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NEW YORK, JULY, 6. 1907

# "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.

not to be believed in any instance what-

ever. 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 "spot-

ter in the Canyon," then he is no saint,

right now, since this marvellous "con-

Which Lies?

Dr. McGee is no union man. He has

even made his living by means op-

posed by the unions in the Cocur d'Alemes. This man is an absolutely independent and disinterested witness. He is paracetly 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 in-

terval of several weeks when he says

he was at Callente 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 ex-

amination, but failed to shake him in

the least. Who lied, Orchard or Mc-

There are plenty of others like Mc-

Ges, completely contradicting Or-chard's testimony. But if McGee were alone, all their solid foundation of Or-

chard's impeccability falls to the

ground. If he lies about his where-abouts in the summer of 1904, if he lies

when he denies he said he was a "spot-

ter" to Dr. McGee then he lies every-

where when he wants to-and he is the

same monstrous perversion of a man

he always was and no saint, except

"Interested Witnesses."

Hotel in Denver. This is not one of

those witnesses involved in Orchard's

many people say of those so accused,

like Davis, Easterly, Coates, Barnes

and others, "Of course they will deny,

because he accuses and implicate them; they are interested witnesses."

more interested! None of these men

have been arrested for known and con-

fessed crimes. None of these men are facing death for unnumbered and in-describable crimes. The only charge

or suspicion against them is Orchard's

Why should such a man be called

on to defend his good name because the inhuman and unhuman Orchard

appens to mention him as an accom

When I noticed in Orchard's "nar

Seattle, my home city, I expected be

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 Chris-

tian criminal, he had seen fit to lay

one of his crimes on my shoulders?

A Parallel Case.

sane man walks the street, proclaim-ing, "I have been a murderer but now

I am a Christain," and then points out

nes and Smith and Brown and

complices in his former murders, the word and the eath of Jones and Smith

atinued on page 6.)

By that same reasoning, if any in-

that he had himself visited

orted word.

Take again the case of Charles A.

to save his neck.

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. foundation is gone. If he is a liar still, even in a single instance, he is

BOISE, Ida., onne 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 prinkings 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

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

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 crossexaminations, now they are telling us how Darrow ought to conduct the di-rect examinations. They are sorry the defendant is not better defended.

#### Darrow a Surprise.

Darrow surprises people. He does who looked for pyrotechnics and brilliancy are disappointed. They fondly think—fondly is the word, for their local hero—that Borah outclasses these local hero—that Borah outclasses these importations, Darrow, Richardson, Breen, 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 unostentations. But the jury the leavester to have confidence in this is learning to have confidence in this rather than a great lawyer. They smile when Darrow smiles. They have already lost their grim and proper re-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 com-plicated and endless mass of testimony is concluded, they will believe what Darrow tells them when their memory is at fault. No juryman is allowed transcript of the evidence such as the have access to. The result in trial of this magnitude must be a dependence upon the statements of counsel in their review speeches at the and. There is where I expect Darrow

#### 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 ution closed. That is because like Toady Turner in the current Mc-Clure's—they assume that Orchard is and must be telling the truth, since he

Witness after witness has gone on the stand this week for the defense and finfly impeached Orchard's truthfulness, directly contradicted his sworn nce in the most explicit manner, Orchard worse than he made himself; he not only admitted he was a liar but

Burns and a dozen others as his acr are you going to convince a who will talk like that? He is chardomaniac, whose reasoning a are inverted, subverted. For chard the har has not become rd the truth tellor, their whole and Brown and Burns, are worthless because, forsooth, they are under sus-

#### DEBS IN DENVER.

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

Eugene V. Debs addressed a large udience at Denver, Colo., Sunday, June 23; speaking on the Haywood trial. His speech evoked great en-

husiasm, 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 vic-

tims of a huge conspiracy.
"Everyone knows that Haywood has verywhere been true to his class. He has been thrust against an enemy as unscrupulous as that enemy is power-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 panned 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 bloodcurdling stories purported to have been committed by Haywood and his associ-

"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 martyr-

"Let me ask again what they have proven against Haywood? Absolutely

"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 bang Haywood, because they do not dare. They have seen the determination of the fore 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

"I predict that the trial in Idaho will end in as quiet a manner as will be possible for the prosecution. Hayrood. Moyer and Pettibone will be re leased, 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 Commerical Telegraphers' Union of America has extended the strike of the San Franisco 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

In Chicago the Telegraphers have een 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 exend 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 Bolse 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

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

Laura E. Hogan, "young and pretty," was arrested on two charges of stealing \$90 and \$8, while acting as cashler of a restaurant and shoe store. She claims she was being persecuted, but was locked up.

Albert Selarf, proprietor of the Waldorf Steam Laundry, 229 East Sixtyninth 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 Motta of 315 East 111th streettestified 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 ball for trial.

Mrs. Carrie Ritenberg, 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.

Bessie 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

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

#### 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 be ing retained in office by the annual convention of the Federation to-day. As the constitution of the Federa

tion forbids the election of members the election of President and Secre tary-Treasurer was passed, and under the constitution the incumbents will hold over until their successors are

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 at-

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### ICE DRIVERS FIGHT TRUST.

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

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 ansists on treating with them as individuals. The trust controls to 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 calcuiated 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 regu lar 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 RECEIVL NO COMPEN-SATION WHATEVER! 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 win ter for sale to its patrons, furnishing further proof of the benevolence of

SPREAD THE TRUTH!

### the stockholders.

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 de-ceived 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 move ment. 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 re view 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; 300 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

#### 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

#### LATEST WITNESS CONNECTS ORCHARD WITH PINKERTONS.

(Special Dispatch to The Worker.)

BOISE, Idaho, July 3 - The strongest evidence connect. ing 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. Whe Orchard came to Ouray as bodyguard for Moyer, he and Riddell were in close private conference. Presecutor Borah was plainly afraid of Barnes and dropped cross examination TITUS. very quickly.

### THE GARBAGE WORKERS' STRIKE.

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

partment of New York has brought to service they render to society. light the contemptible attitude of the grim possibility of a pestilence that city administration towards these would sweep over to Fifth Avenue tions 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 sweater 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 offenses for which they were fined consisted of 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 filched from the men without any process of law and without any opportunity to refute charges against

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 forfelt the uniformed compensation, What becomes of the difference enly the commissioner knows.

Many of the men have to work extra hours overtime with no co and Commissioner Craven claimed his foremen could make them work twenty-four hours consecutively without extra pay. A Southern slave owner could claim no 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 "pall" 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 ontrageous swindling of the city's em ployees! These men had pleaded in vain for civilized treatment and the 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 containe in their complaint, Mayor McClellan transferred jurisdiction over the department of Street Cleaning to the Department of Health and steps were taken to crush the strike. breakers were recruited by Dr. Darlington of the Health Department and the wagons were policed to protect

Meanwhile the capitalist press pro ceeded 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 re bel or "mutiny" against such out-rageous 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 clean-

The strike of the two thousand employees of the city street cleaning deployees of the city street cleaning d Their grievances reveal condi-that might well be called "muni- that struck terror into the callonsed 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 th complaint would get a hearing. In going to work with nothing but a protise from such a source the men ha shown more real humanity and p concern for the welfare of their k than the public explciters who ro and swindled them. For it is certa that a widespread epidemic of would have started had not the ac cumulating garbage been removed soon. Even then, whether the mea were justified in returning to work to avoid that havoe overtaking a people who were indifferent to their wrongs. is a debatable question.

The strike at least pressed home on truth that is necessary for all to learn It showed that without the co-opera tion of the humblest worker per ing what is regarded as a menial society is in the grip of a terror the will embrace all. All the silly palaver about labor of "exceptional ability" put to the test at such moments these and is demonstrated to be cap talist moonshine. Had not these m returned to work, pestilence wi have gripped the superior mortals who look with scorn upon the "commo when "common labor" is withdra One form of useful labor is just i vital to human existence as a and the withdrawal of either paralys the common activity of all.

#### Capitalist Municipal Ownership The strike of the garbage men of

another instance demonstrating the are those who hold that city own ship and city employment are no fly better than private ewnership private employment. This strike shown that some of the most bear forms of exploitation and sweath also exists under municipal em ment. It would certainly soothe the ontraged street cleaners very little to outraged street ciennes, inform them that they worked for the city government instead of a priva employer. So far as they were con-cerned it made little difference to them.

But the city government is controlled by capitalist politicans who owe illegiance to capitalist interests. An administration representing the working class would provide humane con-ditions, adequate pay and reasonable hours for workingmen, while capitals ism endured. 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 he milis and factories.

#### Workers Must Rule.

City ownership and management of oublie 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 workingmen, 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 depart-ments of the city government. This latest outrage ought to hespire every workingman to work for the coming of that day when their class will have such power and secure the benefits that it must certainly bring.

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York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. list Party has passed through its al election. Its growing power by the increase of its vote: 96,961



Not even the daily press now prends that the chase of Rockefeller is 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 practically an outlaw, laughing at se who are continually boasting of the majesty of the law. Nothing else could begin to show what a consum-

does not make a specialty of history, or, at least, that history which records 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 hisworkingmen. It may not be chronicled by historians who believe that the intrigues and welfare of kings and capitalists constitute all of history that is worthy of being transmitted to posterity, but it is written, neverthe-

torical 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 workingman who was deported two years ago. We have the au-

main in the workshops and factories and tenements stewing and sweating and molling and tolling so that every mate farce the enforcement of law is stateroom can be filled with prosper in this country. The most luckless ous tourists to Europe, and the sea and ignorant criminal or vagrant is side and mountain resorts be crowded hounded down with ruthless and sav with the rich and idle. Its an old age cruelty and every item of energy story, of course, but the workers never in the gigantic law machine will be get tired of furnishing the plot for it. exercised to bring him to punishment but here is another man who can IN FREE TRADE BRITAIN. flaunt the law with impunity solely be-A great combination of steel manucause he is rich. And this is taking facturers, similar to the United States piace right at the very time when Steel Corporation in this country, is every cheapjack politician and petty being formed in Great Britain. Nine demagog is howling about the equality companies have absorbed thirty-six inbefore the law guaranteed by "our dependent firms, and it is claimed the glorious American institutions". Fortu new combine will be able to control nately. Rockefeller's open contempt 90 per cent of all the steel produced for the law helps to create and enin Great Britain. What is aimed at. courage a healthy contempt for capiaccording to the promoters, is to domitalist law and institutions. nate the steel trade of the world. UNDER THE FLAG. To the shallow free trader and trust The little immigrant girl at the Baron buster in American politics, this ande Hirsch School who kissed the nouncement will come as a surprise. American flag has served the press It has alwers been a dogma with such with a theme for patriotic eulogies as these that the centralization of cap-The New York "World", for example, ital, or, at least, the growth of trusts has the following comment on the incould be checked and even destroyed cident: if tariff schedules were repealed and the favored industries were subjected ner which symbolizes even to the childish 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 pariabs because their are their and law abiding. When 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 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 Kleff. Perhaps the editor of the "World"

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. proletarian struggles. At any rate, THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMIS-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 tory has been written. It has been of the service, order changes or imwritten in the memory of hosts of provements 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 iluminating power. regulate the quality of gas and prescribe methods of regulating the supply Perhaps the mention of a few hisof 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 species of centralization the new law makes a definite advance over any-World" for the fact that | thing else previous atten in this

country. Powers formerly exercised all the powers of the government are by the legislature, and frequently decided by referendum, are placed unreservedly in the hands of ten men. cause their " conscience" is reconciled Under these circumstances the kind to human exploitation while Haywood is virtually on trial for his beliefs, as

unable to effect the arrest of the form-

er gentleman. If men are not perse-

cuted for conscience sake it is be-

many workingmen 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 prop-

erty but union treasuries are looted

by those same kings and workingmen

are deported from Colorado and their

small stores of goods looted by the

Citizen's Alliance. It cannot be un-

known to the "World", also, that news

papers in that same state were sup-

pressed under the same flag that the

innocent little girl kissed last week. If

the flag has never "floated over a

Kishiness or a Kiess" it at least has

floated over Homestead and only re-

cently over the bull-pens of Colorado.

