15.

Secretaries of branches are urgently requested to return the money or the tickets not sold for the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit picnic held on June 20. Branch secretaries are also requested to immediately send to the County Organizer the names and addresses of every officer elected at the recent branch election. This is very important. Attention is called to the provisions of the new primary law in The Worker of June 29, which every comrade should read and be familiar with, in order that all business in the assembly districts and county may be regular. The Executive Committee will meet on Wednesday, July 11, to consider the provisions of the new law as affecting the present county organization, and will report to the County Committee meeting of Saturday, July 13, at which as large a number of delegates as possible should be present.

Assembly districts desiring to open their campaign with street meetings can be supplied with speakers. It is important that in applying for speakers the location of the street corner or the police precinct in which the meeting is to be held should be sent to the Organizer, otherwise it causes complications with the police department, and the probability of no officer being detailed. Literature without expense to the assembly districts can be had at the office. Referendum votes on The Worker should be sent in to the County Organizer's office immediately. Open-air meetings in Kings County are arranged as follows:

FRIDAY, JULY 5. 21st A. D.—Varet and Graham Ave. Comrades Gold and Keller. SATURDAY, JULY 6. 21st A. D.—Hushwick and Morrel St. Comrades Felgenbaum and Polsky. 22d A. D.—Atlantic and Pennsylvania Aves. Comrades Vander Forten and Passer. 6th A. D.—Broadway and Havemeyer St. Comrade Lipps. TUESDAY, JULY 9. 21st A. D.—Graham and Cook St. Comrades Cohn, Felgenbaum, Shick. SATURDAY, JULY 13. 21st A. D.—Graham and Boerum St. Comrades Keller and Polsky. The semi-annual meeting of the South Brooklyn division will be held at West Brooklyn Hall, Thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue, Sunday, July 7, at 7:30 p. m. After the business is transacted W. W. Passage will lecture on "Why the Working Class Remain Poor". The lecture has been well advertised and all comrades and friends are invited to attend. Josefus Chant Lipps will speak corner Broadway and Havemeyer street, Saturday, July 6, 6:45 p. m., on "Economic Self-Possession the Tenth Part of the Law".

Queens County. Branch Wyckoff Heights held a special meeting on June 24. The discussion on "Socialism and the Family" was postponed to the next meeting and the primary law discussed instead. Recommendations of Local New York were also discussed. The branch subscription to The Worker was renewed.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY. MONDAY, JULY 8. 8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Av. E. Sanders, Wm. Malloy. 8th A. D.—S. W. cor. Forth and Grand Sts. Sol Fieldman. 16th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and First Ave. J. C. Frost, Abr. Chess. 20th A. D.—N. W. cor. Ninety-eighth St. and Madison Ave. F. W. Hatwood, F. Urbansky. TUESDAY, JULY 9. 2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Henry and Market Sts. H. Sanders, Wm. Mendelson. 9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-sixth St. and Eighth Ave. P. H. Donohue, W. Atkinson. 18th A. D.—N. W. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Ave. Sol Fieldman. 33d A. D.—N. E. cor. Prospect and Longwood Aves. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10. 8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Jefferson and East Broadway. Abr. Chess, A. B. Demitt. 25th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. J. C. Frost, T. J. Lewis. 26th A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Second St. and Madison Ave. Sol Fieldman. THURSDAY, JULY 11. 11th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-fourth St. and Eighth Ave. Sol Fieldman. 21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Ave. P. H. Donohue, Frank Polne. 35th A. D.—N. E. cor. Wenderover and Washington Aves. Wm. Malloy, J. C. Frost. FRIDAY, JULY 12. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Ave. Sol Fieldman. 20th A. D.—S. E. cor. Eighty-second St. and First Ave. J. C. Frost, T. J. Lewis. 34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-fifth St. and Forest Ave. Jas. Oneal, H. Sanders. SATURDAY, JULY 13. 31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Ave. Sol Fieldman. 33d A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Forty-seventh St. and Brook Ave. J. C. Frost, Edw. F. Cassidy.

