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VOL. XVII.-NO. 15.

NEW YORK, JULY, 13. 1907

MORE PROOF

Another Week's Evidence

Adds Strength to De-

fense and Helps Demor-

During the past week proceedings in

the Haywood trial at Boise have been

confined mainly to the reading of de-

positions taken in San Francisco re-

garding the explosion at the Linforth

flats, for which Orchard claimed re-

sponsibility in his confession. His as-

sertion that he set off ten tons of dy-

namite on the doorstep in order to kill

ex-mine foreman Bradley was dis-

proved by the evidence in the deposi-

Linforth, owner of the flat, testified

to receiving an award of \$10,000 dam-

ages for a gas explosion, and setalled

evidences that the explosion was

caused by gas. Bradley related his

experience when the explosion took

place; he had smelled gas that morn-

complained of smelling gas. There had

been general complaint about the es-

caping gas. All the workinen con-

cerned in building the Linforth flats.

including the plumbers, the firemen

who came after the explosion, the con-

tractors and the men who repaired the

house, all deposed, the bulk of the evi-

dence confirming the theory of a gas

Associated Press reports state that

on Tuesday "Alva A. Swain, a news-

called to the stand and questioned as

to a conversation he had with Detec-

tive McParland in Denver last fail.

Senator Borah, for the state, objected

to the conversation on the ground that

"Clarence Darrow, for the defense

who was examining Swain, explained

that the testimony was offered to show

that there existed a conspiracy be-

tween the mine owners and the Pink-

ertons to secure a conviction and exe

"'McParland approached this wit-

ness in an attempt to manufacture

testimony,' he declared, 'and I believe

"Judge Wood said there was nothing

in the evidence that furnished a proper

foundation for the introduction of such

testimony, and sustained the state's objection. The defense took an excep-

tion, and said they would make anoth-

ion of Swain's testimony. Counsel for

the defense are evidently counting on

reaching the matter thru McParland

state will not call McParland as a wit-

"It is claimed by the defense that

McParland told Swain that he had a

letter from Harry Orchard saying that

when Haywood paid are for the Vine

dicator job he took him to one of the

Denver banks to draw the money, and

that when they came out of the bank

Swain was standing at the door and

saw them. It is said that Swain told

McParland that he could not remem-

ber the incident, whereupon McPar-

land impressed him with the import-

ance of it as evidence and significant-

ly urged him to recall it and become a

"Allen F. Gill, formerly master m

chanic of the Tiger and Poorman mine,

and later City Engineer of Spokane.

and his wife, Mrs. Gill, were also wit-

jointly related that Harry Orchard at-

and Mr. Gill, who saw Orchard in

said that it was because of Steunen-

berg that he lost his interest in the

Moyer was expected to take the

intends to bring many witnesses in re-

built up against Haywood and his col-

chard's alleged confession, and espe-

nesses have so unreservedly contra-

on Stand This Week.

Moyer and Haywood

concerning them.

dicted bim.

but it is probable that the

of Getting Evidence.

er attempt later to obtain the admis-

no foundation had been laid on it.

cution of the prisoner.

McParlani's Way

vitness in the case.

Hercules.

we have a right to show it.'

Out Good Witnesses.

explosion.

Judge Wood Shuts

Mrs. Bradley had previously

alize Prosecution.

ORCHARD LIES.

PILING UP

## ORCHARD EXHIBITING ORCHARD.

Performs for Prof. Munsterberg, Who was Willing to be Gulled by Slick Liar and Assassin--- "Scientist" Ignores Scientific Methods to Make a Case for His Employer.

have spent an hour on each of these.

paid for by a great university, whose

lordly president esteems a scab a Hero,

whose faculty has not in its member-

ship a single instructor in even scien-

tific touch with the proletariat, whose

salaries are derived from the stolen

profits furnished by the wage system,

this professor, whose face is as brutal

comes here like an owned slave and

performs his Master's bidding-gives

a professional testimonial of good

character to the most deliberate,

smooth, satisfied villian of modern

The Method of Munsterberg.

Medical Department of Harvard Uni-

versity. I spent years in its labora-

tories and clinics. I learned there

that no diagnosis should be reached

till the fullest examination had been

made, all the facts collated and every

possible error eliminated. This is the

But this has not been the method of

Munsterberg. Nor is this the method

of Harvard nor of any other American

University with respect to Economic

Social Science and Psychological

Science are not conducted as the Physi-

cal Sciences-for the sake of ascertain

ing facts, but for the sake of fortify

ing and justifying the exploitation of

Labor by Capital, upon which the

bread and butter of all Faculties de-

So we have Munsterberg, his hideous

complacence pronouncing judgment ir-

respective of evidence and facts, at

best a brutal student coming to estab-

lish preconceived theories; tied to

bourgeois ideology, economically and hence, intellectually incapable of pro-

pressive thought or even of scientific

Munsterberg is a child in comparison

with Orchard, as far as acquaintance

with life is concerned. The cloistered

philosopher, the wordy student, in con

tact with the man trained at the poker

table, fighting shoulder to shoulder

with "gunmen" in every pioneer camp

and city of the west, why, he is a baby

The Cat and the Mouse.

Orchard could handle Munsterberg

as easily as Matthewson could strike

him out at the bat or Tommy Burns

knock him out of the ring. Orchard is

The conceited college professor

a school product, an impractical

theorist, what a spectacle for the gods

when he reports on an eight-hour in-

vestigation of the shrewdest man of

the underworld ever yet discovered— THAT HE IS TELLING THE

Lord! Send a Virgin Professor from

Vassar to report on Madame Hook.

who has graduated from a parlor home

that reputable and disinterested men

contradict Orchard are lying.

"If the professor has this wonderful

perception, why not dismiss the jury

in this and other trials and have the

noted psychologist return the verdicts,

if he can determine a case by reading

the testimony of one witness? Pro

fessor Munsterberg's opinions may

have some value in advertising and

bolstering up an assassin's autobiog-

raphy, but for the purposes his hired

"Made in Germany," an isolated prig.

the cat, Munsterberg is the mouse.

set to watch a burglar.

method of science.

and History.

observation.

TRUTH!

I am a graduate myself of the

and insensitive as Thug Meldrum's.

But no, this professor, hired and

By Hermon F. Titus.

BOISE, Idaho, July 5.—I recall a conversation with a miner, now dead, whom I met in the Coeur d'Alenes abount a year ago.

He told me of a night he spent with Orchard in the summer of ...., while Orchard was at Wallace. They drank together and Orchard spun yarns have the night about his adventures since he left that district in 1899.

This miner said he never in his heard such wonderful stories as Orchard related that night. Hour after hour his narrative proceeded. According to his account he had been over half the earth and seen the most wonderful things. The miner assured me he did not believe half the man said, but it was "damned interesting." But there was not a suggestion of any criminal act in all the fairy tales be

### A Romancer.

That is Orchard. He is a romancer, proud to be the hero of his own romances. He weaves truth and false hood together so cunningly as to deceive with the greatest case any one who is disposed beforehand to credit him. He has a remarkable memory for details and a very alert and plausible mind.

He is now engaged in the m skillful plot in his career. He has piaced himself on exhibition as the "Converted Criminal."

Capital, the great employing and exploiting thing which runs civilization, but whose rule is endangered by labor, has committed itself to the truth of Orchard's exhibit of himself.

Orchard is interested to save his neck and Capital is almost equally in-

terested to save its neck.

Therefore "McClure's Magazine" sends out Pious Turner and Brutal Munsterberg to pronounce Orchard sane and good and truthful. Therefore correspondents in Boise, like Davis of "The Times" and Thomas of "The Sun," misrepresent and belittle

testimony for the defense.

Orchard for himself and Capital for Orchard! It is a tangled tale.

Professor vs. Poker-Player. Muusterberg, professional psycholo

gist, comes to Boise for a few days, sits in court with counsel for the prosecution, hobnobs with Gooding and McParland and Orchard, spends "eight hours" with the famous prisoner, goes back to Boston and declares, solemnly and scientifically, "Orchard is telling the truth."

Has he any psychological microscope in which he can illuminate Orchard's soul processes and dissect the intricacies of deception and self interest which lurks in the heart of the

Master Criminal? He has not heard-nor wanted to hear-the testimony of twenty witnesses who contradict and impeach Orchard's veracity. How about their soul processes in regard to truthfulness? The professor might at best into a parior:

PAID FOR OPINION.

Counsel for Defense Expose the Truc

dorsement of Orchard.

following statement:

Inspiration of Munsterberg's En-

ROISE, July 5.-Counsel for de-

fense are justly indignant at the state

ment issued by Professor Hugo Mun-

sterberg; the Harvard University

lieved Orchard had told the truth in

his alleged confession. Mesers. Rich-

ardson and Darrow have issued the

"Professor Hugo Munsterberg's opin

sassin, is telling the truth is merely a paid testimonial. The professor came

here under hire to rehabilitate a maga-

zine story furnished by Orchard. This

ny was introduced by the defense,

story had to be blue penciled after tes-

and its value as a sensation was greatly diminished. Hence the neces-

sity for the expert opinion of the Har-

vard psychologist.
"Professor Munsterberg spent a few

days here, the guest of the prosecution,

his expense being paid by the maga-zine publisher. So far as his observa-

tions go, he might as well have written

his scientific analysis of Orchard with-

out the inconvenience of leaving Bos-

The professor did not see Orchard

on the witness stand, he did not hear

a word of his testimony. The profes-sor did not see or talk with Haywood,

Moyer, Pettibone, their attorneys, nor

any other one connected with the de-

fense. He came here solely to earn his pay and we suppose he is deliver-

ing the goods when he gives out inter-

true. If the professor is possessed of the marvelous powers to discern when any man is telling the truth, why did he not remain here and serve the prosecution further by demonstrating

claring Orchard's story to be

ion that Orchard, the self-confes

psychologist, in which he said he be

So Says Former Captain of Colorado Militia-Was Ordered to Assault

"MINERS BEING JOBBED"

OMAHA, Neb., July 8 .- Frances J. Ellison, of Omaha, who was captain of a Colorado militia company during the labor troubles in the Cripple Creek district in 1903-4, has been requested by Captain James L. Wallace, of Cripple Creek to go to Boise to testify in behalf of Mover, Haywood and Pettibone. He declines to go upon the witness stand, but says he will gladly give a description.

"I believe that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are being jobbed and the Mine Owners of Idaho and Colorado and that Orchard is a first-class liar," said Elison to-day. "I served for eleven months as a captain of militia

"Once Acting Judge Advocate General McClellan, who was also provost marshal, told me in the presence of witnesses to go to Victor and start street fights with the miners and then to knock their teeth out and do everything but kill them. On another occasion Adjutant General Reardon, of Victor, told me to take my company in civilian dress to the Vindicator mine

"Governor Peabody told me to follow my orders in the matter. We went to the mines and fired into the ground. I know that the explosion in this vindicator shaft house was an

### **NEW YORK CARPENTERS**

The Carpenters and Joiners Local Union No. 309, of New York City, is initiating a referendum of other local unions of their organization to au therize an appropriation of \$10,000 from their national treasury to aid the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Petti-Local 309 has already conbone. tributed over \$800 out of its contingent fund for this purpose. The local is sending a general appeal to all the other locals thruout the country citing the necessity of more funds to pay for the enormous expense of defending the kidnapped men. This will be a good idea for other labor organizations to follow.

### BUCHTEL YAWPS AGAIN.

of Colorado, declared here again yesterday in a sermon that he believed Orchard was telling the truth about the Western Federation of Miners, because "he (Orchard) expects to hang for his crimes and wants to square

Buchtel said the state government was justified in treating the miners' union as it did, that the Western Federation was not a labor union, that its principle is that of anarchy and its

As the preacher-governor was elected to his present office by the combined aid of the great corporations of Colorado and the "sports" of the red light district, it is considered natural for him to believe anything said against a bona fide working class organization by McParland, representing the corporations and Orchard repre-

### LONGSHOREMEN

DETROIT, July 9.-The biennial convention of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association to-day adopted resolutions of sympathy for Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, voted \$200 toward their defense and denounced the attitude of the mine owners and officials toward the Western Federa-

#### ents are of no consequence. CLARENCE F. DARROW, E. F. RICHARDSON.

### PROHIBITION CHAIRMAN BELIEVES MINERS INNOCENT.

The Worker is in receipt of the folowing letter, dated July 5, from Mr. Clarence E. Pitts, Oswego, chairman of the New York State Prohibition Com-

"I wish to congratulate you, as one of your subscribers, upon the splendid fight you have put up for Moyer, Hay wood, Pettibone, etc. etc.

"Having watched the development of the Colorado contest and this case, and the splendid fight that has been put up by your paper, and the many other people, including some, not So-cialists, who have sided, I believe firmly that the men are absolutely innocent these charges against them, and that they deserve to and will be acquitted.

"Your party and mine do not agree on all points, altho they are getting together, and ultimately will merge, but we are all earnestly at work trying to break the rank and file away from their present blind allegito corporation-capitalistic-controiled parties—the "yeast" is working in every direction—and, 'ere many years the emancipation of America will

Strikers and Provoke Riots.

and know whereof I speak.

and shoot up the shaft house.

## GIVING PRACTICAL AID.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 8.—Rev. Henry Buchtel, the preacher-governor himself in the sight of God."

leaders are anarchists.

senting the "sports".

tion of Miners.

### INDICTMENTS AGAINST BORAH AWAIT JURY VERDICT.

BOISE, July 9.-If the Haywood

jury does not reach a decision, it is stated that six months will clapse before either Moyer or Pettibone will be arraigned for trial. Pettibone will then probably be tried first.

It is reported here that Senator Borah will have his hands full, as soon as Haywood's case goes to the jury. Then the indictments against Borah for land frauds will be made public and he will have to prepare his de fense. It is understood that the result of Borah's indictment will depend largely upon the verdict on Haywood,

#### LAMPLIGHTERS WIN INCREASE. New York lamplighters have won an

increase of wages from the Welsback Company, which has the contract for the city, of five dollars a month and a general strike is thus averted. The lamplighters, even with this increase, only get \$35 a month. They have only recently formed a union.

### PROSPERITY HINT.

Achille Signarelli, twenty-one years old, committed suicide in the lodging house at No. 4 Chatham Square Tues day by shooting himself in the temple He was out of work.

### NEW YORK CONFERENCE CURRAN WINS

Still At Work And Preparing for Future Emergencies - Will Raise More

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of New York labor organizations continues to meet every Saturday and its work goes on as heretofore. A large number of delegates have been very regular in attending all meetings ready and anxious to contribute to the work. At the last meeting new delegates were seated from the following organizations: Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters; Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters; Plano & Organ Workers' Union No. 16. Financial Secretary Solomon reported that \$395.00 were collected for the Defense Fund during the last two weeks, bringing the total to \$8,997.80, and that \$1,-400.00 had been sent last week to National Secretary Barnes for the Western Federation of Miners. Several delegates made encouraging reports from their organizations, some of these having voted in favor of extra assess ments for the Defense Fund, while others will make new contributions at future meetings. A committee of three to visit the German Organizations was elected. After a lengthy discussion on the advisability of getting ail organizations represented at meetings and have the delegates or hand so that the conference may be ready to take up the work immediate y in case of any emergencies arriving, it was decided that the delegates be notified by postal to attend the next meeting when plans, may be submitted regarding reviving interest on the part of organizations whose delegates have not been regular in their attendance. The sentiment prevailed that the conference should conclude its ac tivity with a monster reception in paper correspondent who represents honor of our imprisoned comrades, the 'Pueblo Chieftain' at Denver, was who will undoubtedly be acquitted of the ugly accusation trumped up by the Mine Owners' Association and their hirelings. Pending, however, the outphasized the necessity of raising more funds, as communications reaching the conference stated the cost of the trial is enormous, and it behooves the various organizations to come to the assistance of the Western Federation of Miners, so that victory may not be prevented thru lack of funds. Luella I wining was present and volunteered her services in visiting labor organizations, and the delegates were urged to notify Financial Secretary, Solomon of meeting places of such organizations

as could be aproached at this time, so that Comrade Twining and other speakers could be sent there. Delegates should remember that it is very

is soon coming to a close and the comrades should be prepared for action whenever necessary. Financial Secretary Solomon, acmowledges the receipt of the follow-

important that they should attend the

meetings more regularly, as the trial

ing additional contributions: FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: ood of Carpenter, Local No. 476, \$100; A K. & S. K., Br. 35, Bridgeport, Conn., \$10 Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local No. 497, 820; Enterprise Association of Steam Fiters, No. 1, \$50; Slik Weavers' Industrial Union, No. 176, \$25; Bricklayers' Union No. 11, \$50; Turn Verein "Vorwaerts" \$25; Iron Moulders' Union No. 25, \$10; Machinist, one day's wages, \$3; 19th-21st 23d A. D., German Br., Socialist Party, \$7.15; V. G., \$4: Independent Machinists' Union, \$50; Rethlehem, Pa., Labor Lyceum Ass'n, \$25; Amalgamated Walters' Union, No. 1, \$15; total for ten days, \$295.90; previously

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Karl Anders, \$5; V. G., \$1; previously acknowledged, \$3,706.35; total to date, \$3,712.35.

### CIRCULATE THIS ISSUE!

· Clarence Darrow's speech opening the case for the defense of William D. Haywood appears on pages 4, 5, and 8 of The Worker. That speech is long, nesses for the defense to-day. They and it required two extra pages this tempted to sell them his interest in the week to get it in, but it is worth the Hercules mine in February and extra cost. All that remains now is March, 1899, which was just prior to for our readers to get that speech into his departure from the Coeur d'Alenes the hands and homes of the working class of New York and the Eastern Spokane a month before he killed states. In plain language, with no at-Stennenberg, testified that Orchard tempt at eloquence, but with such clearness that the jury could not fail to understand and follow him, Mr. Darrow outlined the tremendous mass of evidence which counsel for the defense was prepared to produce to show that Orchard was lying and the stand on Wedensday, and Haywood will probably follow on Thursday. prosecution had no case against Havwood. It is just that very simplicity The examination of both Moyer and and directness that makes the speech valuable for circulation among work-Haywood will be very thoro, as the deing people. They can understand it. It will clear their minds of any doubt fense desires to bring out all the facts It is reported that the prosecution that the daily press reports may have produced, and it will strengthen them in the belief of the miners innocence buttal to the evidence produced by the Therefore get this issue to the workdefense which is admitted to have been very effective and to have pracers. They will read this speech and tically destroyed the case painfully then read the rest of the paper. Get a bundle for the union and open-air meetings. Usual bundle rates: Less leagues. As times goes on there is less and less confidence shown in Orthan 100 copies, 75 cents; 100 copies, 15 cents; 20 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more. cially since so many disinterested wit-50 cents per hundred. Order at once before the edition is exhausted.

-Bad kings and governors help us. if only they are bad enough.-Emer-Joining the Socialist Party means joining the International movement.

## **BIG VICTORY** AT JARROW.

### By-Election Returns Able Socialist to Parliament - Liberal Ministry Is Hard Hit.

Pete Curran, Socialist and Labor candidate, was elected to the British Parliament from the Jarrow division on July 4, in the most exciting byelection held in England for many years and the most important since the present Liberal administration came into power. Curran's victory is considered so significant ant it is taken to indicate the first definite sign of a break up in the ranks of the big Liberal unjority that came into office in

This importance is attached to this election because the Jarrow division had been represented since 1895 by a Liberal, Sir Charles Palmer, whose death caused the by-election last week to fill the vacancy. The only candidate against Palmer in 1905 was Pete Curran, who then polled 5,003 votes to Palmer's 8.047.

There were four candidates in the field last week, Patrick Rose-Innes, Unionist (Tory), S. L. Hughes, Liberal, John O'Hanlon, Irish Nationalist, and Pete Curran. The campaign was a hot one from the start, all the parties concentrating their heaviest artillery in Jarrow, where the mass of voters consists of shipyard workers and miners. Curran was the first candidate on the ground and seems to have got a lead which the others could not overcome.

The action of the Irish Nationalists in placing a candidate in the field evoked bitter comment from the Labor forces. O'Hanlon was presumably nominated against the Libers' candidate, but as there are many Irish voters among the workingmen, it was felt that this appeal to the race spirit would tend to weaken Curran's candidature. As the Labor representatives in Parliament have invariably supported measures for the relief of Ireland, it was thought that the Irish Nationalists could have best helped defeat the Liberals by supporting Cur-However, the election showed that the Irish Nationalists are more concerned about petty poli-than in accomplishing something of real benefit to the workers of Ireland or Eng land.

Curran polled 4,698 votes, or 395 fewer than last year, while the Unionist got 3.930, the Liberal 3.474 and the Irish Nationalist 2,124. The total vote was 1,086 larger than in the last election.

Pete Curran is one of the ablest and most aggressive men in the British labor movement, in which he has been active since he was 18 years of age. He was born in Glasgow in 1860. Is eneral organizer for the Gasworkers and General Laborers Union. He was fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor in 1899 An eloquent speaker and forcible debater he will be a valuable addition to the labor group in Parliament.

That the Socialist and Labor forces should make this showing and win this victory in the face of such conditions is a substantial tribute to the strength ment in Great Britain, which cannot fail to have a great impression upon the future of the Socialist and Labor parties.

### REPUTATIONS IN DANGER.

Think how many reputations are lipked with the rise or fall of Orchard. There is McParland, the sleuth with a shady past; Gov. Gooding, bosom friend of assassin Orchard; Borah, indicted timber thief: Peabody, who shot the constitution full of holes: Buchtel, his successor, who as a "Christian brother" of Orchard demands the execution of Haywood; the Mine Owners' Association, composed of the "best citizens" of the west; nearly every capitalist paper, magazine and review, and their correspondents at the trial every dirty politician in Colorado and Idaho striving for a "pull"; a valuable, high priced. Harvard "professor" in working condition and the President of the United States. The reputations and the future of nearly all these depend on the prosecution proving that a multi-murderer will do anything but tell a lie.

#### HAVANA CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE IS SUCCESSFUL.

The strike of Havana cigarmakers has been on for six months and is havng a serious effect upon the tobacco industry of Cuba. Unless soon ended the stock of Havana cigars will be exhausted. Shipments of cigars from Cuba during the six months from January to June, 1907, are about half that of the same period last year. Between \$0,000 and 100,000 people are af-

fected by the strike, which is one for

more wages.

### "ITS ALL FALSE" SAYS MRS. MOYER.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

### Report That She Had Tried to Get Moyer to "Confess" Indignantly Denied by Her.

Daily press dispatches report that the story that Mrs. Charles H. Moyer has used her influence with her husband, at the instigation of friends of the prosecution, to have him 'confess," so as to "save himself from the gallows," is indignantly denied by Mrs. Moyer herself. The report was another of the many false ones invented for use by newspaper correspondents. and sent by them thruout the country, that Mrs. Cobb, wife of Calvin Cobb, proprietor of the "Daily Statesman," which is the organ of Gooding, Borah and liawley, had become intimate with Mrs. Moyer for the purpose of getting her to persuade Moyer to "peach" on Haywood and Pettibone. Reports say Mrs. Moyer has been much annoyed by this report and declares:

"It's all false. I want it published that I am as loyal to the cause for which my husband and Mr. Haywood stand as they are themselves. My husband is not going to confess for the very good reason that he is innocent of any crime and has nothing to confess,

That such a report should be circulated at all can be taken as strong evidence that the prosecution is panie stricken at the weakness of its case against Hoywood. They hope by such reports to have it believed that Moyer really has something to confess. As he will probably be on the stand himself this week, the prosecution will be able to get out of him all he knows. Calvin Cobb, of the "Daily States-

man," is said to be responsible more than any one else for Roosevelt's declaring Moyer and Haywood "undesirable citizens." The President consuits Cobb before making any appointments in Idaho. When the Steun berg case came to Mr. Roosevelt's attention he sent for Cobb, and as a result of the latter's recital of the evidence against the three men the Fresident ventured the opinion. Mr. Cobb has felt that to justify himself in the eyes of Theodore Roosevelt it is neces sary to have Moyer and Haywood con-It looks as if Mr. Cobb will have to

ake to the woods with The Roosevelt keeping step with him at every jump.

### STATISTICIAN DEPOSED FOR REPORTING TRUTH.

Charles F. Pidgin has been sum-marily deposed by Governor Guild as chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor of Massachusetts. Under his direction the bureau produced reliable and truthful reports of industrial conditions in the Bay State and a Free Employment Bureau was also notably successful. It was these two things that caused Pidgin's removal. The business interests didn't like his re-ports, because they exposed the faisity of the claim that prosperity existed in Massachusetts, and they were widely quoted by labor papers. Pidgin declares in an interview that the Repub-licans wanted statistics falsified in the interests of Republicanism and that his thirty-four years study of labor conditions in Massachusetts has taught him that "it is not intended that the workingman should have a fain chance. Business interests l down as much as they can. Until be asserts himself he will be deprived of the just results of his labor."