That fing 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 pre-

empted by a class, she too will realize

the bitter truth that her innocent child-

hood concealed from her and which

the enemies of her class also conceal.

No maudlin patriotic sentiment can

long conceal the stern realities of con-

temporary life. Only when the ruling

powers that be are able to make work

ingmen 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

"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 stateroom was

taken on six liners sailing on one day.

The working people generously re-

SIONS.

free life for all.

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 Willcox, chairman, Republican, president of Grand River Irrigation and Development Company and the Willcox Canal Company, son-inlaw of William F. Havemeyer, sugar trust magnate; William McCarroli, 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. Maltbie, independent in politics, specialist on franchise questions for National Civic Federation; John E. Eustis, 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 countles): 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

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.

twenty years.

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 thoroly aroused and are rapidly tending 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 Educa-

exploitation of the real educational | parameter continues and the real educational | force of the city keyed up to a prime capitalist standard.

#### A "PRACTICAL MAN".

Said President Roosevelt in his Indiaunpolis 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 Gover nor 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 know 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 Indianapoli 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 workingmen, altho that learned man s 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 Litho graphing 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 "searcity 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 allen labor could be imported if the special kind de-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 neces sarily 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 workingmen.

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

#### EXPECT HAYWOOD THERE.

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

-The Worker, 50c a year. Sub tion in keeping the present system of scribe

## 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 posting or expressed will be charged extra. ANCIENT SOCIETY. By Lewis H. Mor

gan, L.I.D. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1907. 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 de-serves to be; but its influence has long since been felt over the whole field of authropological 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 comparednot even "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, the it had soon commanded attention among Continental investigators of early so cial history: Engels' "Origin of Family, Private Property, and the which was directly founded State." 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

Society: Researches in the Lines of

Human Progress from Savagery thru

Barbarism to Civilization"-and, the

Morgan at first hand. The full title of the book is: "Ancient

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 Intelligence thru Inventions and Discoveries." It serves as a general introduction, and makes it clear that the development of the arts of life-of the method of which men provide themselves with food, clothing, shelter, and other necessaries, 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 state in Morgan's opening chapters, at least it is all implicit 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 kinchip 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 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 liberty, equality, and fraternity of the 344 pages, or more than half the book, under the title, "Growth of the Idea of Government," be describes the more or less hypothetical, but more than probable, primitive "organization of society upon the basis of sex" and shows 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 Germanic and Keltic "barbarians" 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

vestigators 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 men-

laying the foundation for the study

which has been pursued by many in-

tion 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 Unfermann, respectively. The purpose of this series—which includes also Roelsche's "The Evolution of Man" and "The Triumph of Life", France's

termann's "Science and Revolution", —ali of which have been noticed in these columns—is to present the re-sults of physical and natural science in a form adapted to workingmen 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 workingmen's wealth is commonly still more limited than their schooling.

"The Life Stories of Undistinguished

Americans" (James Pott & Co., 1906 is a book of a somewhat unusual sort. According to title-page, the "undistintories, Hamilton Holt being only their editor: but the statement must be taken with a grain or two of sait. The plan is in each of the sixteen papers to typify the life of the evarge 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 storiesthat the reader is often given to see the various workers thru the eyes of "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 olish sweatshop girl, an Italian bootblack, a Greek peddler, a Swedish farmer, a French dressmaker, a German nurse girl, an Irish cook, a farm er's wife (native), an itinerant ministe (native), a negro peon, an Indian (ap parently a Hampton student), a Filipino chief (a "feature" of Coney Island), a Syrian (composite-really Syrians), a Japanese servant, and a Chinese business man of New York How far these are typical of America's cosmopolitan population the read er may judge. What impresses us is that, alike 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 "Ameri ca's Working People" or Wyckoff's "The Workers", we find it of less fundamental yalue. 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 inspir ng. In a word, he is just too much of a poet to be a thoro scientist an 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-

dencies 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 nather the foods may be indicated by ture of the book may be indicated by giving the titles of a few of the en chapters or papers compose it—as. "Democratic Art" Philosophy of Play", "Democratic Education", School", "Industria "Work-shop and "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 Lettish Social Democratic party. He spept some months in prison and was exiled to Siberia! He, however, escaped be fore 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 repres

#### 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 600 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 em ployers or falling to do on Sundays work considered urgent by the employer; or leaving the farm without

"What is Australian National, ism?" 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 ladeled out what is termed theatrical criticism. Sometimes, as the saying goes, he has been known to manifest even ordinary intelligence as when he declared Bichard Mansfield to be Ameriorst 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?

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 adornes a tale nor points a moral. Like all well regulated melodramas, it has this cast of characters: Wronged girl; cruel wretch, perpetra tor of the vile deed; designing lawyer; ambitious parents, who will not per mit the immolation of their only be gotten son and heir; innocent, confiding sweetheart; stern, just father, and last but not least, the hero. Only in profession, happens to be a bit of a hypocrit himself, in that he weds two people against the dictates of his con-science. And if the cast of characters were not enough, Jones depends upor all the extravagance of the m drama to pull him thru. For 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 imself at the disposal of the troubled playwright!)

On the other hand, "Mrs. Warren" sion", like all of Shaw's stuff, is Profession", like all of Shaw's stuir, is something new. For it is something new to have the many ills that we, who exist in the present state of bar-barlsm are heir to, discussed in a sen-sible manner. Something new, be-cause only in the last half century has this school of realism come to be, the

school deginning 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 capitalistic code of morality. She is your opportunist who believes in "being

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 capitalistic reason that it is a profitable business. coine of the play (to p

classical term, for Shaw gives us neither heros 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 happygo-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

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 servative 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 Dalv's idea of what the people were willing

As for America at large: practically every Shaw play has had a successful roduction: 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 cer

success you're after, then Shaw cer-tainly deserves it all.

How hadly 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.)

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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 licked yet."

"There's Mr. Driscoll's offer."

suggested.
"Yes. I've thought of that. I don't know what move I'll make next. I don't just see now how I'm going to keep at the fight, but I'm not ready to give it up. If I took Mr. Driscoll's job, I'd have to drop the fight, for I'd practically have to drop out of the union. If the protest falls-well, we'll

Ruth looked at him thoughtfully, and she thrilled with a personal pride in him. He had been beaten; the days just ahead looked black for him; but his spirit, the exhausted, was unbroken. As a result of her experience she was beginning to regard business as being largely a compromise between self-respect and profit. In Tom's place ssed what Mr. Baxter would she guessed what Mr. Baxter would do, and she knew what Mr. Driscoll would do; and the thing they would do was not the thing that Tom was doing. And she wondered what would be the

course of Mr. Berman. At the moment of parting she said to him, in her frank, impulsive way: "I think you are the bravest man I have ever known." He could only stumble away from her awkwardly, for to this his startled brain had no proper answer. His courage began to bubble back into him; and the warmth aroused by her words grew and grew --till he drew near his home, and then a chill began to settle about him.

Maggie was reading the installment of a serial story in an evening paper when he came in. She glanced up, then quickly looked back at her paper without speaking.

He started into the bedroom silence, but paused hesitant in the doorway and looked at her. "What are you reading, Maggie?

He held his eyes upon her a momen longer, and then with a sigh went into the bedroom and lit the gas. The instant be was gone from the doorway Maggle took her eyes from the story listened irresolutely. All day her brain had burnt with angry thoughts, and all day she had been waiting the speak. But her obstinate pride now strove to keep her tongue

"Tom!" she called out, at length He appeared in the doorway. "Yes."
"What are you going to do?" He was silent for a space. "I don't

just know yet." "I know," she said in a voice she tried to keep cold and steady. "There's only one thing for you to do. That's to get square with Foley?"

Their eyes met. Hers were cold, hard, rebellious.

"I'll think it over," he said quietly;

and went back into the bedroom. CHAPTER XIV.

NEW COURAGE AND NEW PLANS.

The next morning after breakfast Tom sat down to take account of his situation. But his wife's sullen presence, as she cleared away the dishes cated his thoughts. He went out and walked south a few blocks to a little park that had formerly served ighborhood as a burying-ground A raw wind was chattering among the hare twigs of the sycamore trees; the earth was a rigid shell from the night's frost, and its little squares and oblongs were a brownish-gray; the As overcast with gray clouds. Ale park this dull March day, was dy more cheerful than the death down in its midst with a sense of grateful relief.

His mind had already passed upor Maggie's demand of the previous evening. But would it avail to continue the fight against Foley? He had slept well, and sleep had strengthened his spirit and cleared his brain; and Ruth's recurring words, "I think you are the avest man I have ever known." were to him a determining inspiration. He went over the situation detail by de-

tail, and slowly a new plan took shape. Foley had beaten him by a trick. In six months there would be another election. He would run again, and this next time, profiting by his dear experience of Wednesday night, would see that guard was set against every chance for unfair play.