HELPING THE WORKER. To the Editor of The Worker—I would suggest that a suitable way of getting subscriptions for The Worker and which would probably mean more success and satisfaction and perhaps considerably more support in the long run than anything else, would be to have a general and complete house to house canvass in the distribution of a folder of campaign literature in which should be inclosed a specially gotten up circular relative to The Worker and making a strong appeal for their subscription to which should be attached an application blank for the same. Something to that effect. This in my opinion is much better and has far more reaching results than throwing subscription blanks to the wind or soliciting subs at random—fraternally yours, WM. HARRERS, Organizer, 22d A. D., Brooklyn.

REILLY ANSWERS WISCONSIN. National Committeeman Reilly requests The Worker to publish the following comment in voting "Yes" on his own motion relating to the party in Milwaukee: The State Executive Board of Wisconsin, in its statement sent out with the ballots when this motion was submitted, denies that the constitution of the party has been violated, explains the circumstances under which members of the Social Democratic Party accepted nominations from the trade unions in the Milwaukee School Board election, protests against the motion as a violation of the National Party Constitution, claiming it as an interference in the internal affairs of the Wisconsin organization, and finally observes that Wisconsin has a good government—that they have accomplished things in Wisconsin that have not been accomplished in any other state—and have been too busy attending to their own business to make charge against New Jersey comrades who "advocated fusion."

It is no interference in the internal affairs of any state, to insist that the provision of the National Constitution of the party shall be obeyed by it. It would appear from the reply of the Wisconsin Board, that the provision in the National Constitution against fusion, or accepting nominations from any other party, has been violated. The fact that the State Law prohibits the appearance of any party name on the ballot, or the nomination of candidates by political parties, does not alter this fact. The candidates could be Socialists, and run as such, and still come within the provision of the State Law requiring them to be non-partisan, if the comrades in Wisconsin really desired to make nominations. We have the same provisions in certain parts of New Jersey, in which the School-Trustees and Socialists are always nominated. In some small towns, the School-Trustees are elected at a Town Meeting, and cannot run as the candidates of any party. But the party, in such cases, decides, by referendum or Local Meeting, what candidate shall be named at the Town Meeting, and delegates some comrade or comrades to carry out its edict.

The right of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee to refrain from making nominations, cannot, of course, be questioned, provided it is not done for the purpose of favoring candidates of some other party. The contention of the New Jersey comrades, that when a trade union enters the political field, whether it be at a "non-partisan" election or not, it becomes a political party, within the meaning of the party's constitution, and those who support its candidates, or accept its nominations, violate the constitution. New Jersey comrades have never, to my knowledge, advocated fusion with any other party, as asserted by the Wisconsin Board. They did, in some instances, advocate uniting with the Socialist Labor Party, but when their propositions were rejected by the New Jersey comrades, all with one exception, bowed to the decision of the party, retained their membership in it, and continued to work for it. But even the advocacy of fusion is not a violation of party

law. We all of us, have the right to advocate any change we desire in the party rules and regulations, and do not become amenable to discipline, unless we fail to obey the party law, in our conduct. The advocacy of fusion is not a breach of party discipline—but the party having declared against it, we are bound, while members of the party, to refrain from fusion with other parties, while the law remains as it is. The adoption of this motion will not, in any way, interfere with the work of the comrades who represent the Social Democratic Party in the Wisconsin Legislature, Milwaukee municipal government, or anywhere else. But the fact of having a large and steadily increasing vote, and of having elected candidates to office, does not justify the Wisconsin comrades in violating the National Constitution of the Party to which they profess allegiance. JAMES REILLY, Jersey City, June 26.