The Essex County Federation of Socialist Party Clubs has adopted resolutions denouncing the treatme given Mr. Pidgin and pointing out that only a working class administration of the State Government thru the So-cialist Party would be interested in protecting and supporting him in his work, when conscientiously done, because the workers desire the truth known about industrial conditions.

### A NEW COPPER MERGER.

Despite the oft repeated assaults of the Roosevelt administration, the world of industry refuses to stand still. A merger of copper mines aggregating \$50,000,000 is in process of organization in Nevada. Most of the mines are located in Ely, and that camp will become one or the most important copper producing centers in the west. Simon Guggenheim, representing the Guggenheim Smelting Company in the United States Senate, is prominent in the new combination,

### CLOAKMAKERS WILL STRIKE.

It is announced by the joint executive board of the Cloakmakers' Unions of New York and vicinity that 20,600 cloakmakers will strike against unbearable sweatshop conditions on Monday, July 15. This organization has just won a strike of 3,000 children cloakmakers and is in good shape for the coming struggle.

---It is probably a puzzle to Defaulter Runyan why should be put in jail for following the example of more respectable financiers who are at liberty.

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One of the editors may be seen at the fice every Tuesday and Wednesday be-

One of the editors may be seen at the office every Treasiny and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Comrades sending in new subscriptions for The Worker should inform the subscribers not to expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date that subscriptions are sent in. Several days are required for communication to pass thru the rations departments and for names to get suite the mailing lists.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Compalints about the business or editoral management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. 15 spruce street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through it third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 
 1900 (Presidential)
 96,961

 1902 (State and Congressionel)
 229,762

 1904 (Presidential)
 408,230



### THE WAR TALK.

It is too soon yet to determine whether or not the sending of the navy fleet to the Pacific Coast is really intended as a hostile demonstration against Japan. There does appear to be serious intention on the part of certain newspapers and politicians to stir up and justify a war with that nation. It is possible that the doughty Roosevelt is anxious for war in order to establish his claim as the Great War Lord. He would undoubtedly feel physically safe in provoking a war for he would not have to go to the front and he would run no risk himself.

On the other hand, there is always back of all war talk and jingoism, the eternal, emnipresent, reason for war: The interests of the capitalist class, the sole beneficiaries of any war, no matter under what pretext it may be undertaken. The very apparent let-up in industrial activity in this country during recent months, and the consequent concern this fact must give to exalted polificians and trust magnates alike, would furnish a sufficient reason for an attempt to embroil this nation in a conflict with a foreign power. A war always provides an artificial stimulus to industry, besides distracting the minds of a people from press ing problems at home.

It would be quite within Theodore Roosevelt's ambitions to provoke war at this time to give an obligatory cast to his re-election next year. It would be quite within the ambitions or the dominant American capitalists to provoke a war in order to stimulate flagging industry and maintain an unceasing flow of profits into their already swollen coffers. The same reasons may consistently actuate the politicians and capitalists of Japan, where the working class are giving their rulers trouble by forming economic and political organizations for their own interests. But the organized workers of both countries shall not fail to let themselves be heard, if necessary, in protest against the wanton shedding of working class blood to gratify the ambitions of capitalist statesmen and industrial parasites.

Eugene Schmitz, former Union Labor Mayor of San Trancisco, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for extorting money from the keepers of French restaurants. There is little doubt that Schmitz was gullty of the practices for which he was seateneed, but when his prosecution is pushed by such exploiters as Rudolph Spreckels it is certain something else than "civic purity" is the motive. The Spreckels family has exercized consummate skill in grafting its particular interests on Congress and securing what legislation it wanted. When one of them turns "reformer" and prosecutes one of his own kind

inclined to ask, "what is it all about?" Is it because Spreckels failed to buy Schmitz because the latter had already been purchased by other "business interests"? If the truth were .nown this would perhaps account for the sudden virtue of the unscrupulous exploiters of San Francisco.

#### PAYING THE PRICE.

Three of the ablest experts on structural material in the country have completed a report of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco. They have declared that the lessons that catastrophe taught are being disregarded in the building of that city and in structural work in other cities thruout the country. They assert that all of the large cities are on the verge of disaster and that no fireproof buildings exist because of the avarice of owners who cheapen construction in order to secure a higher interest on their investments. Altho fireproof structural work has been practically perfected, yet the same faults of construction continue where safety may be had.

This general condition of unsafety in the construction of modern buildings is but another example of how capitalist control of industry makes for the suppression of methods that are in accord with human welfare. The only reason why the latest results of technical science are not applied in the construction of buildings is that it does not pay the capitalist owners. A high rate of interest on their investments is in conflict with the needs and safety of those who must inhabit the buildings. When fire, earthquake or storm afflicts a city with devastation, it is no surprise that buildings should collapse like houses of cards or burn like tinder. When suffering and death follow in the wake of these disasters a large portion of it can be attributed to the capitalist class, whose rule suppresses the useful and elevates the bad. It is the price which society pays for allowing a class to own the resources of life and to make and interpret the laws by which its supremacy as a class is guaranteed.

"Puck," an alleged humorous weekly, has a front page cartoon containing a map of the western states, with a red hand smeared across the principal sections where the Western Federation of Miners are organized. The carteon is captioned "The Red Hand."

That weeklies of this kind should join in the general compaign of newspaper lynching shows how widespread is the desire among capitalist organs to rush the accused miners to the gallows. The hand, however, has more the appearance of a respectable exploiter than the calloused hand of an honest laborer. From that point of view the execution of the artist was octter than he knew.

### A "HUMANE PROPOSAL."

A correspondent to a New York paper gives expression to that spirit of rengeance which too often inspires the application of the criminal code to the poor. The only corrective which the thick-headed bourgeois can apply to those nomadic wrecks that have come to be known as "tramps" and 'vagrants"-human beings who constantly increase in a society of economic insecurity-is to jail them or to publicly exhibit them in chains on the mblic highway. The absence of any effort to sesture the manhood of those who have lost it, or to give hope to those who need it, stamps most penal institutions at agencies of class ven-

The correspondent referred to suggests that in dealing with tramps, vagrants and those "without visible means of support," the authorities should clothe them in distinctive uniforms, parade them in the streets with ball and chain attached to them and assign them to the dirtiest work that the "white wings" are now doing. This, the correspondent holds, would rid the city of these unfortunate beings. Of course he would have this system applied in every city for the purpose of disposing of the tramp and vagrant. This would simply mean that each city would be engaged in the process of passing on to one another each batch of tramps after having accorded them the treatment proposed. The tramps would remain, would even increase, and the only result would be to increase their suffering and despair and make them answer vengeance with vengeance.

Yet this silly, ineffective and heart less proposal is made by one who can sign himself "Humanity." Humanity, indeed, when society denies or makes impossible economic security for a large portion of mankind and then proceeds to shackle the unfortunates and subject them to a shameful public ex who is endowed with less skill we are labilition! The feeling of the sweaters of

humanity surely cannot be expected to exceed such a proposal as that. There is no suffering more keen and no shame so unbearable as that which makes the sufferer parade his misfortune to the jeers of a curious multitude. Only one with the insufferable meanness that so often characterizes a capitalist snob is capable of offering such a suggestion. The author belongs to the age when the straight-jacket and other devices for torturing prisoners were the rule.

Aside from the revolting cruelty of such a proposal it exhibits an ignorance of the progress that has been made in the past fifty years in the treatment of the tramp and the criminal. The humane treatment which modern criminology is gradually forcing on the penal institutions in various countries, has demonstrated, by contrast, the inefficiency of methods that have their source in revenge. The old methods have never reclaimed a single human being or benefited the society that employed them. That in the face of experience one could seriously propose to revive them is almost incredible

But after all the cultured brute is not yet extinct and there is little likelihood that he will be so long as capitalist society makes that type of mind possible. If his kind could be exhibited to the public gaze it would be the only effective argument that could be given in favor of the proposal he pre-

On the witness stand at Chicago John D. Rockefeller made the following statement regarding his position as president of the Standard Oil Company: "The office has been honorary for the last eight or ten years, as I have not been rendering any services whatever." So we have the admission of Rockefeller himself that he gives no service to society. This admission contains all that Socialists have charged as to the utility of the modern capitalist. If, as Rockefeller admits, he renders no service to society, it is also true of other great capitalists. They simply serve as dummy presidents, gamblers in stocks or coupon clippers, whose activity has no reference to useful service. Yet as a parasitic growth on society they absorb millions from useful labor and find eloquent defenders in the columns of the press. Socialism will make short work of such "honorary" sinecures as these.

### A TRUE "DEMOCRAT".

Hoke Smith, now Governor of Georgia, ir his inaugural address, advocated a new standard for the franchise in the state. Among the qualifications he cuumerated are two which provide that voters should either own forty acres of land or \$500 worth of taxable property in the state. This proposal, which may be enacted into law by the legislature, follows a similar law in Alabama. Thousands of workingmen would be disfranchised under its provisions.

Hoke Smith is being suggested by many Democrats as the next candidate of the Democratic party for president. He is a typical representative of the "common people" for whose welfare the Democratic party is maintained. In many Southern states the Democratic party is gradually placing restrictions around the franchise with the evident intention of excluding workingmen from the suffrage.

The New York "World's" query, "What is a Democrat?" is being answered very clearly in that section of the country where the Democrafic party holds undisputed power.

With the coming of summer the usual slaughter of working people's children by the surface cars begins, and as usual the motormen are blamed and threatened by indignant crowds. who do not stop to consider that the motormen have to make a certain time and run the risk of running over people. The companies are to blame for providing the service they do, but the companies are never prosecuted, and the working people vote for corporation rule thru the old parties.

An insoluble mystery has developed in the case of Albert R. Williams, a young student, who is studying conditions of poverty in the slums of New York City. While the city was celebrating the Independence of the United States, Williams was hunting a job, and could not even find a position in a sweat-shop after two days hunt. He found plenty of "sympathy"-it is so abundant-but the jobs were scarce. The only positions he could find were railroad contract labor at low wages or joining the army or navy. The only explanation of this failure is the assumption that the young man was

near-sighted. It is known on no less an authority than President Roosevelt that we are passing thru the greatest era of well-being the world has ever known, and its advent dates from the ascent of Roosevelt to the presidential chair. It is certainly remarkable that a young man with education, persistency, thrift and industry should fail to find the all-pervading beneficence of the Roosevelt administration. Unless our explanation is the correct one this case will, perhaps, remain one of those problems that transcend the powers of the human mind to solve.

The Civic Federation thru a special committee has made a report which in substance states they are still convinced that it is best for capitalists to own "public utilities" privately than for them to own them thru a city government which they control. The former produces profits, the latter produces graft, and the capitalist gets both. Why should they be particular how they get the loot?

#### NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. Socialists have so often been lectured by interested capitalist jour-

nals on the difference between the al-

leged practical and impractical ele

ments in our ranks that it has become

positive bore. However, it has one

advantage for us. Experience has

taught us that when the enemy flatter

is it is time to enquire why we meet

their approval. And it invariably hap-

pens that the approval comes, not be

cause they are drawing closer to us, but that we have in some way drawn closer to them. Uncompromising in their support of capitalist institutions, they do not fail to rejoice when the party, or any section of the party, displays evidences of bourgeois thought or an attempt to gloss over the irreconcilable. Therefore, when the New York "World" writes of the Practical Bernstein and the Impractical Rebel" we are not surprised that t should commend Bernstein, and, like other journals of its kind, misrepresent Bebel and the policy he stands for. It seems to be the misfortune of Comrade Bernstein and other revisionists to be cursed with endorsement from various capitalist sources, and this endorsement plays no small part in defeating the revisionist suggestions for change in the attitude and policy of the party. At the same time the persistent misrepresentation of the regular policy of the party that come rom capitalist sources serves to further weaken men like Bernstein and to strengthen Bebel and all that he stands for. It would certainly be a big blunder to seriously consider the criticism of an enemy who praises one tendency with cheap flattery while at the same time grossly misrepresenting the other side. Aside from the class view of capitalist journals, their misrepresentation of one side to the controversy is an impeachment of their solicitude for our welfare, and only reacts against those in our ranks who are unfortunate enough to get such capitalist support. When the "World," for example, states that Bebel, as a Socialist of the Marxian School, "holds that nothing short of an abrupt economic revolution is to be considered," it is so obviously in contrast with all of Bebel's utterances and parliamentary activity that it carries its own refutation. Were the statement true it would be impossible to reconcile such beliefs with the measures that Bebel has supported in the German Reichstag for more than thirty years. Revolutionist that Bebel is, he, as well as other Marxiam Socialists in their parliamentary work, will support measures that are of interest to work ingmen, providing that support does not involve them in alliances with capitalist parties, and thus obscure the revolutionary aim. It is this suggestion of alliance with bourgeois parties that meets the approval of our critics, they understand what such a policy must in the end lead to. What they want and what we want are as much opposed as the poles. They wish to retain the capitalist regime and all their unsolicitated advice is prompted from that viewpoint. We wish to abolish it, and their offer of aid is of as little use to us for our purpose as

our aid would be for theirs. A. PFEIFFER, Waterbury, Conn. (1) The address of the Rand School is 112 E. Nineteenth street, New York City, W. J. Ghent, secretary. Luella Twining can be addressed care of The Worker for the present. (3) We do not know that the American Federation of Labor has ever "given an exact definition of scab labor." should say that the employment of a non-union man under any circumstances would be a violation of the union principle. As to whether "a political organization could own its own printing press to do its own printing for its own wants, and not for trade or profit, without violating the union principle, we would refer you typographical union in New York City as the proper authority upon the question. It is obvious, however, that such printing done without the employment of union labor could not bear the union label, and this, would invalidate its genuineness as a union product in the eyes of all union men.

### MERELY A COINCIDENCE.

It may be merely a coincidence that hose crown jewels were stolen from Dublin Dublin Castle just after Richard Croker had been voted the freedom of the city by the Dublin City Council. Anyway, it was a big chance to take. its struggle for mastery over feudal-

CURRENT LITERATURE.

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SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL STUD-IES. By Paul Lafargue. Translated by Charles H. Kerr. Cloth, pp. 165. Price,

It is a very long time since any new book has given us such keen intellectual pleasure as we have derived from this of Lafargue's. The author's name should be too familiar to our readers for us to need to say that to the task be has here chosen-that of explaining the origin, the development, and the partial persistence of the belief in God or gods and in a future life and the origin and transformations of the abstract ideas of justice and good-he brings a clear understanding of the materialistic conception of history, a rich fund of historical and psychological knowledge, and a style or manner which is both Marxian and French which, in other words, is orderly, precise, and full of suggestion at once amusing and enlightening. No translation can be expected to do Lafargue full fustice; but the present rendering is as good as we can demand.

The book is divided into two separate but related parts-the one dealing with 'Causes of the Belief in God", the other with "The Origin of Abstract

Ideas". In the first part, the author states these noteworthy facts: That the bourgeoisie, altho at certain revolutionary periods in the past has been distinctly and aggressively antireligious, is now, in the period of its ascendancy, distinctly religious, the in a manner different from that of earlier ruling classes; and that the modern proletariat, in general and in so far as its own class character does not simply accept formulas offered to it from above, is neither actively devoted nor actively opposed to religions, but merely indifferent. He observes that this is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the bourgeois have much greater opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of the results of modern science than have the proletarians and that the tendency of science, as recognized alike by scientists and by relig ionists, is to contradict the bellef in supernatural phenomena. And he sets himself to explain this apparent para-

It is historically certain that the belief in ghosts, nature-spirits, and gods, which at a certain stage and under certain conditions develops into a be lief in one universal creating and ruling deity, has its origin in the ignor ance of primitive man concerning the nature of the phenomena of his natural environment, which command his attention because they so powerfully affect him for good or for ill, and which are understandable to him only as manifestations of the love, the anger, or the wanton whims of persons more or less like himself. These persons, a conceived by the savage, are not to be described as supernatural or preternat ural, for the reason that the word 'natural", in the sense which these terms negate, itself represents a conception altogether absent from the savage mind. If we use this protean word, "nature", to designate man's environment as a whole, we may say that primitive religion is simply the naïve theory of nature spontaneously elaborated by men to whom the facts of persistence of force and indestructi bility of matter and even of uniforn sequence of cause and effect are as vet totally unknown; the savage's "Weltan schaung" is not religious as distin guished from scientific, nor scientific as distinguished from religious; it i both and neither; it is in the field to scientific materialism. of psychological evolution, Spencer's indefinite, incoherent homogenlety", which subsequently becomes differentlated, integrated, and defined into religion on the one hand and science on the other.

With the development of the arts of life and of social organization and the consequent acquisition of knowl edge of some of the persistent uniformities of external events, comes the separation and eventually the opposition between science and religion. Religion then goes thru a series of transforma tions-primitive animism, belief in ghosts and nature-spirits, polytheism, more or less perfect monotheism, first strictly anthropomorphic, later divesting the object of its worship of one after another of his attributes till he retains neither material substance nor form nor place nor will nor power, but remains an abstract entity, an incon-ceivable something-nothing, "nomen et præterea nihil", whom the most mod ern of supernaturalists can designate as the Unknowable (with a big U). a convenient purpose, in Spinoza's phrase, as "the asylum of ignorance in the interminable quest of final millentums, science goes on modestly cautiously, often timidly, at first hardly recognizing and afterward long vading the inevitable conflict, but all the time widening the field of its do minion, steadily pushing the supernatural farther and farther away from man's daily life, and gradually under mining the very foundations of religious belief; but at last, with the advent of capitalism, the antagonism become

clearly identified with a conflict of

class interests, and science both car

and must dare to say of religion, "je

bourgeoisie, in the critical line of

n'ai pas besoin de cette hypothèse

and the contract of the contra ism, stands forth as the first positively atheistic class in history. Why, then, has the bourgeoisie again

ecome religious-tho in rather non-

it succeeded to power? Not solely, as

say, because the masters see their interest in countenancing religion as a means of controlling the workers. Not solely that, says Lafargue, but because the bourgeois of fully developed capitailsm lives in a social environment whose forces are as overpower ing, as gigantically and as inconstantly beneficent or destructive, and as mys terious to him as were the forces of the natural environment to primitive The savage regarded the sun the wind, the rain, the lightning, the earthquake with hope or with fear: he could not ignore them, and he could not control or even understand them so he worshipped them. The bourmore control or understand the social and especially the economic forces which enrich and impoverish him; he considers the world, and especially the social world, with reference to its effects upon himself and men like him; he knows that he is not the architect of his own career, that he is not "the master of his fate", no matter how completely he may be "the captain of soul" he sees the operations of an impersonal "something not himself" and more powerful than himself, which makes (not "for righteousness", but) for incalculable benefit or injury to himself; this something is scientifically explicable only by a theory which declares that he and men like him are a mere parasitic survival (a sort of vermiform appendix) in the social body -a theory which, of course, he cannot accept; he is therefore disposed, just as is the habitual gambler, to hold to some supernaturalistic theory to explain the turns of fortune. In many practical affairs he is a thoro material ist; he trusts and honors the applied physical sciences; even if he does not know much about their principles, he knows that they are very serviceable in the processes of industry, war, and medicine: the biological sciences he is willing to trust to a certain extent, tho not greatly to honor; but the historical sciences seem to him decidedly impious, subversive of social order, and injurious to business interests; they are not only errors, but "detestable errors", to use the theological phrase. But if the social environment of the

revolutionary bourgeoisie made it antireligious, why is the proletariat in general simply unreligious? Does it not live in the same environment as the bourgeoisie? Not at all. The workngman deals all the time with tangible things, which act under his skilled con trol in a comprehensible and predictable manner. He is implicitly material istic, and therefore need not be explicitly so. The economic forces which affect his master do, indeed, affect him even more powerfully; but the phenomena of prosperity and depression, of high and low wages and high and low cost of living and overwork and unemployment, are not mysterious to him; if he does not understand them at least he thinks he does; for they do not affect him directly, but indirectly, thru the persons of capitalists: if he is laid off or his wages reduced, he considers it merely as the act of his em ployer: if his rent and the prices of his food and clothing are increased, considers these as merely the acts of his landlord and of the merchants: when he discovers that these capitalists are dominated by circumstances over which they have little or no control, he learns at the same time just what the forces are which dominate them-he can accept the economic theory which it would be moral suicide for the capitalist to accept, and so he asses directly from naïve materia The second (and considerably the

larger) portion of the book is no less important and perhaps even richer in original contributions to our understanding of the history of human thought. After briefly but treachantly discussing the metaphysical theory which treats abstract ideas (as of space, time, number, truth, justice, goodness) as innate and eternal. Lafargue presents the contradictory view of modern psychology, which many convergent lines of investigation. has proven that such abstractions are. in the life history of the race and of the individual, subsequent to and consequent upon the accumulation and combination of many separate ideas of eternal objects gained thru the sensesin other words, that all our thought, from the simplest to the most complex, from the most concrete to the most abstract, from the most particular to the most general, are the result of our experience as sentient beings; those forms of thought which seem to be innate in the individuals of any given generation being simply instincts, the result of the experience of countless ancestors, organized in the nervous system under the same laws of selection and inheritance which govern the formation and transmission of what are more commonly called physi cal characteristics. He then takes up the two abstract ideas of justice and good, shows historically how far they are from being eternal and immutable and traces their origin in the condi tions of primitive society and their transformations in successive ages under the influence of economic conditions. Space forbids us to attempt s summary; indeed, any summary would be inadequate, so compact and full of substance is the work itself.

No student of social and historical

science should fail cial and Philosophical Studies, we believe that most will find it to repay, not only a single reading but onged study.

It is, of course, well known to students that what passes in English under the name of Marx' "Capital" is only the first volume of that great work, the other volumes (so far as completed) never having been transchalant and Laodicean fashion—since lated into our language. This first volume, "The Process of Capitalist Production", was published in German in 1867; a second edition appeared in 1873, and a third in 1883, within a few months after the author's death; three years later, this third edition was translated into English by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, under the editorship of Frederick Engels; in 1890 Engels revised the work on the basis of Marx' manuscript notes and corrected numerous small errors, and this fourth German edition constitutes the final and standard form of the first volume. The Kerr publishing house nas resolved to lay the whole work before English readers, and has entrusted the task of editing to Ernest Untermann. The first volume is now in our hands. The Moore-Aveling translation has been used as a basis; but a thoro comparison has been made with the fourth German edition, resulting in the addition of about ten pages of text; the notes have also been revised and brought up to date (with reference to later editions of works quoted, etc.), and an index has been added; this last is a most welcome fea-

The second volume, "The Process of Capitalist Circulation", was completed by Engles from Marx' unfinished manuscript and published in German in 1885; a second edition was issued in 1893, and Untermann's translation of this is now on the press.

Volume III, "The Capitalist Process of Production as a Whole", was put in form also by Engels and published in 1894. We are informed that the American editor has the translation well under way and that it will appear early in 1908.

When Marx died in 1883, as already indicated, he had not completed the second and third volumes (or the second, according to his own plan, which contemplated only three volumes in all) and had not begun the actual writing of the last volume, "A History of Theories of Surplus Value", the he left a great mass of notes for this. Engels. his friend and collaborator for forty years, who took up the work, was not able to finish it. He died in 1895, leaving to Karl Kautsky the duty of continuing the task. Upon the basis of Marx' and Engels' notes, Kautsky finally issued the "Theories of Surplus Value" under the form of an independent work. This also is to be translated into English in due time.

### ART AND REVOLUTION.

We have seen that the essential condition of all art is the psychic power of forming ideals. Their execution is certain to follow the creation. It has often been remarked that persons of an artistic turn of mind often become, especially in later life, social reformers, and the examples of Ruskin, William Morris, Howells, Bellamy, and others are brought forward. I once heard a lecturer on sociology at a university lay great emphasis on this fact before his class, and he treated it simply as remarkable and apparently inexplicable coincidence. This led me to reflect upon it, but the explanation was not far to seek. An artist, or an art critic, like Ruskin, possesses a mind specially constituted for seeing ideals in nature. Such a mind instantly detects the defects in everything observed and unconsciously supplies the missing parts. This faculty is general, and need not be confined to landscapes. It may take any direction. After a life engaged in the search of ideals in the world of material things, the mind often grows more serious and is more and more sympathetic. It lays more stress on moral defects, and in the most natural way conceivable it proceeds to form ethical and social ideals by the same process that it has always formed esthetic ideals. The defectiveness of the social state in permitting so much suffering is vividly represen ted, and the image of an ideal society in which this would be prevented spontaneously arises in the mind. Instinctively, too, the born artist now becomes a social artist, proceeds to construct such an ideal society, and we have a great array of Utopias, and Arcadias, and Altrurens. . . . To indulge in an apparent hyperbole, the moral and social reformer, nay, the social and political agitator or even fanatic, provided he be sincere and not self-seeker, exercise the same function as the poet, the sculptor, and the

### A HINT TO THE TSAR.

painter, and out of all these fields of

art, even from that of music, there

have been recruited, in this perfectly

natural and legitimate way, philan-

idealists, religious, economic and social

reformers. The list is large, but as

representative types, besides those al-

ready mentioned, we may properly

name Victor Hugo, Tolstoi, Wagner,

Millet, Swinburne, and George Eliot.

thropists, humanitarians,

Ward, "Pure Sociology."