During the six months he would hammer at Foley's every weak spot, and of Poley's discreditable acts.

would follow up his strike agita tion. He had already put Foley into opposition to a demand for more money. If he could induce the union to make the demand in the face of eley's opposition it would be a telling haps, even, he might head the manage haps, even, he might head the management of the strike—if it came to a strike. And if the strike were won, it would be the complete undoing of Foley. As for Maggie, she would oppose the plan, of course, but once he had succeeded she would approve what he had done. In the meantime he would have to work at some poorly paid labor, and appearse her as best he

By Leroy Scott.

and looked firmly into her face. didn't try to see him. And I might as well tell you, Maggie, that I'm not going to see him." "You'll not see him?" she asked in a dry voice. "You'll not see him?"

est likely it would not do any good if I did see him. You mark what I say, Maggie," he went on, hopeful-"Foley thinks I'm down, and you do. too, but in a few months things'll be better than they ever were. may see some hard times-but in the

"You were just that certain last But how'll we live?"

"I'll find some sort of a temporary She looked at him tensely; then she

rose abruptly and carried her indignant grief into the kitchen. She had decided that he must be borne with. But would be never, never come to his senses After he had finished his dinner,

which had been ready earlier than usual, Tom hurried to the Barry's, and found the family just leaving the table. He rapidly sketched his new

"You're runnin' again' Foley again in six months is all right, but where's the use our tryin' to get more money?" grumbled Pete. "Suppose we fight hard an' win the strike. What then? We get nothin' out of it. Foley won't let us work."

"Oh, talk like a man, Pete!" reque ted Mrs. Barry. "You know you don't think that way." "If we win the strike, with Foley

against it, it 'll be the end of him.' said Tom, in answer to Pete.

"But suppose things turn out with Foley in control o' the strike?" questioned Barry.

"That won't happen. But if it would, he'd run it all on the square. And he'd manage it well, too. You know what he has done. Well, he'd do the same again if he was forced into a fight.

"It won't be hard to work the men up to make the demand for an in crease," Tom went on. "All the men who voted for me are in favor of it. and a lot more, too. All we've got to do is to stir them up a bit, and get word to them to come out on a certain night. Foley 'll hardly dare put up a fight against us in the open."

Whoever runs the strike, we certainly ought to have more money, said Mrs. Barry decidedly.

"And the bosses can afford to give us nore," declared Tom. "They've never made more than they have the last two years

"Sure, they could divide a lot o' the money we've made with us, an' still not have to button up their own clothes," averred Mrs. Barry.
"Oh, I dunno," said Pete. "They're

hard up, just the same as us. What's a hundred thousand when you've got to spend money on yachts, champagne Newport, an' other necessities o' life? The last time I was at the Baxters', Mrs. Baxter was settin' at the kitchen table figgerin' how she could make over the new dress she had last summer an' wonderin' how she'd ever pay the gas bill."

Mrs. Barry grunted.

"I got a picture o' her!"
Tom brought the talk back to bear directly upon his scheme, and soon after left, accompanied by Pete, to begin immediately his new campaign.

As soon as they had gone Mrs. Ba turned eagerly to her husband. "If we get that ten per cent raise, Henry won't have to go to work when he's

fourteen like we expected."
"Yes, I was thinkin' o' that."

"An' we could keep him in school mebbe till he's eighteen. Then he could get a place in some office or business. By that time Annie 'll be old enough to go to normal college. She can go thru there and learn to be

"An' mebbe I can get you some good clothes, like I've always wanted to." "Oh, you! D'you think you can buy everything with seventy dollars!" She leaned over with glowing eyes and kissed him.

Rapid work was required by the new campaign, for 'Tom had settled upon the first meeting in April as the when he would have the demand for more wages put to vote. The new campaign, however, would be much easier than the one that had just come to so disastrous an ending. As he had said, the men were already eager to make the demand for more money: his work was to unite this sentiment into a movement, and to urge upon the men that they be out to vote on the first Wednesday in April

Tom's first step was to enlist the had helped him in his fight against Foley. He found that the vengeance of the walking delegate had been swift; seven had abruptly lost their When he had explained his new jobs. plan, eight of the nine were with him. The spirit of the ninth was gone.

"I've had enough," he said bitterly. "If I hadn't mixed in with you, I'd be all right now." Upon this man Tom promptly turned his back. He was an excellent ally to be without.

Tom, with Pete, Barry, and his eight other helpers, began regularly to put in each evening in calling upon the members of the union. Every man they saw was asked to talk to others. And so the word speed

I so the word spread and spread, and to Foley it came among the . Jake Henderson heard it whised about the St. Etienne Hotel urday, and when the day's work is done he hurried straight to Foley's

home in order to be certain of catch ing Buck when he came in to dinner He had to wait half an hour, but that time was not unpleasantly spent, in-asmuch 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 work ed 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 absolutenothing to gain from a strike; his power was great, and even a success ful strike could not add to it. 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.

Before Jake had finished his rather long-winded account Foley cut him short. "Yes. I'm glad youse come in. I was goin' to send for youse to-night about this very thing."

"What! Youse knew all about it already?"

Foley looked surprised at him. 'D'youse think I do nothin' but sleep?' Nobody can't tell youse anything," said Jake admiringly. "Youse 're right up to the minute."

Some folks find me a little ahead." He pulled at his eigar. "I got a lit-tle work for youse an' your bunch." Jake sprang up excitedly. "Not Keating?"

"If youse could guess that well at the races youse'd always pick the winner. This business's got to stop, an' guess that's the casest way to stop it." And, Foley might have added, the only way.

"He ought to've had it long ago." said Jake, with conviction.
"He'll enjoy it all the more for hav-

in' to wait for it." He stood up, and Jake, accepting his dismissal, took his "Youse have a few o' the boys hat. around to-night, an' I'll show up about ten. Four or five ought to be enough -say Arkansas, Smoky, Kaffir Bill, and Hickey."

Foley saw Connelly and two or three other members of his cabinet during the evening, and gave orders that the word go forth among his followers that he was against Keating's agita tion; he knew the inside facts of pres ent conditions, and knew there was no chance of winning a strike. At ten o'clock he sauntered into the rear room of Mulligan's saloon. Five men were playing poker. With the exception of one they were a group to make an honest man fall to his knees and quickly confess his sins. Such a guileless face had the one that the honest man would have been content with him as confessor. In past days the five had worked a little, each in his own part of the world, and liking work had procured their living in more congenial ways; and on landing in New York, in the course of their wanderings, they had been gathered in by Foley as suited to his purpose.

"Hello, Buck!" they called out at sight of Foley.

"Hello, gents," he answered. He locked the door with a private key, and kicked a chair up to the table.

"Say, Buck, I got a thirst like a barrel o' lime," remarked he of the guileless face, commonly known as Arkansas Number Two. "D'you know anything good for it?"

"The amount o' money I spend in a year on other men's drinks'd support a church," Foley answered. But he ordered a quart of whiskey and "Now let's get to business," he said, when they had been placed on the table. "I guess youse've got an idea in your nuts as to what's doin'?"

"Jake put us next," grinned Kaffir Bill. "Keating."

"Yes. He's over-exertin' his throat He's, likely to spoil his voice, if we

don't sorter step in an' stop him."
"But Jake didn't tell us how much youse wanted him to have," said Kaf-

or Bill. "Stiff?" "Not much. Dont' youse remember when youse made an undertaker's job o' Fleischmann? An' how near youse come to takin' the trip to Sing Sing: We don't want any more risks o' that sort. Leave your guns at home." Foley gulped down the raw whiskey. 'A couple months' vacation 'd be about right for Keating. It 'd give him a chance to get acquainted with his

He drew out a cigar and filted it to one corner of his mouth. "He's left handed, youse know. An' anyhow he works mostly with his mouth.

wife."

"An' he's purty chesty," said Jake, following up Foley's one with a grin. "That's the "idea," said Foley. "A wing, an' say two or three slats. Or

The five understood and pledged the

faithful discharge of their trust in round of drinks. "But what's in it for us?" asked Ar-

"It's an easy job. Youse get him in a fight, he goes down: youse do the business with your feet. Say ten apiece. That's plenty." "Is that all it's worth to you?" Ar-

kansas asked cunningly.

"Make it twenty-five, Buck," peti-tioned Kaffir Bill. "We need the coln. What's seventy-five more to youse?"

The other four joined in the request

(Continued next week.) [This novel began in The Worker of April 6, 1907. Back numbers can always be had.1

—In the arithmetic of capitalism the division of labor means the multiplication of the products of labor, and their subtraction from the laborer.— Brisbane Worker.

### THE TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM.

much more to us Social Democrats all over the world than a comfortable phrase or a beautiful but unrealisable 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 unavoldable necessity. The revolution now coming which will involve the aboittion 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

But there are also two sides to this development: the unconscious and, as matters stand, the well-nigh uncontrollable growth of industrial and soclai forces; secondly, the comprehen sion of these forces and the conscious power to handle and use them, arising from the intellectual action of mind ipon its material surroundings.

As in the individual, the intellectual cesses, the engendered by, and existing as functions of matter, react upon and, within narrow limits, control and co-ordinate the material conditions in which they have their origin; so in society the social appreciation of the facts and developments, due to scientific education in the highest sense, enables men and women, or shortly will enable them, to make use of those vast social forces, arising out of the ever-increasing power of human beings over nature, which now, in the main, makes use of them.

That capitalism is no more permanent than was feudalism or chattel slavery; that production of profit and domination of distribution money could be dispensed with by a thoroly enlightened commonwealth of capable citizens; that, as we look on, the existing forms of industrial and commercial relations are themselves preparing by their own development of huge combinations and gigantic trusts for the next period in the history of mankind—these are truths admitted in private by thousands, even in backward England, whose personal, pecuniary positions do not, as they think,

That Social Revolution, which means , permit them to come out on the side of collective ownership and democratic Socialism.

But this transition period, in which the divorce between the conception of the past and the present and the unavoidable needs of the immediate future is becoming daily more palpable, cannot last. The crisis is proaching, whether we like to believe it or not. Economically, socially, historically, ethically the new period is at hand. The bourgeoisie in all its manifestations is finally bankrupt. Its usefulness in the upward and onward-progress of humanity, usefulness accompanled by almost inconceivable brutality and horror, is at an end. Attempts to bolster it up and change its essence while maintaining its form are fail-ing all round us. Municipal Capitalism, Five-per-Cent Philanthrophy, Millionaire Beneficence, Hospital Charity and the rest of the squalld hypocrisy of our worn-out system are shown cor clusively to be merely an organized fraud got up to keep the profitmongers in control. They cannot even manage continuously their own methods of production; as we see in repeated crises which only stringent restrictions of wealth-making, war, or great natural disasters can stave off for a time by curtailing, wasting of destroying the unabsorbable accumulation of commodities.

In this very succession of gluts due to the vastly increased power of production and the terrible phenomena of unemployment and misery which accompany them that will ere long bring about the great transformation in spite of all the agreements and profit-sharing arangements of the Trusts.