"VULCAN'S" PLAN OF REORGANIZATION. To the Editor of The Worker:—Now that the question of party organization has been forced to the front by the new primary law, it is important that party members consider the suggestions that are being made. The letter of "Vulcan" in The Worker of June 8, contains a new plan of organization which has considerable merit. The proposal to sub-divide the General Committee into a number of special committees to have charge of some particular phase of our educational and organizing work, and especially among the foreign speaking workers, is one in my judgment that will produce much better results than the old plan. A plan similar to this without the feature of the language committees, has produced excellent results in many cities of the Central States. The language committees are a necessary provision in a city with the foreign population of New York. The plan adapts itself to the needs of our work and to the character of the population we have to deal with. In addition to that it makes possible a uniform plan for the city instead of the numerous, haphazard plans that are carried out by the various agitation districts. An orderly system of getting members and retaining them for the party can be worked out and all the branches can co-operate along the same lines through the city. The suggestion that the local provide for a paid financial secretary who shall have charge of financial affairs and an organizer who can give his time to organization, is in line with the general efficiency of the plan. The organizer should be able to visit the various branches and instruct them into a knowledge of the systematic work that is required to continually increase the membership and personally participate in the work of organization itself. It is only by such personal contact with the branch work that uniform methods can be introduced and the branches become specialists in organizing Socialist sentiment into a solid organization. We know the Socialist sentiment is here to organize. It is expressed in every election and while we may never hope to secure each voter as a party member, still there are vast numbers that can be secured providing we adopt the proper method to get them. "Vulcan's" suggestions have merit and they ought to be given careful consideration by every Socialist who desires to see the party membership increase in efficiency as well as numbers. JAMES ONEAL, New York City.

that afflict the party, some of the more serious of which may have their root in differences of principle and tactic, in matters political and economic and even racial, ethical and religious. But we are not dealing with these questions at this time; and while it is possible they may affect in many ways the problem in hand, they certainly are not confined to a particular locality, they may be more acute or violent in some parts than in others. Nor do I imagine that this abortive species of organization is Boston's peculiar disgrace, as we hear complaints of such misdeeds in places where the master minds of the movement make their home. The plan of organization proposed is as follows: 1. The massing of the membership of the party in one organization to be known as The Boston Socialist Club, having control of the affairs of the party throughout the city, and holding regular monthly or fortnightly meetings. 2. The officers of the Club to consist of a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Financial Secretary, and an Executive Committee of seven members to carry out the instructions of the Club, and an agent in each ward to assist in the work in his locality. 3. The secretary of the Club, as part of the duties of his office, shall receive all membership dues, keep a complete list of the members and notify the same of all regular and special meetings of the party. 4. The establishment of a headquarters with library and reading room supplied with Socialist literature from all parts of the world, and of a forum or lyceum for lectures and discussions. 5. Branches of foreign nationalities continuing in the same relation to the party as at present, if they so desire. THEO. W. CURTIS, 3 Hanson street, Boston, Mass.

ENRICO FERRI'S TOUR. To the Editor of The Worker:—In regard to the proposed visit, to this country of Enrico Ferri, of Rome, Italy, I take pleasure in stating that, as far as the Socialist propaganda is concerned, the tour could be undertaken with full success, because, up to the moment of writing this letter I have more than one hundred requests for Comrade Ferri, partly thru the Consumers' Co-operative League. The initiator of the movement came, partly thru the Italian Socialist Federation, for a tour extending from New York to Missouri. What remains to be settled is the scientific part of the tour which ought to be taken up by some competent comrade. Ferri is second only to Jean Jaures, in the knowledge of the French language, since Ferri speaks every year in one of the large cities of northern Europe. I believe that such scientific argument given by a man of prominence like Ferri, would result in at least a few more draw-larger crowds than those usually drawn by the French propagandist sent here by the Alliance Francaise every year to the United States.—Respectfully yours, F. M. GARZONE, 7 West 3rd street, New York City.

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE. The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn held its regular meeting on June 21, with almost all of the delegates present. Credentials of two new delegates were received and accepted. The delegates from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' No. 211 announced that his organization voted an assessment of ten cents per month of each member to aid in the defense. Contributions were received from Beer Drivers' Union Local 24, \$100; Welz & Zerwek's employees, \$106; Butchers No. 211, \$25; Soz. Frauen Verein, Br. 5, \$250; and Upholsters No. 35, \$10, making a total of \$138.55. The brewers' local promised another one hundred dollars within a week or so. One hundred dollars was sent to the W. F. of M. and as soon as the other hundred is received same will also be sent there. The meeting adjourned, all feeling satisfied with the prompt reply to the letter sent the organizations, and hoping that by next meeting more money for the defense will be received.