W. T. Stead suggests that his friend the Tsar should "invite the members of the new Duma in batches to dine with him at his palace." Not a bad idea. Kings too often make the mistake of challenging the rebel in man instead of appealing to the flunkey in him. Many a revolution might have been averted by a judicious dinner or two, and the boom of rebellious cannon silenced by the pop of champagne corks.—Brisbane Worker. (CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott:

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slowly.

eturned shortly, and started away.

-" He finished by placing his bony

fists successively on either side of his

jaw. "I tank maybe I be 'long, I be

A light broke in on Toun. And he

bought of the photograph on Peter-

sen's leprous wall. He shoved out his

hand. "Put it there, Petersen!" he

companion marched thru the streets

CHAPTER XV.

MR. BAXTER HAS A FEW CON-

FERENCES.

Captains of war have it as a com-

non practise to secure information, in

such secret ways as they can, about

develop their own plans to

their opopnents' plans and movements,

match these; and this practise has

come into usage among captains of in-

dustry. The same afternoon that Jake

brought news of Tom's scheme to

Foley, a man of furtive glance whom a

member of the union would have

recognized as Johnson requested the

youth in the outer office of Baxter &

Co. to carry his name to the head of

"Wha' d'youse want to see him

"No good. He don't hire nobody but

"It's a foreman's job I'm after," re-

The debate continued, but in the end

Johnson's name went in to Mr. Bax-

ter, and Johnson himself soon follow

ed it. When he came out Mr. Baxter's

information was as complete as Buck

That evening Johnson's news came

into the conversation of Mr. Baxter and

into the library-a real library, booked

to the celling on three sides, an open

wood fire on the other-to tell him of

n talk she had had that day with

chance-met Ruth. With an aunt's privi-

lege she had asked about the state of

affairs between her and Mr. Berman.

to do." Mrs. Baxter went on, with a

gentle sigh. "I do hope she'll marry

him! People are still talking about

her strange behavior in leaving us to

go to work. How I did try to persuade

her not to do it! I knew it would in-

volve us in a scandal. And the idea

of her offering to go to work in your

Mr. Baxter continued to look ab-

stractedly into the grate, as he look-

ed ever since she had begun her half-

reminiscent strain. Now that she was

ended, she could but note that his

"Yes." He turned to her with a

"Why, you have not spoken a word

He studied the flames for a moment

"I learned this afternoon that the Iron

Worker's Union will probably demand

"What! And that means a strike?"

"We could without actually running

"It doubtless does, unless we grant their demand."

patronesses of one or two working

women's clubs and was a contributor to several fashionable charities, so con-

sidered herself genuinely thoughtful of

won't lose anything. I suppose you

might as well increase their salaries

Most of them can use a little more

money. They're respectable people

who appreciate everything we do for

Mr. Baxter sat silent for a space

looking at his wife, quizzically, admir-

ingly. He was inclined to scoff in his

neart at his wife's philanthropic hob-

bles, but he indulged her in them as he did in all her efforts to attain

fashionable standing. He had said,

lover fashion, in their courtship days

that she would never have an ungrati-

fied wish; and after a score of years

he still held warmly to his promise

He still admired her; and little wonder.

for sitting with her feet stretched to

ward the open fire, her blonde head

gracefully in one hand, her brown eyes

fixed waitingly upon him, looking at least eight less than her forty-three

"Elizabeth," he said at length, "do

you know how much you spent last

"About ninety-three thousand dol

"So much as that? But really it

isn't such a big sum. A merè nothing to what some of our friends spend."

"This year, with our Newport house,

It'll be a good thirty thousand more

one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

anyway. Now I can't make the own-

ers pay the raise, as you think." He smiled slightly at her business naiveté.

"The estimates on the work I'll do

years, she was absolutely beautiful.

charging higher prices."

And you can make it up by

the interests of wage-earners. "If you

"But you can afford to?"

ten per cent increase in wages."

Is there something on your

mind was elsewhere.

"James

start.

to me. mind?"

at a loss."

year?

lars."

Mrs. Ba:

"There's no telling what she's going

After dinner she drew him

bout?" demanded the uniform.

urned Johnson, glancing about.

And all that evening Tom's silent

me around like this?"

beside him.

the firm.

Foley's.

his wife.

office!

"A job."

the foremen."

CHAPTER XIV.-Continued.

"Well, if I don't I s'pose every son-of-a-gun o' youse 'll strike," said Foley. assuming the air of a defeated employ "All right-for this once. But this ain't to be the regular union rate."

"You're all to the good, Buck!" the Foley rose and started out. At the

door he pansed. "Youse can't ask me for the coin any too soon," he said

The five held divergent opinions upon many subjects, but upon one point they were as one mind-esteem for the bottle. So when Buck's quart of whiskey was exhausted they unanimously decided to remove themselves to Potomac Hall, in whose bar-room there usually could be found someon that, after a dark glance or two, was delighted to set out the drinks.

They quickly found a benefactor in the person of Johnson, also a devotee of the bottle. They were disposing of the third round of drinks when Pete, who had been attending a meeting of the Membership Committee of the union, passed thru the bar-room on his way out. Jake saw him, and, three parts drunk, could not resist the opportunity for advance satisfaction. "Hold on, Pig Iron," he called after

Pete stopped, and Jake walked leeringly up to him. "This herebest Jake could do in the way of profanity, "Keating is goin' to get what's comin' to him!" Jake ended with a few more selections from his repertoire of swear-words.

Pete retorted in kind, imperatively imforming Jake that he knew where he could go, and walked away. Pete recognized the full meaning of Jake's words; and a half hour later he was knocking on Tom's door. He found a tall, rawboned man sitting in one of Tom's chairs. Maggie had gone to bed.

"Shake hands with Mr. Peterson, Pete," said Tom sleepily. He's just come into the union."

"Glad to know you," said Pete, and offered a hand to the Swede, who took it without a word. He turned immediately about on Tom. "I guess you're in for your thumps, Tom." And he told about the meeting with the five members of the entertainment nmittee.

"I expected 'em before the election. We'll, I'll be ready for 'em," Tom said

A light had begun to glow in Peter sen's heavy eyes as Pete talked. He now spoke for the first time since Pete had come in. "Vot day do?" he asked.

Pete explained in pantomine, thrusting rapid fists close to various parts of Petersen's face. "About five men on you at once."

Petersen grunted.

When Pete left, the Swede remained in his chair with anxiety showing thru his natural stolidity. Tom gave a helpless glance at him, and followed Pete out into the hall.

"For God's sake, Pete, help me out!" Tom said in a whisper. "He's the fellow I helped get into the union. I told you about him, you know. He came around to-night to tell me he's got a When I came in at half past ten he'd been here half an hour already. It's eleven-thirty now. And he ain't said ten words. I want to go to bed, but comfound him, he don't know how

Pete opened the door. "Say, Petersen, ain't you goin' my way? Come on, we'll go together."

Petersen rose with obvious relief. shook hands with Tom in awkward silence, and together he and Pete went

Monday morning Tom bought the first revolver he had ever possessed. If he had had any doubt as to the correctness of Pete's news, that doubt would not have long been with him. During the morning, as he went about looking for a job, he twice caught a glimpse of three members of the entertainment committee watching him from the distance; and he knew they were waiting a safe chance to close in upon him. The revolver in his inner vest pocket pressed a welcome assurance against his ribs.

That night when he came from dinner to carry his plans from ear to ear, he found Petersen, hands in his overcoat pockets, standing patiently with out the doorway of the tenement. 'Hello, Petersen," he said in sur-

"Hello," said Petersen.

Tom wanted no repetition of his experience of Saturday night. "Got a lot of work to do to-night," he said hurriedly. "So-long.

He started away. . The Swede, with no further words, fell in step beside him. For several blocks they walked in silence, then Tom came to pause before a tenement in which lived a member of the union.

"Good-by, Petersen," he said.

"Goo'-by," said Petersen. They shook hands.

When Tom came into the street ten minutes later there was Petersen standing just where he had left him. Again the Swede fell into step. Tom, the embarrassed and irritated by the man's silent, persistent company, held back his words.

At the second stop Tom said short-ly: "I'll be here a long while. You

dn't wait." But when he came down from the call, which he had purposely extended, Petersen was waiting beside the steps. This was too much for Tom. "Whe

it'll have to come out of our income Our income will be cut down for this year to at least seventy-five thousand. If things go bad, to fifty thousand." Mrs. Baxter rose excitedly to her

future.

feet. "Why, that's absurd!" "We'd have to give up the Newport " 'Long you," the Swede answered house," he went on, "put the yacht out of commission and lessen expenses

If the ten per cent interest is granted,

"I don't know's I need you," Tom She looked at her husband in con For a half a dozen paces there was no sound but his own heel-clicks. Then sternation. After several years of effort Mrs. Baxter was just getting into the outer edge of the upper crust of He turned about in exasperation. "See New York society. At her husband's here! What's your idea in following words she saw all that she had striven for, and which of late had seemed near Petersen shifted his feet uncom-fortably. "De man, last night, he say of attainment, withdraw into the shadowy recesses of an uncertain

> "But we can't cut down!" she cried desperately. "We simply can't! We couldn't entertain here in the manner we have planned. And we'd have to go to Atlantic City this summer, or ne other such place!—and who goes to Atlantic City? Why, we'd lose every thing we've gained! We can never give the raise, James. It's sim-

ply out of the question!" 'And we won't," said Mr. Baxter. gently tapping a forefinger upon the beautifully carved arm of his chair.

"Anyhow, suppose we do spend a hundred and twenty-five thousand, why the working people get everything back in wages," she added in-

Mr. Baxter realized the economic fallacy of this last statement; but he refrained from exposing her sophistry since her conscience found satisfaction in it.

Monday morning, in discharge of his duty as president of the Iron Employers' Association, Mr. Baxter got Murphy, Bobbs, Isaacs, and Driscoll, the other four members of the Executive Committee, on the telephone. At eleven o'clock the five men were sitting around Mr. Baxter's cherry table Bobbs, Murphy, and Isaacs already had knowledge of Tom's plans; Mr. Baxter was not the only one having unionists on his payroll who performed services other than handling beams and hammering rivets. Mr. Driscoll alone was surprised when Mr. Baxter stated the object of calling the committee thus hastily together.

"Why, I thought we'd been assured the old schedule would be continued!'

"So Mr. Foley gave us to under-stand," answered Mr. Baxter. "But it's apother man, a man named Keat-

ing, that's stirring this up."
"Keating!" Mr. Driscoll's lips pouted hugely, and his round eyes snapped. For a man to whom he had taken a genuine liking to be stirring up a fight against his interests was in the nature of a personal affront to him. "I think I know him," said Mr. Mur-

phy. "He ain't such a much!" "That shows you don't know him!" said Mr. Driscoll sharply. "Well, if there is a strike, we'll at least have the satisfaction of fighting with an honest man."

"That is satisfaction, of course," admitted Mr. Baxter, in his soft, rounded voice. "But what shall be our plan? It is certainly the part of wisdom for us to decide upon our attitude, and our course, in advance."

'Fight 'em," said Mr. Driscoll. "What is the opinion of you other

gentlemen?" "They don't deserve an increase, so I'm against it," said Mr. Bobbs. Had he spoken his thought his answer would have been: "It'll half ruin me if we give the increase. Fact is, I've gone in pretty heavy in some real estate lately. If my profits are cut

down, I can't meet my payments." "Same as Driscoll." said Mr. Murphy, a blowzed, hairy man, a Tammany member of the Board of Aldermen. He swore at the union. "Why. they're already gettin' twice what they're worth!"

Mr. Baxter raised his evebrows the least frifle at Mr. Murphy's profanity.

"I don't see how we can pay more. And yet if we're tied up by a strike for two or three months we'll lose more than the increase of wages would come to."

Mr. Baxter answered the doubtful Mr. Isaacs in his smooth, even tones. 'You seem to forget, Mr. Isaacs, that if we grant this without a fight, there'll be another demand next spring, and another the year after. We're compelled to make a stand now if we would keep wages within reasonable

"Yes, I suppose so," agreed Mr.

Isaacs. "Besides, if there is a strike it is not at all likely that it will last any Mr. Baxter continued. time." should break the strike easily, with a division in the union, as of course you see there is,-this Mr. Keating on one side, Mr. Foley on the other. I've met Mr. Keating. I dare say he's honest enough, as Mr. Driscoll says. But he is inexperienced, and I am sure we can easily outgeneral him."

"Reat 'em easy, an' needn't spit or our hands to do it either," said Mr. Murphy. He started to swing one foot upon the cherry table, but catching Mr. Baxter's eye checked the leg

Straightway the five plunged into an excited discussion of the chance of beating the strike, of plans for fighting it, and of preparations that should be made in anticipation of it.

When they had gone Mr. Baxter sat down to his desk and began writing a note. He had listened to the talk of the four, to him mere chatter, with ontward courtesy and inward chafing. not caring to mention to them the plan this year were all made on the present upon which he had already decided. scale, and I can't raise the estimates. His first impulse had been to fight the

union, and fight hard. He hated trade unionism for its arrogation of powers that he regarded as the natural right of the employer; it was his right, as the owner of a great business, and as the possessor of a superior intelligence, to run affairs as he saw fit -to employ men on his own terms. work them such hours and under such conditions as he should decide—terms. hours, and conditions, of course, to be as good as he could afford But his business training, his wholly natural instinct for gain, and later his large family expenses, had fixed upon him the profitable habit of seeking the line of least resistance. And so, succeeding this first hot impulse, was a desire that the strike be avoided-if that were pos sible.

His first thought had been of Foley But the fewer his meetings with the walking delegates of the iron workers, the more pleased was he. Then came the second thought that it was better to deal directly with the threatening cause—and so the letter he now wrote was to Tom Keating.

The letter was delivered Tuesday morning before Tom left home. He read in wonderment, for to him any

letter was an event:
"Will you please call at my office as soon as you can find it convenient. have something to say that I think will interest you."

Guessing wildly as to what this semething might be, Tom presented himself at ten o'clock in the outer office of Baxter & Co. The uniform re spectfully told him that Mr. Baxter would not be in before twelve. twelve Tom was back. Yes, Mr. Baxter was in, said the uniform, and hurried away with Tom's name. Again there was a wait before the boy came back, and again a walt in a sheeny chair before Mr. Baxter looked up.

"Oh, Mr. Kenting," he said. " I see you got my letter."

"Yes. This morning." Mr. Baxter did not lose a second What I wanted to see about is this: I understand that some time ago you were inquiring here for a position. It happens that I have a place just now that I'm desirious of filling with an absolutely trustworthy man. Mr. Driscoll spoke very highly to me of you, so I've sent for you."

This offer came to Tom as a sur prise. His uppermost guess as to the reason for his being summoned had been that Mr. Baxter, repenting of his late non-participation, now wished to join in the fight against Foley. Under other circumstances Tom would have accepted the position, said nothing, and held the job as long as he could. But the fact that the offer was coming to him freely and in good faith prompted him to say: "You must know, Mr. Baxter, that if you give me a job Foley 'll make trouble for you."

"I have no fear of Mr. Foley's interference," Mr. Baxter answered him quietly.

"You haven't!" Tom leaned forward in sullen admiration. "You're the first boss I've struck yet that's not afraid of Foley! He's got 'em all scared stiff.' He drew up in his chair. "What's the job?"

"Foreman. The salary is forty a week."

Tom's heart beat exultantly-and he had a momentary triumph over Mag-gie. "I'll take it," he said.

'Can you begin at once?'

"Very well. Then I'll want you to eave to-morrow."

Tom started. "Leave?" "Yes. Didn't I mention that the job s in Chicago?"

Mr. Baxter watched Tom closely out of his steely gray eyes. He saw the flush die out of Tom's face, saw Tom's hands suddenly tighten-and knew his answer before he spoke.

"I can't do it," he said with an ef fort. "I can't leave New York." Mr. Baxter studied Tom's face an in

stant longer . . . . But it was too He turned toward his desk with a gentle abruptness. "I'm very sorry

Mr. Keating. Good-day." With Mr. Baxter there was a small space between actions. He had already decided upon his course in case this plan should fail. Tom was scarcely, out of his office before he was writing

a note to Buck Foley. Foley sauntered in the next morning hands in his overcoat pockets, a cigar in one corner of his mouth. "What's this I hear about a strike?" Mr. Bax ter asked, as soon as the walking dele gate was seated.

"Don't youse waste none o' the thinks in your brain-box on no strike,' returned Foley. He had early dis covered Mr. Baxter's dislike of un couth expressions.

"But there's a great deal of seriou talk." "There's always wind comin' out o

men's mouths." Mr Baxter showed no trace of the

irritation he felt. "Is there going to be a strike?" "Not if I know myself. And I think I do." He blew out a great cloud of

"But one of your men-a Mr. Keat ing-stirring one up."
"He thinks he is," Foley corrected But he's got another think comin He's a fellow youse ought to know

Baxter. Nice an' cultivated; God-fear in' an' otherwise harmless.' Mr. Baxter's face tightened. know. Mr. Foley, that this situation is much more serious than you pretend, he said sharply.

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

## THE RUSSIAN CRISIS AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

### Manifesto of the International Socialist Bureau.

THE WORKING CLASS OF ALL COUNTRIES!

11 was preparing to convoke the First Peace Conference, his policy in the far East rendered inevitable the war against Japan.

At the moment of receiving the homage of the Second Conference at the Hague, he orders the dissolution of the second Duma.

This double coincidence admirably Illustrates the comedy which has been, and is being, played at the Hague and at St. Petersburg. The absurdity will be complete when the Third Conference sits in the palace erected by the man who, among the foremost in the United States, hurled an armed force against the working class, and defined to the world his conception of social peace, by having the workers in his factories—the creators of his immense fortune—shot down oy a Pinkerton gang.

The proletariat has long ago been enlightened on the traditional policy of the government of Russia, the pivot of all reactions. Peace abroad, as conceived by that government, is not the suppression of war, it is simply the enfeeblement of the adversaries of Tsarism and the consolidation of its rule. The domestic peace it desires is the people crushed; the autocracy perpetuated.

After the first Hague Conference Nicholas II had Manchuria devastated. and perpetuated the horrors of Blagovestchensk. He violated his oath to the people of Finland, and wallowed in the blood of tortured Russia. He reestablished, at Riga, the tortures of the Middle Ages: he let loose his soldiery to pillage and massacre with impunity the poor peasants of Georgia; he permitted the jailors of the prisons of Ekaterinoslav to bayonet the unfortunate political prisoners committed to their charge. During the Moscow insurrection he allowed the ambulances to be fired upon, and, long ifter the revolt, the Guards of His Majesty shot down, without any form of trial, railway workers while engag-

ed in their ordinary avocations. The Tsar has conducted himself towards his own subjects as he would have been ashamed to conduct himself towards a hostile soldiery! And it is this chief of the band of capitalist and colonial pirates who claims to impose himself upon the worm as the symbol and personification of right overcoming force, of the Entente Cordiale supplanting sanguinary strife, of treaty of peace supplanting fratricidal war. In admitting that, apart from all this, he may be sincere, it is impossible for him to realize his pacific intentions, because militarism is nothing but the armament organized by the state for the continued subjection of the working class under the economic and political yoke of the bourgeoisie: because in the capitalist régime, wars between states are generally only the consequence of their rivalry in the world market, because each power is compelled, not only to maintain every existing outlet for its produce, but to conquer others, and this, too often, by the subjugation of other peoples and the confiscation of their territory. Let the diplomatists sitting at the Hague look at themselves! There they will see the masters of West Africa side by side with the despots of India, the conouerors of Madagascar by the side of the exploiters of the Congo, and the victors of Manchuria cheek by jowl with their unfortunate adversaries Wars, which favor the prejudices systematically cultivated and encouraged by the dominant class with the object of setting the different peoples against each other, appear to the proletariat as the very essence of capitalism, and they will only disappear with capitalist exploitation itself. The working class, on the other hand, is the natural enemy of wars, because it is the principal victim of them-victim thru the sacrifice of its children, and by the loss of its goods-because wars are in contradiction with the aim of Socialism, which is the creation of a new order of things, based on the solidarity of the producers, the fraternity of the nations the liberty of peoples.

When, in 1870, Germany annexed isace-Lorraine, the representatives of the Socialist proletariat, such as Bebel and Liebknecht, protested against the var and the annexation.

When, in 1904, the official world of Russia and Japan sacrificed some thousands of young lives, the representatives of the Russian and Japan se proletariats fraternally clasped hands with each other at Amsterdam In 1870, while the cannon were thunlering on the frontiers, the German workers wrote to the workers of

France: "We shall never forget that the workers of all countries are our friends, and that the despots of all countries are our enemies."

And the French workers replied to the German workers: "French workers! German workers

Spanish workers! Let our voices unite oth a cry of reprobation against war!" Such was the language of the first International Workingmen's Associa tion. Such is the language of the new Working-class International! Its representatives have, in spite of calumny and persecution, pursued the idea of peace between nations by its acts, in refusing systematically all military credit, and we know that, on the day that the workers become masters the armies war will be at an end! That is why they pursue persistently the military disprendent of the bour-

At the very moment when Nicholas | geolsle and the armament of the working class by the general armament of the people. Every time that a menacing cloud appears on the political horizon the working class has intervened, in the parliaments and in the streets. by its representatives, and by its demonstrations, and it is fully determined. in the hour of danger, to use every means in its power to frustrate and

prevent war. Its policy will not be

contradictory, and just as the English

workers were against their govern-

ment during the Transvaal war, so we

shall see that two sections of the inter-

national proletariat are not drawn into

two opposing camps.

The Working-class International has always maintained this principle: that a government cannot threaten the independence of another nation, without hostility to that nation, its working class, and to the whole international working class. That is why the idea of peace can take form and triumph only by the progress and the realization of the Socialist idea. War, on the contrary, finds its most fruitful field within the bulwarks of absolutism. The dissolution of the Duma constitutes, from this point of view, a danger for the whole of Europe. It has surprised no one. We are accustomed to see the Tsarism violate its engagements, and whenever it may have the power it will act towards other nations as it has now acted towards the Russian people.

Nicholas II promised, in his hour of

danger, liberty to the people of Rus-

But when the peril seemed to him less menacing, he dismissed the Duma, which did not appear to him to be sufficiently docile. He desired a Parlinment of flunkeys. The Russian government accepted the name of parliamentarism but not the thing. In response to the demands of the camarilla and of his master, M. Stolypin promulgated restrictive legislation, caused the electoral lists to be tampered with imprisoned his adversaries, and, chivalrously this great minister let loose the "black bands" and the degraded police to massacre women and children. The event upset the ministeria enlculations. In spite of the repression and the violence of the authorities the second Duma appeared still more radical than the first. It included more than a hundred deputies representing the various shades of Socialism, From the day after the elections it was evident that the days of the second Duma were numbered. But M. Stolypin wished to play the part of a good prince and he deigned to tolerate the existence of the Parliament always on condition that it consented to do all that the government desired. The Cadets had the useless weakness of too often submitting to these suggestions. They rejected the proposal of amnesty, they refused to condemn the official assassinations, and they dared not even refuse to vote a budget over which they were allowed no control. They begged the Extreme Left to spare M. Stolypin all unpleasant words, and to allow him to continue his persecutions and murders with a smile on his lips. The chief of the cabinet had from that time an easy game to play. He had the homes of deputies ransacked. He fabricated telegrams, calling in the name of the people, for the dissolution of the Duma. He demanded the suppression of the public sittings of the Duma, devoted to the examination of the contingent. He presented motions of sympathy with the police. He indulged in the luxury of discovering plots against the Emperor and against the safety of the state. He demanded, without examination and without respite, prosecutions en bloc. The representatives of the bourgeoisle had not even the courage to give to this impudence the answer it merited, and the dissolution was pronounced without the Cadets having once had the bonor of adopting a virile attitude The Russian proletariat is charged

with, and will undertake, the answer. The struggle against the autocracy goes on without truce, and it rests with the working people of all-coun tries to once more come to the aid of our comrades who are engaged in the struggle. The Socialist members of the Austrian Reichsrath have already announced their intention of questioning their government on the consequences of a dissolution from which it is already possible to foresee serious complications, and which menaces the interests of foreign nations. The Socialists of France will not hesitate to recall to their government its selemn engagements in the matter of loans Socialists of Great Britain, the land of parliamentary tradition, will demonstrate on the fourteenth July the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, against a succession of coups d'etat which their authors have only attempted to justify by hypocristes and lies. The proletariats of other nations will whole-heartedly support the movement, and will remind their mem hors that SOCIALISM ALONE IS PEACE, that our cry is ever: DOWN WITH AUTOCRACY! SUCCESS TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION! The executive committee of the In-

ternational Socialist Bureau-EDOU ARD ANSEELE, EMILE VANDER VELDE. CAMILLE HUYSMANS, Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU (Russia excepted.)

outh Africa-W. H. Sutherland. Great Britain-H. Germany-A. Bebel, P. Singer. Argetina-A. Cambier, M. Ugarte. Australia-P. J. I ing. C. G. T. Wickman

IN WISCONSIN.

