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NEW YORK, JULY, 20, 1907

PRICE 2 CENTS.

RESORT TO TERRORISM TO SAVE CASE.

Prosecution Made Desperate by Crushing Effect of Showing by Defense Tries to Ward Off Defeat and Humiliation—Making Bluff at Last Moment.

As Famous Trial Nears End Enemies of Labor Seek to Influence Jury and Public by Charging Defense Witnesses with Perjury—Titus Describes Striking Appearance of Moyer and Haywood—Proletarians and Capitalists Contrasted—The Latest Review of the Situation.

(Special Dispatch to The Worker.)

BOISE, Ida., July 16.—The rebuttal bunch is here, that is, the Colorado gang, and terrorizing tactics have begun. Two of the defense have been arrested for perjury. This is a bluff game to affect public opinion and the jury. Aller, the telegraph operator from Colorado, was put in jail over night in default of five thousand dollars bail. He was tried to-day before justice court presided over by former attorney for Oregon Short Line Railroad, who is now a Republican tool. THE WITNESSES TO PROVE HIS PERJURY WERE HARRY ORCHARD AND D. C. SCOTT, CHIEF RAILROAD DETECTIVE IN COLORADO. Aller was bound over on \$2,500 bail.

WE NOW EXPECT THAT EVERY WITNESS WILL BE ARRESTED FOR PERJURY WHO DISAGREES WITH ORCHARD. RUMORS ARE CURRENT THAT SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENTS WILL BE ARRESTED NEXT.

That false evidence we have been expecting seems on hand on rebuttal. Detectives, sheriffs, mine owners employees are chief witnesses, all of them interested. Sheriff Rutan, under Richardson's cross examination, was better for defense than for the state. He is the man Vincent St. John came within 28 votes of beating for sheriff of San Miguel County.

Sherman Bell is reported to be in town but is not expected to help the prosecution. Look out for a warm time this week.

HERMON F. TITUS.

MOYER AND HAYWOOD ON THE STAND.

BOISE, Ida., July 12.—The great trial nears its end. To-day, Friday, the cross-examination of Haywood was concluded all too quickly to satisfy the defense.

We can hardly realize there has been a trial for murder. Least of all, that William D. Haywood has been tried for the murder of anyone, certainly not for the cowardly assassination of Frank Steuenberg.

The last witness to be put upon the stand in behalf of Haywood was Haywood himself. It is inconceivable that this frank, manly man with his straight eye and tender lip and gentle voice and winning smile and direct replies, should be a guilty accomplice of the sleek, cold, crafty villain, Horsely-Hogan-Orchard.

As a local lawyer said to me to-night: "I was in court this afternoon and heard the last two hours of Haywood's cross-examination. I was very much impressed with his sincerity and straightforwardness. I believe he is a manly, manly man. If it were not for the widespread opinion that Orchard was telling the truth, Haywood would be acquitted by that jury without leaving the box."

It almost looks as if the prosecution's lawyers had lost heart, too. Senator Borah, in conducting his cross-examination of both Moyer and Haywood, but especially of Haywood, was almost considerate or timid, or perfunctory, as you wish to view it. Chief Counsel Hawley, of the prosecution, was absent all day to-day and most of yesterday. It is said about town that both Borah and Hawley would never have undertaken the job, if they knew at the start what they now know. Pinkerton McParland and his crew of professional traitors will get their careers if Haywood is acquitted.

Both Haywood and Moyer made a splendid impression while on the stand.

Moyer is Stronger.

Moyer never looked better. He has recovered in this bracing mountain air and enforced rest during the last eighteen months, much of his vigor and health lost the previous trying years of his active work as President of the Western Federation of Miners. He is a nervous man, as could be seen by his self-repressed manner on the witness stand. His words are jerked out in short groups, his eyes roll quickly, his fingers are seldom still, his hair is intense. He is just the sort of temperament to be attacked, after heavy responsibility, with some nervous like asthma, to which he was sadly subject a year or two ago. When I met him in March, 1906, he was thin, sallow, haggard, worried. Now he looks robust, his skin is unwrinkled, his color ruddy brown, his eyes alert. His voice is still a bit hollow in sound, yet strong not weak.

Moyer too has a pleasant smile, occasional, not constant nor effusive. It was touching to see him again and

again in pauses of his testimony, as well as at the start, look around and to the right where his wife sat beside her sister, a refined and handsome pair, till he caught her eye and smile with his own.

Mrs. Moyer

Mrs. Moyer has suffered much from all this publicity, exposure, apprehension, anxiety. She has been twice in the hospital and always on the verge of nervous prostration. This last week, she was further tormented with the publication in the New York "Sun", Denver "News" and other papers, of a false and lurid tale that she was urging her husband to "confess." The only basis for this newspaper story was the wish of some Republican "society" women of Boise that she would do this thing and their too ready tongues. Mrs. Moyer is absorbingly anxious her husband should go free. Some cruel women here sought to work on her fears, but never "phased" her in the least. She sat thru her husband's ordeal on the witness stand and heard his ready testimony with equal steadiness and an answering smile.

She is a strong contrast to her husband. He is dark and athletic. She is slight and fair.

Proletarian vs. Capitalist.

I was reminded again of the favorable contrasts found thruout the trial, favorable to the proletarian. Compare, for instance, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, ex-Governor and his wife, with Mr. and Mrs. Moyer. In every respect that I can think of, character and beauty, manliness and delicacy, good taste and mentality, the Moyers outclass the Peabodys. The proletarian type is a healthy contrast to the capitalist type. Haywood on the stand was a revelation to everybody. His pose was perfect. Here again was the proletarian over against the capitalist. It was Haywood against Borah, the Man of the Mines, who told us he began at nine years, against the supposed Man of Mind, the United States Senator, representative of Capital and servant of the capitalist class.

Let those who boast of their culture, who worship at the shrine of conventional training, who think graduation from a capitalist college a guarantee of superiority, who fancy a lawyer or a preacher or a man with some social distinction or professional or political title, occupies a higher plane than a Common Workingman, especially an underground miner, let such antediluvians attend this trial and hear Bill Haywood, the Miner, go up against Bill Borah, the Senator.

A Dramatic Day.

It was a most dramatic day, this day of cross-examination of Haywood by Borah. Borah began with confidence. He ended without it. The court was constituted to condemn the Wage-worker. Judge Wood is a Republican, a member of the political organization which stands

most perfectly for the capitalist class. The jury is practically a Republican jury, at any rate a capitalist jury, not a proletarian one.

The sheriff and all court officers are Republicans. The Pinkertons, hired emissaries of the mine owners, are thick about the room. A score of reporters, all capitalist, because hired by great capitalist journals, sit at all available points within the hall. Here are Turner for "McClure's", Connolly of "Collier's", Davis of the New York "Times", Thomas of the "Sun", McClellan of the Denver "Republican", all bitterly hostile. Here, too, are a number of Democratic and "independent" correspondents, representing the New York "World", Boston "Globe", Chicago and New York "Herald", Denver "News", the Hearst papers and the Scripps-McRae syndicate, all more or less prepared to be sympathetic because proletarian votes can still be had for middle class capitalist politics, but at heart and in fact arrayed against the little group of Socialist reporters who alone represent the man on trial.

He Was Not Alone.

Haywood was really very much alone when he arose from his prisoner's chair, which he has occupied behind his counsel the last nine weeks, walked strongly around where his mother and his wife sat, past the guards and in front of the spectators, lifted an untrusting right hand to take the oath and sat down face to face with judge, jury, lawyers, officers, reporters, all of whom stood for that great capitalist class, who, from Roosevelt and Taft down to Gooding and Borah and McParland, regarded him and his class as "undesirable citizens."

But Haywood gave no sign that he felt alone. In fact, he was not alone. Behind him, just outside the rail, was a line of a dozen or so proletarian writers and delegates. We do not count for much in this court. It is not our court. Even the lawyers for the defense are not our lawyers. The proletarian class in America has not yet developed its great lawyers or has not yet learned to depend on those it has. It is not yet sufficiently unified in action to depend upon itself for anything. So we have here Democratic lawyers, middle class lawyers, really capitalist in all their training and attitude and appealing to conflicting capitalist interests for success in this essentially proletarian contest.

So I say we Socialist representatives do not appear to count for much, though we are in fact the only true companions Haywood has in the court room, standing for the same class interests he stands for.

Without us, Haywood would have been lonely indeed on this day when he took the stand in his own defense. Comparatively unorganized and inefficient as we are, it is yet the body of Socialists in America, in and out of the Western Federation of Miners, which has aroused the whole working class of the United States and rallied them to this defense. Without us, weak, poor, incompetent as we are, strong chiefly because we work along the line of Social Evolution, Haywood would have been overwhelmed by the storm of public sentiment created against him by capitalist agencies.