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GERMAN IRONWORKERS MAY STRIKE. Because several hundred riveters struck at Krupp's Germania shipyard at Kiel the company decided to lock out the entire working force of 6,000 men, and in order to gain their point the managers will ask other shipyards of the country to join them. Reports from Essen state that the complications may include the great gun and armorplate works, employing over 40,000 men. If the men at Kiel remain firm the lockout may be the signal for a great struggle throughout the German iron and steel industry. —\$150 pages reduced to 50 cents. See fourth page.

ORGANIZATION. National Organizer Cowen Gives Some Valuable Points on How to Build Up the Socialist Party—System Counts. The following is a synopsis of a talk on organization given by National Organizer Isaac Cowen at a meeting of Local Trenton, N. J., recently: As a national organizer I am presumed to know a few things from personal experience and have some ideas as to how some things should be done so as to accomplish the most with the least effort. 1. All subscribers to party papers, names, address and occupation, should be kept on file in local, branch and state offices so they can be looked up for renewals and secured as members of the party. 2. At all meetings slips should be distributed and collected for names and occupation of those who desire more information. All of those who claim to be Socialists, names write the letter "S" on the slip. Names may be selected from the city directory and used to secure subscriptions for our papers. 3. Papers and documents should not be thrown on porches or placed around door-knobs. With the large amount of literature given away and subs-paid by and for friends, we ought to be three times as strong in membership as we are now. My honest opinion is, after careful investigation, that one-half of our work and expenditures have been wasted. In many places where the most has been done along this line, our vote stands still, or has decreased, and there is little if any, organization. It is simply wasted effort. 4. In a local of say, one hundred and fifty members, one hundred, at least, should be willing to give a few hours every two weeks looking after from five to ten subscribers or slip signers. Let city or county be so restricted that this work can be performed in from one to one and one-half hours. This means over one hundred names every two weeks or six weeks work at the rate of a canvasser's five hour day, five to ten hundred families visited for one year. This would mean one hundred and fifty-six weeks work or practically three years work in one and ought at least to bring in a harvest of from one hundred to three hundred party members. This would keep members interested and at work on something any one can do. New faces would be continually coming into the local where before not one was seen in a year. Locals that go out of business for lack of interest, such as have from five to twenty-five members, can prosper by this method. What do many do now? Meet, hire a Socialist volley at empty chairs, jump on the benches because they will not come to the meetings. Then adjourn and go out of business. Go after the benches; reverse the tactics and use good tact in doing it. It will be an education and help to get out and do something. Instead of waiting for something to turn up, turn something up. 4. Literature should be sold as much as possible, if we only receive actual cost. What is given away should be given by the speaker at street meetings after explaining what it is and inviting the audience to come up for it. It makes a better chance of being read and we will be more respected in our work. 5. Street meetings should be well advertised and commence on time. Many members say, "if I could only do so and so." Do what you can. Get the box, some water for the speaker, hold the slip, papers, take notes, sell books or get slip signers. When speakers get to latter part of program, always start on outside of the audience, from both sides and the center. Same with collections. Catch everybody and miss no one. Be ready to fire a good question at the speaker so as to start the crowd. Use the drunks to advertise the meeting and draw the crowd up. If any come around don't jump on him but turn him to good account as a victim of the system, a horrible example of capitalism. Every member of the party is either a cog, spoke or a wheel. If the wheel stops, immediately find out what you are and get into the machine. 6. A local or national organizer is not the one to visit and look up individual members except when organizing the men into locals or branches. He is the one to see that everybody else is doing their work or make it possible for them to do. Jump in. In emergencies when some unforeseen accident has happened, keep watch of the organizer, assist all committees and officers. See that they do their duty, be prompt in all their reports to locals, branches, state and national offices. Officers should have executive ability and be quick to see and act. Now try this for a year. In round numbers we have 300,000 votes; we ought to have 100,000 members. This would mean \$5,000 per month divided among the locals and branches according to their membership in the several states, or a total of \$300,000 per year for due stamps alone. Let us get down to a system. Let us that teach science be scientific ourselves. Adopt this or some other better plan. Adopt some easy, efficient system whereby all can help.

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"BILL HAYWOOD SHALL BE FREE."