Measures Introduced by Socialists and Turned Down by Old Parties.

The following measures were introduced by the Socialist representatives in the Wisconsin legislature, and were turned down by the members composing the Republican and Democratic majority: To legalize peaceful persuasion and

combination of individuals in trade

disputes and to provide that such com-

bination shall not be ground of action for the recovery of damages except

when such action, when committed by

an individual would be ground for action; for municipal coal and wood yards; for the remitting of expenses in case a new trial is ordered for poor persons in courts; to prevent injustice to employees seeking work; for one day's rest in seven; for an eight-hour day in plants where high explosives are manufactured; for free school books; for protection of labor organizations in strikes; for the recall in case of elected officials; to provide that the state furnish expert consulting engineers to cities establishing municipal plants; for the initiative and referendum on acts of city councils and boards of supervisors; to hold railway officials responsible for murder in the second degree in cases of avoidable accidents; to establish public works departments; for additional assistance for the commissioner of labor: for amendment of city charters by direct vote of the people; to empower cities to condemn lands beyond city limits for park purposes; to prohibit employment of girls under 18 years in breweries; to authorize cities of the first class to issue bonds, after being approved by the people, by vote of a majority of the council; for an investigation of the state insurance systems of the world; to provide that corporations shall forfelt franchises not used within a reasonable time; for protecting women and children workers; to authorize cities to build, own and rent model dwelling houses; to provide for the conducting of cases of poor persons in courts; for semi-monthly pay-ment of wages; for municipal slaughter houses; for municipal regulation of telephone service; that only circuit or county judges shall issue injunction in cases in which a municipality is concerned; for the initiative and re endum in cities; for a "public defender" for the poor; for state insurance; to call constitutional convention for revising the constitution of Wisconsin; to provide that all railways thrown into the hands of receivers shall be taken over by the government; to memorialize Congress for the election of Federal judges by the people; to memorialize Congress for the establishment of a parcel post; for the government ownership and operation railways: in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case; in regard to the federal injunction bill; for investi-gation of different methods of public control and ownership of the liquor traffic in different parts of the world. The Socialist proposition for a state

printing plant has passed the legisla-ture and will be submitted to a referendum of the state.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST FELLOWSHIP CONFERENCE.

The Christian Socialist Fellowsh held a conference in Chicago, June 1-4 All the meetings were held at Hull House except one, a mass mee which was held at the Garrick Thea-

Roselutions were adopted offering the ervices of its members to the Socialist Party in presenting Socialism in churches and other religious institutions and declaring against "religious and anti-religious theory or dogma on the lecture platform and in the party publications."

An address was issued to churches of America declaring that "the ideals of Socialism are the same as those of the church, that the gospel of the Co-operative Commonwealth is the economic gospel of the Kingdon Seventeen districts were created extending from California to Massachusetts and a secretary appointed for each to take charge of propaganda work in the respective districts. Plans were also adopted for the establishment of local centers all over the coun-

NATURAL LAW AND HUMAN WILL.

try.

But, it will be said, competition, as natural law, divides advantages, and this division should be final. To this assertion we answer, yes and no. Natural law is not to be set aside, and cannot often be set aside; but natural law is always to be supplemented by the law of reason by well-directed human and humane endeavor. Reason is itself a higher natural law.-Bascom, "Sociology".

A ROOSEVELT BOOSTER.

Is this gent an "undesirable citizen?" Edward A. Horner, organizer of the Roosevelt Third Term National League, found 30,000 gudgeons to whom he sold a "third term button" at \$1 each, and is now missing. Horner claimed to have been driven out of Colorado by the Western Federation of Miners. Undoubtedly the miners knew the fakir.-Cleveland Citizen.

O'Menra, Austria -- Dr. V. Adler, F. Skaret, Bohemia—A. Nemec, F. Soucup. Bulgaria
—Y. Sakasoff, G. Kirkow. Denmark—P.
Knudsen, C. M. Olsen. United States—D. De Leon, Morris Hillquit. Spain-P. Igie-sias, F. Mora. France-J. Jaures, E. Vall-lant. Holland-P. Troelstra, H. van Kol. Hungary-J. Weltner, D. Bokanyi. Italy-E. Ferri, F. Turati. Japan-S. Katayama. Luxemburg-Dr. Welter. Norway-S. Gar-der, F. Wolf. Rumania-Dr. C. Racovaki. tzerland O. Rapin, G. Reimann. Ser-M. Stoyanovitch. Sweden-H. Brant

# OPENING SPEECH FOR DEFENSE

Clarence Darrow, Associate Counsel, Reviews History of the Federation, and Outlines Evidence to be given in Rebuttal .- Will Prove Conspiracy Between Mine Owners and Pinkertons to Smash Western Federation of Miners.—Harry Orchard's Part in the Conspiracy.

derivered by Clarence Darrow, associate counsel, on Monday, June 24, 1907:

If the court please, and gentlemen You have been sitting here a long while, several weeks, and I suppose you would like to have us be as brief as we possibly can. However, sometimes it is a little difficult for lawyers to be brief as you have got to know by this time.

You have listened to the statements of the prosecution and you have listened to the evidence on the part of the state; and the court has told , what you twelve men already know, that you should be careful not to come to any conclusion upon any of this evidence until you hear everything that there is in this case, and listen to both sides; and, while it is sometimes difficult, I am certain that each member of this jury will do everything in his power to keep his mind perfectly free from bias until the last word has been spoken, and then take it all together in your jury room and decide this case. You have heard the evidence of the state and the theory of the state. It has now ne our time to tell you our side of this story. This case, like most every-thing else, has two sides to its story, and I have no doubt that you twelve men will listen with the same care. attention and honest endeavor to our side that you have given to theirs.

### The Nominal Charge.

ominally. William Haywood here is on trial charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of this state. There must be some nominal charge and that is it. The state has gone over a broader field and, as you know, the charge is considerably wider than that. Mr. Hawley laid out their work when he opened this case to this jury and told you what he expected to prove and they have traveled over all that ground; and, of course, we will have to follow over all that ground so far as they have taken us to these erent points of the compass.

Mr. Hawley told you that they ex pected to prove that these people, the mbers and officers of the Western Federation of Miners, from the beging of their organization had entered into a terrible conspiracy to kill-from the very inception of the organization as he said, to kill almost anybody, be cause, he said, the killing of the late Governor Steunenberg was simply ar incident in this great conspiracy what ever it was. He says they had entered into a conspiracy to kill; they had entered into a conspiracy to contro politics or take a hand in politics; that they had entered into a conspiracy by means of which large amounts of money were set aside to hire lawyers and other criminal purposes. Part of this is true, part of it isn't,

### Organization of Federation.

It is true that there is a labor or ganization called the Western Federa tion of Miners which was nominally organized in 1893 and made up of the local unions that before that time had existed in all the industrial centers of this great mining region. It is true that they spent money for lawyers-unfortunate, but most everybody has to do it, and that is where we come in This organization was really born it

It was born down here in the cell below this court room, in the very room where these three men are wait ing now for the Judgment of the jury when Ed Boyce and some other leading spirits were here in jail they planned the organization of the Western ganization which is on trial before you twelve men. And of course they hired a lawyer and paid large fees, and they hired the best they could-they hired Mr. Hawley; and he laid out for them and advised them and was the godfather of them, and they thought it was innocent. He was its first aftermay and attorney for a long time after-wards. And if there was anything criminal in the appropriation of money for the attorney the miners didn't They formed this organization in 1893.

### Purposes of Federation.

It was an industrial organization not a murder organization, and we will show by the evidence what was its purposes. The purpose was to organfor better wages, that they might have shorter hours, that they might have cleaner mines, that they might have better machinery, that might have better conditions in the smelters, that their widows and their orphan children might be looked

It was organized for the benefit of the workingmen and for the familie dependent upon them, and they paid some money for lawyers and they are paying some still. They did take some hand in politics. I trust gentlemen, that there is no organization that is going to be hanged for taking a hand in politics. If so we probably will have to get after pretty much all of the corperations there are in the United States. The labor unions were interested in passing laws and they did all ould to pass the eight-hour laws in Utah, in Colorado, in Montana, and hire lawyers to defend those laws in courts of the United States ngninst the Miners' Association, who tried to defeat them. They endeavored I halls and libraries, in many of the

ease for the defense of William D. these questions from the standpoint of Haywood on trial at Boise, Idaho, was the men with the pick and the shovel digging cown into the eart's, and to elect a United States senator-among the rest, they tried to elect Mr. Haw ley and unfortunately failed on that, and here and there they have taken a hand in politics, to which we plead guilty, gentlemen,

### Interested in Politics.

The organization then was formed practically as Mr. Hawley says. It has paid money for lawyers, as he says. it has taken an interest in politics, as he says. But it has never been in any crimical conspiracy to do any doubtful act. I don't mean by that that all of its members have always been Angels don't work in the angels. mines. They are mine owners. But as an organization they have had no other purpose, as we will show by this evidence, except the benefiting and up lifting of their class. It was long after this organization was put together that the defendant, Mr. Moyer, had anything to do with it, years after: it stumbled along from 1893 up to 1902 before Mr. Moyer became president of the organization, nearly ten years, and up to 1901 before the defendant in this case became secretary-treasurer of this organization.

One of its first presidents was Mr. Boyce, whom they have called upon the stand. When he became president some 10,000 men were banded together in this organization. When he left it, after about six years of struggle, after six years of constant warfare and fight, as the evidence will show in this case, it had some 25,000 or 30,000 members, and then he turned over the burden to Mr. Moyer and Mr. Hay wood and those who have carried it since.

### A Fighting Organization.

This organization, as the evidence will show, was practically born in jall and a good many of them have been there ever since, and it has led a troublous career from the beginning. and we make no effort to conceal it or dispute it. Whatever else we may do in this case, we are not here to apologize for anything that the Western Federation of Miners has ever done It has been a fighting organization from the beginning, and if it dies it will die a fighting organization.

Their purpose sand their rights and bjects were such as I have sketched, and they had no sooner begun than they met the enmity of the opposition force and violence of every kind of the Mine Owners' Association, which was organized before they were born. We will show the reason for this organization and that it was not the criminal conspiracy that counsel told this jury in the beginning was its purpose that before the organization was born men worked from 12 to sometimes 14 hours in the mines; that in the smelters they worked the same length of time-on an average of only six or seven years to a man; their teeth fell out, their bones twisted, they became helpless, crippled and paralytic; that if they bought anything they had to buy it at the company store. That if they needed a doctor they got a company doctor; if they went to a hospital they went to a company hospital where it was pretty sure they could get a release from any injury that they suffered in a mine; that everything they used, needed, ate and wore, came it contact with generally, was furnished by the mine owners.

The machinery was unsafe, the smelters vomited forth poison and death and they set to work as best they could as a great organization to correct these evils, to shorten the hours, to increase the wages, lengthen their lives, to care for the men who were injured and to take care of the widows and orphans of the dead. There was one union up here, the Butte union, that since its organization has paid out more than a millon dollars to widows and orphans, ac cident benefits and buried benefits, and the Lead union has paid out half as much more, while this criminal con spiracy was on.

### To Better Conditions.

They set to work to form a practical organization that they might get better wages. They set to work to pass legislation that would provide for inspection, for safety appliances, for doing away with some of the dangers of the smelters, for making an eighthour day, for improving conditions generally, just the same as any other abor organization on the face of the earth and they were met, as is usual, y the employers. Now, gentlemen of he jury, we will show that they have lone something since 1903; we will show that they have sometimes been associating with somebody besides Orchard; we will show that they were the head and front of every political movement in Colorado, in Utah, in Montana, for the adoption of the eight our day or the eight-hour law, and amend the constitutions of those states so that the supreme court could not set aside those laws after they were passed. We will show that they have raised the wages of their men; that they have looked after the widows and orphans and taken care of the sick and the maimed. That they have established hospitals in these great camps; that they have established

The following speech in opening the j to elect the judges who could look at j mining camps have some of the best property there is in the town.

have done these things since

Mr. Hawley organized them into one compact mass of men. They have me a great deal of opposition and difficulty and the evidence will show, as I have said, that they have been trouble all the time, as they are in trouble now. Wherever they have gone to form their organizations, with a very few exceptions, and there are exceptions, we will show that in most instances wherever an organizer or an officer of the organization would go into a mining camp to form an organization of the Western Federation they would be met by the most stubborn resistance by the owners and the bosses. The men would be ordered not to attend their meetings. They would be discharged if they attended. Over and over again their jobs have been taken from them, as we will because they simply affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, and they have been blacklisted and sent out into the world to tramp because they saw fit to unite their destinies with this organization.

#### Refused Food and Shelter.

We will show that in some instances when the president would go to a mining camp that he would be refused food in the camp, could get nothing to eat in the company boarding house o in the town and be forced to go to some friendly town before he could get a mouthful to eat or a night's lodg ing, and arrests following charges and crimes, real and imaginary, have come thick and fast from the day of their birth until now-in ninety-nine out of a hundred they have not even had the grace of a trial of which we cannot complain in this case; that as soon as this organization was born the min wners set to work to destroy it, and that as one of their chief means of destroying it they hired the Pinkerton detective agency, with one McParland at the head in the west, that from the beginning until now that agency has been busy, stealthily following, scheming and working and lying to get these

We will show that amongst other things they repeatedly hired detectives and placed these detectives in posttions of responsibility as secretaries and presidents of local unions, and they sent those detectives out amongst the union men at their meetings to advise strikes, and whenever there was a strike to advise violence and bloodshed and dynamite and murder We will show that they did it in Telluride that they did it in Cripple Creek, that they have done it from one end o the other of this mining region, and that most of the talk and most of the inciting to violence and crimes has come from their hired men thru the Pinkerton detective agency, which has been the chief factor in this case. They have also regailed themselves with campaign of slander, abuse villification against the organization. Every deed of violence in the west almost has been charged to them indiscriminately.

We will show that when in Cripple Creek a cage of 16 men fell to the bottom because the company did not have proper machinery and the 16 killed, it was at once charged to the Western Federation of Miners that they had tampered with it and killed the men. When the Moscow university was burned that was the West ern Federation of Miners. That wherever there was a man killed-Lyte Gregory-anybody-it was the Western Federation of Miners. That since they were organized every illegitimate child that was born west of the Mississippi has been bundled up in its swaddling clothes and hurried up to Denver and laid on the front doo step of the Western Federation of Miners-for a purpose. That these are aplece of many of the statements that Orchard has detailed to this jury upon

the witness stand. That they, after they organized this Western Federation, did establish a magazine, gentlemen. No doubt about that, and it is running still-at least it was last week. The "Miners' Magazine"-you have heard some extracts from it and we will read you more It has been running for 10 years and it is possible that some foolish things have crept into it-different from any other newspaper or magazine that was ever published for that length of time.

### Boyce Wrote Some.

Mr. Boyce wrote a considerable num ber of the first articles, but they had a regular editor. Mr. Haywood paid little attention to it. He was busy. Mr. Moyer paid little attention to it. He sy. These articles are not all as polished as my friend Borah might write or even as my friend Hawley would pen, because there are a lot of these miners who haven't got a college education, some of them haven't even been to high school. So they best they could. Sometimes possibly intemperate, but we are willing to show you all there are, and we will read you some that have not yet been read.

The magazine that they have intro duced in evidence was a magazine published for its members and published for its organization, published to help along the cause which some of them at least thought they were working for. We, as I have said, will wish to offer and will read to you we think

show they did not counsel violence, that they had a fair understanding of the economic questions and what was necessary to be done, and that theh appeals were appeals to their men and appeals for political acts which they

had a right to make. Now, that brings us down to the Coeur d'Alenes. There was some trouble in 1892, which they have not gone into and perhaps it won't be necessary in this case.

They began with the Coeur d'Alenes in 1899. At that time Governor Stennenberg was governor of Idaho. The organization was getting along all right. Its men were at work in the d'Alenes. It was having its usual amount of difficulty everywhere, but it was prospering and flourishing

### Strike in Coeur d'Alenes.

strike occurred in the Coeur d'Alenes and some difficulty arose Some men did get together on a train, thousand strong, without any leader ship, the organization composed of miners, merchants and hangers on, lawyers, possibly preachers, everybody wanted a free ride, and they went down there without any purpose or intention by the most of them at least, possibly by none of them, and the mill was blown up, and the powder, as we expect, as we believe, was furnished by a rival company. What was the condition at that time? At that time Harry Orchard, who in this case, was in the Coeur d'Alenes. For thirty days Harry Orchard had been carrying a union card. Jack Simpkins was in the Coeur d'Alenes. After the mill was blown up there was a call for the military.

Governor Steunenberg sent the military to the Coeur d'Alenes. Now I am not going to discuss to this jury whether that action was right wrong. Governors have difficulties as well as other people. But at least with the miners and with large numbers of others it was condemned, as the military occupation of a place in times of peace is always condemned; whether rightfully or wrongfully, that is not necessary in this case. Jack Simpkins was sent to the bull pen with some thousand other men. He laid there for several months suffering all sorts of indignities, amongst other things he was stood up to a post by a colored soldier and a bayonet run into his breast. As say, he was there for months. We do not deny or dispute it, and we could not if we would.

Harry Orchard had been seen a few years before. Harry Orchard was a cheap soldier of fortune, a shoestring gambler, who never degraded himself by work for any great length of time. He stayed in the Coeur d'Alenes longer than anywhere else since he collected his insurance on somebody's cheese factory down in Ontario. He got up to the Coeur d'Alenes. He went to prospecting and, as he thought, he struck a mine, and as some of the others thought. A number of them, poor men all of them. Worked together for a number of years, brought their savings together to bore a hole into what is now the Hercules mine, and Harry Orchard stayed there and he got a sixteenth interest; but he liked to loaf and to gamble so well that he borrow ed money on it and put it up and borrowed again, and finally in 1897 Cordovia, from whom he got the first money as we understand it, or from whom he got the money to pay another loan- took a deed.

The mine then was worthless. Cordovia didn't want it, but he didn't see anything else because Harry wasn't lucky at that time gambling. He kept going to him for money. The mine wasn't valuable in 1897, 1898, or 1890, or 1900. But ore was struck in 1901 or about that time.

### Shoe String Gambler.

But Harry Orchard, like everybody else who has anything felt as if it was worth something-I don't know whether as a ranch or how-put a higher value on it than anybody else and he wanted to get it back and he expected to get it back, and so he stayed around the Coeur d'Alenes to get this mine, and on top of that he had another in terest which was stronger even that. He had left his home down in On-

tarlo with another man's money and another man's wife, and she had come up to western Canada with him and he couldn't take care of her and she got tired of living in the style in which a shoe string gambler could support a woman and had gone back promising to return if he ever got any money and he had clung to this mine and hoped from that what he hadn't from anything else and had expected that as quick as that was struck this wo man, whom he has said is the only one he ever cared for-that may be doubt ful-that she would come back; and he stayed there and was there in 1800. We don't think he ever went to the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill at all. He had been a member of the union for We will show by the evidence that no such speech was ever made by Paul Corcoran or anybody else at the miners' hall.

### Orchard Not at Bunker Hill.

We will show that Harry Orchard livan mill, he had nothing to do with blowing it up, but was at that time probably pursuing his ordinary voca-tion of gambling with the easiest mark he could find in the camp. We will show that he wasn't present and had nothing to do with a number of the rimes of which he boasts to this jury. I feel great regret to take any of the

glory from his hard earned fame that he made thru several days of testi-fying on this witness stand. I don't like to take any of the bloom off a peach like that, but still everything has its compensation, and while we may show that be is not the phenome offer and will read to you we think some of the other matters that were not introduced by the state. We will the most monumental liar that ever I don't know but president. But still

lived on the face of the earth. Gentlemen, I want to say in all candor and sincerity that before the first witness leaves the witness stand we will con vince even Mr. Hawiey that he has lied and perjured himself on important issues in this case; and then before we are done we will bring at least 25 or 30 witnesses who will absolutely and unqualifiedly dispute the statements of Harry Orchard upon the witness stand, and all of these won't be

Some of them are miners but not all of them.

### Witnesses Not All Miners.

We will bring eminently respectable people here who never did a day's work in their lives. We will do that for you, gentlemen. Now Harry Orchard was up there in the Coeur d'Alenes. 'The Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill went up and he heard of it and of course he was the fellow who did it. Maybe he thinks he did, just as he thinks he blew up Bradley's house, just as he would have thought that he started the earthquake if he had been out in San Francisco at that time.

Governor Steunenberg ordered in the militia. Harry Orchard, thinking that he was a very important man, thought that was the time to get out, and he started over the hills past the old Hercules mine as the nearest way for him out of the camp. Before he started he met a stage driver from Wallace, I think driving from Wallace to Mullan, and he told him he had got to skip and he offered to sell him his interest in this mine for \$400, one or two days after the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill was blown up by Harry Orchard as he says. He started over the hill past the Hercules mine, where Gus Paulson was working. Still they hadn't struck ore-stated there that he had got to leave or the soldlers would arrest him and put him in the bull pen, and he went on down to Missoula, as I recall it, from there to Butte and I believe he was sick a long time in the hospital after that time.

He left the day after: that was in 1809, and he never came back with possibly the exception of a few days in 1904, until late in the fall of 1905, just before he killed Governor Steunen-When he left he commenced traveling again. This man has always been a traveler. He left Ontario and went to western Canada. He got interested in this mine and on that account he stayed, the longest he has ver stayed, until he was driven away. Then he hit the trall again as the miners say, started, and he went to Utah, California, Nevada, everywhere -a few days at a time, a few months at a time, a few weeks at a time, a gentleman miner who mined the miners, and he finally turned up in Cripple Creek in 1902. From 1899 to 1902 this important personage in American history has been pretty nearly lost traveling, but you can be pretty that you would find him in the back room of some saloon somewhere in the west playing cards. In 1902 he turns up in Cripple Creek.

Now we will leave him there a minute and get back to some of the more specific things that have been charged irr this case. They have taken us such a wide area and so many different people and things that we get dizzy running from one place to another, but we will try to take it up at another place now. While Harry Orchard was trying to get the six teenth interest in the Hercules mine which would be worth about a half million dollars. I think, if he had it now-but I rather think he would prefer to have what he has got because there is more about him in the newspaiers-while he was trying to hang onto that and was driven out of the Coeu d'Alenes by the military, and while Jack Simpkins was languishing in the bull pen under Governor Steunenberg administration, where was Bill Haywood? And Pettibone? And Moyer -to see the connection in this case and what this case is really about, gentle-

### men of the jury.

Hercules Deal the Motive For, so far as there are any roots to this case it is rooted back to 1899. There is the motive, and we will agree with the state on that proposition, there is a motive. We don't dispute anything that we don't need to dispute, gentlemen, so as to make it easy for them. In 1899 Mr. Haywood was a plain, ordinary miner. I don't sup-pose he knew a jack from an ace.

### Tells of Haywood's Career.

He hadn't traveled with Orchard and didn't know his gait. He was a plain, ordinary working miner over here in Silver City, Idaho, where he lived during the largest part of his working life, over in these mountains in sight of this court house where we are trying this case. He was born down here in Utah. He isn't even a foreigner. He was born here and his ancestors came here before the Revolution and got here pretty near as quick as anybody. His people were poor and he was a miner. He worked in Utah, he worked in Nevada, he worked in Idaho. He didn't know how to make a living any way only at work, poor fellow. Well, he hadn't reached any celebrity at that time. He joined the union. He became a secretary, I while would write a resolution on a back of a powder case down in the mine, but that is about the most so far as the union business was con-

Like everybody else, he didn't be lieve in the martial law in the Coeur d'Alenes-like everybody else, I mean the miners; I don't say "everybody because that would not be correct, a if there is anything I want to be it is He didn't believe in it, the miners didn't believe in it. Now

he stumbled along drilling in 1803. 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1800, clear up to 1901, when he got the high-ly lucrative office of secretary-treas-

irer of the labor organization. Everybody knows there is money in that excepting the fellows who holdthe offices, like being senator or may-Well, he was elected in 1901 and that was his first intimate co with this great conspiracy, which included the 40,000 men.