In the Upper Air.

The Socialists stand for the proletarian class and its coming power. Haywood also stands for that class and its sure victory. I believe he is conscious of his representative character. It seemed to me he was conscious of his class as he testified to-day. No man can be lonely in any real sense who carries that high Class Consciousness in his soul.

Whether he lives or dies, it is worth while to have risen out of mere individualism, above sordid self-consciousness, into the upper air of historic Class Consciousness.

When Haywood replied to Borah in incisive sentences which dumfounded his interlocutor and must have touched the jury, about his experiences before the legislative committee of Colorado, when he had met Hearn and Hamlin and other representatives of the Rockefeller interests, and even drawn tears from the eyes of capitalists as he depicted the awful conditions in which "his people" lived, then we felt that he felt he was speaking then and now for his own class.

In awful contrast with this attitude of Haywood's, we remembered Orchard. The one terrible omission in all Orchard's story was any sense of ob-

(Continued on page 6.)

LARGE CONVENTION OF WOMEN WORKERS.

New York Meeting of Women's Trade Union League Was a Great Success.

The Woman's Trade Union League held three conventions on Sunday last, July 14, one in New York, the other two in Boston and Chicago. The New York meeting was held in Beethoven Hall, E. Fifth street, and was attended by 75 delegates representing unions with a membership of 10,000 women workers. Miss Mary E. Dreier, president of the national league, presided in the morning and Miss Rose Schneiderman in the afternoon.

Questions of hours, wages, fulfillment of union regulations, union label, organization and others concerning workshop conditions were discussed in the reports. Addresses were made to the convention by Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Leonora O'Reilly of Brooklyn, Mrs. Ellen Foote of Danbury, Luella Twining of the Western Federation of Miners, and Mrs. Meta Stern of the Socialist Party.

Comrade Twining's plea for support for the Western Federation was enthusiastically received and a collection of \$50 was taken up for the defense fund. Comrade Stern also received a cordial reception when she conveyed fraternal greetings from the Socialist Party and called attention to the fact that it was the only party that declared for the full economic and political emancipation of woman.

The following resolution was one of those adopted: "Whereas, the protection which the Legislature had extended to women in regard to night work has been declared unconstitutional and, whereas, Women in the state of New York have no power to amend the constitution, therefore, Be it Resolved, That we, the trade union women in convention assembled feel that the time has come when the working women of the state should be enfranchised, and thus have power to determine the conditions of their lives."

Reports from the various unions showed that conditions had been materially improved since the unions were formed. Telegrams conveying greetings were received from and sent to the other conventions at Chicago and Boston. The convention was a great success and the delegates left highly encouraged by the results.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The last meeting of the Conference decided that circular letters be sent to all labor organizations in the city, urging them to bring pressure to bear on their delegates to attend the meetings more regularly, so that the Conference may be prepared for action in case of any emergency. Several new delegates were seated and reports from organizations showed new donations for the Defense Fund from many organizations which previously donated large amounts. It is very encouraging to note that some of the organizations have voted all the funds in their treasury, while others will levy special assessments for the Defense Fund. It was decided to call on the locals of the Bricklayers' Union in the city to endorse a call to their national headquarters for a contribution towards the Defense Fund from the treasury of the national organization. Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 309 will call a special meeting to decide whether a new donation of \$500 shall be made, and the chances are very bright that it will be granted. More money is needed and comrades should work in their respective organizations for donations.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions: FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Wadsworth's Carpenter Shop, Tuckahoe, \$7; German Branch of the 33d-34th A. D. Socialist Party, \$10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23, \$100; Br. 19, Cremation Society, \$5; Butchers' Union No. 174, \$25; Mrs. Gerbard, \$1; Br. 2, S. D. P., Women's Society (surplus, package party), \$1.30; Laborers' Union No. 9, \$25; Paul Hunger, \$10; Cloth Examiners' and Suongers' Union, \$25; Clothing Cutters' Union No. 4, \$5; total for the week, \$214.30; previously acknowledged, \$8,997.80; total to date, \$9,212.10.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: 33d-34th-35th A. D. Socialist Party, German Branch, \$5; previously acknowledged, \$3,712.35; total to date, \$3,717.35.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the Philadelphia Moyer-Haywood Conference a telegram was ordered sent to Comrade Haywood expressing confidence in his acquittal and requesting an early date for him to speak at a mass meeting. At the same meeting \$50 was ordered sent to the defense fund and there was received \$10 from Carpenters' Local 238 and \$4.10 from Mrs. Herr.

—Read the call for "The Worker Sustaining Fund" on page six.

"GUGGENHEIM SHOULD HANG".

Judge Lindsey Says Colorado Is Politically Rotten and Getting Worse.

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey of the famous Children's Court of Denver, in a lecture before the Women's Club of Chautauqua, N. Y., last Monday gave expression to a sentiment that is widespread in Colorado when he denounced the unspeakable class of politicians that control there. Speaking of the new Colorado Senator he said:

"Senator Guggenheim should be hanged if a man who throws a bomb deserves to be hanged. If Moyer and Haywood are guilty and deserve to hang, then Guggenheim and William G. Evans, the Republican boss, deserve hanging more than they do, for the crimes of Guggenheim and Evans are infinitely more far reaching than are those of those men, if guilty, or of Orchard.

"I know they are criminals, and every one in Colorado knows it, but what can be done to get such men even into the penitentiary, when they own the Legislature, both parties, many of the judiciary and the press of the state?"

"Simon Guggenheim absolutely bought his way into the United States Senate; yes, b-o-u-g-h-t. William G. Evans gave him the election because Guggenheim furnished the money to make Evans master of the political ring that has throttled the State.

"Guggenheim and Evans are criminals of the Harriman type. Politically, they nothing of the principles of manhood. Colorado is politically rotten and getting constantly worse, and they have outraged the very principles of government. They have stolen millions from the people of Colorado."

And Buchtel, the "preacher Governor" of Colorado is the creature of Guggenheim and "the political ring that has throttled that state." That's why Buchtel, declares in his sermons that Haywood is guilty. He is only doing his master's bidding.

NEW THEATRICAL TRUST.

The expansion of capitalism in an international power is again illustrated by the reported promotion of a trust that will unite the principal theatrical interests of Europe and America, and probably Australia, Klaw and Erlanger, long known as the American theatrical trust, are promoting the scheme. The proposed syndicate will have a capital of \$100,000,000, and it will dominate the theatrical business of both hemispheres, control the leading actors and practically dictate the amusement features of the civilized world.

This trust is a logical result of commercialized art. Providing recreation for profit puts the stage on a commercial basis. Just as the workers in the factories are subject to the rule of the capitalist factory owners, so will those who work in the theatres be subject to the rule of the theatrical trust. There will be less opportunity than ever for artists to develop the best that is in them.

On the other hand, the trust thru its control of the daily press, will promote only those enterprises that yield the most profit and the public taste be distorted accordingly. Individualism is receiving its quietus with the development of capitalism in all its varied activities.

TELEGRAPHERS WAITING.

On Wednesday the proposed telegraphers strike was still hanging fire. The New York and Chicago operators were waiting the results of the conferences being held in San Francisco by Labor Commissioner Neill with National President Small of the telegraphers and the telegraph companies. As the companies had declined to arbitrate the strike there it was not expected that a settlement would be reached without a national strike.

On Tuesday cots and mattresses were moved into the Western Union building in this city, evidently for the use of strike breakers. A protest was made to the city health department. The discovery of a Pinkerton detective named Demarest in the local union ranks was taken as evidence that the companies desire to destroy the unions rather than grant the employees' demands for decent treatment and better conditions.

In the event of a national strike, the telegraphers' union is in a position to paralyze business, which explains why Labor Commissioner Neill has got busy, the purpose being not to secure proper treatment for the workers as much as to prevent embarrassment and loss to the business interests, whom Neill represents.

MAY BE VERDICT NEXT WEEK.

It now appears probable that the case in the Haywood trial will go to the jury Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. In that event The Worker will await the verdict, delaying publication one day at least, if necessary.

PINKERTON SPIES IN "CONSERVATIVE" UNIONS.

Telegraphers and Mine Workers Discover Capitalist Hirelings in Their Ranks—Employing Class Work Thru "Inner Circle" to Break Up All Unions and Destroy Working Class Solidarity.

Capitalist employers make no distinction between "radical" or "conservative" unions. They pretend to but they know that ANY labor organization formed to improve conditions of the working class must be successful only by cutting down part of the surplus income that goes to the owners. To the capitalist the union that raises wages or reduces hours is "radical." To him the union that is apathetic, that is satisfied with present conditions and will not struggle for better, is "conservative."—but he seldom finds one of that kind. The workers soon desert such a union. The capitalist makes no distinction between unions, whether they support Socialism or not. Some workmen think, and many capitalists profess, otherwise but a knowledge of conditions prove the error of that view.