(Continued from page 1.) pition, under charge, they are implicated. This is a precise parallel to the Orchard case. He is unquestionably a degenerate, an abnormal man. It is a hideous libel on humanity to say he is sane and normal. This insane, subnormal man, an infinitely repulsive product of inheritance and environment now is lifted upon a pedestal by the interest of capital in its conflict with labor, and is allowed from that elevation to name a dozen honorable men as fellow fiends, BUT THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO ASSERT THEIR INNOCENCE AND HIS PALTRYSITY! It is impossible!

Sullivan's Testimony.

Take now the case referred to above, that of the witness, Charles A. Sullivan. He is not one of those our insane defenders of insanity would exclude. Orchard charged him with nothing.

Sullivan got acquainted with Orchard the last Sunday of July, 1902, at Cripple Creek. He saw Orchard every day for five months. He roomed with him or next him for two or three months above Neville's saloon. He ate with him at Neville's house.

Sullivan testified that Orchard on the porch of the saloon, in the fall of 1902, told him he wondered Steunenberg had not been killed before that and he would like to kill him himself "if no one else did." Cross examination did not shake Sullivan a particle. He even said Orchard had talked that way to him at least four or five times. He reported Orchard as saying he would have been rich if it were not for Steunenberg who had driven him out of Idaho and made him sacrifice his interest in the Hercules mine, now worth a million dollars.

Orchard was confronted last Tuesday with this man Sullivan, acknowledged he knew him, but denied he ever said such things to Sullivan.

He Who Must Be Believed.

Now who was lying, Orchard or Sullivan? The capitalists and the Christians say Sullivan. McFarland says Sullivan. Gooding says Sullivan. McClure's Magazine says Sullivan. Collier's will say Sullivan. The whole pack will soon say Sullivan and Orchard tells the truth.

Why? Because capital will profit by Orchard and lose by Sullivan.

Truth on Wrong Side.

Edward Boyce, former President of the Western Federation of Miners, is another such independent witness impeaching Orchard's narrative. Orchard says he went to Butte in 1899 and got a letter of withdrawal card from Boyce, then President of the Federation. Orchard positively swears he never saw Boyce and could not possibly have known him such a card.

Boyce is now a very rich man, holding with his wife a large interest in the Hercules mine near Burke, Idaho. It is thus a mine owner himself. He owns property in Spokane and is therefore eminently respectable. But he tells the truth of the wrong side and his word will be forgotten by the prosecution and by capital generally. Orchard's lie is better truth for capital.

Mrs. Lottie Day, of Denver, another impeaching witness, free from being "implicated." Mrs. Day was brought there as a witness for the state, but proved unsatisfactory and was sent back after being retained here some sixteen days. Like a policeman witness of the prosecution, all she could testify to which would help that side would be that she saw Haywood go into Orchard's room once.

But what she said for the defense was this: That Orchard told her about that "old devil of a Steunenberg who had separated him from the only woman he ever loved and ought to be killed." Orchard, on being asked this question direct, denied he ever said any such thing to Mrs. Day. Again, who is lying, the fiend Orchard, or the lady in Denver?

Always Denies.

This statement of Orchard's, expressing his enmity toward Steunenberg, comes from so many different and independent witnesses, that there can be no possible doubt he said it and said it often. YET HE, THE CHRISTIAN, ON WHOM THIS WHOLE CASE HANGS, DENIES HE EVER GAVE EXPRESSION TO ANY SUCH SENTIMENT, "AT ANY TIME OR PLACE," as he puts it.

Earlier says he said it. Davis says he said it. Copley says he said it. And others will say he said it. All these make it even likely that an old soldier, who was shown to have been in an asylum for some family trouble, was telling the truth when he testified that a man who said his name was Hogan told him on a train near Caldwell in November, 1905, that something was going to happen to Steunenberg which would break up the Western Federation of Miners.

Considerable ridicule was thrown on this testimony, but the man was unshaken except he said Orchard or Hogan had a mistake when he saw him. But he is old and his eyesight dim. The old man's testimony deserves far more credence than Orchard's, as it is at least disinterested and involves nothing itself incredible, like Orchard's accounts of assassins and conspirators on all hands.

Orchard and Mine Owners.