There is, therefore, no longer any difficulty whatever arising from insufficiency of the supply for all the needs or humanity: the nonsense about overpopulation has long since been exposed. If more than a hundred years ago the great Robert Owen could truly say, "Wealth may be made as plentiful as water," this is at least ten times more true to-day, when it is the excessive power to make wealth with constantly lessening labor that is the cause of so much social trouble. The problem of production is solved: the problem of distribution awaits its solution .- H. M. Hyndman, in London Jus-

#### 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-looms at the fire-side. Then it was that there should have gone sadder wall than the old heart-breaking plaint for the loss of wood-nympt and water-god, the old sad lamenta tion. "Pan is dead!" For the whistle of the factory was the shrill knell of the childhood of thousands of our race

A foolish delight was in the hearts of that century over inhuman shifting of labor from father to child, from man to boy. Children not long from the cradles were put to work in the mills. Scarce a thing of five years in the land but can now earn its own living! cried Defoe exultantly, as if proclaim ing the recovery of the lost elixir of life. Puny little paupers from the alms-houses now became a source of revenue to the profit-mongers. Apsden told of carrying a seven-year-old boy on his shoulders across the snow to the factory, for a day of sixteen hours told also of kneeling at the child's side

to feed the little worker who was not

alowed to leave the machine. England has fought a long fight to edeem her little ones from the worst of these horrors; but the children's children of those terrible years bear the marks of that dread bondage. De scendants of those early English weavers are defective in body and dulled in mind. Three times during the Boer War the military authorities of England had to lower their standard to be able to draw recruits from these de generate Manchester spinners. And in the days that are coming, when our prophecy shall have become history, nankind may receive from our own and another lesson written in the same terrible terms, may see another testimony to the terrible truth that drudgery yoked with misery always begets a degraded and degrading bumanity. Unless we take early warning, our textile mills, our glass-works, our coal-breakers, our box-factories our canneries, our sweat-shops will stand as the abominable molds of a class of American degenerates akin to the imbecile Manchester spinners of England and the Millet hoe-men of France.—Edwin Markham

#### THE MONOPOLY OF KNOWLEDGE.

The present enormous chasm be tween the ignorant and the intelligent. caused by the unequal distribution of knowledge, is the worst evil under which society labors. This is because it places it in the power of a small number, having no great natural capacity, and no natural right or title, to seek their happiness at the expense of a large number. The large number. deprived of the means of intelligence, the born with a capacity for it. are really compelled by the small number. thru the exercise of a superior intelligence, to serve them without compen-sation.—Ward, "Dynamic Sociology".

A blind men's union has been formed in Paris. The members are the blind employees of the National Insti-tute for the Blind, who are dissatisfied with their salaries. They threatened strike and were granted in increase.

### MAN AND NATURE.

The course of history is a struggle against nature, against need, ignorance and impotence, and, therefore against bondage of every kind in which we were held under the law of nature at the beginning of history. The progressive overcoming of this impoence-this is the evolution of liberty. whereof history is an account. In this struggle we should never have made one step in advance, and we should never take a futher step, if we had gone into the struggle singly, each for

Now, the state is precisely this con templated unity and co-operation of individuals in a moral whole, whose function it is to carry on this struggle. a combination which multiplies a million-fold the force of all the individuals comprised in it, which heightens a nillion-fold the powers which each individual singly would be able to exert.

The end of the state, therefore, is ot simply to secure to each individual that personal freedom and that property with which the bourgeois principle assumes that the individual enters the state organization at the outset but which in point of fact are first afforded him in and by the state. On the contrary, the end of the state can be no other than to acomplish that which in the nature of things, is and always has been the function of the stateby combining individuals into a state organization, to enable them to achieve such ends and to attain such a level of existence as they could not achieve as isolated individuals.

The ultimate and intrinsic end of the state, therefore, is to further the sitive unfolding, the progressive derelopment of human life.. In other words, its function is to work out in actual achievement the true end of man; that is to say, the full degree of culture of which human nature is capable. It is the education and evolution of mankind into freedom.-Lassalle, "Science and the Workingman,"

#### HARD TO BELIEVE, INDEED. It is hard to believe in the wisdom of

an economic régime under which scarcity and want are the result of an over-production of necessary commodi-It is hard to believe that human wealth is increased and the social purpose furthered by committing the natural resources of a country, the gold and silver, copper and iron, coal and oil, field and forest, into the private keeping of a few individuals, instead of administering this bounty for the good of all. \* \* The carrying out of the social purpose requires that a man shall have adequate food and shelter and -clothing, air and water, light and heat, education and amuse ment, beauty and social opportunity. And further, it requires that the necessary material part of his life shall be won at the least possible expenditure of labor and time.-Hanford Henderson, "Education and the Larger Life".

TO MAKE "HIGHER LIFE" POSSIBLE. Much has been said of the physical sufferings and ill-health caused by over-crowded dwellings, but the mental and moral ill-health due to them are greater evils still. With better house room and better food, with less hard work and more leisure, the great mass of our people would have the power of leading a life quite unlike that which they must lead now, a life far highter and far more noble. shall, "Present Position of Economics."

## WOMEN SHOULD HAVE A VOTE.

By Keir Hardie, M. P.

John Stuart Mill declared it to have | shire he is spoken of as "the master" 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 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 privihood. lege on the one side nor disability In the early days of the race, the on the other." I hold it to be true with days of the huntsman and the warrior, when the spoils of war and the those who say that the foundation

upon which this equality is to be reartrophies of the chase were the only ed is the political enfranchisement of wealth of nations, childbearing must In sentiment we have advanced somewhat since 1790, when a learned writer of the period explained that people who should not be included in county franchise were those who "lie under natural incapacities, and, therefore, cannot exercise a sound discretion, or (who are) so much under the influence of others that they cannot have a will of their own in the choice of candidates. Of the former description are women, infants, idiots, lunatics; of the latter, persons receiving

We do not speak of women as being in the same category as "idiots" and "lunatics", but for political purposes we treat them as if they were.

alms and revenue officers.

We at present can form no conception of what woman is capable of being or doing. We have no data upon which to base any real conclusions. Nowhere is woman treated as the free and equal companion of man. Among colored people, living in a state of nature and in a tribal environment which has evolved itself and wherein custom is the only law, the woman, tho far from being the degraded creature which she has so often been pictured by superficial observers, is still her husband's drudge, and frequently part of his wealth. In the military state of social evolu-

tion, or the age of chivalry, as it has been dubbed by persons of poetic temperament and a vivid imagination. roman is the weaker and more spiritualized sex, requiring to be protected by her lord and almost worshipped as superior creation. "Half angel, half idiot" aptly describes this conception This is but a perverted of woman. way of declaring her inferiority., The homage paid to her is much like that we should pay to a child. In no sense is it a recognition of equality; often it is the exact opposite. In modern life we get back to the savage state. Woman of the working class is again

the drudge who does the menfal work. Her husband works for and is dependent for the opportunity to work upon a master; his wife works for and is dependent for her livelihood upon a husband. There are varying degrees of this feeling of subjection, and I think it could be shown that the position of women, as of most other things, has always been better, more dear au equality with man, in Keltic than in non-Keltic races or tribes. Thus in Scotland a woman speaks of her busband as her "man", whilst in Stufford-

The universality of this subjection woman is assumed by many as an in-fallible testimony to the truth of the theory that woman must be inferior to man in some way. Were it not so, sey these quidnuncs, there would be exceptions to prove the contrary. They overlook the one obvious explanation which explains everything-mother-

have been a serious handicap to the woman. Add to this the fact that war meant prisoners, and that from the first, probably, even when men captured in warfare were killed as an in-cumbrance, women, for reasons which will be understood without being stated, were spared by their captors, and that, coming down to later times, when men captives were made slaves and women-raiding became a favorite pastime, we can see explanation enough of the position which in process of time woman came to occupy, and from which she only now is slowly and toilsomely emerging. Already we see how the intensity of the struggle for political recognition is developing in individual cases, those qualities of mind and brain which man has been wont to assume as being his

special monopoly; and from these cases we may infer how richly en-dowed the field of human thought will become when enriched by the products of the brain of men and women working together on terms of equality, and free from the debasing and sinister influences which subjection, in any form, imposes upon the subdued and the subduer. So true it is that one end of the chain which binds the slave is fastened round the life of his master that the emancipation of women will also infallibly give freedom to men. Woman whose circle of interests is circumscribed by her pots, pans, and

scrubbing brushes, varied by an oc-casional gossip with a neighbor or quarrel with her husband, can never, however affectionate, be other than a curb upon the opening, eagerly ques-tioning intelligence of her children Broaden the outlook of the mother and you open a new world for childle to grow in, and bind many a wild. wayward youth to his home life who is now driven out into the world for wayward youth to his home life lack of that sympathetic, intelligent companionship which an educated and enlightened mother can alone supply.

The "half angel, half idiot" period is

over in woman's world. She is fighting her way into every sphere of human activity. Her labor is coming into competition with that of men in nearly every department of industry. nearly every department of it In the learned professions she is fo ing herself to the front by sheer termination and force of intellect a way that will not be denied. or later men will be compelled to free with her and recognize her as a worker, and they could not begin b ter that by admitting her right to a co-voter.

### "EXPERIENCE" AND "CULTURE."

By Prof. John Ward Stimson.

Science has shown us that nature is I sons and permanent sanity and p vast sifting process and proceeds by marvellous 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 benten out and the wheat turns to sustaining bread for the higher life of man; or is refined and resowed for continued progression.

The "chaff" could not be separated and burned up before the mature time of harvest-possibly not even the large majority of weeds could be known or removed till then. But when the full time is come we know, "by their very fruits", the weeds from the wheat.

Socially the same law abides in what we are pleased to term "civilization". Our terrestrial limitations and the very ignorance and incompleteness of life in its stages of earthly progression and expansion, compels experience. One may say it also necessitates a certain measure of "error", i. e., of tentative feeling and blundering (as in a chemial laboratory there must inevitably occur many incomplete and even dangerous experiments before safe and lasting principles are discovered and perpetuated).

We see that many of our social ills. as well as personal blemishes, are directly the result of ignorance or incomplete experience.

Hence the greater patience we begin to feel for many who inadvertently err, or who, with blind fatulty, cling on to some "half truth" (that "half" supports them from drowning) because they have not yet discerned within their reach the larger life preserver of a "whole truth" that would safely land them on terra firma.