In 1893, his partner in this crime of ten years later, was slow on the trail-Moyer-he was working down in Lead, South Dakota. He was a miner, too. But he was a man of some force, possibly some gift of talk, I don' know, but he got elected secretary and finally president of his union.

George Pettibone was not a miner at all. He was selling wringers and lace curtains and Bibles and rugs and other novelties down here in a store in Denver in 1899, selling them on installments.

### The The Men.

George Pettibone had been a miner. He used to work in the Coeur d'Alenes up to 1892 and he had been interested in his local union-had been a friend of the miners-something like me. He had been there in 1802 and had been arrested and thrown into jail, and my friend Hawley got him out and he quit mining like a wise fellow after that. It was too dangerous-I don't mean the rocks and stones; I mean this jail.

Well, after he stopped mining he opened a "novelty store" as I have said, down in Denver. He was the agent of the American Wringer Company. I hope you won't hold that up against him, altho some people might. He sold wringers and all sorts of things of that kind, and he was in that business in 1899 when Governor Steunenberg laid the foundation, as the state says, for his assassination by these men 10 years later, or five years later, or six years later, whatever it

Neither Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone were in any way connected or had anything whatever to do with the troubles of 1899, but Mr. Orchard was a part of it, and Jack Simpkins was a part of it. Whether Simpkins had any. thing to do with it or not, I don't know, but I have never seen him; Mr. McParland has not turned him up yet; but Orchard and Simpkins were there. Now they have yoked together Orchard, who was there, and whose connection I have explained, and which we will show in the evidence as far as it has not been shown, and Simpkins who was there and who was in the bull pen, and these three men whose connection or disconnection I have outlined to you.

But why these three men that are here on trial. Here is Haywood, As I have said, he spent all his life up to 1901 since he became a man, and before, as a miner, doing his first work when he was dine years old, and keeping at it pretty steadily until he got to be secretary-treasurer of a labor or ganization in 1901, when, of course, he stopped. A plain, brunt, courageous, able fighting man, as the evidence in this case will show you. If he had anything to say he said it, and if he had anybody to fight, whether it was a regiment of soldiers or anybody else, he fought them and they knew it be-

fore and after. That is Haywood. Moyer, a miner for years, born here and his parents here-here for generations a blunt, vigorous, resolute, honorable man. He fought for the organization of which he was the president and fought every conceivable battle that men like him have to fight. Moyer was president, Haywood was secre tary, in 1901 and 1901, and president and secretary in 1905-in December, when Governor Steunenberg was as sussinated, which we think accounts for their presence here, and Pettibone was the other, and who was be: He was never a member of the unionnever a metaber of any local union.

### Pettibone an Honorary Member

On account of his residence down here in the jail, I suppose, at one of their conventions he was made an honorary member, or as Pettibone would say in his droll way, "An onery member," having power to sit in lodge and attend meetings because they liked him. Pettibone, too, and his ancestors, have lived in this country since the revolution, so they are not imported agitators-there are plenty of agitators without importing them. He was run ning a little store down in Denver. happy, careless, sunny man, who loved a joke and had a good word for everybody. There was not a man, a woman or a little child on the street who was not his friend, or a lame dog or cat that could not find a home in his wood shed He had not even been connected in any intimate way with this organi-

zation. Now, these were the men and this brings us down to the time that Harry Orchard got into Cripple Creek. The first that we see of Harry Or chard in Cripple Creek was in old man Neville's saloon-the saloon that after wards caught fire. He got in there in 1902. He stayed around for some months pretending to work-did work some-played cards and high grader. I don't know whether high grad been explained to you, gentlemen of the jury, or not, but they are the fel-lows that take the best ore only: go down into the mines and up around the dumps and pick out the best pieces and put it in their pockets that was his business. He is a versatile fellow and could turn his hand to anything. and could turn his hand to anything.

No danger of losing that kind of a man. A little later there was some trouble at Cripple Creek; there had been trouble all over Colorado, whereever there was an organisation.

There is another thing we will agree on. There was a smaltermen's strike down in Colorado City. They were

striking because of a discrimination against the union, as they claimed. As fast as a man joined the union he was fired, as they claim, and they struck, and after the struck they were losing the strike, then the miners over at Cripple Creek, which at that time was one of the most thoroly organized camps in the whole west-they made up their minds that they would not mine ore to be smelted by the men who were fighting their brothers on the strike in Colorado City. I am not going to argue whether that was right or wrong that is according to the way you look at it, and I have not got time to try and convert all of you, but they thought it was right anyway, and they struck, and the Cripple Creek strike ras called in sympathy with the smelters strike in Colorado City, all of them belonging to the same union, and it dragged along and along, running along the tedious course of almost all strikes. Harry Orchard was Now, we will get some more of his history.

### Orchard at Cripple Creek. We will give you a chance to find

out whether he told you the truth or not. He was there and the next we see of him he had got into the union over in Cripple Creek. He had got in there-other men had got in there who were working for the Pinkerton detective association. After a wuile there was a charge made that some union men were trying to derail a train and then a charge was unde that somebody tried to blow up the Vindicator mine, and afterwards, a charge was made, which has not even risen to the dignity of it-they give it in this case that somebody had swamped a cargo killing 16 men at the Independence mine.

Harry Orchard was there during all this time; not prominent in the union especially, but still more active than anywhere else excepting around the card table somewhere. A little later than that the Independence depot was blown up. Now, where do we catch Harry Orchard first? The first time that Mover and Haywood and Pettibone remember seeing him he was over from Cripple Creek to Denver ou a pass issued by the detectives of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, and brought there with a detective of the railroad company during this strike; that is the first time he comes to this defendant or to anybody connected with him as the evidence in this case will show. Before that we get some trace of him. The struggle was flerce up there in Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek had become the Wateroo of the Western Federation of Miners in the state of Colorado. They had a fine hall in Cripple Creek, and another in Goldfield, and another at Victor, which is altogether; they had co-operative stores in every town; they had fine halls, and good buildings in the place, and owned them; they took a chance in going out with the smeltermen down at Colorado City. Then was when Harry Orchard came

### Orchard Turned Traitor.

We next see him consorting with his enemies-his nominal enemies. Soon after the strike was called the mine owners had succeeded in getting the militia in there and getting martial law declared, and they sent soldiers down in Cripple Creek to take charge of things. That was in the fall of 1903-I am liable to get some of these dates mixed, there are so many of them, and I am quite a hand to get data mixed anyway, but they will all be straightened out in the evidence. There was a rumor that a train was to be derailed during the strike; the train carrying what was called-and generally called at such times-a trainload of scabs to the mines. Martial law, had then been suspended, but there were many people who wanted to get the troops back. Now, it is possible that the troops were there, and I think

they were. Mr. Richardson-Yes, they were there until April of 1904. there in September of 1903 and stayed

until April of 1904. Mr. Darrow-Yes, April of 4904, was the time they were taken away and September 4, 1903, they were sent there. Harry Orchard had been constantly consorting with the miners. who is here. Parker who is dead, Kennison who is dead, Easterly who is here, and others were the leaders of the strike, and Orchard had been consorting with them, but not

an important man in any particular. While he was consorting with the miners he was doing something with the other side. Now, upon the other side a man named K. C. Sterling, whose name has already appeared in evidence here, was the chief detective of the Mine Owners' association and doing the work of the Mine Owners' association and the Citizen's Alliance, which was organized also to get rid Western Federation of Miners. K. C. Sterling was their head detective, a slimy, oily, insidious-I cannot strike just the word—I will call him fellow, for short. Scott was the chief detective of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad running to Cripple Creek, and whose business was chiefly in handling the ores of these mines. Scott and Sterling were constantly working together.

Just at the time that this plot was being hatched with reference to the train derailing, we will show you Scott and Sterling and Orchard and one or two other railroad men together in a house at night; we will show you orchard with them right at that time. And later than that when these cases were on trial, we will show that Or-chard was present day after day in the court, and in the communications of the other side, but never called by them as a witness.

We will show that McKinney, who admitted that he did this work, was placed upon the witness stand; his wife was taken care of in the b in a room next to Sterling, and when hegot out of jail he came to that room lived, that he lived at what is called "The Star Rooming House," in Cripple Creek, and that for six months at least preceding the Independence depot catastrophe that this man Orchard was sneaking into his room by night and day-generally by night, and up the back stairs, and thru the back door, where he thought nobody would see him, and staying there with him some times hours at a time.

We will show you, gentlemen of the pury—1 think I am safe to say at least 15 or 20 times when he was seen to go into Sterling's room up to almost the very night of the explosion at the Independence depot. We will show that upon a number of occasions he was seen to go to the office of Scott, and at one time at least to stay three or four hours during the time that those matters occurred. We will show his declarations-some them, that he was connected with a detective association and with them. We will show that while miners, honest miners who worked, could not go thru the mines while the soldiers were there, and while their houses searched and they were arrested and transported that this leper went in and when and where he pleased and that there was a general order that Harry Orchard should go and come as he wanted to. For every once that they will show him associating with any one of these men we will show two or three of theirs, and leave an inference that is infinitely stronger than theirs by the evidence that we will produce

A number of our men who were ar rested at Florence and Cripple Creek for the attempt to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train-Parker, Davis, n, every man whose head got up above the rest so they could hit it-they were held, first without bail, afterwards bail reduced, and finally some of them discharged without a trial, and at last every one of them acquitted, and we will show by a fair inference that it was simply a trick of Sterling, of Scott, of Orchard, of the association, that they never meant to wreck any train at all, and did not wreck any train at all, but they wanted to wreck the union.

### The Vindicator Explosion.

Then the Vindicator explosion. We cannot say, positively whether it was an accident or a crime I don't pretend that we can. But we will produce evidence which leads very strongly to the conclusion that it was a pure accident. We will show, I think, that a few minutes before this explosion occurred there was a quantity of powder on the eighth level. This elevator went down: Beck and McCormick went down; and they came back up, and the explosion occurred, and 20 minutes later there was no powder eighth level. We will show that when they were blown, they were blown apart; that the powder was probably between them, and that is about all we can show of it.

### Moyer to Testify.

About that time Harry Orchard began to go to Denver to get acquainted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. He had seen Moyer in February, in Cripple Creek at the trial, but he to Denver once or twice before that thinking to become acquainted; he goelected a delegate to a general labor convention to go to Denver to take action upon the Cripple Creek strike, and in that way he got up to their offices and met them. We will dispute by Moyer and Haywood and Bill Easterly that he was ever present at any such conversation as he claims took place after he blew up the Vindicator mine, if he ever did blow it up; but he did come up there; he came up there as a delegate and made the of George Pettibone. Then Moyer went down to Cripple Creek to attend the trial in Febraury, for the attempt to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train, and there he met Orchard again, and Orchard did everything he could to become acquainted, to talk with him, to apparently help about the trial, and ingratiate himself into the afflec-tions and the feelings of Mr. Moyer and succeeded to some extent, and of course Moyer trusted him-and he will deny emphatically that any such conversation ever took place there or

anywhere, as Orchard relates. Then Harry Orchard came again to Denver and he happened into the office of the Western Federation of Miners in March, and Moyer was about to go to Ouray over some in that mining camp and the rumor had spread abroad that a num-ber of men had been beaten up, that the special agents and detectives and so on shot, maimed and abused union men, and Mover dld not like to go down there alone. Orchard was there and he asked him to go along to help take care of him if he needed him—as a guard. They did get a couple of sawed-off shotguns and they got them

Everybody always gets everything from Pettibone. He was one of those sort of Happy Hooligan fellows that if anybody wanted anything they would rush tu and tell him about it and he would say, "I will help you", and he did, and if a poor miner or any man wanted anything else they would go to Pettibone, and aside from that they ded with him and all knew him and loved him. Pettibone of course was in trade-pretty near the only miner in trade, and he could buy at wholesale so that the he probably

did not make any money himself he the others the benefit of it.

Mr. Hawley in his opening statement said that this sawed-off shotgun, or a sawed-off shotgun was an indication of murder, a gun cut off so that you could carry it concealed under your coat or vest, or carry it where you please, put it in your valise. Now, I think he is mistaken-I think he is dreaming. We will show that the sawed-off shotgun has been known ever since there were stage conches and ever since government messengers traveled thru the west. were not invented by the Western Federation of Miners any more than the San Francisco earthquake wasnot at all. Miners have used them, to be sure, and everybody else has used them ever since there was shotguns sawed-off so you could put them in a valise or anywhere else. He went down to Ouray with Moyer, and when Moyer got to Ouray they seized him and put him in the bull pen and they kept him there until the 6th of July, so he could not conspire murder during that time. He was in the bull pen at Tullurid

Mr. Richardson-They arrested him in Ouray and carried him over the hill to Telluride.

Mr. Darrow-How far apart are those places?

Mr. Richardson-By rail they probably about 60 miles apart. They put him in jail in Telluride because here was martial law over there.

Mr. Darrow-Yes, civil law was too safe for those fellows, and they took him over to Telluride where there was martial law. You can see how it was. Then Orchard came back and he made his report, and he went back to Cripple Creek again to see what mischief he could start up at Cripple Creek. In the meantime the strike was going on the same as before, not much doing, Men who were employed to sow dissention and get them into trouble were urging activity as they had at other places.

He went back there and stayed around a while and then he again went to Denver, at the general meeting of the Western Federation of Miners, May, 1904. And then, after he had been there a while, he went back to Cripple Creek, and on the 6th day of June this depot was blown up.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I don't know whether he did it or not, and I cannot tell you; he says he did-that makes me think he did not, but I cannot tell and shall not pretend to, but I will tell you a few facts about him which we will prove, and you just watch and see whether we prove them, and don't charge them up to me. Orchard, of course, was getting ready to leave town on what he said was a hunting and fishing expedition; he had to go back and do a few chores; he had to burn down Neville's saloon first and collect the insurance-clear up a few little matters before he started off on his fishing trip so they would have plenty of money and so on. He got team and wagon, and Orchard and Neville and the boy loaded in with a tent and started off on Sunday afternoon the 5th day of June, driving down the Colorado Spring road from Cripple Creek to Denver and on up to Cheynne and the promised land for hunters and fishing-did not come to Bolse, perhaps, anyhow, tho they started.

The explosion took place along about 2 o'clock on Monday morning. Perhaps be did it and perhaps he did not; I am not going to discuss that except incidentally. This depot was an old unused building; it was not worth anything; it was not worth a white chip, if you know, any of you, what that is worth. Nobody ever went to it or took train there except to go on the platform, and no agent was there, it was boarded up at the windows and doors; it was really abandoned, and has been completely abandoned since Orchard blew it up.

It was a depot which anybody could afford to lose. The troops went away and had been away since April, and all the mine owners and bankers and law-yers and other good people wanted them back; everybody that was good wanted the troops, and everybody that was not, did not; they were asking for them and calling for them and the other fellows were protesting. We will show that some people at least who connected with the local militia were told to be in rendiness, that something was going to be doing at that time, or about that time.

### Did Not Intend to Kill.

I don't want to be misunderstoodabout this matter; I don't think the mine owners intended to kill a lot of those people, not for a minute, nor even the detectives. Killing people is too mussy for them; but the depot was worthless and unused and if this powder, this powder was just touched off a little ahead of the train and just before a number of men come down there-if it had been touched off a minute or two sooner, nobody would have been hurt, but it would have been an attempt in the lines of the Western Federation of Miners to destroy a lot of scabs.

Now, what else happened? After this depot was blown up, tremendous excitement prevailed. The marshal of the town came immediately to the scene, he followed this wire down about 200 feet and found where the wire was fastened to a chair arm, and he immediately concluded that man who pulled it off had used that wire and pulled on that chair arm and in that way accomplished it; and be brought the dogs from town, or some body did; the Mine Owners' asocia tion were active, the Citizens' alliance was active, the Western Federation of Miners was active, and the Western Federation offered \$5000 reward I be

lieve it was, to find who did it.

Orchard has not claimed it yet.

They brought the hounds to the chair arm and they gave the hounds the scent of the man's hands who had pulled off this wire that had pulled off the explosion, and the dogs took that scent and started; first they circled around a little and then ran directly to a cottage occupied by Al Beemore, and ran to the back dood; and when they called them back because that was not the way they wanted them to go, and they ran again to the cottage of Al Beemore. First they were going to take some other dogs, but they refused, because they were owned by union men, and so they got these dogs; they came mostly on special train from Canon City and they went twice directly to this cottage.

Al Beemore had formerly been a deputy sheriff and was in the employ of the Mine Owners association and was one of their guards and watchmen at the time. But that is not all the dogs did. Afterwards they started off down the Cripple Creek road in the direction which Harry Orchard said he went; so, if you could get him corroborated by the dogs there might be something to it, but they followed the trail down toward Colorado Springs. the direction in which he said he went and a man named Ira Blizzard who does not belong to the union, a nice man-he was with the dogs and he followed them down the road a half a mile or so toward Colorado Springs, and it was getting dark and he made up his mind that he ought to have a horse and buggy and some money be cause he did not know how far they would take him, so he went into the pumping station down in that direction, in the neighborhood of the mill, just in the direction Orchard said he went, and he called up the Mine Own ers' association and asked for Mr. K. C. Sterling, over the telephone, the chief detective, and Mr. K. C. Sterling answered, and he says, "I am following the dogs upon a sure trial, and they are going down toward Colorado Springs and I want you to send me a team and some money so I can follow

### Called the Dogs Off.

Sterling says, "No, don't follow them;" he says, "call the dogs back; we know who did it." Now, I am not dreaming. We will prove it. He called the dogs back off Harry Orchard's trail, and Harry Orchard went on to Denver, Cheyenne and lived around in the full light of day and night and de-

tectives, and was never bothered. Now, we cannot prove exactly who did it, or how, but these facts we will show you. After the Independence depot was blown up pandemonium broke loose and the soldiers did come, and the soldiers got into the field early the next day, or early on a Monday, I think, about noon and the people called together a meeting at Victor; they placarded the community and they called together a meeting at Victorgothered there in a little group. Some we will show you about this meeting. There were soldiers there, there were clerks there, there were lawyers there; the lawyers as usual, were doing the talking; they stood up on a wagon that was run up in the center of the square, and Mr. Hamlin, who is a lawyer, and was also secretary at that time, I believe it was, of the Mine Owners' association, and Mr. Crump, who was the attorney of the Mine Owners' association, mounted the wagon and commenced to make speeches.

Everybody came from the country round; they brought guns, and I guess they were loaded. Most of the people were citizens' alliance men, clerks and mine owners, congregated, and there were some Western Federation of Miners there too, and I think they were loaded, some of them were there, and some of them gathered up in the union hall, some 30 or 40 of them, which was a couple of blocks away. Mr. Hamlin commenced making his speech in which he said amongst other things-I cannot repeat it quite his way because I am of such a peaceful turn of mind, but anyway, "This was the time to get rid of the Western Federation of Miners, and they should be hanged and driven out of the district; that all their tribulations had come thru them," and that was about as far as he got when somebody fired a shot. We will have evidence to show that it was K. C. Sterling, and possibly some others fired shots about the same time: anyhow, the firing of the shot was the signal for a general skirmish and everybody who had a gun pulled it and a great many shots were fired, and when the smoke had cleared away two men were lying dead and the two law yers, I believe, were lying under the wagon but they were not harmed.

The miners began to scatter. A number of them went to the union hall. This was a great big hall, two blocks away, the largest in the town. They gathered there in a little group. Some of them had guns and they waited, and the militia and the people marched up and ordered them to surrender, and commenced firing on the hill, and when they got thru the front of it looked something like Bradley's house Anyway, after a time they came out surrendered and they took them, and then the real trouble thickened. or perhaps began.

### Agitators Sent to Country.

Before this time and before the In-dependence depot affair, a number of men had been brought before the militia on the charge of being agitators and sent out of the country. In December, a man by the name of Baker who was a member of the executive board, had come to Victor to start another co-operative miners' store, and they brought him in before the military authorities and told him they did not need any more stores in that community, that they had enough, and they would give him until the next

train time to leave the town or go to the bull pen, and he left, and a number of others were driven out in the same way, even before this time and after this meeting occurred, and the riot at Victor.

Then they began to search the town and the mountains and the hills looking for Western Federation of Miners' men, and they grew scarce around dulged in and violence offered and the men began to scatter. On the night after the riot the leading men ran away. Davis was already in Denver Parker was away, Bill Easterly left in the night. He is not running yet tho-he is here. Orchard had got started the day before, so he says-Steve Adams went over the hill, every body left. They went in passenger trains and they went by freight, and they went in wagons and they went afoot and they gathered there. They dispersed more rapidly and thoroly than the Jews, in the Cripple Creek district and then they commenced com-

ing into Denver. There men day after day would reach Denver or the headquarters, until the headquarters was full and the room ing houses were full and Pettibone's store of course was full. Orchard came there-everybody changed their names as they were going. Orchard's name was Orchard when he left Cripple Creek, but it was Hogan when he got to Denver. Steve Adams had changed Adams to Dixon in the route. Parker had got his name changed to Jones. They snatched the first name they could get hold of when they start ed off on their travels. They came to headquarters and were locked after: went to the rooming house above Pettibone's store and filled up the store. No miners ever went there that did not go and see Pettibone, and if he had any money and they needed it they got it; so they came to Denver. And after they came to Denver and stayed a few days they scattered in various directions. Orchard going one way and somebody else another.

### Back to Cripple Creek. But back of that let us go to Crip-

ple Creek again. When the crowd got a taste of blood they started for the stores, one at Cripple Creek, one at Victor and one at Goldfield, and an other perhaps, not quite so valuable, at Anaconda. These were looted. They picked up men-anybody who had ever expressed any sympathy with any union man, amongst the rest one of Colorado's ablest lawyers, who had for merly been attorney general of the state, Engley-General Engley, and they arrested him on the street and marched them to the depot, and in some instances they marched mem several miles up the mountain and shot and told them never to return to Cripple Creek or they would be hanged. In other instances they loaded them on to freight cars, a bandred in a gang and took them down into the desert where there was not a house for miles or a green blade of grass for miles, and they dumped them off on the Kansas line to shift for themselves in a desert, in the night' And then they came back to Denver, and the militia and men in the Cripple Creek district-the militia and Mine Owners' association thugs, Sterling, Scott and the rest of them, and they went after the stores. They went into the Goldfield stores; they smashed their counters and showcases; emptied their flour barrels in the street; took away everything there was in store, scattered it amongst themselves and utterly destroyed it. They went up to Cripple Creek later and a number of men at that time were gathered -were going for a train, and Mr. Carlton the president of the Mine Owners association, and Mr. Franklin, one of his chief members, started in at their head, and they went to the Cripple Creek store and broke into it and car ried off everything they had, and loot ed it, and destroyed it, and they did the same thing at Anaconda, and the same thing in Goldfield. Not always before they had done there was not a man left in the district, or a store left in the district, and the Victor hall, the stores, stand there empty to-day.

In all these things General Bell was general of the soldiers, and a day or two later they got together an army of a hundred or two, and they heard that some of these union miners had fled into a canyon seven or eight miles away and had gathered together prospecting, and they went down there, General Bell at the head, and the soldiers on a train armed. As they got off the train they commenced to shoot. and these men began scrambling up the mountain, and they killed one poo fellow who was unarmed and who had never committed any act or thought of anything-a poor simple prospector and then they made a raid to see what they could capture, and they captured a frying pan and a pair of shears and a few little things like that and they loaded the dead man on a car and the living together and carried them back and put the living men in the bull pen and I don't know what they did with the dead man. This was Dunuville.

Return a moment to Cripple Creek. I may not have made it quite clear as to these stores that were looted and as to the time. Some of them were looted immediately after the riot, and from that time up to the middle of August. They were large co-operative stores established by the Western Federation of Miners, stores selling everything that were used by miners and their families, and establishing under a system that they were then pushing thru the mining regions of having their own stores in all these mining towns. They had their stores' in a building, on the lower floor, where they had their halls, miners' reading rooms, library and

matters fixed up for the enjoyment.

accommodation and education of all the members of the organization.