The second accomplishment of the defense this first week, after the central defense of breaking down Orchard's story, is the showing made that Orchard in 1904 was working with

Secret Service men. Orchard admitted he went to Scott and Sterling in Cripple Creek in the fall of 1903. But the testimony of Mrs. King and her pretty daughter, Nellie, and of Mrs. Fitzhugh, all of them proprietors of the "Star" rooming house, proved that Orchard was in the habit of going to K. C. Sterling's room in that house as late as the Spring and Summer of 1904. K. C. Sterling was chief of Secret Service for the Mine Owners' Association, as was proved by D. C. Scott, called to the stand by Darrow for that purpose.

Orchard testified he never went to Sterling's room. This evidence, as well as that given by station agent Aller, who saw Orchard with D. C. Scott, special detective of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, as late as "two weeks before Independence depot was blown up", puts Orchard far closer to the mine owners than to the miners.

It has also been clearly shown by the railroad engineer Rush that Scott and Sterling arranged a fake removal of a rail on the track at about the same time—in order to throw odium on the union.

To-day witnesses proved that bloodhounds employed after the Independence explosion went to the house of deputy sheriff Arto.

Two days ago another witness, Blizard, told how he, as representative of the railroad, was recalled from Orchard's track which was being followed by another dog, by telephone order from K. C. Sterling who said, "Call the dog off, we know who did it."

In Cripple Creek.

All this evidence goes to show that if Orchard blew up the Independence Depot, as he says, he did it on behalf of the Mine Owners' Association for the sake of breaking up the union. It certainly did break up the union most effectually. The evidence has shown how the troops were at once brought in after that explosion, the union men were hunted out, and their leaders scattered to the four winds. If Moyer and Haywood, Eastarly and Davis, Parker and Kennison, planned and executed the Independence explosion, as Orchard alleges, they must have all been in league with K. C. Sterling, agent of the Mine Owners', to destroy the Western Federation of Miners in that region.

Every witness on the stand from the Cripple Creek region told of the awful results of that Independence explosion. Eastarly told vividly of the attacks on union men by troops following Mine Owner Hamilton's speech at Victor, described how the military fired into the Miners' Union Hall, how he and others fled to the hills and were shot at while hiding in prospect holes, how they all left the district under false names and have never been able to return to this day.

If Orchard did the deed, he certainly worked well for the Mine Owners. If there was a conspiracy behind this outrage, it worked for the Mine Owners' benefit and for the miners' overthrow. It has been proved that Moyer and Haywood, as well as Parker and Davis, at a Miners' picnic held a short while before the explosion, all counselled against all acts of violence as sure to react against the Federation.

To what, then, do all these facts

point? Certainly, not to a conspiracy on the part of the miners.

Yarning by the Yard.

Fresh evidence was introduced today concerning the Vindicator explosion which killed McCormick and Beck in November 1903, the glory of which was claimed by Orchard, going to show that it was the result of an accident, as has always been supposed. Witness Wood, a canny Scotchman, who was not summoned to testify at the coroner's inquest, furnished evidence that probably disposes of Orchard's claim. Taken together with the weak and improbable story of state's witness Darrah, who was brought in to corroborate Orchard's story of shooting at a cager who chased him in a drift, it looks as if Orchard had been at his old tricks of yarning by the yard.

If the Bradley investigation now being conducted by lawyer Miller in "Frisco," shall show that Orchard's bomb out there was also an impossibility, it may be that the Steunenberg assassination will be all that will be left to our Hero's credit. Even his Christianity will then fall from him and we shall have left only the old villain Orchard but despoiled of some of his boasted villainy.

The witnesses for the defense show fine in contrast with those of the prosecution. Strong, straightforward, manly faces, like Boyce and Davis and Eastarly, even against a sneaking smile like Major Naylor's or the coarse brute countenances of Peabody and Goddard, cannot fail to impress even a prejudiced jury.

McClure's Conduct.

I cannot close this report without another reference to "McClure's Magazine" for July. McClure himself has been out here and is personally responsible for the publication, in advance of the trial of Moyer and Pettibone, of this pious endorsement of Orchard's truthfulness and absolute reliability as a witness. It cannot fail to prejudice still more the minds of prospective jurors not only in this community but in every other where they might be tried. I personally know that the writer Turner, a graduate of an inland denominational college, made up his mind before he had heard the other side, and I believe the magazine should be boycotted by every workman and workmen's friend in the United States.