Hence, too, the growing conviction and popular determination that a bread popular public education must generalize and democratize the cultural results of life experience, of all the past, for the beneat and safety of all; that every human soul is entitled to this racial experience, from the fact of its imperative necessity to the soul of every man (in a much larger and more sacred sense than even to his bodily

And for the same broad social rea- clous abuse of it by the few.

ress of our race on this star, we clearer the social crime and cruelty of any man or group of men "corn wasting, or poisoning this pregrain, the "culture" of our rac ence, and perverting it to selfish, va or sectional purposes. The electric engineer who laid a coll of live w before the feet of passing school children or slaughtered them by who thru their ignorance or inexperience of such danger, would be held as cri ally a murderer as the he had shot them with cannon. Our humanity at once recognizes that no one member of our human family has the right to sacrifice or exploit the lives and happaness of his brothers and sisters. Yet monsters in modern commercialism odious and revolting to our moral and social sense to-day. Their specious and spurious tricks and false terms of self-adulation do not hide the inherent rascality and social ruin. Their "high" finance is low; their "charity" is hypocrisy; their "aristocracy" is vulgarity, and their "nobility" utterly ig-

Civilization in its fullest analysis is a composite product of balanced experience and culture; i. e., of experience in the practical natural laws and chemistry of the soil, and of the relative values of the harvests grown. And as the humble but honest and reveren-thal laborer upon the actual soil of mother earth has often gathered far more of painful and patient experience from her; and gathered with far more loving and reverential anxiety the harvests of that toil than the idle and wasteful "landlerd" frem whom be may be compelled to rent it, so in the true appreciation and hunger for the vital and valuable experience of other, ages and climes he often proves a far better student and a sapter than the wasteful and criminal Thaws and Whites, Ryans, Jay Goulds, Hydes, Depews, and Platts.

It is for "society" as a whole, to-day, and in all lands to awaken to the great truths and permanent principles of essential (not spurious) tion" and to protect alike the produc tion and distribution of life's pre "grain" (moral, mental and material) for the uplift of all against the atro-

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

taking form among many Socialthat one thing which the party is, and needs vitally, is some sort of a system whereby the habitual misrepresentations, misstatements and at-tacks made upon the movement can be adequately met, answered and over-

The capitalist as a whole delights in coloring and distorting whatsoever has to do with Socialism, and invariably to the disadvantage of the move ment. This truism needs no proof. And not only in the news-columns is it hos pltable 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 rs, as many of us have reason to know, "Lack of space" is ological moment when the

RIPOSTE comes to hand. remedy this, at least in part, is something along these lines: An organization of some soft, within the party, whose sole object shall be the answerrespondence. This work is now car-ried on in hap-hazard and guerrilla ineffective results. System wins, every time. We must have system in this, holders of the United States. as in everything else. With some sort of National Bureau, or even with State malicious attackers, we might swing cupled,

THE ROBBER BARONS OF BUSINESS. .

Money is now exactly what mountain

old 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, the it is more than we ought), for their money,

but having once gotten it, the fortified

millionaire can make everybody who

and build another tower to his money

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".

London, with prospects of more.

And I can tell you, the poor

London Socialist Sunday

For some time the conviction has | public opinion sensibly in our direction That so many of these atacks and letters go manswered 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 volun-teer to take charge of this work, follow the more important publications and answer the more flagrant bits of anti-Socialist bear-balting. 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 on he had charge for reason to know. "Lack of space" is something like a year of the publicity very conveniently found to exist at the work of one of the largest and most corrupt of our mammoth life insurance companies. He is therefore conver-Now, what we need in order to sant with the methods of forming publie 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 ining of offensive news-items and cor- itiating this movement, he also fee's ndence. This work is now car- that he shall in some manner repay the damage which in his unregenerate fashlon by individual members, with days he inflicted as a "retainer" of Capitalism on the inoffensive policy-

Free discussion of this matter will he very welcome. Let us take hold of Bureaus of Publicity, whose province and at this stage of the battle no prepensions and the discomfiture of stragetic point should be left unoc-

### ARISTOCRACY AND CULTURE.

Since the time of the Roman aristoc promontories over public roads were in racy 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 them the product of aristocratic feeling or liberality.-Godkin, "Problems in Modern Democracy".

School Union now has 17 branches in -I. Iterature is the best converter. Get subscribers for The Worker.

#### A PENSION LAW FOR THE MILITIA.

Wisconsin Legislator Wants to Ap pease the Hunger of Workingmen with Bullets.

"We are having prosperous times," said a "reform" Republican in the, Wisconsin Assembly, "But we shall not always have them. Periods of depression will come. Factories will be closed and workingmen 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 Haymarket riot in Chicago "Thank God," plously ejaculated this ood Republican "we 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.

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 had spirit everywhere You konw 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 workingmen 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 Impani-

#### RUSSIAN SOCIALIST - CONGRESS IN LONDON.

The Congress of the Social Demo-cratic Party of Russia, held in London in May, was attended by three bundred and five delegates, representing the whole of the Russian Empire, from Warsaw to Vladivostock and from the Caucusus to the Northern Arctic provinces. The peasantry of Georgia, Ukrania 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 oppor cal and secial life for the class organization of the proletariat, and introduces on the other, by its guerrills actions, and under the pretext of prac-tically preparing an insurrection, the polson of demoralization into the ranks of the party and the proletariat, driv ing at the same time the frightened

bourgedisie into the army of reaction." Action on other questions was of a negative character, owing to the sec It is thought, however, that while the congress has made no marked advance it has prepared the way, for an ad-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 Japanese in the Western country, has prepared a scale that should tend tovard settling the race question on the Pacific coast. First of all the L. L. 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 \$8.75 a day; window washers, 10 to 15 cents per window. Boys will have to be paid 35 to 55 cents an hour.

## SONG BY OWEN SPENDTHRIFT,

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UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every faturday: Dist. IGhohemian—331 E The St., 8 p. m.: Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.: Dist. III—Chibbouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 s. m.: Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.: Dist. VI—2058 Third Ave., 8 p. m.: Dist. VI—2058 Third Ave., 8 p. m.: Dist. VII—440 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. -Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, New-ark, Elhaheth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chi-cago, St, Louis, Control Committee mest second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 E. 84th street, New York City.

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#### Workmen's Children Death Benedit 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

#### Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKNEY Slok and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

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# A Monthly Magazine

## PARTY NEWS.

Mational

Alex. Ironside, 32 Ayres street, Barre has been elected State Secretary of Vermont and Henry L. Drake, P. O. Box 1033, St. Petersburg, elected State

Secretary of Florida.

National Committee motion by King,
Michigan, relating to the trial at Idaho failed of action by a vote of 4 to 9, 46 not voting.

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

THE PARTY IN MILWAUKEE. The National Secretary has sub-mitted the following report to the National Committee:

Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 9, Motion No. 9, by National Commit-tee member James M. Reilly, by direction of the State Committee of New Jersey. MORION—"I move that the National Ex-

itive Committee be directed to institut an investigation, concerning the alleged acnorratic Party of Milwaukee, in accept nominations for office from other per-and ascertain whether it is true that party members have thus accepted such nominations, in violation of the National astitution of the Socialist Party.

Constitution of the Socialist Party."

COMMENT—From statements in several Socialist papers it appears that party members have been elected to office in Miwaukee, on a so-called Labor or "non-partisan" ticke, This would seem to be in violation of the National Constitution of the party. The New Jersey comrades, who, have always enforced the principles who have always enforced the principle of obedience to party laws until change of obedience to party laws until changed feel that this should also be the practhe in other states, Wisconsin included They therefore wish to ascertain definite that the constitution by whether it is tru

The tate Executive Committee of replied as follows:

The State Executive Board of Wiscons in a meeting held June 2, 1907, received your communication of May 14, apprising them of the motion of National Commitan, James M. Reilly, of New Jers In seply the State Executive Board posi-tively denies such "alleged actions." No member or members of the Social Demo-cratic Party of Milwaukee, have at any time accepted any nominations for office from any party except the Social Demoeratic Party. Consequently, the national constitution of the Socialist Party has not deen slolated.

We suppose that the charge made by National Committeeman Relily have refer-ence to the recent school board elections

Under the laws of the state of V no party can go on the ficket in school board elections or in judicial elections Therefore every candidate for the school heard, must be a non-partisan candidate. Not they the Republican Democratic, Prohibitionist or any other party can appear on the siekes in school elections. Neither the Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist or any other party can make nominations for candidates to tile school board. Therefore it is clear if Socialists are

to be elected to the Milwaukee School Board, or to be elected judges, they must cted as non-partisan candidates. in future our men must go on the ticket as non-partisan candidates, or else the Socinlists thust be entirely excluded from the

while the Social Democratic Party did of make any nominations for candidates the school hoard in the recent school lections in Milwaukee, the trade unions elections in Milwaukee, the trade unions chose candidates to whom they gave their support, those candidates being members of the Social Democratic Party. We did not approve of this action of the unions, not because of the reasons given by National. Committeemen Relliy, since this action was most evidently no violation of the constitution or principles of the Socialist Party. Our disapproval of the action of the trade unions in nominating candidates was simply based on the principle that the trade unions as such should not enter the field of political action.

We moreover protest against the action

field of political action.

We moreover protest against the action of New Jersey in interfering with the internal affairs of the Wisconsin organization contrary to the provisions of the National Constitution in Art. XII., Sec. 4.

We have in Wisconsin a movement which has accomplished some things which have been accomplished by no other state organization in America. We have representatives in the state legislature who are making a splendid record for the party. We have a large representation in the munimaking a splendid record for the party, we have a large representation in the municipal government of Milwaukes. We are making propaganda for Socialism and are atendity increasing our vote. We are too busy to interfere with the Internal affairs of neighbor states. For instance, we brought no charges against certain New Jersey courages who advocated fusion with acceptance and itself agent was very agent agent. litical party two years ago.

It would be more conducive to the growth and welfare of the Socialist Party, if all its mbers devote themselves to constructive pt for the upbuilding of the movement, refrain from injurious attacks on those stred in such work. State Executive Roard of Wisconsin, Per-E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

ment on the above motion by Na-Committeeman A. Wageuknecht, of agros, bearing date of June 12, has alled for reference, under Rule 2, of for National Committee Referen

The vote on Reilly's motion closes

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-GANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Or-

ganizers for week ending July 18: John Collins: Pennsylvania, under di-ction of State Committee. Isanti Cowen: Minnesota, under direction

f State Committee.