In New York.

To destroy the organizations of labor the employing class in recent years have gradually utilized Pinkerton Detectives to urge the commission of crimes by union men so that the unions may become known as criminal organizations, the very character the Pinkerton Agency has won for itself and which it is entitled to. It has been claimed that the Western Federation of Miners is practically the only type of labor organization that the capitalist class desire to destroy. It is claimed by the newspapers and the reviews that the Federation is dangerous and "radical." Some even hold that the sending of criminal spies into the Federation has, therefore, some justification. They studiously ignore, however, that the Pinkertons urged violence in the Federation just because they were unable to find union men who would commit violence. If violence and an "Inner Circle" were to be found the Pinkertons had to create both, and they did. Notwithstanding these revelations, not one of the capitalist journals or reviews that have denounced the Federation have had a line of protest or condemnation for the Pinkerton criminals who have instigated and committed crimes. All this testimony seems to have been lost on them.

But an incident that occurred in New York City this week brings the character of the Pinkertons and those who employ them, to the very doors of the newspapers, yet the editors are conveniently blind to what it means. These papers tell of how the Telegraphers Union of New York laid a trap for one, Demarest, who had risen in the confidence of the union, to the extent that he was made secretary to National President Small.

Spy Confesses.

Suspicion fell on Demarest and in order to test him he was allowed to listen to a conversation of two other members who proposed to cut one of the Postal cables under the North River. Demarest joined in the conversation and approved the scheme. He applauded it and promised to assist all that he could. At the appointed hour set for cutting the cable the North River swarmed with Pinkertons waiting for the expected criminals. This convinced the union officers that Demarest was a Pinkerton and when faced with the accusation he admitted his guilt.

There has been no outcry for the prosecution of Demarest, or the Pinkertons whom he represented or the capitalists who employed the Pinkertons to do this dirty work. No long editorials have been written demanding the suppression of the Pinkerton Detective Agency as an organization devoted to the furtherance of crime. Neither has it been charged that the

EAST SIDE TAILORS STRIKE.

Some eight or nine thousand members of the United Brotherhood of Tailors are on strike on the East Side. The pay and conditions of work on the East Side are poor. But it is in the smaller shops that the worst conditions prevail. These employ from twenty-five to a hundred men and are run by contractors who bid for work with the Broadway houses.

The strikers demand a nine-hour day and ten per cent increase in wages. The men are confident of getting every non-union man in the union and will endeavor to close up the sweatshops. As usual the papers are reporting continuous riots on the East Side each day, but they are unable to estimate the number of the dead and injured. Perhaps the victims, the hospital and the morgue are located in the editorial rooms where the continuous "riots" also take place.

—If you are a Socialist, join your party branch or district organization.

telegraph operators are "dangerous" or "radical." They have never been charged with criminal acts and no sane ed Orchard has come forward to prove it to the satisfaction of capitalist journals. But the facts about Demarest are admitted by Demarest himself.

Where are the capitalist guardians of "law and order"? Not a single word from them in condemnation of Pinkertonism. They have been too busy suppressing and distorting the evidence of the defense the past week at Boise to give space to any protest against the real criminals in the unions. A kidnaped workman charged with crime by criminals must be legally and editorially mobbed while a real criminal is overlooked.

In Wyoming.

Almost at the same time that Demarest was doing his work here, District No. 2 of the United Mine Workers of America, a "conservative" trade union, was meeting in district convention at Denver, Colo. Acting Secretary Kirwan, of the Western Federation of Miners exposed two Pinkertons who had been elected delegates to the convention. These two had been active in preventing the miners of Rock Springs, Wyoming, from being organized. They reported every union man that came to the camp, and every attempt to organize, to Pinkerton headquarters. Kirwan got the names of these two spies from the published testimony given by Morris Friedman, former secretary to Pinkerton McParland, at the Haywood trial in Boise. They were expelled by the convention.

Strange to say, in expelling them the miners were law-abiding enough to refrain from administering a few well directed kicks to these vermin. For some reason union men fail to rise to the height of villainy ascribed to them by the capitalist press at the moment when one would expect them to be most rabid.

The true character of the Pinkerton Detective Agency is revealed in the case of Demarest as well as in much of the testimony given at the Haywood trial. Demarest encouraged the cutting of the Postal cable in order to provide a few victims for the penitentiary and boost Pinkertonism with the employing class. Organized ostensibly for the purpose of catching law breakers the Agency has become a school of crime.

Making Criminals.

The Pinkertons are employed not to detect crime but to make criminals. It is as much a criminal organization as the one it had recorded in writing that commission of crimes is its chief purpose. It constitutes the only criminal "Inner Circle" that exists in any labor organization in the United States. It is the only "Inner Circle" that the Haywood trial has disclosed. The Pinkertons were forced to form one for the very good reason that a genuine one could not be found, as their reports to their headquarters show.

Capital and organized crime have joined to defeat the legitimate aspirations of labor. Respect for real order and peace is the ideal of the workers alone. The capitalist must rely on deception, espionage and force to defeat the working class. These weapons, and the interests they serve, are the logical outgrowth of a society that rests on the exploitation of useful labor. Forced to deceive their victims the capitalist class must resort to methods outlawed by their own legal code.

When working men control the public powers they will make short work of a system that requires the use of such despicable methods to prolong its hideous existence.

PINKERTON SPIES IN CANADIAN UNIONS.

The policy of placing Pinkerton spies in labor organizations is not confined to the United States. Canadian capitalists are also using that method to sow dissension and encourage violence and crime among union men. At Winnipeg the Cooks, Waitresses and Waitresses' Union recently held a meeting to discuss certain demands to be made on a Canadian Pacific Railway hotel. The employees were informed the next morning that they were discharged and that the company had hired spies in their ranks.

The plan of hiring spies for criminal purposes is becoming more widespread in this country, and it is not surprising that Canadian exploiters follow the example set by the capitalists here. The Pinkerton Detective Agency is a criminal organization, but as it is a "desirable" one to the capitalist class, it is hardly possible the Roosevelt administration will move to suppress it, though it ought to be exterminated by law.

The Worker.

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As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach the office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 15 Spruce Street, New York.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential)..... 95,981 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,280



REMARKABLE, BECAUSE UNUSUAL.

The sentencing of twenty-three business men of Toledo, Ohio, to nine months imprisonment is such an unusual procedure that it is deemed worthy of several columns of space in the daily newspapers. It is such a rare occurrence that it is considered a remarkable one and worthy of extended editorial comment by these papers. And so it is.

It is the usual thing to apply the law in all its rigor to workmen and when they are imprisoned in groups, as frequently happens, it is taken as a mere incident in the normal process of the legal grind. So common has the rigid application of the law against the propertyless become that it has lost its news value and a few lines is deemed sufficient to chronicle such a commonplace event.

What is this contrast in the comparative value of the two news items but a testimonial by the capitalist press that law and its application is an instrument to curb, check and jail the proletarian and not those who fleece him? Were it customary to jail rich men for infraction of the law there would be no occasion for the prominence given to the sentence passed on the convicted business men of Toledo.

Something is wrong, that is sure. To the capitalist journals and reviews the wrong will be seen in the judge who so far forgot the obligations that the average judge owes to the ruling class. To be sure this will not be openly expressed for such expression would be more dangerous to their class than the strange decision of Judge Morris. But in passing sentence on "substantial business men" the judge has also passed sentence on himself and those still out of jail will see that this sentence is also executed. Judge Morris will retire from the bench as a penalty for his peculiar conduct. Other "substantial business men" will see to that.

To the intelligent workmen the decision might be accepted as evidence that the law applies equally to all were it not that its unusual character is admitted by the press that represents the "substantial business men" thru-out the country. As an exceptional decision it proves by contrast that law is the legal code of the capitalist, made into a rule that binds the class beneath him. If an appeal to a higher court is taken it is more than probable Judge Morris will learn this truth. A reversal of his decision would be equivalent to a reprimand for his using the law against those in whose interest it is made, interpreted and enforced.

The Judge is an "impractical man" and is sadly in need of more knowledge of his chosen profession. [Since the above was written the following significant dispatch, which confirms our analysis of Judge Morris' decision, appeared in the daily papers of July 15:

Motions in arrest of judgment were filed in the lumber, brick and bridge cases here to-day. The attorneys for the companies appear to hold that sentencing their clients to the workhouse is in contravention of practically all the articles of the Constitution of the United States, and an undoubted outrage on the rights and privileges of said clients. They allege that the judgment of the court is a violation of the article providing against "cruel and unusual punishment," and also of the provision that all laws shall be of "general operation."