Even if Orchard's story was true, there was no possible way for anyone to be sure of it when that article was written and its publication at this juncture is of the same nature as the capitalist condemnation of these men a year ago and in open disregard of the mandate of common justice which presumes every man innocent till proven guilty.

Capital is forever disgraced if Haywood is not condemned. And "McClure's" therefore, condemns him—even if innocent!

"McClure's Magazine" is already on the unfair list of union labor, as it is printed in an "open shop". It is not necessary to buy the magazine in order to read the eulogy of Orchard alluded to above. Those who care to read it should go to a public library. Titus' suggestion should be carried out to the letter.—Editor.

The "MANY" who have said the same. When a pastor of a popular church, in this religious community, where the bitterest prejudice has existed against Socialism and these prisoners, at the close of the state's case, and before a scrap of evidence has been presented for the defense, openly invites the defense's witnesses and friends to attend his church and reserves seats for them, you can "bet your life" that a very great "MANY" are expressing an "opinion that the state has failed to connect".

A Summing Up.

But let us be perfectly candid and sum up exactly what the state has proved.

1. It proved that Steunenberg was killed Dec. 30, 1905.

2. It proved that Thos. Hogan, alias Harry Orchard, etc., really Albert E. Horsley, was the man who killed Steunenberg.

3. It proved that Jack Simpkins, member of the Executive Committee of the Western Federation of Miners for Idaho, visited Orchard twice, once for several days, while Orchard was at Caldwell planning to murder Steunenberg and that he registered at Caldwell under the name, "J. Simmons," or rather that he allowed Orchard to register him under that name.

4. It proved that Orchard received an unsigned letter from Denver, dated Dec. 30, 1905, after his arrest at Caldwell, reading as follows: "Friend Tom: Your letter received. That was sent to Jack Dec. 21 for you. He should send it so you ought to have it by this time. Write me as soon as you get to your new field."

In connection with this, it has been shown that Haywood had \$1000 draft sent to Jack Simpkins at Spokane on Dec. 21.

This is the closest connection made between Orchard and Haywood. It is assumed the letter was written by Pettibone, and unsigned. The letter itself was destroyed by Orchard, but Sheriff Nichols kept a copy of it, and also kept the Denver postmark. To prove it came from Pettibone, Orchard's testimony must be taken. Even then, Haywood's connection with Orchard is very distant. He sent \$100 to Simpkins, presumably in the regular course of business, as Simpkins was on salary. Pettibone could easily find that out and let Orchard know. It does not follow that Pettibone even, much less Haywood, knew what Orchard was

about. If Orchard, as I believe, was doing his bloody work by himself as a murder fiend, like another Jack the Ripper, nobody, not even Simpkins, knew his intentions. Certainly, it is quite impossible to connect Haywood on such slight and remote circumstantial evidence as this.

Orchard Not Enough.

It must not be forgotten that Orchard's testimony by itself is valueless under the laws of Idaho to convict an alleged accomplice. This is a reasonable law, deduced from Common Law practice, to prevent a criminal from escaping by throwing the blame on innocent men. The law therefore provides that when a criminal alleges an accomplice, the evidence, ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT OF THAT CRIMINAL'S TESTIMONY, must prove the connection with the crime of the man charged by the known criminal.

Bearing this in mind, and excluding all of Orchard's testimony concerning Simpkins and Pettibone's and Haywood's connection with his assassination of Steunenberg, there is nothing in the above quoted letter and draft which do more than arouse a suspicion, even in the absence of any evidence from Pettibone and Haywood. As hundreds of surprised citizens in Boise are saying to-night, "If this is all, no jury on earth could be expected to convict Haywood."

But let us go on with the evidence. 5. The state proved that Haywood sent a letter to Mrs. Orchard, Nov. 18, 1905, as follows:

"Dear Madam and Sister:—I have not heard a word since I saw you. The last information I got was from Alaska. I think Fairfield was the name of the place. I see that awful conditions prevail among the law-and-order element. Yours very truly, Wm. D. Haywood."

Pure Assumption.