J. L. Pitts: West Virginia, under dicetion of State Committee.

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

Martin Hendricksen, (Finnish); Minneote: July 7, Fairbanks; July 8, Two Harces: July 9, 19, Sandstone; July 11, 12, 13,

Brislau Hunt: Indiana: July 1-0, 2: July 10:12, Chandler, Merow Lewis: July 7-0, 8t. Louis,

Guy E. Miller: Oklahoma, under direction

willidge A Tools: Maryisnd: July & Prin-cess Anne: July & Cresdeld; July 10, Po-comoke City; July 11, Snow Hill; July 12 Berlin; July 12, Salisbury. M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under

direction of State Committee

#### Massachusetrs.

The Essex County Socialist Federa-tion meets in Socialist Hall, 76 Merrimack street, Haverhill, Sunday, July 7, at 1:30 p. m. The quarterly report of County Literature Agent-Organize MacLean and Secretary-Treasurer Morrill will be read. Officers will probably be elected and other important business transacted. Amesbury comrades will furnish Socialist grapho phone selections, and Comrade J. H. Blackstock, aged 65, will recite an original poem on Socialism. All com-

#### 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 secre taries of Boston locals asking for list of speakers and members and was instructed to send follow-up letter ask ing for this information immediately that the summer campaign may be started this week or next. Comrade Wiley, as delegate to Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference, and treasurer of conference, reports funds are coming in very slowly, and conference will meet at 62 Cliff street, Roxbury, every Friday evening as heretofore. .Committee on Common Permit reported permit signed by the mayor and all available speakers should render their services at next Sunday's meeting on the Common. Clubs reporting were the Ward 7-9-12, which reports holding regular Sunday evening discussion meetings, which are largely attended and very successful, and Ward 10-18, which reports they will hold meeting next Sunday.

At the last lecture meeting of

Ward 9 Club, John Fitzpatrick of Norwood spoke on "Socialism Appertaining to the Irish Question". His re marks 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 Washingon street. Speakers and subjects for the next four Sundays will be: July 7. James F. Carey of Haverhill, Trial of Moyer, Haywood and Petti-bone"; July 14, Chas. H. Matchett of New York, first candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, "The Great Work Before the Trade Un-"; 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. Theo dore Curtis, Organizer of Boston, held the first open-air meeting on Boston Common on Charles street Mall, near Boylston street, last Sunday. Other speakers were Squire Putney, Chas. H. Matchett of New York, Pat O'Neill, and Geo. G. Roewer, Jr. The referen-dum vote for State Secretary resulted as follows: Comrade Lonney, Quincy, 213; James F. Carey, Haverbill, 160; Thomas H. Dunn, Abington, 130; C. H. Morrill, Haverhill, 26. A second ballot is being taken. Comrades Lonney and Carey are the only candidates on this ballot. All clubs must return their vote not later than July 31 to Geo. G. Cutting, 299 Washington

#### street, Boston, Mass. 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 Picnic Committee is arrang details of annual picuic to be held at Maple Grove, Second street Pike, Satorday, Aug. 31. Admission, 15 cents. Most branches have elected new offi-cers to take up their duties July 1. Campaign Committee have gaged E. J. Lewis for two weeks, also requested the State Committee to assign Sam Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, here for one week before at the end of it. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick has been engaged for one week. The Committee.

Regular monthly meeting of the local will be held Sunday, July 7, at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia

SUNDAY, July 7.—North Plaza, City Hall: W. T. Kelly, E. J. Lewis.

MONDAY, July 8.—Twenty second and Columbia: W. T. Kelly, E. J. Higgins: Broad and Columbia: C. P. Hall, E. J. Lewis.

TURSDAY, July 9.—Twenty-eighth and Wharton: Max Stadlen. E. J. Higgins; Marshall and Girard: Wm. Fletcher, Sam Clark: Frankford and Girard: J. J. McKelwey, E. J. Lewis.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.—Girard and Armock: V. L. Gulbert, E. J. Lewis, road and Fairmount: W. T. Kelly, E. J.

Higgins.

THURSDAY, July 11.—Twenty third and South: G. Bowersox, E. J. Lewis: Fortisth and Lancaster: H. Russell, E. J. Higgins.

FRIDAY, July 12.—Front and Dauphin: P. Henmeter, E. J. Lowis: Kensington and Clearfield: W. Fletcher, Chas. Sehl: Fifty-second and Haverford: M. Walt, Sam Sadier: Thirtieth and Diamond: W. H. Conperion, Sam: Clark.

RATHERAY, July 12.

serion, Sam: Clark.

SATURDAY, July 13.—Kensington and chigh: H. Russell. Sam Sadler: Germanown and Lehigh: W. T. Kelly, E. J. Lewis: icermanown and Ristol: Max Stadlet, M. Valit; Germantown and Cheiton: Jaz. McCommott, Chan. Sehl; Forty-second and Lanaser: R. Seiln. Ed. Moore: Frankford and lefty: J. J. McReivey, Sam Clark; Frankford and Jork: P. Hennmeter, I. Levitaki, Gartha sed Spring Garden: V. L. Gulbert, R. Louis, McChand and William: W. Fretcher, S. Kashler; Twentleth and Podnel: John P. Cherk, E. E. Davies.

#### Here and There.

Local Washington, D. C., has adopted the following resolutions on the death of John H. Swerdfiger:

Whereas, Our Comrade John H. Swerd-ager, one of the most faithful and active workers for the cause of Socialism, has loved from our midst by death,

been removed from our midst by cear therefore be it Resolved, By the members of Loc Washington, D. C., Socialist Party America, that our movement has suffer a great loss and we a personal bereave-ment 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 he spread on the minutes of the Local, and also forwarded to the relatives of ou comrades and the Socialist press.

#### New York City.

City Executive Committee held short session on Monday evening, July 1. Seven applications for membership were referred to the General Commit-Regarding the statement of Potee. 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 un der the city law. The matter of the time and manner 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 28 cop ies of The Worker every week for dis-tribution. 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 follownig officers for the next six months: Organizer, L. Egerter, Jr.; Recording Secretary, O. King; Financial Secretary, Comrade Boyd; Treasurer, Comrade Niclaus; Delegates to Yorkville Agitation Committee, Comrades Phillips, Egerter, Jr., Niclaus; Delegates to General Committee, Comrades Phillips, Kohl, Pierce, Mers, L. Egerter, Jr.; Delegates to Daily Call Conference, O. King, Helvling; Delegates to Volkszeltung Conference Comrades Brey, Biringer.

The West Side Agitation Committee on July 6 elected the following officers: Frank Porée, Organizer; Chas. Turk, Assistant Organizer; E. J. Dut-Recording Secretary; Charles Schlaffner, 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 Porce, 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.

Kings County.

Secretaries of branches are urgently equested to return the money or the tickets not sold for the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit picnic held on June 30. Branch secretaries are also requested to immediately send to the County Organizer the names and adof 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 organisation, and will report to the County Committee meeting of Saturday, July 13, at which as large a number of delegates as possible should be pres

Assembly districts desiring to open their campaign with street meetings can be supplied with speakers. It is ers 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 depart ment, 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. Com-SATURDAY, JULY 6.

-Bushwick and Morret Comrades Feigenbaum and Polsky, 22d A. D.—Atlantic and Pennsylvania Comrades Vander Porten and Pass-

6th A. D.-Broadway and Havemeyer Comrade Lipes.

TUESDAY, JULY 9. 21st A. D .- Graham and Cook St. Comndes Cohn, Feigenbaum, 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 trancated W. W. Passage will lecture on "Why the Working Class Remain Poor". The lecture been well advertised and all com-

rades and friends are invited to at-Josefus Chant Lipes will speak cor ner Broadway and Havemeyer street, Saturday, July 6, 6:15 p. m., on "Eco-nomic Self-Possession the Tenth Point of the Law".

#### . - Queens Con

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. Recomendations of Local New York were also discussed. The branch sub scription to The Worker was renewed

#### OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

MONDAY, JULY 8. A. D.-N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Av. Sanders, Wm. Mailly.

8th A. D .- S. W. cor. Forsyth and Grand Sts. Sol Fieldman. 16th A. D.-N. E. cor. Fifty-fourth St and First Ave. J. C. Frost, Abr. Chess. 26th A. D.-N. W. cor. Ninety-eighth St. and Madison Ave. F. W. Harwood, 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 Fighth Ave. P. H. Donohue, W. Atkin

13th A. D .- N. W. cor. Fifty-fourth St and Fighth Ave. Sol Fieldman. 83d A. D.-N. E. cor. Prospect and Long wood Avs. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

8th A. D .- N. E. cor. Jefferson and East 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 at Second St. and Madison Ave. Sol Field THURSDAY, JULY 11.

11th A. D .- N. W. cor. Forty-fourth St and Fighth Ave. Sol Fieldman.

21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Ave. P. H. Dono 35th A. D.-N. E. cor. Wendover and

Frost. FRIDAY, JULY 12. 10th A. D.--N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Ave. Sol Fieldman. 2)th A. D .- S. E. cor. Eighty-second St

Washington Aves. Wm. Mailly, J. C.

and First Ave. J. C. Frost, T. J. Lewis. Sixty-fifth St. and Forest Ave. Jas. Oneal,

#### SATURDAY, JULY 13.

31st A. D.-S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Ave. Sol.

82d 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 uggest that a sultable way of getting sub-criptions for The Worker and which would probably mean more success and satisfar tion and perhaps considerably more suppor in the long run than anything else, woul be to have a general and complete hous to house canvass in the distribution of folder of campaign literature in which should be inclosed a specially gotten up circular relative to The Worker and make ng a strong appeal for their subscription which should be attached an application effect. This in my opinion is much ter and has far more reaching results that throwing subscription blanks to the win or soliciting subs at random.-Fraternally

WM. HARBERS, Organiser. 22nd A. D., Brook'yn

#### REILLY ANSWERS WISCONSIN

National Committeeman Rellly re quests 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 circumes under which members of the So cial Democratic Party accepted nomina-tions from the trade unions in the Mil-waukee School Board election, protests against the motion as a violation of National Party Constitution, claiming it a an interference in the internal affairs of the Wisconsin organisation, and finally of es that Wisconsin has a good me in Wisconsin that have not been accom plished in any other state—and have been too busy attending to their own bu

to make charge against New Jersey com-rades who "advocated fusion." It is not interference in the internal affairs of any state, to insist that the pro-vision 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 provisions of the State Law requiring them to be non-partisan, if the comrades in Wisconsin really desired to make nominations. We have the same pro-visions in certain parts of New Jersey, in regard to School Board elections, and So-cialists are always nominated. In some small towns, the School-Trustees are elected at a Town Meeting, and cannot run as the caudidates of any party. But the party, in such cases, decides, by referendum o Local Meeting, what candidate shall be named at the Town Meeting, and delegates some comrade or comrades to carry out its

The right of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee to refrain from making nom instions, 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 co is that, when a trade union enters the po-litical field, whether it be at a "mon-par tisan" election or not, it becomes a politica 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 m

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 exreption, howed to the decision of the party, retained their membership in it, and con-finued to work for it. But even the ad-vocacy of fusion is not a violation of party

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 fall 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 memwith other parties, while the law remains

The adoption of this motion will not, in any way, interfere with the work of the comrades who represent the Social Demo-cratic Party in the Wisconsin Legislature, Milwaukee municipal government, or any where 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 tional Constitution of the Party to which they profess allegiance.