What is this statement of the trained legal men that the convicted business men have retained, but their way of saying what we say above, that laws are made and enforced to hold the working class and not the capitalist class? These men hold that the conviction is not only unusual but against the constitution, the laws, the rights and the privileges of their clients. They regard it as an "outrage." This ought to be enough to convince the sentimental judge with the peculiar hallucination that jails were ever intended for all criminals, high and low.

Brand Whitlock, the Mayor of Toledo, seems to understand the law better than Judge Morris, for the Mayor stated in an interview that "as soon as we get to sending rich men to prison the prisons will be done away with." He is correct, for jailing capitalists is certainly perverting prisons from their accustomed use.]

A New York woman has been charged with running a baby farm and selling the babes at the rate of \$5 each. This price is above the market rate established by Justice Gummere of New Jersey, who in a legal opinion estimated the price of a worker's child at one dollar. The woman should be fined for contempt of court.

The New York "Tribune" is sure that the firing of a pistol over the head of the President of France by a weak minded man, is due to the "utterances of a licentious press and of Socialist and Anarchist agitators." The "Tribune" is mistaken. Orchard did it by projecting his baleful power across the sea as ordered by the "Inner Circle." It is strange how the "Tribune" overlooked the real explanation.

CAPITALIST "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP."

A sub-committee of the Civic Federation has submitted a grave report on public ownership and operation and drawn conclusions with an assumption of finality that is calculated to impress the reader with the philosophic acumen of its authors. It is assumed thruout the report that the Civic Federation, representing in the main large capitalists and their professional retainers, is a disinterested body that can have no pecuniary interest in the matter on which it reports. The naive assumption can deceive very few. To assume that a class can report on matters that effect their income without any bias is like asking a swindler to pass on his own case and expect an impartial verdict.

It did not require the printed report of the Civic Federation for one to understand what views its members held on that particular subject. As a matter of course the capitalist class prefer owning their sources of income direct rather than indirectly thru political control of a city government which may nominally own these sources as public property. Any tendency that has the appearance of depriving them of direct ownership of capital must necessarily meet the condemnation of their class. Municipal ownership has that appearance to them. Not so much from present experience, for so long as their political hirelings sit in city halls municipal enterprises furnish a rich source of graft in various forms. What they fear is the suggestion it has of public ownership with an intelligent working class administering public power for the well-being of workmen.

It is not surprising, therefore, that in order to guard against a time when workmen will control, this committee should for once appropriate the truth to serve their purpose. For when they state that there is little difference between wages and hours of workingmen in public employment as compared with private employment, they state what is a general truth. But in stating that they merely state that capitalist employment, both public and private, is the same for the working class. The capitalist employers, no more than their public functionaries, will volunteer to improve the conditions of the class they exploit. Only the working class can help the working class. In the field of private employment it is necessary for the workers thru organization to secure some degree of control of the conditions of employment in order to win concessions. It is also necessary for the workers to exercise control of city gov-

ernment if public service and public employment are to serve their interests. Why should any reasonable human being expect wages and hours to be better in public than in private employment when experience has demonstrated that improvement in either sphere must come from power held by the working class?

The report of the Civic Federation when scrutinized closely, is an indictment of capitalist administration both public and private and further confirms the necessity of Socialist political action of the working class.

Oscar King Davis, the New York "Times" correspondent at the Haywood trial, writes his paper that "good old general Hypothesis" was in evidence at the trial last Monday. So long as Davis is present we can be sure that old general Liar will faithfully perform his duty so long as his salary is forthcoming.

SUPPRESSING INDIVIDUALITY.

In discussing the recent garbage workers strike the New York "Times" demands that such strikes be prevented in the future by placing the street cleaners under "something like police regulations," which would make a strike a mutiny and the strikers rebels. This is exactly what the bourgeoisie would like to see done. They would subject public employees to a cast iron discipline that would rob the workers of all initiative and permit their being exploited to an unlimited extent in the "public interest." The protests of public school teachers, postal employees, etc., are met in the same spirit and with the same brutal disregard for their interests as human beings. They are asked to subordinate everything to the state as the representative of the public welfare, irrespective of their own conditions of work and livelihood.

It is characteristic that the newspapers that favor this policy of suppression of initiative and protest on the part of public employees are the very ones that clamor the loudest against Socialists as advocates of a system that would suppress individuality and personal initiative. But it is only where the attitude of the government toward its workers is concerned that such a policy is favored. When it comes to permitting initiative and scope for the capitalists to exploit there is no hindrance or complaint. And it is in this one thing that Socialist control differs from that of the anti-Socialist. Under Socialist control of the public powers the workers would have ample opportunity to express themselves and to constantly improve their conditions, because Socialist control would mean working class control, while under capitalist control, as now, the machinery of public powers is used to secure for the capitalist class all the advantages that that machinery can bring, and this at the expense of the useful and necessary working class.

Socialists sympathize with and support the garbage workers, the teachers and other public employees because they are performing highly useful and important services for society, they are entitled to consideration as such and as human beings, and we are as bitterly opposed to their oppression and exploitation by capitalist governments as we are to the oppression and exploitation of their fellow workers in the capitalist owned workshops and factories that thrive by capitalist control of government.

The Italian Senate has ordered the imprisonment of a former Cabinet Minister for embezzlement while in office. American methods have become so popular among politicians of the old world that they are coming to adopt them even in Italy. However, the Italians have still something to learn from us. Our politicians do not go to jail, because they are all "practical men," as Roosevelt would say.

Four young high school students of wealthy families distinguished themselves last week by taking the places of striking hod carriers at Morristown, N. J. There was no economic necessity for these young men to work as their parents came from the ranks of those who live on the toil of others. The young strike breakers were working class. "Just for the fun of the thing." An excellent reason for the brainless young fops of the middle class. The most that such as these retain of the education they receive is a knowledge of the college yell and a trained faculty for such acts as these students committed. While the American colleges often turn out such intellectual dwarfs who do the bidding of capitalist exploiters, European universities give to the workers trained fighters for their

cause. Perhaps America is the only country where education has been so far prostituted that large numbers of its beneficiaries play this contemptible rôle. The education that is lost to all feelings of humanity and sympathy for the workers is best fitted to the existence of the sordid wealth gorging capitalists that rule in America to-day.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

We have received a number of letters endorsing the plan of a Socialist Publicity Bureau as proposed by G. A. E. In The Worker of July 6. It is impossible to publish these letters on account of limited space at this time. We shall be pleased, however, to send the address of the comrade proposing the plan to anyone desiring to communicate with him on the subject.

Recently Comrade Edward Dawson of Brooklyn gave the librarian of Prospect Branch, Brooklyn Public Library, Sixth avenue and Ninth street, a copy of The Worker for approval to be added to the list of papers kept on file, Comrade Dawson offering to pay the expense. He has received notice from the librarian that the committee has approved of the paper and that they "will be glad to have it in the reading room." This act of Comrade Dawson sets an example which others might well follow. Working people frequent the reading rooms and they should have a chance to read The Worker.

We believe the National Committee has erred in voting down the motion of National Committeeman Relly of New Jersey, asking that an investigation be made "of the alleged actions of certain members of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee, in accepting nominations for office from other parties." It seems to us that the National Committee, in view of the serious nature of the allegations, could have well afforded to have made such an investigation. The allegations constitute, if true, a breach of party policy and principle of great importance to the Socialist Party. If they are not true, then the best way to arrive at the truth was for an impartial investigation to be made. The fact that the State Committee of Wisconsin issued a denial before ever the National Committee had an opportunity to vote upon Comrade Relly's motion should have signified little, for the State Committee is an interested body. What was asked for was not a statement from the party in Wisconsin or anywhere else, but an investigation by the National Committee. As it is now, nothing is settled. Those who are dissatisfied with the policy and tactics pursued by the party in Wisconsin, are given more reason to be dissatisfied because no opportunity has been presented to secure an impartial statement of the actual facts. According to its own assertion, Wisconsin had nothing to lose by an investigation, and it should have welcomed one so as to receive proper vindication. Questions of such import cannot be disposed of in a democratic organization in such an ostrich like manner. A full one-third of the National Committee did not vote on the motion at all.

The case is aggravated by the fact that allegations of breach of party faith are being made continually against the party in Wisconsin. Because the party in Wisconsin has met with some measure of success at the polls furnishes no reason for its being immune from ordinary scrutiny and investigation. On the contrary, the fact that the Wisconsin comrades have met with that success places them under responsibility to the party for the proper conduct of the organization, and instead of resenting, and being impatient of criticism they should welcome the opportunity to place themselves in their true light before the whole party. There are some fundamental questions that are of vital concern to the entire party membership, and the action of the National Committee appears to us to be an instance in which a question of national concern has been left with a local division of the party to settle as it pleased, regardless of what may or may not be the general opinion on the subject.