They claim that Haywood must have known that Orchard was not in Alaska at this time but in Caldwell. Yet this is pure assumption based on Orchard's own testimony to that effect. Even if Pettibone knew on Nov. 18 where Orchard was, it does not follow that Haywood knew. And even if Haywood and Pettibone both knew where Orchard was and even if they were aiding him in escaping from his wife No. 2, this fact proves nothing as to their knowledge of Orchard's mission at Caldwell.

As to Conspiracy.

There remains only one class of evidence to review, that for alleged "conspiracy".

Senator Borah's argument to Judge Wood against defendant's motion to instruct jury to acquit was this, namely, that evidence of a general conspiracy, including defendant, was in itself evidence corroborating Orchard's testimony. He argued, if there is evidence of a conspiracy to exterminate opponents of the Federation, and this conspiracy includes Haywood, that evidence is confirmatory of Orchard and sufficient to convict.

But did Senator Borah produce his evidence of such general conspiracy? Not at all. I have carefully gone over his speech as published in full in "The Statesman". All that he alleges, independent of Orchard's testimony, may be grouped under three heads.

(a) The Bunker Hill explosion in the Cœur d'Alene, April 29, 1890, conducted by about one thousand miners.

(b) Other explosions and murders, like Vindicator and Independence, aimed at enemies of the Federation.

(c) Expressions of hostility, chiefly in "Miners' Magazine", nearly all of a political nature, but none recommending violence.

The question is, do these three combined prove the existence of a conspiracy to kill on the part of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, Simpkins, Orchard, Adams and Minister?

To my mind, they only prove the POSSIBILITY of such conspiracy. These various explosions and attacks directed against enemies of the Federation, taken in conjunction with an expressed ill will on the part of the officers of the Federation, constitute favorable conditions in which such a conspiracy as is alleged MIGHT have existed. It is possible such a conspiracy did exist and is the true explanation of the crimes which occurred during the period of about two years, 1903 to 1905. But proof of possibility is no proof of fact. Conditions which might be explained by a conspiracy do not in themselves constitute proof of conspiracy.

All these conditions of crime can be explained by one Murder Fiend, without resort to an unproved conspiracy. At any rate, we must have definite proof of the existence of the alleged conspiracy, something besides a motive which might have produced conspiracy and a series of outrages which might have sprung from conspiracy and one isolated act far back in 1890, admitted to be the sudden offspring of local conditions.

Let us accept Borah's final words and defy the state to make good. He said, "The question which the court has to consider, is whether or not the state is correct in its view of the proposition that there was a general conspiracy and whether or not the evidence in this case tends to show that general conspiracy and that the defendant in this case was a member of that conspiracy."

Generalities will not do. Specific proofs must be had. And they have not yet been presented.

To sum up. There is no proof that Haywood or anyone else was in a conspiracy to murder. There is no proof that Haywood knew anything beforehand of the murder of Steunenberg. There is no proof of either. EXCEPT ORCHARD and Orchard is playing for his own life. His evidence must be and will be thrown out of consideration.

The Pinkertons have failed and the state of Idaho is the sufferer.

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corroborative of Orchard's "narrative".

For instance, with great dramatic effect, it brought in Judge Goddard, who, with impressive gestures and eloquent voice, told of digging up the bomb at his gateway. Envelopes and packages sealed up with red sealing wax and signed with a list of autographs, including his own, Jas. McFarland's and Bulkeley Wells', were solemnly opened before the jury in breathless silence. These mysterious packages had been kept under seals of state these many months in massive safety vaults, to be opened here in the presence of the court, jury, prisoner, spectators and the whole world, as proof of what? Of the fact that this Arch Criminal had told the truth about his own evil deeds; but not a hair's weight of proof that Wm. D. Haywood had any knowledge of the Goddard bomb—except ORCHARD'S OWN WORD FOR IT, WHICH IS WORTHLESS, BOTH LEGALLY AND RIGHTFULLY.

So with all the rest of this so-called corroborative evidence, it was good evidence against Orchard, but of no account whatever against Haywood. Not a whit of evidence has been presented—except ORCHARD'S STATEMENT, WHICH IS WORTHLESS—that Haywood had anything to do with the Vindicator explosion, or the blowing up of the Independence Depot, the Bradley explosion or the killing of Lyte Gregory, or the Goddard and Gabbert and Peabody and Bell attempts.

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