JAMES REILLY. Jersey City, June 25.

#### "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 The letter of "Vulcan" in The Worker of June 8, contains in new plan of organization which has 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 orforeign speaking workers, is one in my judgement that will produce much better results that 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 lation 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 uniform plan for the city instead of the numerous, haphazard plans that are carried the various agitation districts. 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 thruout the city.

The suggestion that the local provide for 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 a knowledge of the systematic work that s regulred to continually lucrease the memhership and personally participate th 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 or ganisation.

We know the Socialist sentiment is here o organize. It is expressed in every election and while we may never hope to se cure each voter as a party memb providing we adopt the proper method to merit and they ought to be given carefu consideration by every Socialist who de-sires to see the party membership increase ires to see the party in efficiency as well as number

JAMES ONEAL. New York City.

#### THE BOSTON ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- A new plan of organization proposed last fall for the Socialist Party of Boston failed of acceptance at a special meeting held on Christmas Eve, without due notice and alimly attended. For this reason, and the aggravation of the evils with no remedy in sight, I take this means of bringing the entire matter to your attention as far as

entire matter to your attention as far as possible in a brief communication. The checquer board plan of organization, of ward branches with officers, meetings, records and delegate representation in a Central Committee, may be suited to eitie lke Berlin, New York and Chicago, with their millions of population and extended area, and yet be unfit for I city of the size of Boston proper, the it he the capl the way in more than one national crists and may win for itself more laurels in the same direction. Experience has shown that the branches

are weak and unsteady as a rule and often short-lived, and that bursts of prosperity here and there may add nothing to the uplift of the whole. A branch cannot hold meeting without a quorum, and this the stronger ones often fall to secure; because of its slender finances its business meetings must be held in private abodes and its agitation meetings in some small or noagitation meetings in some small or un-attractive place, its literature ordered in meetings in driblets at odd times and from far away. One branch knows little or nothing of what another is doing; the party members in one section are almost wholly unacquainted with those of other sections of the city the means of communication where a really social or special meeting is held are slow and difficult.

This condition of things is reflected in the makeup and proceedings of the central body, with its irregular attendance, its shifting policy and impoverished treasury. The rivalry between the branches is not of that healthy kind which tends to stimulate the general activity and increase the efficiency of the party organization. The tendency is rather in the oposite direction of a local pride and self-sufficiency even to the usurpation of the functions of the City Committee by some branch flushed with its momentary success on holding a position of advantage in the heart of the city and drawing recruits from any and every quarter, a practise which prevails mere or less throut the city, a sort of blind-man's buff or hide-and-seek method of helping things along.

This loose regime is defended on the

ground of its democracy; but is it demo-cratic in its principle or its working? Is it not anarchical rather, tending to the demination or the over-taxing of the few, to haphagard methods and fluctuating aims and theries? It certainly is not justified in the total list of membership, or in the reportion of the active to the nominal membership which is probably the best test of the party's healthy condition.

Is not the ideal a self-centered systematic mode of activity, marked by deliberation and resolve and expressing the collective will and wisdom of the party? If so, why not make the experiment of a differ-ent kind of organization suited to this stage of the party's growth and its present en vironment? Not that a change in the form vironment? Not that a change in the form of organization is a cure for all the ills that afflict the party, some of the more serious of which may have their roof in differences of principle and tactic, in mat-ters political and economic and even racial, ethical and religious. But we are not deal ing with these questions at this time; and while it is possible they may effect in many ways the problem in hand, they certainly are not confined to a particular locality the they may be more acute or virulen imagine that this abortive species of or ganization is Boston's peculiar disgrace, as we hear complaints of such misfits in places where the master minds of the movement make their home

The plan of organization proposed is as

1. The massing of the membership of the party in one organization to be known as The Boston Socialist Club, having conrol of the affairs of the party thruou city, and holding regular monthly or fort nightly meetings.

Recording and Corresponding Secretary Financial Secretary, and an Executiv Committee of seven members to carry out the instructions of the Club, and an agent each ward to assist in the work in hi locality. 3. The secretary of the Club, as part of

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 beadquarters with dbrary and reading room supplied the Socialist literature from all parts the world, and of a forum or lyceum for

ectures and discussions.

5. Branches of foreign nationalitie 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 lione, Italy, take pleasure in stating that, as far as the ocialist propaganda is concerned, the tour could be undertaken with full success, be ause, up to the moment of writing this etter I have more than one hundr quests for Comrade Ferri, partly thru the Consumers' Co-operative League. The intiator of the movement came, partly thre the Italian Socialist Federation, for a tout Extending from New . York to Missouri What remains to be settled is the scien tific part of the tour which ought to be taken up by some competent comrade. Ferri is second only to Jean Jaures, in the mowledge of the French language, since Ferri speaks every year in one large cities of nothern Europe. I believe such scientific argument given by man of prominence like Ferri, would resu n-or at least would draw-larger crowds professor sent here by the Alliance Fran calse every year to the United States .- Re

spectfully yours, F. M. GARZONE. 7 West 3rd street, New York City.

#### BROOKLYN CONFERENCE. The Moyer-Haywood Protest Confer

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 delegate from 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 & Zerweck's employees, \$1.05; Butchers No. 211, \$25; Soz. Frauen Veruin, Br. 5, \$2.50; and Upholsterers No. 38, \$10, making a total of \$138.55. The brewers' local promised another one hun dred 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.

#### SOCILLISTS IN THE

#### WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Thirteen Social Democratic measures have passed both houses of the Wis consin Legislature. These, of course are the mildest of the bills introduced by the Socialists. The most important law. This provides for a physical and ducational test for all working chiliren under sixteen years, forbids night work or dangerous work for them, or working day of over nine hours. An ther bill demands an investigation by the federal government of the mora and intellectual results of child labor. Other bills which the Socialists suc-

ceded in getting thru both houses re uire an eight-hour day for railway elegraph operators, that railway shall not be run without a full crew that emery wheels shall be so guarded that the workmen shall not reathe the emery dust (a bill, by the wny, which the trade unionists tried in vain to get passed before there were any Social Democrats in the Legis lature), and a bill placing trade schools under the control of the public school system, instead of under private manigement. These are all good blils as far as they go, as a capitalist legislature cannot be expected to pass any very strong Socialist measures.

#### GERMAN IRONWORKERS MAY STRIKE.

Because several hundred riveters struck at Krupp's Germania shipyare 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 complien tions may include the great gun and armorplate works, employing over 40,-If the men at Kiel remain firm the

ockout may be the signal for a great struggle thruout the German iron and steel industry.

\$1.50 books reduced to 50 cents. See fourth page

#### ORGANIZATION.

National Organizer Cowen - Gives Some Valuable Pointers on Now to Build Up the Socialist Party - System

The following is a synopsis of a talk n 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 it all. This is a serious mistake. I know a few things from personal experience and have some idea as to how

some things should be done so as to complish the most with the least effort. All subscribers to party papers, name address and ocupation, should be kept of file in local, branch and state offices s 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 oc supation of those who desire more information. All of those who claim to be Socialists; have these write the letter "S" on the slip. Names may be selected from the city. directory and used to secure subscription

directory and used to for our papers.

3. Papers and documents should not be thrown on porches or placed around doorknots. With the large amount of literature and to the control of the c ture given away and subsepaid by and for friends, we ought to be three times as honest opinion is, after careful investiga-tion, that one-half of our work and expendi-ture has been wasted. In many places where the most has been done along this line, our vote stands still, or has decr and there is little if any, organization. It is simply wasted effort.

In a local of, say, one hundred and fifty members, one hundred, at least, should be willing to give a few hours every two scribers or sitp signers. Let city or county be so districted that this work can be 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 convesser's five hour day, five to ten hundred families visited for one 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 d-party members.

This would keep members interested and at work an something any one can do: New faces would be continually coming into the locals 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, fire a Socialist volley at empty chairs, jump on the heathens because they will not come to the meetings. Then adjourn and go out of business. Go after the beathen; reverse the tactics and use good tact in do-ing 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. 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 the speaker at street meetings after ex-plaining what it is and inviting the sudichance 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 " Do what you can. Get the box, some so." Do what you can. Get the box, some water for the speaker, hold the books or papers, take subs, sell books or get slip signers. When speakers get to latter part of program, always start on outside of the suddence, from both sides and the center. Same with collections. Catch everybody and miss no one. Be ready to fire a good ques-tion 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. a horrible example of the party is either a cog, spoke member of the party is either a cog, spoke

ately find out what you are and get into machine. 6. 'A' local or national organizer is not the one to visit and look up individual me hers 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 unforseen accident has happened, keep watch of the ene-my, assist all committees and officers. See that they do their duty, be prompt to all their reports to locals, branches, state and national offices. Officers should have ex-

Now try this for \$\vec{a}\$ year. In round num-bers 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 us get down to a system. Let us that science be scientific ourselves. Adopt this or some other better plan Adopt some or some other better plan Adopt some easy, efficient system whereby all can help.

#### SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL The closing exercises of the Socialist

Sunday School on Sunday last were the occasion of a demonstration of the good work that has been done during the past five months, and gave much encouragement to the workers in this movement. The program was interesting and varied, consisting of songs and recitations and exhibitions of class work. Mrs. Van Name, whose services to the school cannot be too highly commended, contributed a couple of songs and Comrade Kirkpatrick and Lipes spoke to the children. Refreshments rounded out a very enjoyable afternoon. Sessions of the school will be resumed in September, notice of which will be given thru The Worker, Preparations are now under way to start another school in the Bronx in the fall. The Socialist Sunday Schools have come to stay.

#### A MONUMENT TO GARRISON. A granite and bronze marker was

erected to the memory of William Lloyd Garrison at Bennington, Vt., ou June 20. The great Abolitionist lived at Bennington in 1828--- and published a weekly newspaper there. from Bennington that Garrison went to Baltimore to take up the cause abolition from a new standpoint, that of immediate emancipation.

picion, under charge, they are impli-

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 normal 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 honor able men as fellow fiends, BUT THEY ARE NOT ALLOWED TO ASSERT THEIR INNOCENCE AND HIS PALSITY! It is imposible!

#### Sullivan's Testimony.

Take now the case referred to above that of the witness, Charles A. Sulli van. He is not one of those our insome defenders of insanity would excinde. Orchard charged him with

Sullivan got acquainted with Orchard the last Sunday of July, 1902, at Cripple Creek. He saw Orchard every day for five months. He room-ed 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 ch of the saloon, in the fall of 1902, told him he wondered Steunenberg had not been killed before that and he avould like to kill him himself "if no one else did." Cross examination did not shake Sullivan a particle. He'even id 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 million dollars.