FOUR.

A Folk Song of the Russian Revolution. "My sons!" rose the cry of a famishing mother-- Her sons they were four, and they came-- "Now bury my body, and love one another; 'Shun evil, and discord, and shame. "Since peasants ye are, of a true peasant village, The landless were father and kin, Win back the good acres for plowing and tilling, And Freedom, their mother, ye may win." They buried their father, the sons, but, returning, They found not the Russia of yore, For holy and bright was the flame that was burning-- It kindled the hearts of the Four. And one was a poet, a teacher, a leader, The voice of the people for right; And one was a smiter of tyrants--a leader; And two went forth boldly to fight, And one of the fighters was hanged in the city; And one on the battleground fell; The poet and leader, by fiends without pity, Were starved in Siberia's hell. "For Land and for Freedom!" Brave war cry, awaken The soul of a Nation to life! Not till the Mother that Death hath o'erthrown Her Four in front of the strife! --New York Times.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce Street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charged extra.

TRUE AND FALSE DEMOCRACY.

Nicholas Murray Butler, 12 mo. pp. xii, 111. The Macmillan Co., 1907. Price, \$1. It is customary for most people to assume that those who are of a different school of thought are hopelessly wrong; and it is customary for Socialists to assume that most of their opponents who have had an opportunity to learn better are not altogether sincere. I know, of course, that such assumptions are unwarranted, but like most Socialists I find myself sorely tempted by college presidents. However, I tried to read President Butler's essays with an open mind; and now I must confess that he says many things with which I can agree, and with which most Socialists can agree, notwithstanding that he says also many things to which I would object most strenuously.

Among the very few rivals that our chief magistrate has in the promulgation of brilliant platitudes, the president of Columbia University deserves a leading place. The platitude has two virtues that make this instrument indispensable to the publicist: (1) It is perfectly safe and sound, and its use will never expose one to the charge of heresy; and (2) in the hands of a skillful orator it can be made to yield wonderful results in the way of instructing the people as to what is right and just. The present book reminds me of the ancient demonstration that a cat has nine tails. Every one will admit, it starts, that one cat has one tail--barring accidents. And we can all agree that no cat has eight tails. And all who have learned their three R's know that one cat has one tail more than no cat. It follows therefore as the night the day, that one cat, having one tail more than no cat--which we just agreed has eight tails--must have nine tails. Q. E. D. In like manner Dr. Butler can prove many things important for the people to know.

This neatly constructed little book is made up of three addresses. "Democracy and Education" was delivered before the National Educational Association at Buffalo in 1896; "Education and Public Opinion" at the commencement of the University of Michigan in 1899; and "True and False Democracy" before the University of California on charter day in March of this year. The addresses are printed in the inverse order of their delivery, but it is interesting to read them in their chronological order. However, if you read the first in the book you will not need the other two, for the doctor did not realize until quite recently that Socialism is the real menace to Democracy--that is, true Democracy. In former years and in the earlier addresses he dealt with such unimportant themes as the relation of popular ignorance to the subversion of our government; the control of government by business thru bosses; the relation of business to public corruption. The first of the addresses (1896) referred to many things that "every school boy" ought to know; the second concerned itself chiefly with bosses and the spoils system, and came dangerously near pointing out where the real center of corruption lies. But in the title essay all is made clear.

In speaking of Socialism President Butler tries to be fair--"at least so far as he is able"--which may be seen from the following tribute to the propaganda: The Socialist propaganda, never more seriously or more ably carried on than now, is a earnest and sincere attempt to escape from conditions that are burdensome and unhappy. Despite its most imperfect interpretation of the economic significance of history and its ringing changes on a misleading theory of class consciousness, this propaganda makes an appeal to our favorable judgment because its proclaimed motive is to help the mass of mankind. No just man can quarrel with its aim, but few readers of history or students of human nature can approve its program. What is it that Socialism aims to accomplish by restricting liberty in order to promote economic equality? It seeks to accomplish what it conceives to be a juster economic and political condition. Again, speaking of the "institution, under the guise of economic liberty or freedom, of what is really a form of economic dependence or slavery, which is usually described as the exploitation of man by man," he says: If this exploitation, or use and oppression of one man by another, were shown to be a necessary and inevitable result of society as now ordered and established, then might we well believe that the Socialist propaganda, if it could make clear that Socialism would bring such exploitation to an end, would go forward with increasing energy and success.

It must be admitted that these passages show a great advance beyond the position held by respectable educators only three or four years ago. However, the two ifs in the above paragraph have not yet been satisfactorily solved, and President Butler is not yet a Socialist. On page 4 we learn that "human welfare for which in a vague and general way governments were built, has now become in a precise and specific way a main object of government everywhere," and that "a common characteristic of the newer problems of government everywhere is that they appear to involve a vast and rapid extension of the field in which men work collectively thru their political agents rather than as individuals thru their own wills and hands." But the president is not alarmed at this as are those foolish persons who call it Socialism and denounce it as such; he urges that new proposals be examined on their merits and that no epithets should be allowed to blind us to the truth, wherever it may be. Yet on page 12 we are told that "the corporate and collective responsibility which it [Socialism] would substitute for individual initiative is only such corporate or collective responsibility as a group of these very same individuals could exercise," and that "THEREFORE, Socialism is 'primarily an attempt to overcome men's individual imperfections by adding them together in the hope that they will cancel each other.'" After his definition of the democratic state as the sum total of its citizens, and after declaring that an accurate description of the doings of a democracy must always use the reflexive verb, the above is almost incomprehensible. The puzzle is explained thus: The exploitation of one by all puts an end to liberty, whereas the exploitation of all by a few "is not a necessary, but an incidental consequence of the existing social order," and may be very easily remedied. "We do not gain anything, he says, by substituting the more injurious form of exploitation [of one by all] for the less injurious; we should, rather, lose much. [How irresistibly obvious!] The real problem of democracy is to prevent both forms of exploitation." And since exploitation springs without exception from community--given monopoly, that is the relation between the individual and the community, not the relation between individual and individual, and since Socialism would multiply the former kinds of relations--hoccus-pocus, now, the cat has nine tails! It is really too simple; it's a wonder there are any Socialists.

But as for exploitation under a "true democracy"--such as ours of to-day--that can be easily eliminated by defining more clearly private and public property and by limiting in certain respects the freedom of private initiative. "This, we are told, is a practical and practicable program to be set over against the impracticable and impractical program offered by the Socialist propaganda." But Mr. Butler's proposal is just vague and general enough to allow his opponents to say that to the extent that it actually eliminates exploitation it is socialist; and to the extent that it "preserves our liberties," it does not affect the exploitation.

There is of course always a conflict between "equality and liberty," and the author is often forced to wonder whether men have ceased to care for liberty. But to tell us that the contradiction is between economic equality and liberty, as he does on p. 7 and elsewhere, is a sad confusion of words, to put it mildly. It does not take a Socialist to understand that there can be no liberty without economic liberty; and when we say there can be no economic liberty without "economic equality" we do not mean by this expression what President Butler pretends to think the Socialists mean. This logicomachy is really unworthy of him. Indeed, one of the chief aims in his address is to show that "political equality" does not mean the absurdity that the opponents of democracy can make it mean. In like manner does he juggle with the word "wealth." The test of the true leader is against the false leader is his attitude towards wealth. It is wealth that makes leisure possible, and with leisure comes genuine human living, civilization; . . . to aim to destroy wealth, to make its accumulation impossible or personally disadvantageous, is to disturb and distress the world, and ultimately every man in it to seek to promote wealth, to secure its just distribution and its proper use, is to advance the world's civilization. The insinuation that Socialism, in seeking to shift the ownership and control of certain forms of social wealth from private hands to the public, aims at destroying or opposes its "just distribution," shakes my faith in the author's sincerity. Can you imagine a slaveholder charging the abolitionists with aiming to destroy "industry," upon which the prosperity of the nation so apparently rests. And so in several other ways has the learned president demonstrated not only that a cat has nine tails, but also that Socialism has a cloven hoof, and that Pasteurized laissez-faire is synonymous with "true democracy." B. C. G.

WHAT SURE REMEDY HAS CAPITALISM FOR THIS?