### Moyer at Ouray.

I made some reference to Mr. Moyer going down to Ouray and Telluride and being arrested. I made that as a part of the history of this case and the history of this time and showing that as to Moyer at least he was where be could not participate in these matters during several months and the time covered by the explosion at the Independence depot. Mr. Moyer went down to Ouray and there he was arreste the military and taken over to Telluride. He was arrested first upon the charge of having desecrated the American flag, because some reading matter had been printed on various parts of the flag illustrative of the miners' point of view as to what had been done in Colorado. They discharged him on that and they arested him as a matter of military necessity, Bulkeley Wells still held him in the bull pen, altho thru the district all of this time everything was peaceful, the civil courts were in full operation, not a single Western Federation man at that time or at any other time had disobeyed the process of any court, and we will show that they offered to go and surrender themselves into any court, without a guard or without an officer, if a charge was lodged against them. He was then taken as a matter of military necessity and Judge Stevens Issued a habeas corpus for him and brought him into ourt or asked to have him brought into court and finally ordered his discharge.

This writ of habeas corpus was ignored and the order of the judge defled and the military authorities still held him in the bull pen. Then there was a proceeding brought in the supreme court of Colorado for a writ of habeas corpus and after a time the subreme court denied it, and then they applied to the United States district court, to Judge Thaver at St. Louis, for a writ of habeas corpus and he granted it, set it down for a hearing and thereupon the governor ordered him turned over to the sheriff after he had been 70 days in the bull pen, and immediately they lodged a charge of murder for killing some one in San Miguel County, and his counsel or nobody could ever find a complaint upon that charge, and afterwards he was released upon that, and then a warrant was sworn out charging him with having murdered two men who were killed in the riot at Victor on June 6 while he was lying in the bull pen, and he was taken over to Cripple Creek upon that charge; and after staying there a while upon that and not being tried he was arrested for having murdered Beck and McCormick in the Vindicator mine, the case which Orchard has already told you about, and of which he knew nothing, as the evidence in this case will show. In the meantime

the deportations were going on. Driven From Cripple Creek Men were driven from Cripple Creek and landed in Kansas, and Mrs. Steve Adams was driven out of Independence and compelled to walk to Colorado Springs carrying her babe in her arms, until there was nothing left in the district of the miners' organization or of any human being that have ever given them comfort or consolation or aid and then when the husbands had left and the fathers were gone out on the plains of Kansas and the union was doing the best they could to feed the children and the wives that were left behind the colonel in charge of the military affairs arrested the members of the relief committee and put them in the bull pen and refused to allow a single bit of food to be given out to the wives and the children who were left starving behind.

Gradually, as I say, these men who had been driven out of Cripple Creek came to Denver. They came out of the woods and out of the hills and thru the valleys and any way they could to get thru to Denver, like pilgrims going to Mecca in the olden times. They visited the headquarters.

### Orchard Among the Rest

Orchard came. He went there in pursuance of his game to get as well acquainted as he could. He went to Pettibone's store. With some of the money he had gotten thru burning Neville's saloon and money gathered otherwise had got fairly well acquainted with Pettibone-it wouldn't take anybody but about fifteen minutes to get acquainted with Pettibone, He used to hang around the store and the rooming houses. Pettibone's store He had, with the rest of them, told of his troubles. These men who were driven out of

Cripple Creek were driven out practically at the point of a bayonet. were posted over the district that no man could work in the district any longer unless he got a permit from the Mine Owners' Association, and to get the permit he had to forever relinquish membership in the Western Federa tion of Miners. No man could work unless they told them so. And then, and after, and before-these men's names were known and they couldn't get into a mine or anybody in sympathy with the mine under their name and get a job, and so, being fugitive, driven out by the militia and the Mine Owners' Association, looking for work, nothing else to do, almost every one of them changed their names and went east and west and north and south and scattered all over the western country, and the Western Federation was no more for a long time in the whole Cripple Creek district.

Not only did they refuse-not only did they post their notices that no peron could have employment in that district unless he renounced allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners and took a permit from the Mine Owners'

Continued on page S.

### MEEK AND LOWLY.

### By George R. Kirkpatrick.

The price of bologna and skimmed milk is not affected by religious revivals.

Everywhere nowadays we hear the question, "What is a Democrat?" Well, really, it doesn't matter muchfor in politics as in physics a vacuum is usually a sucker.

Phare had a "lead pipe cinch" on the Hebrews as long as Moses depended upon a prayer meeting for freedom.

Mayor Schmitz' attorneys tearfully argue that imprisonment would cause his death, since the "poor man is suf-fering from an incurable disease". But bless the innocent souls of those attorneys that "incurable disease" dementia pecunia, is the very reason we must have him kept in prison.

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth". That is, when the other chaps get thru with it.

A poverty-stricken young woman out of work recently deserted her month's old baby in the Grand Central Station. It wasn't old enough to sell as industrial veal (for wages) to some "Christian business man", and the mother's shrivelled breasts were dry, so what else could she do but desert the child? The dear, gallant work-

The Adams Express Company has recently "cut a dividend melon" to the tune of \$25,000,000. The wage earners of the company "got theirs"-"23" for each one.

An innocent old "tom" cat was re cently mistaken in Central Park for a panther. Well, comparatively, that is not so very bad. Twelve million workingmen in this country mistake the Republican and the Democratic party for "tried and true" friends of working class.

"The Whitneys are all going to spend the summer in the Alps , so the papers say. Only a slight error; the several hundred Whitneys who belong to the working class have revised their plans and will stay in the city. They feel so attached to the old town. Oh ves. the Smiths and the Jones and the Meeks and the Humbles and the Suckers, too, are going to remain during the summer (and the winter also).

The man who objects to an eighthour day for the men who haul away the garbage is simply expressing the contempt that the working class bring upon themselves by their political servility, by their political ignorance, by their political stupidity, by their political jackassiniuity. These garbage carters do an absolutely necessary service; they save the lives of millions. their work is altogether disgusting; and it is thoroly unhealthy. working class had control of this village of New York a six-hour day would be granted to the garbage cart ers in ten minutes and without debate.

During the fiscal year just closing we have exported two billion dollars worth of products and have imported one and a half billion dollars' worthwhich leaves a "balance of trade OUR favor" of about five hundred million dollars. Fine! Great prosperity! Wonderful! Astonishing! Dear Mr. Wage Earner, may I be so bold as to inquire what portion of the five hundred millions you received? You know the "balance of trade was in OUR favor". What! You didn't get any of it? Why, I do declare! That is just what happened to twelve million other workingmen. . seem to get your "balance of trade in OUR favor" in small doses-don't you? It practically amounts to "absent trentment", doesn't it?

The time-serving "Times" has a yard-long editorial on "Capital and Confidence". The editor neglects the fact that in all cases the employers get the capital and the workers get the confidence

Governor Hughes has, under the new law, selected his ten public service commissioners-he handed out large juley plums, each worth \$15,000 a year. And the working class didn't get even one of them. As usual the capitalist politician, "fearless friend of the workingman", has his enthusiasm for the workers under perfect control,

The New York Ice Trust flatly re fuses to have any dealings with the teamsters' labor trust. And the Ice Trust "business men" have the governor, courts, police, militia and the gatling guns on their side. I predict that -that-oh, well, you know.

#### PRINTERS ACCUMULATING A BIG DEFENSE FUND.

The eight-hour defense fund of the International Typographical Union up to last reports amounted to three and a half million dollars, with more coming in. It is estimated that the employers who opposed the union have lost at least the same amount, if not more. In the meanwhile the eighthour day is practically established for union printers thround North America, and that means more than can be estimated in dollars and cents

-A big industrial strike has been called in Palermo, Italy, and 15,000 men are out. The city is occupied with troops and many conflicts with the strikers have followed.

-The Worker, 50c a year.

### FROM AN UNPUBLISHED

CONFESSION OF ORCHARD. Some time between January as December, Jack Simpkins told me Steve Adams had overheard a stranger, who said he knew another man wh cousin had a friend who was related to the milkman who sold milk to the women who used to do the washing for a clerk that worked in a store next to Pettibone's in Denver, say that somebody ought to seak it to the San Francisco people. Haywood was not In town to give me his order, so I took his silence as consent and started out to do the job.

I hired a four-horse wagon and drove up to the Bunker Hill mine powder house and stole twenty tons of dynamite and five tons of nitroglycerine. On the way down I met a good many people and I asked them if they would help me do the job, but they all excused themselves on the ground that it was too cold or too hot, because it was right after Christmas or just before the Fourth of July-I can't remember the exact season, but I know that Moyer was then president of the federation, and I had met him on the street just a fews days before, and he had never said that I should not do the job, so I went ahead, knowing that he was satisfied.

A miner by the name of Jones helped me to load the dynamite on s freight car (I have forgotten the name of the road; Jones could tell if he were here, but he spilled some of the nitroglycerine and went up in the air about its. After I had the stuff all loaded, I stayed around the freight yard for an hour or so and waited for Jones to come down, and when he didn't I went to Pettibone's store and told what I had done.

Pettibone patted me on the back and gave me \$500 and said I was all right. I stuck the money in my pocket and went out to the stock yards to steal a sheep for supper. At that time I was boarding with Steve Adams, and if Adam's wife hadn't taken in washing we all would have starved to death.

I beat my way to San Francisco on a freight train, because I did'nt have the price of a ticket, and after I landed there I took rooms with a family whose name I have forgotten and who lived on a street I can't remember. I can't recollect what my name was then, but I received money from Pettibone, who disguised his name by signing it Pett. I. Bone.

One evening I met the lieutenantgovernor of California in a saloon. I asked him to help me blow up the city, and he said, "All right, I'm you." Going to the place where I had the dynamite stored, we met another fellow. We asked him if he wanted to blow up San Francisco, and he said. "I am your huckleberry," and went We couldn't find a hole deep along. enough to plant the dynamite in so we went to the City Hall and asked for a loan of the hole the administration was in, and got it. After I explained to the manager of a transfer company, whom we met in a barbe shop, what I intended to do, he agree to haul the explosives for nothing, That night I nailed a saw-off shot gun on an iron telephone post and got a strange cab driver to pull the wire that fired the shot that exploded the dynamite that blew up San Franck

I never talked with McParland about this, but he told me to go ahead and tell the story and he would furnish the corroboration.

Cain didn't kill Abel. After Moyer had told me that Abel was against the Western Federation, I took a bucket of Pettibone dope and poured it on Abel's sacrifice-

Here the prisoner broke down completely and the court officials brought in the tubs for the reception of the tears. Governor Peabody the sobbing witness and, taking his hand in a fervent clasp, cried, "Harry, my Harry!"-Labor World, Columb

### HOLDS UNION MEN LIABLE.

Even the not incorporated, lab ions may be held responsible for damages inflicted as organizations, according to a ruling in a federal court at

Seattle, Wash. D. E. Johnson, a printer, was expelled from the Typographical Union of that city and brought suit against the union for \$30,000 damages. The union was sued as a copartnership and damages in the sum of \$3,500 was awarded Johnson. The plea of the union that it could not be held liable because it was not an incorporated body was overruled by the judge. The judge, in accepting the union as a copartnership, virtually holds both nembers and the organization liable for damages.

Of course this does not mean class law specially applied to labor unions, altho Roosevelt signed the Elkin's law that leaves only the corporation liable for its acts. To believe otherwise would be to believe honorable men are tainted with the bias of their class associates. And who can hold to such theory?

### A "GREAT" INVENTION.

Capitalism has given us some topsyturvey notions. A device that will enable warships at sea, in the most tumultous weather, to fire their guns with as much certainty of aim as on terra firma, is described as a "great" invention". There is nothing "great" in increasing the power of men to inflict injury. The crudest creative in stinct is higher than the most developed impulse to destroy. The child making a mud-ple is greater than the warrior ravaging a country side.-Brisbane Worker.

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a result of its enforcement. Every

person employed at manual labor or

domestic servants whose remunera-

tion is less than \$1,200 per year, come

within the act. Employers of such la-

bor are liable for all accidents but the

compensation cannot exceed \$5 per

injury the maximum compensation is

fixed at \$1,500 and the minumum at

\$750. This goes to the dependents of

It is claimed that the law will act

to prevent employers from employing

aged or infirm workmen as they often

do out of sympathy for the poor. This

is pure fiction when one remembers

that the tendency now is for the em

ploying class to establish an age limit

and to permanently discharge those

who are rendered inefficient by the in

On Sunday next, July 14, the anni-

versary of the fall of the Bastille, a

demonstrations will be held on Trafal

gar Square, London, by the Social Democratic Federation, in co-opera tion with the Friends of Russian Free-

dom, declare sympathy with the Russian Social Democrats, to protest

against the dissolution of the second

nounce any attempt at treaties, under-

standings and arrangements with the

Russian autocracy on the part of the present Liberal administration, which

has shown, on several occasions, a ten-

dency to sympathize with the au

Duma by Tsar Nicholas, and to de

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juries received at their, work

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## BY MISS LUELLA TWINING

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"OUR INSTITUTIONS" IN THE PHILIPPINES. The election for the Filipino Assem-

dy will be held July 30, and the regis tration of voters so far shows an over whelming nationalist sentiment. Out of the 784,095 male inhabitants, (over twenty-one years) only 130,000 will be qualified to vote. This will leave about 650,000 males who have been disfranchised by the election laws provided by the Roosevelt administration.

In addition to disfranchising the bulk of the population who are in the main laborers, the Filipino Commission has provided that no person shall he elected to the Assembly unless he owns 500 pesos worth of real estate, or pay at least thirty pesos in annual taxes, or he must speak, read and

write English or Spanish. The commission also serves as an upper house of the Assembly and is appointed by the President. The Commission can reject any laws passed by

### the lower house. Let the eagle scream!

A SPANISH HAYWOOD CASE. As previously announced, Professor Ferrer was acquitted at Madrid, for complicity in the attempt on the lives of the King and Queen of Spain on May 31, 1986, their wedding day. But two other men, Nakens, editor of "The Revolt", and Mata, were each sentenced to nine years imprisonment. ens and Mata were shown to have harbored and assisted Mural, the anarehist, to escape, the they were not aware at the time that he had thrown the bomb. Nakeus is sixty-five years of age and has performed great serwice to the labor movement of Spain.

There is great popular indignation over

the sentence of these two men.

Prof. Ferrer, however, was the one whom the King and his judges and the Catholic Church were seeking to imprison. There was no material proof sgainst bina and Nakens and Mata were sacrificed instead. The persecution of Ferrer and the others is similar his many points to that of Hay-wood, Moyer and Pettibone. The trial was postponed five times and the prisoners detained arbitrarily more than twelve months. Ferrer has for several years conducted free schools which educate poor children along rational lines and these schools have been so successful that the government, backed by the church, hoped to break them up by getting evidence enough against Perrer to convict him. popular interest in Ferrer made this undertaking too dangerous and

Ferrer was acquitted. Whether under autocracies or monprehies or republics the capitalist class resorts to the same methods to maintain its rule of plunder and oppres-

DEFEATED IN BELGIUM The Belgium Chamber of Deputies has rejected the bill providing universal suffrage, which was fought for vigorously by the Socialist and a few Liberal Deputies. While the bill is temporarily defeated the Socialists will until it is won.

LABOR PARTY WOULD END HOUSE OF LORDS. When the resolution offered by the Liberal government expressing the opinion that the power of the House of Lords should be restricted to the altering and rejection of a measure within the limits of a single Parliament, came up, the Labor Group offered an amendment declaring the House of Lords "a hindrance to national progress, and ought to be abolamendment and in its support said the Labor Party wanted to put a final termination to the life of any Chamber which was not directly responsible to the electorate. Organized labor had against the upper House, because of its obstruction to labor legislation proposed for over sixty years past. was a quicker and better way of mak-ing the will of the House of Commons supreme-namely, not by tinkering or

FINNISH SOCIALIST WOMEN. Among the Socialist women memthe Finnish Parliament are three of marked political ability, Mrs. Milna Silianpaa, Mrs. Maria Raunio,

has a husband . She is forty years old and an indefatigable organizer. She has walked hundreds of miles thru the country, making speeches and organizing branches of the Socialist Women's Union. She is the editor of a woman's Socialist newspaper in Helsingfors now, and presides at the sessions of the scores of articles for working women

and published hundreds of pamphlets. Miss Minmi Kannervo, who come from Abo, is a beautiful peasant girl. gift of oratory to a marked degree. No more radical Socialist lives in this sands of working women in Abo re-

"More than the working men are we the women who toll, enslaved by the present capitalistic society. Our first step must be to free ourselves from this slavery by taking an active part in law-making and the political struggle for our independence. How difficult has it been for me to educate myself after a hard day's work on a farm or in the factory, while the woman of the privileged classes was wasting that ime in theater-going, expensive amusement, or the pursuit of fashion. A single dinner of my former employer cost more than would a year's education for me in school.

According to the statistics of the Women's Trade Union League, there are in this country over 5,000,000 work ing women, and about 3,500,000 of continue their fight for the measure | them are in the trades and professions a susceptible of organization.

ion!"- London Labor Leader.

ished." Arthur Henderson moved this an ever-increasing indictment to prefer

## mending, but by ending the House of

and Miss Mimmi Kannervo. Mrs. Sillanpaa is the only one who Central Committee. She has written

who has educated herself and has the country. At a meeting of many thoucently, she closed a stirring address with these impassioned words:

Down with our social oppressors! Long live the Socialist Women's Un-

# The National Union of Railway

Frackmen have filed complaints against the Missouri Pacific Railroad with the state railroad commissioners of Missouri and Kansas to the effect that railroad wrecks are of constant occurrence because the companies do not replace wornout rails and rotten ties. With the complaints are filed many photographs showing the condition of the ties and rails on the lines of the Missouri Pacific. The photographs show broken rails,

split rails, worndown rails, rails insecurely spiked, and rails insufficiently braced at the joints. Some of them are on curves and other dangerous places. Broken angle bars are shown in many pictures, and in others an angle bar has only one bolt instead of four. Many old and rotten ties are shown. It is alleged that railway tracks are divided into sections of an average length of seven miles, and some are twelve miles long, and that ome railroads keep on each section only a foreman and one or two men. and no trackwalkers at all, and that it is impossible to keep the tracks in

dition to the foreman and trackwalk-The railroad commissions of Missourt and Kansas are asked to investigate the complaints at once, to inspect the tracks, and to order the railroad to place them in safe condition for the transportation of passengers, and to have the tracks properly patrolled while making the repairs; also that while this is being done the road may be ordered to move its trains over the defective tracks at such a rate of speed as will no longer endanger the lives of the passengers and train

repair without having from seven to

twelve laborers on each section in ad-

BUT ALL ARE ANTI-LABOR. This is the way the situation looks

to some observers PRO-HARRIMAN. E. H. Harriman, H. H. Rogers, Wm. Rockefeller, J. H. Schiff, James Stillman. ANTI-HARRIMAN. Theodore Roosevelt,

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### FRENCH WORKERS BOYCOTT ELECTION IN BEZIERS commission appointed to suc-

ceed the officers of Beziers who resigned following the wine growers demonstration on May 13, has also resigned and the government ordered municipal elections to be held. Elec-tion booths were erected, but both the candidates and the voters instituted a boycott. After the expiration of the legal six hours the booths were taken

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## PARTY NEWS.

The request of the New Hampshire state committee for the extension until Aug. 81 of the term for National Organizer, M. W. Wilkins, has been granted by the National Executive

Camille Huysman, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, has issued the following letter to the Socialist parties of the different countries:

The International Socialist Bureau requested us to ask the following questions of the affiliated political parties:

1. What relations has your political party with the trade unloss?

2. Are the trade unloss, as groups, affiliated the party with the trade unloss, as groups, affiliated the party with the trade unloss, as groups, affiliated the party and the pa

inted to your political party? Are they paying dues to the party?
3. If trade unions are not directly affil-

inted as groups, are their members obliged to be also members of the party?

4. Have the central committees of politi-cal parties and trade unions joint meetings

o examine questions concerning both?

5. Is any Socialist propaganda made by
rade unions among their members? FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for June shows total receipts of \$1,624.66 and expenditures of \$1,-643.39, with a balance of \$70.37 on hand. Of the receipts \$1,375.20 was for dues; supplies, \$94.15; literature and buttons, \$65; W. F. of Miners Defense Fund, \$55.47; One-Day Wage Fund. \$29.84; Perpetual Campaign Funds, \$4; miscellaneous, \$1. Dues were received as follows:

State Committees: Arkansas, \$40; Call fornia, 874; Colorado, \$30; Connecticut, \$20; Florida, \$5; Idaho, \$14; Illinois, \$106.50; Indiana, \$21; Iowa, \$20; Kansas, \$35; Ken tucky, \$17.50; Maryland, \$12; Massachusetts, \$69.35; Michigan, \$24.60; Minnesots, 866.15; Missouri, \$10; Montana, \$25; New Hampshire, \$6.05; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$100; North Dakota, \$11.45; Ohio, \$58; Oklahoma, \$85; Oregon, \$60; Pennsylvania, \$119.35; Rhode Island, \$18; South Dakota, \$6.50; Texas, \$17.25; Utah, \$5; Verm 57. Washington, \$32.80; West Virginia, \$7; Wisconsin, \$78.75; Wyoming, \$29.95. Un-organized States: Georgia, 60c.; Nevada, organized States: Georgia, 60c.; Nevad \$7.50; Virginia, \$4; Members-at-large, 90c.

The largest items of expense were: Postage, \$107.47; wages, \$535; printing bulletin and supplies, \$175; literature, \$124.56; organizers, \$247.56; constitu tion committee, \$72.55; rent, \$100; A Simons, international delegate, \$100; W. F. of Miners Defense Fund. \$55.47.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-GANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for week ending July 20: John Collins: Pennsylvania, under direcon of State Committee.
Isaac Cowen: Minnesota, under direc

tion of State Committee.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direc-tion of State Committee. Geo. H. Goehel: Califo aia, under direc-tion of State Committee.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): July 14-18, Menahaga, Minn.; July 2), Minneapo-Gertrude Breslau Hunt: July 14-16, Chandler, Ind.; July 17-18, New Albany;

July 19, 20, Nabb.
Arthur Morrow Lewis: July 16-20, Min-neapolis, Minn.

Lena Morrow Lewis: July 14-18, Grand apids, Mich.

Guy E. Miller: Oklahoma, under directio of State Committee.

of State Committee.

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

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

New Jersey.

Hudson County is making active preparations for its annual labor fes-tival to be held at Schuetzen Park, Un-

ion Hill, on Sunday, Sept. 7. Tickets are ready for distribution and the comrades are expected to beat last year's enormous ticket sale. Attention is called to the special notice in another

### Massachusetts.

The Essex County Federation of So dalist Clubs met at Haverhill Sunday, July 7. Delegates were present from Haverhill, Lynn, Beverly, Danvers, Peabody, Marblehead, Saugus, Amesbury, and Lawrence. Report of Or ganizer-Literature Agent MacLean showed \$254.90 worth of literature sold during three months ending July 1. Secretary-Treasurer Morril's report showed total receipts for quarter and total expenditures, \$374.90, leaving a balance on hand, July 1, of \$70.22. Total assets, \$203.78, total liabilities, \$55, leaving total balance of \$148.75. Louis F. Weiss of Worcester, delegate from the Worce ter County Federation of Socialist Clubs, requested the services of Organ-izer MacLean for two months to assist in organizing Worcester County. It was voted to send MacLean to Worcester County for thirty days. It was voted to hold a picnic at Lilly Pond Grove, Sunday, Aug. 4, and a commitee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements. The Haverhill Socialists are already negotiating to send a special car from Haverhill. It was voted to request the State Committee William D. Haywood for a tour of the state immediately upon his release from prison. The next meeting will be held at Lilly Pond Grove, Saugus, Aug. 4. The meeting adopted utions protesting againts the removal of Charles F. Pidgin because of his publishing the truth in relation to factory conditions.

BOSTON

Local Boston held its second open air meeting on Boston Common, Charles street Mall, near Boylston street, last Sunday, July 7, Dr. N. Frank Wiley acting as chairman. The speakers were Squire E. Putney, Chas. H. Matchett, and Chas. Lawrence of Clinton. The Sunday evening lecture at 694 Washington street, Pilgrim Hall, was very largely attended. Squire E. Putney of Sommerville was the speaker. His subject, "Signs of the eakers were Squire E. Putney, Chas.

Times", resulted in an interesting dision in which F. Lombart, Daniel Lynch, Chas. Lawler, and others par-ticipated. Next Sunday, July 14, Chas. H. Matchett of New York will on "The Great Work Before the Trade Union," and as this is quite an important subject for discussion every comrade and reader of The Worker should be present at this meeting.

The next husiness meeting of the Ward 9 Club will take place at Socialist headquarters, 690 Washington street, Thursday, July 18, 8 p. m. Election of officers will take place, also vote taken on second ballot for State Secretary, A. J. Lonney and James F. Carey are the candidates.

### Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. Nine applications were received at of local last Sunday. The Financial Secretary's report for June showed sales of 510 due stamps, as against 420 for the same month last year and 370 for June 1905. Total receipts for month were \$111.38. The Literature Agent reported sales for June to be \$111.25, as against \$95.30 for June, 1906. He was authorized to carry a continued balance of \$100. Total literature sales for the first six months of year were \$600.92; same period last year, \$345.80. Expenses for term, \$773.12, as against \$315.38. Owing to the Literature Agent purchasing large quantities of literature at low figure, the expenses exceeded the income, but it is expected that this will be more than overcome by the sales during this campaign. Organization Committee's report showed 743 members within the six month's limit, of which 524 were paid up within the three month limit. The tickets for the annual picnic at Maple Grove, Second and Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31, have been mailed out to membership. Severa sympathetic organizations have promised to help. A Naturalization Committee of three were elected to attend to getting those of our membership as well as those who will join the party in the future, naturalized. The Cam paign Committee, under date of July 7. sent the following telegram to Wm. D. Haywood: "Conspiracy of prosecution has fallen flat. Confident of your acquiani. Please assign as early a date as possible when you can speak here. Terrence A. Flood, Secretary," Funds for the campaign are beginning to come in better, several unions hav-ing contributed. Comrades who have not yet returned subscription lists are requested to do so at once. The Campaign Committee cannot make any arrangements unless they have at least some idea of how much money will be

at their disposal. Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows:

SUNDAY, JULY 14 .- North Plaza, City Hall: John P. Clark, S. Knebel. MONDAY, JULY 15.—Fifty-second Haverford: C. P. Hall, Sam Clark; Twentysecond and Columbia: W. T. Kelly, M. Wait; Broad and Columbia: R. Satin, E. J.

Higgins TUESDAY, JULY 16 .- Frankford and Girard: Max Stadlen, E. J. Higgins.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17 .- Girard and Warnock: V. L. Gulbert, E. J. Higgins Twenty-eighth and Wharton: J. J. McKel vey, S. Sadler; Broad and Fairmount: R. Satin, Sam Clark.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.-Twenty-third and South: G. Bowersox, Sam Clark.

FRIDAY, JULY 19 .- Front and Dauphin: P. Hemmeter, E. J. Higgins; Kensington and Clearfield: W. Fletcher, M. Wait; Thirtieth and Diamond: W. H. Connerton, C.

SATURDAY, JULY 20 .- Kensington and Lehigh: W. T. Kelly, Chas. Sehl; German-town and Lehigh: J. J. McKelvey, E. H. Davies; Germantown and Bristol: John P. Clark, D. K. Young; Germantown and Chelton: Jas. McDermott, Sam Clark; For-ty-second and Lancaster: H. Russell, S. Libros: Frankford and Unity: Max Stadlen, Ed. Moore; Frankford and York: P. Hem meter, M. Wait; Eighth and Spring Garden V. L. Gulbert, I. Levitski; Richmond and William: W. Fletcher, S. Sadler: Twentieth and Federal: R. Satin, S. Knebel.

### ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Socialist Speakers' and Study Class will be organized at the home of Fred L. Schwartz, 860 Concord street, Allegheny, Pa., Friday, July 12, 7:30 p. m.

In view of an urgent ne d for or ganization the Fourth Ward Branch of Allegheny has elected an organization committee to carry on this work in Allegheny County. Every reader of Socialist papers will be canvassed and efforts made to induce them, if they are Socialists, to join the party.

At the general membership meeting last Sunday the old officers were re-

Meetings will be held weekly at the following places: Allegheny, each Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday night: Homewood and Kelley streets each Monday night; Second and Flowers, each Tuesday night; Turtle Creek. Clark and Fulton, Friday night; Millvale and Stanton and Butler, Saturday nights. Next week the speakers will be Wright, Holmes, Adams, and Slayton.

### ERIE.

Erie Socialists are still on the firing line. Regular weekly meetings are held every Thursday evening at Labor Temple Hall, 725 State street. Father Kress' book "Onestions of Socialists and their Answers", affords interesting material for study and also for discussions at meetings during the current month. The local has elected the following officers: Secretary, F. T. Gillis; Assistant Secretary, George D. Thornton: Financial Secretary, W. H. Miller: Assistant Financial Secretary. L. O. Harmon; Treasurer, Chris Sauers: Librarian, E. S. Matteson,

George R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Eric again in the near future.

The Finnish Socialists are as active

as ever. Picnics, lectures and propaanda meetings are on their program for the summer.

Here and There. On Tuesday evening. July 2, Elia Reeve Bioor delivered an open-air ad-

dress to an audience of nearly 200 in Wooster Square, Danbury, There were quite a number of women in the audience. The collection netted goodly sum toward paying expenses. It was one of the most successful open-air meetings ever held in Dan-

H. L. Drake, St. Petersburg, is the new state secretary of Florida.

### New York State. State Committee met July 9. Com

rade Koenig presided. All members of the committee were present. Acting Secretary Solomon submitted the re sult of the referendum vote on The Worker, showing an almost unanimous endorsement of the action taken by the State Committee, the vote being 1,056 in favor and 34 against. After such an indorsement by the membership the committee felt it imperative to be gin making at once all necessary preparations looking towards taking over the publication of The Worker as soon as possible. The selection of a business manager for the paper was taken up and after considering the merits of the various applicants, it was unanimously decided that Thomas Crimmins, of New York, be engaged as business manager at a salary of \$25 per week, to begin not later than July 15. The estimates submitted by the various printing establishments on the cost of publishing the paper were examined, the bid made by the "Volkszeitung' being the lowest. The manager was instructed to make arrange ments for a contract with the "Volks zeitung" and submit the details of same to the next meeting of the State Committee on Tuesday, July 16. It was decided that for the present the business office of the paper be located at the headquarters of the State Committee. The manager was instructed to submit to the committee an estimate of supplies needed for his office. so that arrangements may be made to organize thework at once. It was decided that the paper be taken over by August 1, so that the first issue in August be under the management of the committee. It was decided that then present editorial staff be requested to continue editing the paper; ilso that Comrade Lee be notified that owing to changes in the editorial makeup contemplated by the committee, it was deemed advisable to defer action on his application for editor until such time as the committee can have a personal interview with him. It was also decided that the acting editor be invited to atend the next meeting of the State Committee. The question of funds to finance the paper until such time as the paper will be self-sustaining was considered. For the present the funds are very slow in coming in altho the committee feels certain that from the reports so far received about seven or eight hundred dollars will be received during the next three weeks. Local New York's donation from the picnic may amount to about \$350, which will be placed at the disposal of the committee as soon as the money is needed; Kings County will raise the per capita tax and probably more judging from the reports so far received; 22d A. D., Brooklyn, donated \$60; 14-15 A. D., Brooklyn, \$15; Queens County reported that the work of rais ing funds is well under way, and money will be delivered as soon as possible; Richmond Local and several other locals in the state are doing like wise; I ocal Schenectady has issued subscription lists, and will give 50 per cent. of the proceeds to the fund. The following contributions have been receleved by Treasurer Solomon of the State Comittee: Fred Bennetts, You kers, \$10; E. B. Thornton, \$1; Local Albany, \$2; Wm. Elliott, Yonkers, \$5; G. Boardman, Syracuse, \$1; Charles Reichel, Bessemer City, N. C., \$1; 12th A. D., New York, \$10; D. Sireison, New York, \$1: J. Bychover, Brooklyn \$1; W. W. Passage, \$1; Lighton Baker, \$1; Bergman, \$1; Kochian, \$1. This is certainly a very poor showing, and it is to be hoped that now since the referendum has completely settled the ownership of the paper, the compades will respond more liberally to the call of the committee. It will take more money than the comrades imagine to defray the initial expense in taking over the paper, and money donated at this time will do more good than later on. The success of the undertaking depends mainly upon the support given by the party membership. Heretofore, the members of the party have had no direct interest in the publica tion of the paper, but this will certainly not be the case in the future, and the comrades should not be slow in sending in their donations. Money is absolutely necessary to enable the committee to proceed with the transfer of the paper and arrange all defails for its publication. A deficit will have to be covered for some time, and unless the comrades in the various locals supply the funds, the success of the paper will be greatly impaired. Every comrade and every local are therefore requested to immediately take steps to raise at least one dollar from every member and forward at once to the State Committee. Send whatever you can to U. Solomon, Treasurer, 239 East Eighty-fourth street,

no other purpose than the publication and invention of "The Worker. James F. Carey spoke on July 8 in Albany and July 9 in Troy. His dates for the next week are: July 11, Gloversville; July 12, Utica; July 13, Rome; July 14, Watertown; July 15, Oneida; July 16, Syracuse; July 17, Auburn; July 18, Geneva; July 19-22, Rochester.

New York, and these donations will be

applied only to the "The Worker Sus-

taining Fund," and will be used for

Comrade Chase spent the last three days in Elmira in an effort to organize a local there, but did not meet with much success. The next few

days he win be to Ithaca, Owego and OPEN-AIR MEETINGS Binghampton.

The State Committee will meet on Tuesday, July 16, at headquarters, when the question of the Primary Law and the necessary changes in the or ganization of the State Committee will be discussed.

#### New York City.

The first meeting of the new General Committee will take place on Satur day, July 13, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The delegates are requested to be there on time so that the routine business of seating the delegates may be disposed of as soon as possible. Dele gates are also reminded that in accordance with the rules of the General Committee no delegates will be seated unless their respective district organizations have filed with the Organize their semi-annual membership report.

The Executive Committee met Monday, July 8. Comrade Poirce acted as chairman, and in the absence of the secretary, Comrade Solomon acted as temporary secretary. M. Rosenzweig was seated as delegate from the First Agitation Committee, in place of M. Saphier, resigned. Thirty applications for membership referred to the General Committee for admission with the recommendation that the applicants be assigned to the district organizations in which they reside. First A. D. reported that a Jewish speakers was organized so that Jewish speakers may be more systematically assigned and controlled; speakers' cards will be issued and the comrades in charge of the open-air meetings in the district will not allow the platform except to speakers provided with such a card. Mass meetings will be held for the sole purpose of securing new members; circular letters will be sent to the labor organizations asking them to join the agitation district; an appeal for funds will be issued in the Jewish paper so that the committee may be able to carry out the plans. The West Side A. D. reported that at last meeting the district was reorganized, officers and committees elected, and plans adopted for the picnic in September. Bronx will hold a general party meeting July 10, when district officers will be elected and plans for the campaign outlined. The Harlem A. D. reported that the Agitation Committee had taken over the property of the Harlem Socialist Club, and will continue the affairs of the club as part of the regular work of the Agitation Committee The Organizer reported the open-air meetings so far held were very successful, that no interference with the red flag was reported to him; that the number of open-air meetings will be increased as soon as the weather gets cooler; the vote on The Worker in Local New York resulted in 475 in favor of endorsing the action of the State Committee and 13 against; seven subdivisions have failed to report their vote. H. T. Smith transferred from Chicago, was entered on the books as a member-at-large of Local New York. The next meeting of the Executive Committee was made a special meeting for the purpose of acting on the recommendations with reference to the changes made necessary by the Primary Law, and also suggesting dates for holding caucuses to suggest nominations for the public offices to be voted for in the ensuing election. T. J. Lewis' application as a regular speak er of the local was accepted. The Organizer was instructed to make the consideration of Commissioner Bingham's letter with reference to the red fing, and National Secretary's letter with reference to a lecture circuit, spe-

### cial orders of business for the General Committee.

Kings County. At the meeting of the 22d A. D. on June 28 it was decided that the best and quickest way to raise money for "The Worker Sustaining Fund" was by a popular and voluntary subscription and W. Koenig was appointed a committee to have charge of the colection. In order to facilitate matters and be of immediate assistance to the state committee in taking over The ars be voted from the Agitation District's funds, the amount to be deducted from the total collected on the subscription lists.

SATURDAY, JULY 18. 21st A. D.—Graham and Boerum Sts. Comrades Keller and Polsky, 4th A. D.—Broadway and Havermeyer St. Comrade J. C. Lipes. TUESDAY, JULY 16.

21st A. D.—Varet and Humboldt Comrades Shick and Gold. FRIDAY, JULY 19. 21st A. D.—Bushwick Ave. and Boerum

St. Speakers anounced later. SATURDAY, JULY 20. 21st A. D.—Debevolse and Graham Sts.

Speakers announced later. 21st A. D.-Penusylvania and Atlantic Ave. Speakers announced later.

### Queens County.

The Executive Board of Local Queens met Friday, June 14. William Burkle presided. Branch Wyckoff Heights was the only one represented and the lack of interest by other branches was deeply deplored. The board engaged William Hennessy as organizer, service to commence July 15. The secretary was instructed to issue an urgent call in the party press to branch organizers and delegates to be present at the next meeting of the board and get acquainted with the Organizer and make known the needs of their respective branches. The Organizer will work in the locality of each branch to establish all of them on a solid foundation. Delegates and organizers should be present at the next meeting at 65 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, Friday, July 12, at 8 p. m. Secretary was also instructed to call on party members thru the party press o contribute one dollar each toward "The Worker Sustaining Fund". Contributions should be made to the local treasurer as soon as possible.

## IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

FRIDAY, JULY 12. 10th A. D .- N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Sec

and Ave. Sol Fieldman. 20th A. D.—S. E. cor. Eighty-second St. and First Ave. J. C. Frost, T. J. Lewis. 34th A. D .- S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-fifth St. and Forest Ave. Jas. Oneal H. Sanders.

SATURDAY, JULY 13. Sist A. D.-S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Ave. Sol Fieldman 324 A. D.-N. W. cor. One Hundred

Forty-seventh St. and Brook Ave. J. C. Frost, Edw. Cassidy. MONDAY, JULY 15.

5th A. D.-N. W. cor. Fifteenth St. and Eighth Ave. Abr. Chess, J. T. B. Genriety. 6th A. D .- S. W. cor. Seventh St. and venue B. Sol Fieldman

8th A. D .- N. E. cor, Norfolk and Grand Sts. F. W. Harwood, T. J. Lewis. 26th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Handred and Fourth St. and Madison Ave. J. C. Frost, Edw. F. Cassidy.

TUESDAY, JULY 16. 2d A. D .- S. E. cor. Rutgers and Henry

Alb. Abrahams, Wm. Mendelson 9th A. D.-N. E. cor. Thirty-ninth St. and Eighth Ave. J. C. Frost, J. T. B. Gearlety. 13th A. D .- N. W. cor. Fifty fourth St. nd Eighth Ave. H. Sanders, T. J. Lewis. 33d A. D.-N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-eighth St and Willis Ave. Sol Field-

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

8th A. D.-N. W. cor. Ludlow and Grand Sts. Abr. Chess, P. H. Donohue. 17th A. D .-- N. W. cor. Ninety-ninth St. ind Amsterdam Ave. J. C. Frost, Abr. Abrahams.

25th A. D.-N. W. cor. Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. Sol Fleldman. 26th A. D. -N. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Ave. A. B. Demilt,

Thos. J. Lewis. THURSDAY, JULY 18. 6th A. D .- S. W. cor. Fifth St. and Ave-

J. C. Frost, Frank Poirce. 21st A. D.-N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Ave. Jas. Oneal, Warren Atkinson.
11th A. D.-N. W. cor. Forty-fourth St

and Eighth Ave. Edw. F. Cassidy, J. T. B. Gearlety.
18th A. D.-N. E. cor. Sixty-fifth St. and First Ave. Sol Fieldman. FRIDAY, JULY 19.

2d A. D .- N. E. cor. Rutgers Square and East Broadway. Sol Fieldman. 10th A. D.-N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Sec-

ond Ave. Thos. J. Lewis, Alb. Abrahams. 20th A. D .- N. E. cor. Seventy-eighth St. and First Ave. Wm. Mailly, H. Saunders. 32d A. D.-N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-sixth St. and Alexander Ave. F. W. Harwood, J. C. Frost. SATURDAY, JULY 29.

25th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty seventh St. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman. 31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Ave. J. C. Frost, J. T. B. Gearlety. 34th A. D.-N. E. cor. One Hundred and

Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Thos. J.

#### THE MARYLAND STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Party state convention of Maryland was held at Baltimore, July 6, and 7. Ira Culp of Vale Summit presided.

The following delegates attended Oswald Weber, Cumberland; Ira Culp. Vale Summit; S. L. V. Young, John Baker and Rosser Crabill, Hagers town: L G Sherman P J Farmer A. L. Martha Schmidt, W. L. Dewart, E. F. Ludwig, J. Cohen and L. Lebo vitz. Washington; Wm. H. Warfield Franklinville; C. H. Taylor, J. P. Jarboe, Chas. B. Blackman, J. Niestadt, C. H. Lewis, Kalmor Klein, Chas. Klein, Wm. H. Harvey, Geo. A. Bauer, Chas. F. Sanders, Jas. Powers and M. Seltzer, Baltimore.

Amendments were made to the state constitution, and a state platform was adopted. Resolutions were adopted in behalf of Moyer and Haywood,

The following comrades were nomin-Ira Culp for Governor: Wm. H. Warfield for Comptroller; Chas. B. Backman for Attorney General; C. H. Taylor for Clerk of Court of Appeals. The convention was the largest ever held in Maryland. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

### THE NEW YORK ORGANIZATION

To the Editor of The Worker:-Permit most heartly endorse Comrade W. Curtis' butline on organization in last week's issue of The Worker. The plan is a splendid one, not only for Boston, but for every other city, large or small, and especially for our own organization in New

The conditions obtaining at the present time are far from satisfactory. Think of all the small meetings being held, attended to by half a dozen members, who half heartedly discuss, not the latest develop ments of the movement, but the payment of rent and other bills, and listening to re-ports of committees, which, if treating on an important matter, are not new to the listeners, who doubtless secured their in formation from other sources. It is no surprising to me or to anybody else who knows the facts that under the shore cir. cumstances it should be hard to keep our membership and get new members to join. On the other hand, how splendid it ould be were there but one city

tion, holding business meetings once a month, the other three meetings of the month being given over to propagands. The ings and impressed by nembership could be held together better The collection of dues could be attended to by comrades elected to do the work, and more money and subs could be secured. aid secretary would inform all comrades paid secretary would inform an comrades of an important needing and all comrades would undoubtedly attend. The very big-ness of each needing would be an inspira-tion to further effort. The meeting with frequency of courades we hear and read frequency of comrades we hear and read about and the new faces would serve as a great attraction and would not permit a waning of interest. In an organization of

this kind there would be no necessity of every member to work on a number of com-mittees, allowing him to concentrate his energy on the one committee he may be on. There being but one meeting it could be advertised and I feel certain that nembership would be increased ten fold in

one year.

The advantages accruing from an organization us outlined by Comrade Curtis could be enlarged upon ad infinitum. It is true that our present method of organization endorse any plan that would make for concentration. - Fraternally. HARRY LICHTENBERG.

New York City.

### "NELSON'S UTOPIA."

To the Eidtor of The Worker:-- In his letter in The Worker of June 29, Mr. John Martin takes exception to my criticism of N. O. Nelson's utopian schemes, and to the sympathetic attitude taken by Socialists generally with the one hundred machinists now on strike at Nelson's shops in Leclaire. III. Mr. Martin claims that as Socialists we "should not curse the man who refus to receive interest on his capital," th Nelson is a "social hero" and Leclaire is a "Socialist community" and that therefore "Mr. Nelson is logical in excluding unions from a share in the control of the Leclaire co-operative works."

Having personally worked and resided at Leclaire during the years of 1904-5, I want to show that Nelson's factories and village are far from even a utopian Socialist affair. These are the facts:

In 1800, Mr. Nelson bought 140 acres of land adjoining Edwardsville, 10. for the sum of \$21,140. He had factories and houses built and either sold or rented them to his employees. This is done there to-day. his employees. In short, he built a model village like that of Pullman or the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, a scheme now being strennously advocated by the Welfare Department of the Civic Federa

Mr. Nelson is a bourgeois radical, a Sin gle Taxer and a utoplan. He adopted the profit-sharing plan to pacify his working men, the same having been demonstrated na "successful" as ean Leclaire in France instead of the workingmon receiving their profits in cash, they are paid in stock of the Nelson Manufacturing Company, bearing 6 per cent cash dividends. employee try to sell his stock, he is imme diately discharged. So the most a Leclair ite gets is the 6 per cent. Now let us see how much stock and dividend a Nelson employee receives annually.
Up to 1905 no "sharing" feasts of any

account took place. But in that year the Leclaire workingmen received a dividend of 15 per cent on their wages, and 25 per cent in 1906. But here are some facts that are generally overlooked: The Leclairites are paid low wages, much below what are paid elsewhere for similar work; they only get a benefit of a ridiculously small cash divi dend on the stock and they become indebt ed to the company thru the various "ben evolent" schemes of their employer.

According to Mr. Nelson's own figures

presented by him in a recent speech to the strikers, he gave \$40,000 in stock to his 500 employees in 1906, on the basis of 25 per cent on the year's wages. Here are my conclusions from those figures: The aver-age annual wage of a Leclaire employee is \$320; the annual stock dividend is \$80; and the cash bonus received yearly, or the per cent cash dividend on the stock, \$4.80. This is a mathematical definition of "Socialist community".
When the machinists asked Mr. Nelso

to give them a 10 per cent increase on their wages the "social hero" answered them as "The strike of the machinists and the

brass workers by order of the St. Louis district union authorities again raises the issue of authority between the absented unions and our management. Repeated ex-periences of this kind convince us that the Leclaire idea and the union idea canno work together. The absentee union authorities have

pentedly ordered you out on strikes, as they do now, contrary, as I am assured, to the judgment of a large majority. In your de fense, and in defense of the Leclaire idea we say that we will not be subject to thi conflicting authority. I am sure you all know quite well that the unions never have and never can be needed to protect you any union men. Your places will be open for you until Monday, May 6. Any who are not then at work as non-union men will rot be thereafter employed. "This is a business of over \$3,300,000

year, and cannot be subject to the caprio of absentee union authorities. A strike of 20 men in one department delays and disturbs many of the workers and their employer. The Leclaire idea takes the busi ness out of the fighting list and surrounds it with mutual interest and good will.
"It is now an issue between the u

idea and the Leclaire idea, between the non-resident business agents and N. O. Nel-son as the directing power—the Leciaire idea and N. O. Nelson are inseparable-Besides the present strike the "peaceful"

community of Leclaire has been disturbed in the past by one strike of the carpenters; wo of the marble workers and three of the machine and brass workers.

The present value of the lots in Leclaire is estimated to be \$315,000 and the majority of them are still owned by the Nelson Mannfacturing Company. On the lots which they do not own outright, they hold mort-gages on which they get 6 per cent interat from the Leclaire home builders, who also pay prices for lots according to their present increased valuation. Nelson ought to incorporate the home-building department as "The Leclaire Realty Improvement

nd Development Company.".
Of course, those workingmen will eventu ally own Leclaire, but not thru Nelson's benevolence or consent. The class strug-gle exists everywhere.

As to the sympathy expressed by Socialists and their press for the striking workingmen of Lecinire as against the "Leciaire tilea" of N. O. Nelson, I will simply point out this significant fact: N. O. Nelson is receiving the sympathy and support of the Citizens Industrial Alliance, of which J. W. Van Cienve is president. "The Excentioned labor-loving organization and edited by union buster Van Cleave, con tales, in its June issue a lengthy article and a favorable editorial about kind solicitude in behalf of his employee

and their apparent ingrattfude,
It is touching to read in that article how the Leclairites are "striking the hand that feeds them", and interesting how Van Cleave quotes N. O. Nelson: "The open

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# ON SOCIALISM

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Association, but there was one mine there, the Portland, with Jim Burns as the president and at the head-he, like the rest, had always employed union miners and he continued it and he continued it all thru the strike, and one bright day the militia came down there and took charge of the mine and drove out every one of his eight hundred men and refused to allow Burns and the owners of the mine to run it any longer. Another administration was appointed another board appointed, and after that they could not run that mine even the the president wanted to and the mine owners wanted to, without they got a permit from the Mine Owners' Association to go to work. When these men came to Denver Harry Orchard landed with Neville

They drove to Cheyenne, camping by the way. They reached Chevenne went to the saloon of an old friend of Pettibone's who was known to all the miners of the west-one Pat Moran. In the saloon they met Bill Davis, who likewise had left Cripple Creek, who had buried his wife and child in Denver just before starting. and abandoned what was left and ne out into the world to start over They met Copley, another Cripple Creek member of the Western Federation of Miners and one of the board. Davis had changed his name to Jones. He was going into Wyoming somewhere to get a job in the mines. Copley had been a railroad man before he s driven out, and his home had been in Iowa, so he started to Omana to get a job at railroad work after the exodus from Cripple Creek, Orchard went to Pat Moran's saloon. He stayed around there a day or two. He never asked Pat Moran to go and get any money at Pettibone's store, and Pat Moran never went after any money and never brought him any money, a think the evidence will show in we think the evidence will this case. Then Orchard and Neville and the son got into their wagon and started off on their fishing expedition. I think before that time there had en some talk of going to a dam some twenty-five miles out of Cheyenne, and Pat Moran and Bill Davis got a buggy the next morning and they drove to this dam, and Orchard and Neville and Neville's son got there that night and Davis and Pat Moran also got there. They put in one day fishing at this dam and then Davis and Pat Moran drove back to Cheyenne and they left Orchard, they left Neville and they left Neville's son. We heard no more of Orchard for a long time after. If he ever came back to Denver that year nobody in connection with this case ever knew it or heard of it. He was heard of in various points in the west, I think once at Wallace, Idaho, and finally drifted around to California.