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

#### He Who Must Be Belleved.

Now who was lying, Orchard or illivan? The capitalists and the Christians say Sullivan. McParland eays Sullivan. Gooding says Sullivan. McClure's Magazine says Sullivan. Collier's will say Sullivan. The whole pack will soon say Sullivan lied 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 mucher such independent witness imis he went to Butte in 1899 and got of withdrawal card from Boyce. in Provident of the Pederation. . postively swears he never saw a and could not posibly have a bara such a card.

(year is now a very rich man, holdwith his wife a large interest in 11 ca Hercules mine near Burke, lie is thus a mine owner himte owns property in Spokane is in limitand and is therefore emin-Lib ics; ectable. But he tells the titth of the wrong side and his word will be forgotten by the prosecution and by capital generally. Orchard's

lie is bet er truth for capital. Mrs Lottie Day, of Denver, another dupercoing witness, free from being "implicated." Mrs. Day was brought there as a witness for the state but proved unsatisfactory and was sent Luck after being retained here some sixteen days. Like a policeman witss 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 women 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 flend Orchard, or the

#### Always Denies.

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

Easterly 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 soldler, 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 Stemenberg which would break up the Western Pederation of Miners.

Considerable ridicule was thrown on This testimony, but the man was un shaken except he said Orchard or Hogan had a mustache when he saw him. But he is old and his eyesigh The old man's testimony deserves far more credence than Or chard's, as it is at least disinterested and involves nothing liself incredible like Orchard's accounts of assassing 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 is story, is the showing made that Orchard in 1904 was working with

Secret Service men. Orchard admit- point? Certainly, not to a conspiracy sed he went to Scott and Sterling in on the part of the miners. ted he went to Scott and Sterling in Cripple Creek in the fall of 1903. But the testimony of Mrs. King and her retty 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

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 veeks 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 rall on the track at about the same time-in order to throw odium on

To-day witnesses proved that bloodhounds employed after the Indepen-dence explosion went to the house of deputy sheriff first.

Two days ngo 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, Easterly and Davis, Parker and Kennison, planned and executed the Independence explosion, as Orchard alipges, 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. Ensterly told vividly of the attacks on union men by troops following Mine Owner Hamlin'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 Orehard did the deed, he certainly worked well for the Mine Owners. If there was a conspiracy behind this outrage, it worked for the Mine Owner's benefilt and for the miners' overthrow. It has been proved that Moyer and Haywood, as well as Parker and Davis, at a Miners' picule 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 out to the letter.-Editor.]

#### Yarning by the Yard.

Fresh evidence was introduced to-day concerning the Vindicator explo-sion which killed McCormick and Beck in November 1908, the glory of which was claimed by Orchard, going to show that it was the result of an ac-cident, 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 Or-chard'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 villian Orchard but despoiled of some of his boasted villiany.

The witnesses for the defense show fine in contrast with those of the

prosecution. Strong, straightforward, manly faces, like Boyce and Davis and Easterly over 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 Magasine" for July. McClure himself has been out here and is personally re-sponsible for the publication, in advance of the trial of Moyer and Pettibone, of this pious endorsement of Or-chard's truthfulness and absolute re-liability as a witness. It cannot fall 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 boyeotted by every workingman and workingmen'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 s 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 "Mc-Clure's" therefore, condemns himtherefore, condemns himeven 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

#### THE CASE FOR THE STATE.

BOISE, Idaho, June 23.-How the state's friends themselves regard their case, now it is all in, can best be learned from "The Statesman", morning daily at Boise, which is the spec mouthpiece and champion of the prosecution. This paper, for the purposes of this case, has always contended that Socialism and Anarchism were the same thing. Only one short month ago it was reasserting this old lie in its editorial columns. Its reporters know better.

"The Statesman", organ of the Republican party, spokesman for Gooding and Borah, has done more to prejupublic opinion against the ern Federation of Miners and to make a fair jury impossible in this commun-ity where they read nothing but local papers than all other agencies com-

So it is certain "The Statesman" will give the best possible construction to the case of the state against Haywood. If a strong, clear case had been made out, "The Statesman" would have de clared like the Denver "Republican". rabid organ of Colorado's mine own ers. "It's all over except the hanging."

#### Now on Defensive.

But they don't say 'rhat. Sunday morning's "Statesmap" contains a four column article entitled, "Short review of the Haywood Trial". This is the official conclusion of the prosecution itself, undoubtedly inspired by Senator Borah. It is clearly on the defensive

The strongest statement in it is the sub-head which runs, "Attorneys for State Declare They Have Succeeded in Showing the Existence of Conspiracy-and in Connecting Haywood With That Conspiracy," That does not sound very happy.

But worse yet. They continue thus:

Many who have been following the case express an opinion that the state has failed to connect defendant Havwood directly with the crime, and that therefore, the state has not succeeded in making a strong case."

To say "MANY" is putting it, very Mr. "Statesman". Sunday night a Methodist preacher invited the witnesses for the defense, some 200 or so, to occupy reserved seats in his church. That means many more than "MANY" have expressed the opinion he is said to have expressed, namely 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 at-tend 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 comect".

#### A Summing Up.

proved. 1. It proved that Steunenberg was

killed Dec. 30, 1905.

2. It proved that Thos. Hogan, alias Harry Orchard, etc., 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 Oenver, 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 men as soon my yen get to your new field."

In connection with this, it has been shown that Haywood had \$100 draft sent to Jack Simpkins at Spokane on Dec. 21.

This is the closest connection made hetween 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 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 Haywood, knew what Orchard was about. If Orthard, as I believe, was doing his bloody work by himself as a murder flend, 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 Or-chard's testimony by itself is valueless under-the laws of Idaho to convict an alleged accomplice. This is a reason able law, deduced from Common Law practise, to prevent a criminal from escaping by throwing the blame on innocent men. The law therefore pro vides that when a criminal alleges an accomplice, the evidence, ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT OF THAT CRIM INAL'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 Hay wood's connection with his assassina tion 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 ent 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 Alas ka I think Fairfield was the name of the place. I see that awful conditions prevall among the law-and-order ele ment. Yours very truly, Wm. D. Haywood."

They ciaim that Haywood must have known that Orchard was not in Alas-ka at this time but in Caldwell. Yet this is pure assumption based on Orchard's own testimony to that effect Eyen 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.

6. The state proved that Haywood sent Steve Adams \$75 by telegraph in June, 1903, when Adams sent for it, as he was "In trouble". On its face, and without Orchard's testimony that Adams was just coming back from a murderous trip to 'Frisco, this transaction looks like one friend helping out another. 7. The state proved that Orchard

received a telegram from Spokane two days after his arrest at Caldwell signed "M." and saying Fred Miller would come to defend him. It was addressed to Thos. Hogan and Orchard testified that Miller knew him only as Orchard On its face, this looks lake a lawyer trying to get a case and a fee. Certainly, no conceivable proof that Hay wood sent him. And even if he did. that fact would not prove he knew Orchard to be guilty. Many a Federation man has been falsely arrested.

8. The state proved that Pettibone sent money, about \$250 to Orchard August, 1904, when he was in San Francisco, as he alleges, for the purpose of killing Supt. Bradley. Here it is necessary to prove Pettibone's criminal knowledge of Orchard's operations and even then Haywood's connection is in no way made out.

9. The state proved that Pettibon wrote a letter of recommendation for Orchard dated April 8, 1904, in reply to John L. Stima' request to know if Tnos. Hogan would make a good insurance solicitor for the Mutual Life The letter reads: "Dear Sir:-In reply to your letter of 7th in relation to Thos. Hogan, yes, I am acquainted with Hogan and I am also getting acquainted with you. If any more of But let us be perfectly candid and, my agents apply to you for positions, sum up exactly what the state has you would do me a favor by showing them the nearest way to the sidewalk, as I can use all these fellows very handy myself. Yours truly, G. A. Pettibone.

#### An Innocent Letter.

It is claimed this letter was written to give Orchard a chance to go to Canyon City. But no evidence except Or-chard's sustains this claim. The letter of Pettibone's is entirely innocen and in fact recommends Orchard less than other letters from innocent people put in evidence at same time.

The letter shows something else not mentioned by prosecution, namely, that Orchard was in Pettibone's employ as "an agent"—which fact may explain all Pettibone's business and social relations with Orchard in the most natural and innocent way. Any-how, Haywood cannot be connected with this recommendation in the mos distant way.

Those nine items I have now enum erated are all, absolutely all, the state has proved against Haywood to sus tain its charge that he murdered ex-Gov. Steunenberg. Of these, only one, No. 4 has any possible direct tendency. INDEPENDENT OF ORCHARD'S TESTIMONY, TO CONNECT HAY WOOD WITH CRIME. There is not a word of proof that Haywood knew the money sent to Simpkins was for Orchard, if it was for him, much less criminal. Judge Wood, as a purely legal matter, could have directed the jury to acquit Haywood on the ground that no evidence, independent of Or chard's, the accomphes, and connected or tended to connect Haywood with

But the state has not spent three weeks to prove those nine simple facts? No, it has proved a great deal

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corroborative of Orchard's "narra-

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 scaled up with red scaling wax and signed with a list of autographs, including his own, Jas. Mc-Parland'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

LESS, 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 STATE-MENT, WHICH IS WORTHLESSthat 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.

WORD FOR IT, WHICH IS WORTH-

#### 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 nspiracy 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 ail. I have carefully gone over his speech as published in full in "The Statesman". All that he alleges, independent of Orcuru's testimony, may be grouped under three heads. (a) The Bunker Hill explosion in the Cœnr d'Alenes, April 29, 1899, con-

ducted by about one thousand miners. (b) Other explosions and murders, like Vindicator and Independence, (c) Expressions of hostility, chiefly in "Miners' Magazine", nearly all of a

political nature, but none recommend ing violence. The question is, do these three combined prove the existence of a con-

spiracy to kill on the part of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, Simpkins, Or-chard, Adams and Minister? To my mind they only prove the

POSSIBILITY of such conspiracy. These various explosions and attacks directed against snemles 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 ravorable 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, 1908 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 Flend, with-out resort to an unproved conspiracy. At any rate, we must have definite proof of the existence of the alleged conspiracy, something besides a mo-tive which might have produced con-spiracy and a series of outrages which might have sprung from conspiracy and one isolated act far back in 1899. 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 gen conspiracy and whether or not the evi-dence 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. Spe

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 before-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 considera-

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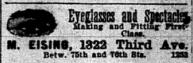


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