Every now and then there slips into the daily press a letter which reveals the actual conditions that exist under the thin coating of prosperity talked about so glibly by these very papers. Such a letter is the one which follows, signed "B," and which appeared in the New York "Times" of July 13:

I write stating my case and inclosing a letter from an old aunt 75 years old, who, losing all she possessed some years ago, is just existing on the rental of her house, an educated, proud-spirited, independent American woman, widely read and active minded, the feeble in body. I have existed for three years in a small apartment uptown. I have sold my furniture a few pieces at a time for enough to pay the rent and keep a shelter over my head. I have rented one room, and that enabled me to pay the rent and gas bills thru one winter. All that winter I was employed in an auction store from 11 a. m. until 11 p. m. at a salary of \$6 a week. The couple who had the room went South, and I finally let the room to a man who remained until February. Slowly my few remaining belongings have been sold, until now I seem not to be able to go on further. I have no money to remain after July and nothing with which to go or to take another home.

I am a woman 40 years old, of New England birth, capable and efficient. A thoro housekeeper, have had a beautiful home, and am accustomed to refined surroundings. I have walked day after day from one agency to another, leaving at some an office fee of \$2, at others my name and a promise to pay the fee if a position is secured. Nothing has come of it. I have answered hundreds of "ads," and have advertised, with no result. I am willing and eager to work, but am not strong enough to do menial labor.

I can keep house beautifully in a private home, clubhouse, or hotel; understand shopping, decorating, and furnishing. Could run a successful tearoom or country inn. Could do tenement house inspection work. I have been to all the charitable institutions in New York, and am told, "we will let you know." That is as far as my application ever gets. There surely must be something for middle-aged women to do! Women of brains! Women of ideas! There are thousands of dollars spent for libraries, meant especially for people who are employed. Most of these people are too busy and too dead tired pursuing the almighty dollar to keep body and soul together, and have no heart or inclination for reading. If some of this money had gone into a self-supporting institution for women who are past middle age, who are self-respecting, who are still active, and who scorn charity, who would be given pleasant surroundings and suitable work, that they would gladly do, what an inestimable blessing money in that way would confer, and how many women who from sheer discouragement and failure to find employment lose heart and become morbid and despairing, would have their futures taken care of, and be lifted above the daily dread of to-morrow. Is there no employment in any part of this wide country, where money is spent like water and where there seems to be no alternative for one American woman but starvation and the poorhouse!

And only two weeks ago the Fourth of July was triumphantly celebrated, the eagle screamed and Old Glory flew in the breeze! And what of this woman, of those hundreds of thousands of other women, just as good as she, perhaps more to be pitied than she? What answer can be made to them by those who tell us that the present industrial system is the best system that ever existed and that there is opportunity for all to work, to be independent and prosperous in this "land of the free and home of the brave"?

HUMAN NATURE FAKIRS.

Out of the discussion of nature fakirs has come a suggestion that something be done to relieve us from the pest of the human-nature fakir. One of the most offensive of these bacteria is one who calls himself Prof. Munsterberg and a dispenser of psychology at Harvard. This human nature fakir stepped down from his learned chair long enough to separate a scab magazine from a little change for a study in human-nature.

This Munsterberg fakir went to Boise, Idaho, and after attending court three days, wrote a scientific (?) analysis of Orchard in which he states that Orchard told the truth. He did not hear one word of Orchard's testimony and could have written his rot in Boston and made it just as valuable.

He is no better nor worse than the others of his class who graft and fake on the street and sometimes get away with a job of delusion.

This one makes the mistake of thinking that the public will take stock in him because of the title he wears. But the American public, be it ever so low-browed, prefers to do its own thinking rather than accept the views, no matter how positive, of such a ridiculously palpable human nature fakir as this Munsterberg.

Another one of these is an Eastern editor, who, after reading Orchard's testimony, expressed himself as satisfied that it was the truth, and wound up an editorial column of rhetorical delirium with the observation that "The penitent thief who died on the cross with his Master was probably a contemporary Harry Orchard."

This is certainly very near blasphemy. If the erudite Eastern editor would study his bible history he would perhaps learn the significant fact which marks the distinction, that the thief on the cross did not try to lay the blame on some one else.--United Mine Workers Journal.

If those garbage strikers had used some of their time when on strike cleaning up the dirt that could be found at the city hall, they would have hauled more garbage in a single day than they ever did before.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

Foley tilted back in his chair. "If you see a lion comin' at youse with a yard or so of open mouth youse'd think things was gettin' a little serious. But if youse knew the lion 'd never make its last jump, youse wouldn't go into the occupation o' throwin' fits, now would youse?"

"What do you mean?" "Nothin'. Only there'll be no last jump for Keating."

"How's that?" "How? That's my business." He stood up, reit his cigar, striking the match on the sole of his shoe. "Results is what youse's after. The how belongs to me."

CHAPTER XVI. BLOWS.

It was about half past twelve when Tom left Mr. Baxter's office. As he came purposeless into the street it occurred to him that he was but a few blocks from the office of Mr. Driscoll, and in the same instant his chance meeting with Ruth three weeks before as she came out to lunch dashed across his memory. He turned his steps in the direction of Mr. Driscoll's office, and on gaining the block it was in walked slowly back and forth on the opposite side of the street, eagerly watching the revolving door of the great building. At length she appeared. Tom started quickly toward her. Another quarter revolution of the door and a man was discharged at her side. The man was Mr. Berman; and they walked off together, he turning upon her glances whose meaning Tom's quickened instinct divined at once.

The sight of these two together, Mr. Berman's eyes upon her with an unmistakable look, struck him thru with jagged pain. He was as a man whose sealed vision an oculist's knife has just released. Amid startled anguish his eyes suddenly opened to things he, in his blindness, had never guessed. He saw what she had come to mean to him. "This was so great that, at first, it well-nigh obscured all else. She filled him—her sympathy, her intelligence, her high womanliness. And she, she that filled him, was only a great pain."

And then (he had mechanically followed them, and now stood watching the door within which they had disappeared—the door thru which he had gone with her three weeks before) he saw, his pain writhing within him the while, the double hopelessness of his love: she was educated, cultured—she could care nothing for a mere workman; and even if she could care, he was bound.

And then (he was now moving slowly thru the Broadway crowd, scarcely conscious of it) he saw how poor he was in his loveless married life. Since his first liking for Maggie had run its so brief course, he had lapsed by such slow degrees to his present relations with her that he had been hardly more conscious of his life's lacking than if he had been living with an unsympathetic sister. But now that a real love had discovered itself to him, with the suddenness of lightning that rips open the night, he saw, almost gaspingly, how glorious life with love could be; and, by contrast, he saw how sordid and commonplace his own life was; and he saw this life without love stretching away its flat monotony, year after year.

And there were things he did not see, for he had not been made aware by the unwritten laws prevailing in a more self-conscious social stratum. And one of these things was, he did not see that perhaps in his social ignorance he had done Ruth some great injury.

That night Maggie kept his dinner warm on the back of the kitchen range, to no purpose; and that night Peterson waited vainly on the tenement steps. It was after twelve when Tom came into the flat, his face drawn, his heart chilled. He had seen his course vaguely dimmed from the first moment of his vision's release; he had seen it clearer and more clear as hour after hour of walking had passed; and he felt himself strong enough to hold to that course.

The next morning at breakfast he was gentler with Maggie than he had been in many a day; so that once, when she had gone into the kitchen to refill her coffee cup, she looked in at him for a moment in a kind of resentful surprise. Not being accustomed to peering inward upon the workings of his soul, Tom himself understood this slight change in his attitude no better than did his wife. He did not realize that the coming of the knowledge of love, and the coming of sorrow, were together beginning to soften and refine his nature.

The work Tom had marked out for himself permitted him little time to brood over his new unhappiness. After breakfast he set out once more upon his two-fold purpose: to find a job, if one could be found; to talk strike to as many members of the union as he could see. In seeking work he was limited to such occupations as had not yet been unionized. He walked along the docks, thinking to find something to do as a longshoreman, but the work was heavy and irregular, the hours long, the pay small and he left the river front without asking for employment. He looked at the men in the tunnel of the underground railway; but

he could not bring himself to ask employment among the low-waged Italians he saw there. He did go into three big stores and make blind requests for anything, but at none was there work for him.

As he went about Tom visited the jobs near which he passed, on which members of his union were at work. One of these was a small residence hotel just west of Fifth avenue, whose walls were up, but which was as yet unfinished on the inside. He climbed to the top in search of members employed on the iron stairways and the elevator shafts, but did not find a man. He reached the bottom of the stairway just in time to see three men enter the doorway. One of the three he recognized as Jake Henderson, and he knew the entertainment committee had him cornered. He grimly changed his revolver from his vest pocket to his left coat pocket, and filling his right coat pocket from a heap of sand beside him, quietly awaited their coming.

The three paused a moment inside the door, evidently to accustom their eyes to the half darkness, for all the windows were boarded up. At length they sighted him, standing before the servants' staircase in the further corner. They came cautiously across the great room, as yet unpartitioned, Jake slightly in the lead. At ten paces away they came to a halt.