### Lyte Gregory Case.

But one thing before that. It has been charged that the Western Federation of Miners killed a man in Denver named Lyte Gregory, a man of whom Orchard told. The evidence in this case will show that the Western Federation never had any grievance in the world against Lyte Gregory, knew nothing about him.

There had been a strike of coal min-The United Mine Workers, of which John Mitchell is the head, in the coal fields of Colorado-in no way ected with this organization; that Lyte Gregory had been there as one of the hand gun men to look after the strike and had incurred the enmity of that large organization, whether he had anything to do with it or not is more than I know or more than I can pre tend to tell. But as a matter of fact, we expect the evidence will show the Western Federation of Miners had grievance against him, neither Moyer nor Haywood nor Pettibone ever heard of any such things and I think never knew him; and so far as going to the sheriff of the county. Ham Armstrong, and asking him about the killing of Lyte Gregory, Mr. Haywood never went near him and got no promise of any sort and there was no charge of any such kind made against them at the time, except as everything

was lain to their door.

Later on then Orchard turned up in When he went away he took a different name. None of them went by their own names, or were not supposed to, and Orehard with the rest. He told Pettibone that he would write him from time to time as he needed to. This was some time in July him at different times. He did get some word from Pettibone-never by l'ettibone's frame, because these men, was will show, were all fugitives. At once upon Orchard's leaving this ferritory, leaving Denver, he was charged with having committed this

### Orchard in California.

The papers scattered broadcast that he was implicated in blowing up this depot. The detectives and the officers started for him. They captured old man Neville and took him back to Cripple Creek, but they never did get Orchard; whether they looked for him or not is a matter that you will have to judge, if you think it material in this case, from all the evidence before you. Later than that he turned up in California. Where he came from or why, I cannot tell. But a few months later he was there, reaching there perhaps in October, possibly in Septem ber, possibly in August; I think Senber was the month so far as we know. In the meantime Copley had

Not getting the employment be wanted there they had gotten up a store, probably dropped into federation sort of a magic lantern or moving pic. headquarters a few times. sure show illustrating the scenes of

Cripple Creek and he started west, giving these lectures and these illustrations in all the town thru the west meeting Orchard in San Francisco later, as I will tell you in a few moments. Orchard went to San Francisco, lying around there and plying his usual trade of gambling and playing eards with the soldiers and with anybody he could meet. He was near the Bradley house at the time of the explosion, and now I am going to tell you what I think the evidence will show as to that.

### The Bradley Affair.

We have taken depositions in San Francisco. I haven't yet read them. I may be somewhat mistaken as to the details when we come to read them. but we think that the evidence will show about this: Mr. Orchard never blew up any house in San Francisco. This is another of Mr. Orchard's pipe dreams, told to make him the greatest criminal of the age. We have taken the deposition of Bradley. We have taken the deposition of others. We think the jury will be satisfied that no such thing ever happened in San Francisco. As a matter of fact, we expect the evidence will show that Bradley, who had for years been a miner and a mine owner, was going out of his front door that morning; that there had been gas in the house before; he smelled gas; he lighted a cigar, and immediately upon the lighting of the cigar there was a gas explosion which blew the front of the house out into the street; that it was absolutely impossible that this house could ever have been blown down or shattered or affected by 10 pounds of glant pow-

We expect to show by experts that not only if they had put 10 pounds of glant powder there they would have blown the front of the house to pieces, but you couldn't have found a square inch of Bradley and you could scarcely have found one stick of timber or one stone standing upon another in that house and you wouldn't have found anything but a hole in the block. Immediately before this explosion a Jap was cleauing the steps right at this point within just a very few seconds of the time. That no such thing was there, was ever there. We expect the evidence will show, at least create, the fair inference from the evidence, that this man was there and he heard of the explosion; that he heard of some milk being poisoned while he was in the his imagination and his dream he wove this story-never any such a thing happened and he never did this thing, altho I am not especially interested in defending Harry Orchard.

### Orchard and Copley.

He met Copley in California right at that time. We expect Copley will say that he was delivering a lecture on Cripple Creek, Illustrating it with stereopticon views, and Harry Orchard came into the lecture. He had known him slightly at Cripple Creek. He had talked with him often about the Coeur d'Alenes, and Harry Orchard asked Copley for the meeting-I believe went to Harry Orchard's room, and he ask ed Copley whether he had read about the explosion at Bradley's house. Copley told him he had, and he said to him-not quoting his exact description of the man-but that "one had got what was coming to him, he is one of the men that was interested up in the Coeur d'Alenes that was the cause of the military and the cause of my leaving the Coeur d'Alenes, and there is another one of the same kind, Governor Steunenberg; if it hadn't been for him I would have been rich to-day and I will kill him if it is the last act of my life.

Gentlemen, we will show the feel ing of Orchard against Steunenberg. We will show his threats against his life being a pauper instead of a millionaire-not by Copley alone but by not less than 12 men and women, and not near all of them miners or mem bers of the Western Federation of Miners at that.

We will establish the cause of the actions of Mr. Orchard, we think, gentiemen of the jury, by evidence that cannot fail to convince you of what that cause was. While Orchard was there with Copley he had several meetings with him. He got this uni form. He put it on and said he was going back to Denver. He got the uniform as a disguise. He could not go back to benver under the name of that he left Cheyeuna. He did write could not go back to Denver if he was ed and always wanted for the Inde pendence depot explosion. Some weeks inter he turned up in Denver. In the meantime he had written to Pettibone from California, and had told him that he got there, and had told him that he wanted to meet the fellows of the union and he wanted him to send him his Masonic charm and be wanted him Masonic badge and perhaps some other trinkets which he had, and they were scaled up and sent him and registered the registered letter by Wolff, who clerk in Pettibone's store. He wired him for money on two occa-sions, possibly three, but I think only He wired him for money, telling him how to send it, under what name to send it, and what name Pettibone should use when he sent it-use Wolff or Pat Bowen, which he was often called among the boys, and to wire the money to be released so that it could be paid without identification and giving him strict instructions about it, and he did it, and that is all there is about it. He came back to Denver. He came again to Pettibone's

In the meantime Adams was on the

blacklist. The union was giving out some strike benefit to Annie Adams, Mrs. Steve Adams. Steve Adams and Annie were living in a few rooms, I think there, in a little modest house over at Globeville, and having hard work to live at that. I think they were drawing \$10 relief from the union; whatever they were drawing they were drawing what was provided for by the regular custom of the union as to those out on strike or who were boycotted or blacklisted. Orchard came back. He had known Adams and he went there to board. He kept himself closely under cover. He was scarcely seen in Denver. He scarce went to Pettibone's store once a month, and I think in the whole time not more than once or Federation of Miners. He was doubtless pursuing his usual vocation by night, sleeping a good share of the time by day.

So far as these defendants are concerned, and all of them, there never was any arrangement or agreement or knowledge of understnding or a word passed with one of them in reference to Governor Peabody. Governor Peabody, Sherman Bell, Goddard, Judge Gabbert, all these men, were living right in Denver in the presence of each one of these defendants, and not one of them ever raised their hands against them or authorized Orchard or any other human being to do it, not a one; and everyone of them are safe and sound, that is safe, to-day-I don't say anything about the "sound"; of that I am not certain. He stayed around Globeville until some time per haps in April, and then he was around town, I don't know where-some of the odging houses.

### Supreme Court Decisions. We have introduced in evidence here

the decisions of the supreme court in two cases to show that the supreme court decided some cases against Mover and against the eight-hour law, and that might furnish a motive for hiring this man to blow his head off or any other part of him. We expect to show, gentlemen, that during the years 1903 and 1904 especially the supreme court of Colorado and Governor Peabody were more roundly and generally abused perhaps than any other tribunal were ever abused; that during the political complications of that state every county official and most every state official had been ousted, Judge Gabbert and Judge Goddard had both been elected as Democrats: had been seated in all these offices and then upon a suit being brought by the Republican officers or the ones who wished to be officers, these Democrats who had held their offices for a year were ousted and the Republicans sented in their place, and they were openly charged with having betrayed their party and their friends, and all sorts of vituperation abuse were indulged in by political gentlemen not members of the Western Federation of Miners at all, and then when the campaign came on for the election of a governor there was a warmer time in Colorado than ever b fore in its political history, and, after the most strenuous campaign, upon governor was elected, Alva Adams, by some ten thousand majority. He took ter was carried to the supreme court and enough votes were thrown out in Denver (I am not saying whether rightfully or wrongfully) but anyhow, to oust Governor Adams and put Governor Peabody in for one day, and Judge Gabbert took a hand in this, and on the night before—and he was put in with the agreement that after he put in he should resign his office and the

lieutenant governor take his place. Mr. Richardson: Made him resign before he went in; had it in writing. Mr. Darrow: Didn't want to trust him with it and so they got the writing in advance; but the agreement further provided that in the few minutes that he should be governor this governor to an other which had not then been fully created, and he took

his place on the bench.

Mr. Richardson: No, he had appointed him just before he went out in January.

A Warm Time. Mr. Darrow: Just before he went out the first time. Anyhow, just before, a few months before he went out of office to give way to Adams, and the evening before he appointed him to fill an office created by the legislature and there was to be no such office for four months after the governor's time ex-pired and this Republican governor appointed the white wing Democrat Goddard to that office. Now then, immediately after all of this had been done, the Democrats gathered thruout the city. They held their meetings, their banquets, and as great a man as ex-Governor Thomas said. there was nothing to do but to resort to force, and in certain store windows they exhibited nooses. They cartooned the supreme court, they openly declared they were corrupt and venal, and upon every street corner they and the governor were denounced. The feeling of the Western Federation of Miners in reference to the supreme court was like a mild zephyr to a tornado compared with this political feeling at that time.

At the time that the decree went into effect all over Denver the dags were displayed at half-mast as a fitting token to the death of law and the triumph of order. Gentlemen, if any body was trying to reach Goddard. Gabbert, Peabody, Bell, not one man that is down below in jail, or Mr. Haywood, ever knew it or heard of it, or had any part in it; and if anybody hired Orchard it was someone else.

Orchard at Pettibone's. Orchard stayed around there until

some time in August. He used, as I have said, to go frequently to Pettibone's store, sometimes at least he liked to go down to l'ettibone's house to get a square meal. Pettibone would feed him, the same as he would a hungry deg, or any other member of the union. Mr. Pettibone's wife went east for a few weeks. Pettibone said it was a kind of lonesome and he could come down there and stay, and so he moved in his valise-I don't know whether it was the same one that he talked about or not, but he brought it over to the house, where he could get board and lodging cheap for a while. Mr. Haywood lived nearly across the street from Pettibone's. Haywood might have visited him once or twice or three times, altho it is doubtful if he did that many times. There was no intimate, close relations. Orchard has been in Haywood's house, but very seldom, and never upstairs in his bedroom as he says, we expect to show. He stayed at Pettibone's house for a few weeks, and they be gan weaving their ripe dreams of clams and chickens on the Sound up in Seattle, where the tide would deposit the clams and when the tide was high and the chickens in the back yard would go out and eat the crabs and the clams when the tide was out, and then they would eat the chickens. They were going to have a ranch.

It has always been a favorite topic with Orchard, as it is with all the miners and for that matter with a most anybody who hasn't got one, and Orchard was going to start out to get one. He bought a return ticket, I think, to Portland or Seattle. The exposition was in progress. It was about time for him to get busy anyway, time for him to travel. He bought the ticket in August and I think it was a three months' ticket that would expire some time the last of November; could take him there and bring him back. Before he went there was never one single word said by Moyer, Haywood, or Pettibone in reference to Governor Steunenberg; not once-neither then or any other time. He was going away to look up a ranch, to see his old friends in the Coner d'Alenes, perhaps to go to Alaska-at least was going to travel again. He left and come up to the northwest. So far as we are concerned, we didn't hear of him coming thru Boise or to Boise, or coming thru Caldwell. If he tried to put a bomb under Steunenberg's bed at the Idanha hotel I don't know of anybody that knows i

Whether he tried to put a bomb under Steunenberg in the cars, we don't know anything about that one way or the other . But after a while he did go to Portland, he did go to Seattle, and he drifted back to his old stamping ground at Wallace.

Back to Wallace. It was a place where he had been rich-pretty near, and poor entirely. He came back to Wallace, perhaps the first time that he had been there since he was driven over the hills in front of the militia in 1899. He came back and he found Paulson, the Swede who used to work with him down in the mine. He found Hutton, who had run an engine and kept his savings and put in the mine. He found Barber and Ed. Boyce and all of these men who were with him and who had been as as he and who had owned the Hercules mine with him, and they were all rich and be was a tramp.

Paulson was rich, Hutton was rich

Boyce was rich, they were all rich out of the Hercules where he had owned n one-sixteenth interest. He stayed around Wallace awhile in his old business of gambling and confidence man. He went to Paulson's house. He tried to get some money out of Paulson and tried to find out the best scheme for stealing Paulson's baby. He went to Jack Simpkins, whom he had known in the Coeur d'Alenes time and whom he old Democratic judge, Judge Goddard. had known since, and he was the mem-should be appointed by the Republican ber of the executive board for Idaho. and he went up in the woods with Jack Simpkins on Jack Simpkin's tree claim up toward the headwaters of the St. Joe river, and he went back down to Wallace and he stayed around Wallace for several weeks; and amongst others, he went in to see Dave Coates who will testify to you gentlemen as to one story he has told. Dave Coates was formerly lieutenant governor of Colorado, a pretty high office. Of course it doesn't follow that because a man has a high office he is a firstclass or the highest toned citizen in the world-I am not personal in that, Mr. Borah don't look at me that way It doesn't follow, but he was lieutenant governor of Colorado. He went to the Coeur d'Alenes. He established a newspaper in Wallace and he was then publishing a paper that was issued twice a week-a man without a blemish on his name- a fellow has to be pretty careful to live that way, and Orchard talked with him. Coates had met him before at Denver, talked about the Coeur d'Alenes, and Orchard would ask to be remembered to Paulson which he had done, and he went into Coates' newspaper office. Well, he went in there and he said to Coates, amongst other things, "I think I will steal Paulson's child," Coates asked him what he was doing first and he said he was up there to see his old friends and spend a few days, and he said he thought he would steal Paulson's child. Coates, thinking that was a joke, said "I think that would be a good thing to do," and they had some more conversation of that kind and he went away. And he came back in a few days and Orchard said "Well

now, what do you thing about that question of stealing Paulson's child?"

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dren and I know I can do it, we will steal the child-or I will steal the child and write him a letter that we will give it up for \$60,000 if he will pay the money to you." Coates looked at him a minute and said "Are you in earn-est?" "Why," he says, "Yes, of course, I am in earnest;" and he said " I never dreamed you were in earnest when you mentioned that to me the other day; I never thought of it; but, first, it would be impossible, if you ever took the child into these mountains it would die, but if you undertake to do it I am running a paper here and I will have a publication on the streets in five minutes and I will denounce you." He says, "Never mention such thing as that to me," and he went

#### As to Simpkins. When you gentlemen hear him and see him, if you want to believe Or-

chard in preference, all right. He

stayed around there some few days

conversation that he was going to try

to get some money out of Paulson, and

within a day or two before he left he

He told Mr. Coates in that

longer.

met Coates on the street near the bank and Orchard had a smile on his face and said he was going to ask for \$500 and then his courage failed him and he only asked for three, and he got it. ow he wished he had asked for five. He stayed around there a while visiting his neighbors and his acquaintances, and disappeared, and he was not heard of by them again until after this matter happened down here at Caldwell. He and Jack Simpkins came to Caldwell. In his trip Jack Simpkins went to Silver City. He went to some other places for organization work. Jack Simpkins was the member of the board of this territory. He was a regular organizer for this territory. He, like every other organizer for this organization, was entitled to a certain amount per diem for each day spent for the organization and for his expenses. Every single draft he got and every check he got, as we will show, was for services rendered in organization and expenses, and money he received I think was the smallest of any member of the executive board for a year or two past be fore he went away. He came down to Caldwell and then to Silver City. He spent some time there, I think at Hailey, and he came on down to Denver, reaching Denver a day or two before Thanksgiving. They have introduced in evidence here several checks -several drafts, rather, sent to Jack Simpkins. We will show what those drafts were for, the reason they were sent, and that they were sent in the regular course of business. He came down here to Denver, rather, in November. He came down on Harry Orchard's ticket. Harry Orchard had bought a ticket good for three months, which is in the office of the railroad company now. That ticket would expire about the 26th or 27th of November. Jack Simpkins bought the ticket, perhaps got some money of Paulson and perhaps not, but we think there is some evidence to show it at least. He came a few days shead of the meeting of the Western Federation of Miners so that he could make use of the return portion of that ticket that was issued on account of the Portland fair and issued to Harry Orchard. Jack was living up in the woods, always he got ready to go back he figured up his expenses and his bill and it amounted to \$218 and a resolution was passed that he should go from there to some mining camp that I don't just recall, but we will show you in evidence. He said something about the ticket and some other matters connected with Orchard, and he took the check himself for \$221.35, took the check himself, went over to the bank and drew the money and came back to the Western Federation office and he gave a hundred dollars of it to Haywood. He told him that he had to use that for some other purpose, mentioned the ticket with the rest, and that he didn't want to take it out with him organizing to the mining camps and to mail him that money to his home, which he did. Haywood mailed his checks to him, this draft, on the 21st day of December, and he mailed it to

Spokane, where he supposed he was. The draft was never cashed by him until the 4th day of January, and was mailed on the 21st day of December. Not a cent was taken from the treaspry for it or for anything else excepting upon regular vouchers and for legitimate purposes, and we will show that this was just like every other case of paying money to a regular organizer of the organization.

Jack Simpkins came to Denver and stayed there a few days and then went away. At the time that this matter happened-the killing of ex-Governor nenberg, he was somewhere out in Washington, I am not certain whethactly where he was all of this time, but anyway we take it that is not material; he was not there. Se far as his case is concerned it is not on trial at He says, "I have been up there to din-ner, I have been playing with the chil-in that as far as I have said.

Moyer, Pettibone and Simpkins are in this indictment. To show you, we will produce these things and what we will prove in regard to these four who are indicted. Mr. Haywood will take the stand and tell you his full connection with the Western Federation of Miners and everything he has ever done in reference to it. Mr. Moyer, who is yet to be tried for murder, will himself likely take the stand. I don't want to promise this jury, or say anything, that we do not perform; for every lawyer knows about the difficulties and doubts and dangers of putting a man on the stand who is to be tried for his life at some future time, and I won't promise, but as he was an officer of the union, and connected with it, the head, connected with Haywood and the union's affairs. I believe he will testify and tell this jury every-

As to Pettibone he is not connected with the union. And he is waiting trial for murder. I doubt very much whether we will put him on the stand to testify in this case or to testify in this trial-I would not say for sure.

thing he ever knew.

Whether the letter that Orchard go at Caldwell-how it was written and by whom, we may or may not be able to show excepting by argument, and this is not the time for argument. Whether it referred to the hundred dollars sent on the 21st, it will be for you to determine upon the argument and the evidence that you do hear in this case. Both sides will doubtles give you what they have got or what they can upon that proposition.

### Orcharl at Caldwell.

Orchard came down to Caldwell. He had been pursuing Governor Steunenberg and swearing vengeance upon him for years; that we will show you, He had, during all those years, been connected with a detective association -more with them than with us. Now, again, gentlemen, I don't want you to make any mistake. I don't believe for a moment that the detective associa tion or the Mine Owners' Association had anything to do with killing ex-Governor Steunenberg, but we will show that so far as this man is concerned he was more their agent in everything than he could ever by any possibility have been ours, and that this act he did in pursuance of this old private grudge which we will prove by ten or a dozen people. He fixed this bomb and it was exploded in the most cowardly way that a coward could kill He was arrested, was thrown a man. in jail-he stayed around Caldwell without any excuse for being there;

be was caught redhanded. He was thrown into jail and brought from there to the penitentiary and turned over to McParland the head of the western branch of the Pinkerton detective association, and after manipulations with McParland for a sufficient length of time he was persuaded that the easiest thing for him to do was to lay his crimes onto somebody else, and so he did it; and this is the poor, needing to save all the money biggest reward he is getting—he is go-he could, all that came his way. When ing these men, if he lands them, than he ever got for anything in his life. He is going to save his own miserable

> After the manipulation of McParland he gave out a confession in which he confessed to everything in Colorado and this in Idaho, and implicated these three men in some 15 or 20 murders in Colorado where they lived, and where they were fighting and had been living and fighting for years, and that was delivered over to a Pinkerton detectime who lived in Colorado and where i judge of the supreme court and sev eral of the other officers stay.

### The Kidnapping. Orchard was kept in the penitentiary

until one day when the state's attorney of Canyon County drew up a per jured affidavit swearing that these crime. They got a regulation from the governor who knew the affidavit was a perjury. They kept it from the newspapers and from the light of day. They went down to Colorado and presented it to another governor who knew it was perjured because they knew they were there. was all done in the Pinkerton office and while the governor of Colorado. If he believed the story at all, knew that these men were under his jurisdiction and were responsible to that common wealth for 20 crimes, he allowed the requisition to be issued on Thursday they could not get their men bunched until Saturday and Saturday night about 10 o'clock they grabbed three men and took them to the jail. They denied them the right to go to their lawyer to get a writ of habeas corpus to keep them in that state; denied them the right to consult with their families or their friends; lodged them on a special train in charge of the militia and the Pinkerton detectives and went thru Cheyenne at 40 miles an hour, passed thru every town on the way. changed engines at obscure places, took on coal and water in obscure places, and kidnapped them and brought them here where they are on trial, and where they have been walting down here in this jail for a year and five or six months until a jury might pass upon their case.

Gentlemen, one circumstance that

has not yet been shown by the state.

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Everyone believing in

the inpocence of

MOYER, HAYWOOD

and PETTIBONE

should wear this Button.

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and which we will show, if they have forgotten it-which they have not: When Orchard was arrested it was freely given out in the papers that he was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, and like everything else, they were responsible for this. Mr. Haywood was the secretary and treasurer and a charge was at once brought directly to his door. He at once took steps to wire and to write to an office at Silver City, the nearest place, to have the interests of the Western Federation protected in any charges that might be made against the organization, and likewise to look after any member of the organization who might be arrested, saying in this communication, in this letter, that over and over again in their troubles, men had been arrested without cause, and to look after this case. We will show that it had been the policy of this organization from the beginning to defend every one of its members, however obscure and unknown; that it is a part of the purpose of its organization, and they behaved toward him as they would toward any other or under any other charge, and defend him. That after Mr. Miller had come down here and consulted him a few times, and after he had been visited a number of times by McParland, that he concluded that McParland could do him more good than Miller, and I presume he is right, and that is the last our people had to do with him.

### The Issue.

Gentlemen, many names have been mentioned by Mr. Orchard-names of members of the Western Federation of Miners whom he has said were connected with some things he has done. Gentlemen, in Cripple Creek these lodges were broken up and the mem-bers were scattered thruout the length and breath of the land after the riots at Cripple Creek-some of them to Montana, some to California, some to Idaho, some to Nevada, some to Utah, and taking all sorts of names that they could find, but, gentlemen, we will bring before you here most of those whose names he has given; we will bring you Davis, and Easterly, Malich, nearly all of the men who se names have been given, have taken their chance and come here to Idaho to tell There may be some we cannot find, but I think before we get done you will say we have had most of them and that we have had enough of them.

Parker, Kennison, and a few others are dead, as we will prove to you will acount for them, but most of the rest will come.

Gentlemen, we wil show you that Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, not one of them, ever had any conection with this man in any criminal act. Moyer and Haywood were the leading officers of the labor union, doing their best and all they could for that organization, and we will tell you, straight to this jury, that this is not a murder case, and Bill Haywood is not on trial, but that the state of Colorado has sent these men to Idaho, thinking that conditions and the people were different here— they have sent them here, the Mine Owners' association of Colorado, that they might try and hang and execute and kill forever, the Western Federation of Miners, and it is that organization and thru them all organizations, and not Haywood that is on trial in this court.

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