"I guess we got youse good an' proper at last," said Jake gloatingly. "It won't do youse no good to yell. We'll give youse all the more if youse do. An' we can give it to youse, anyhow, before the men can get down."

Tom did not answer. He had no mind to cry for help. He stood alertly watching them, his hands in his coat pockets.

Jake laid off his hat and coat—there was leisure, and it enlarged his pleasure to take his time—and moved forward in advance of his two companions.

"Good-by," he said leering. He was on the point of lunging at his victim, when Tom's right hand came out and a fistful of sand went stinging full into his face. He gave a cry, but before he could so much as make a move to brush away the sand Tom's fist caught him on the ear. He dropped limply.

The two men sprang forward, to be met in the face by Tom's revolver.

"If you fellows want button-holes put into you, just move another step!" he said.

They took another step, several of them—but backward steps. Tom kept them covered for a minute, then moved toward the light, walking backward, his eyes never leaving them. On gaining the door he slipped the revolver into his vest pocket and stepped quickly into the blinding street.

When Tom, entering the union hall that evening, passed Jake at his place at the door, the latter scowled fiercely, but the presence of several of Tom's friends, who had been acquainted with the afternoon's encounter, pacified his fists.

"Why, what's the matter with your eyes, Jake?" asked Pig Iron Pete sympathetically.

Jake consigned Pete to the usual place, and whispered in Tom's ear: "Youse just wait! I'll git youse yet!" That night Tom sat his first time in the president's chair. His situation was painfully grotesque—instead of being the result of the chances of election, it might well have been an ironic jest of Foley: there was Connelly, two tables away, at his right; Brown, the vice-president, at the table next him; Snyder, the corresponding secretary, at his left; Jake Henderson, sergeant-at-arms, at the door;—every man of them an intimate friend of Foley. And it was not long before Tom felt the farce-tragedy of his position. Shortly after he rapped the meeting to order a man in the rear of the hall became persistently obstreperous. After two censured outbreaks he rose unsteadily amid the discussion upon a motion. "I object," he said.

"What's your objection?" Tom asked, repressing his wrath.

The man swore. "Ain't it 'nough I object?"

"If the member is out of order again he'll have to leave the hall." Tom guessed this to be a scheme of Foley to annoy him.

"Put me out, you—." And the man offered some remarks upon Tom's character.

Tom pounded the table with his gavel. "Sergeant-at-arms, put that man out!"

Jake, who stood at the door whispering to a man, did not even turn about.

"Sergeant-at-arms!"

Jake went on with his conversation.

"Sergeant-at-arms!" thundered Tom, springing to his feet.

Jake looked slowly around.

"Put that man out!" Tom ordered.

"Can't youse see I'm busy?" said Jake; and turned his broad back.

Several of Tom's friends sprang up, but all in the room waited to see what he would do. For a moment he stood motionless, a statue of controlled fury, and for that moment there was stillness in the hall. Then he tossed the gavel upon the table and strode down the center aisle. He seized the offending member, who was in an end seat, one hand on his collar and one on his wrist. The man struck out, but a fierce turn of his wrist brought from him a submissive cry of pain. Tom pushed him, swearing, toward the door. No one offered interference,

A WHITE SLAVE.

By some they are called "white slaves." But they—the "slaves"—are nearer black than white. All of them are foreign-born and most of them are females.

From early in the morning until the shadows lengthen to the setting sun these women drudges tramp thru the sweatshop district adjacent to police headquarters at 300 Mulberry street. Going and coming, always laden with clothing finished, "partly" finished or only "cut" to pattern, the wonder is that they—the old and the very young—have the bodily strength to stand up under the loads piled high upon their heads.

The other day two women well along in the fifties, emaciated and dull-eyed, trudged thru "the" block from somewhere below Houston street to somewhere on Broadway a few blocks above Bleeker street. Upon their heads the women each carried a bundle of thick, rough, cheap, overcoats, bound tightly with cord. So heavy were the loads that the pressure upon the hips gave the burden-bearers a lateral motion painful to see; it suggested strain to the breaking point.

And when the women stepped with greatest precaution from the pavement to the asphalt, five inches below, they tottered and wavered an instant, not knowing, as it appeared, whether to sink below their burdens or cast them from their heads. But they did neither the one nor the other. Instead, with upstretched arms, steadying the loads, they halted an instant; the slow-plodding struggle was resumed and at last the journey ended at—Crosby street—just as many another journey before and since was ended, by dropping the loads upon the floor of an elevator by which the coats were raised to the upper floor of the place of business of the women's employers.

Perhaps it was an hour before these slaves passed again thru "the" block—on the way, now, to their homes! And their burdens were heavy. Overcoats, "cut to pattern," they carried. With them came a child—a girl, possibly so old as twelve years—a frail, half-starved little woman, with big, black, distressful eyes. Her burden was not in bulk more than half that carried by the older two whom she followed with painful effort. But the child was unequal to the task put upon her. Before she reached Houston street she was seen to stagger. A man hastened to her. She, hearing him, leaned against a house wall and waited patiently. The big bundle slipped from her head, falling upon the dirty flagging. The child stood looking after the two women. Their march was not to be halted by an appeal for help. If they removed their loads, who was there to replace them? They, the women, could not have lifted them into place again.

And the child? She spoke in her native tongue. The man told her to rest awhile. Neither understood the other.

Presently the child made an effort to pick up her burden. She could not lift it above her knees. The man—and he was not a weakling—was no more than able, by her aid, to put it upon her head. The child, looking her gratitude, trudged on.—New York Evening Sun.

"AS OTHERS SEE US".

Disinfectants and fumigators would not sweeten the atmosphere of American parlaments. Scientific systems of drainage and sewage would fail to render them hygienic.

The whole public life of the Almighty Republic is choked with foulness. It reeks with corruption. The stench of it swoops upon us from over seas and mountains like some vile invader.

Boodle is the first plank in the programs of both the traditional parties of America. Members scarcely take the trouble to put their hands behind their backs when the bribes are going round.

Votes are all but openly bought and sold. Capitalistic plunderers use parliament as an implement of trade, like the skeleton key of the burglar or the bludgeon of the footpad—an indispensable requisite in the carrying out of their nefarious schemes against the people.

The law courts are market places, and judges and juries purchasable commodities.

The civil service is riddled with rottenness. The criminal administration hums.

The members of the force, from the chief constable down to the commonest copper, derive handsome incomes from the sale of indulgences to break the law.

Saloonkeepers, brothel-keepers, gamblers, thieves and receivers of stolen goods—all sorts and conditions of rogues and criminals pay for permission under the patronage of the police.

The boodling instinct is fairly well developed in not a few labor politicians. No one dreams of setting them up as paragons of probity.

But the labor movement is sound to the core, and the majority of labor members are straight and clean, and those who are not have got to try to be for their health's sake.

Politics under capitalism will always be more or less dirty; still, it cannot be denied that labor's advent in Australia has had the effect of tidying up things wonderfully.—Brisbane Worker.

TOUGH ON GOD.

Dean Hicks of the Boise Episcopal Church declares that "Orchard is now a man after God's own heart". Whether the good dean intended this to be tough on God, a recommendation for Orchard, or just a piece of coarse blasphemy is not quite as clear as it might be.—Western Clarion.

NOW TO BE BRIEF WITH YOU.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

We are learning to appreciate the men who laugh. While the English have been lionizing Mark Twain some one cries out: "By the way, there's old friend Gilbert, who has been laughing for us in the pages of "Punch" for over a generation, it is no more than consistent that we give him a little title." I think myself that the man who could laugh amidst the life of England all those years deserves great attention, if it were only to see if he is mad. I refrain from judging either of these men by the things they did not laugh at, knowing that it is not often that wit and wisdom come together.

Gilbert and Twain were safe men. No great public wrong or rascality ever lost a night's rest for fear of their knightly pens. Not a wit in America will turn his light on the court room of Boise, where God's alleged plan of human salvation has been turned into such a vile slander upon grace as should make an angel shiver and Orchard has been transformed into a lump of divine loveliness in search of a meal for the gallows.

Show me your national wits and I will have some line on the depth and truth of your national life. Show me what you laugh at and I will tell you what you are. What are your prophecies denouncing? Corsets, tobacco, whiskey, and divorce. What are the problems of your wise one? How to become the nicest people and to get along thru life without worry. What are your politicians engaged upon chiefly? How to levy tribute wealth by tariff on other nations without conquering them, how to have slaves without telling them.

Now to be brief with you, I think that in this greatest history's centuries our wits, prophets, philosophers, and politicians should be found engaged upon great things. I am disposed to measure the greatness of a family not by how long it has been doing nothing, but enjoying its leisure. I reserve glory for that people which is contending with life's greatest difficulties. I have only scorn for those that escape worry for evasion.

For that reason I have a passing word to say for good to those of our comrades who in the course of our Socialist ruminations fall into the temporary mood of mind known as that of the impossibilists, and I do so with the greater assurance because I know how seldom they linger there longer to understand better what the Socialist is up against.

These men don't lose their ink defending municipal ownership, the rights of school children to free spectacles and how to make women comfortable in the factories.

They don't discuss public life as tailors cut coats and lawyers cut cases, because it is not clothes they are making but the life to wear. Socialism to them is not a lawyer's proposition for which they have the fee, however the debate may go. It is for them, and in them, a class struggle for life itself, never abating. These fellows ask me questions. If there were a thousand profit-sharing factories in America how many more of them would be Socialists? If two hundred representatives were sent on a Socialist ticket to congress by four million voters, not knowing the class struggle, how many more such members and such votes would make Socialism?

I know you are going to say thirteen more of each. I join issue with you on six of one and half a dozen of the other; this is practical politics. And the impossibilist, that severe cold man (parishae that he is), passes over to the other side and leaves us to pound each other into red pulp and tissue. Why does he do it? Because we are altogether too-possibilists. And it is better for a wise man sometimes to go over to Jersey. I confess I had my measles in spots, and I greatly fear that I may also have my poor morals in spots, and now with a grim face that Diogenes of mine adds: "And your poor reason. But, thanks be to the holy name of impossibility, you cannot have your Socialism in spots." Whereupon I seize this villain in the dark, and cry, "Now, vampire, of my practical soul, your idolatry is confessed. What is this demon of impossibility with which you prevent my enterprises?"

Oh take your soiled hands off my clean cravat, young man, quoth the raven, and give me back my breath. First, then, I say, there is nothing can so demonstrate Socialism to the human intellect and conscience, as to demonstrate its impossibility at the present day. Just let those angry wrinkles subside from your learned brow and imagine yourself as having completed a convincing speech on the impossibility of Socialism in America at this time. And, sir, what have you proved? Its justice and necessity!

So let it be. I will imagine that I have just delivered such a speech. Let me see now what would I have said? Socialism, not being a transfer of municipal railroad or gas bonds from McClellan out of office to McClellan in office, it would be impossible to create Socialism by such a transfer between the two McClellans. Hearstism, elected by a majority of votes, requires nevertheless that Hearstism should have been in office before the election to count the votes and to enforce the count; therefore it is impossible for

table for itself. Either the present slaves or the present masters must control society. Which is the impossible?

A business city is conducted by business men for themselves only, and it working men manage to live there, it is because of a habit they have contracted by living where they are not provided for. When the city council sits, it sits to sympathetically alleviate the burden of each others taxes out of the unnecessarily high wages paid the Street Cleaners.

Could any other accident run the city, state or nation as well as the business man? Why no, the twentieth century could not even think of such a dash into the appalling depths of the experimental. Things must and things may come, but competition compels forever, until slaves only, and masters, remain; until all things disappearable, have disappeared. Can neither of these masters disappear? Well, there is a prophecy in the heart of man, which says "Yes," and one of them is just moving now, I see both fiercely feeling around for the limits of the impossible. And here comes a Friar Bacon with that new thing—a gaspword.

Yes, I am an impossibilist in the sense that I have studied high walls with a view of not trying to climb up the face of them. Like Jean Val Jean, by the use of my lips and eye lids, I thank the good gentlemen who have given me my ballot. And when I see the elaborate precautions they take to regulate my use of it, I just take the stump and tell all the world what I know that ballot cannot do for me. I know that it was given to flim flam me into a state of admiration for my wages and the business man's constitution. And I devote myself to the demonstration of something better for which an election is a very good teaching time.

Oh, yes, I cast it in for the Socialist candidate all right. But if I did no more than that with it I should almost think I had thrown it away. I remember how the minds of the children and youth and women of the nation are enchained and misinformed by the hirelings of my mine owners association, and I show them the impossibility of holding in one mind the lives of the past and the science of the future.

If it be impossible for Socialism to obtain power in these days among the nations it is only because of the impossibility of any commercial nation understanding justice. There is no concept so foreign and unacceptable by the business mind as justice, the fundamental thought of Socialism. There is a brain cell for any and everything else in the capitalist cranium but none for justice. Yet nothing human is utterly hopeless. Men have been handling their impossibilities in very possible ways for centuries.

What do we ask for? The extension of justice into the realm of law. Just think of what that means to them before whose whim labor has been bent like reeds and split like water. Just think of what they lose compared with what we gain. We shall still be workers with some more leisure. But they! Why death would be better than all they must surrender and live. It is impossible. Socialism can never come by their consent or concession. Only by our overwhelming numbers, enlightenment and activity can justice possess the realm of law and righteousness reign.

THE HAGUE HUMBUS.

The solemn farce at the Hague draws thru its heavy scenes, to the amusement, it is to be hoped, of the several performers. Certainly nobody else is greatly interested. Few anticipate any good result, and it will be something if it leaves nothing and nobody any the worse. The more clearly people understand that war and militarism are essential to capitalism, the more clearly they will understand the futility of these bourgeois Peace Conferences. Of course, if only the "Great Powers," the high contracting parties, could but trust each other, some arrangement, it might be supposed, could be arrived at for something like a uniform limitation of armaments, especially in view of the fact that the object of the gentle attentions of these great Powers is much more likely to be the so-called "subject races" than each other. But

altho there may be honor among thieves, there is precious little among the predatory Powers of Europe, and each fears lest any evidence of weakness should awaken the cannibalistic proclivities of its neighbors. Then, too, there are the smaller States of Europe which are a constant source of fear and jealousy on the part of their more powerful neighbors. Otherwise it should not be difficult for the Great Powers to agree, each to maintain a sufficient force for repression at home and aggression abroad at far less cost than is now incurred. The huge armaments of the military powers of Europe are not without a menace even to the governing class, and they would willingly reduce them if they dared. The ideal for them would be a highly trained efficient professional soldiery, absolutely decivilized, in the midst of a docile, unarmed, peaceful, timid, civil population. Unfortunately for them their own rivalries and jealousies, and the imperative competition for markets makes such a consummation impossible, and renders Hague Conferences ridiculous.—London Justice.

The system that gives one man an income which he has not produced by his own labor is at the same time holding from some man part of what he has produced.—Tollers Defense.

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Local Troy, N. Y. Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in German Hall, Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

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LABOR IN JAPAN.

A Letter from a Japanese Socialist About Conditions There.

By T. Sakai.

TOKYO, June 15, 1907.—After the Socialist daily, "Heimin Shinbun" was suppressed we Japanese Socialists had no central organ for about two months. But now a weekly paper with the title of "Shakai Shinbun" has appeared in Tokyo, edited by Comrades Katayama and Nishikawa; and another Socialist paper, which is a semi-monthly with the title of "Osaka Heimin Shinbun", appeared in Osaka, edited by Comrade Morichika. A great fire brand was broken into two smaller pieces.

A few days ago a violent strike broke out at Besshi copper mine, in the western district. Their claim for higher wages and other improvements in their condition being rejected, the miners, numbering two or three thousand, made a sudden revolt. They soon assaulted the headquarters and destroyed and burned up many buildings with dynamite. The police was utterly powerless before the enraged laborers, so the rioters gained the ascendancy for a time over the whole mine and its vicinity. Two or three companies of soldiers were at last despatched and order was restored.

Miners' risings have now become epidemic in this country. Next to the Ashio copper mine affair the Yubari coal mine strike was a very serious disturbance. And now this Besshi mine affair is the third incident of the kind during these five months.

The most interesting facts about these incidents are that Mr. Hara, the Home Minister, was, or perhaps still is, the head manager for the millionaire Furukawa, the owner of Ashio copper mine; and Marquis Saloni, the premier, is an elder brother of the old millionaire Sumitomo, the owner of Besshi copper mine.

Comrades of the world! Have sympathy for our Japanese workmen who are now beginning to awake and to fight against such a strong ally of capitalists and government.

A great panic is now coming to the business world of this country, following upon the recent brilliant war. Companies after companies, numbering perhaps into hundreds, had been newly established for some enterprise or other, during the after-war prosperous days of last year. Many up-start millionaires among the stock speculators had been reported with great wonder and admiration in the bourgeois newspapers. And what a story now! Many banks are compelled to close up their business. And two famous rich gentlemen recently committed suicide successively, having suffered great losses as the result of the sudden fall of the price of stocks.

THE UNWHIPPED MOB.

By Wayne Aray.

Said the Brigadier, with a snobbish sneer, "It's not to my taste, this job. To march my troops, in martial groups, Thru the press of an unwhipped mob."

In the Philippines, 'midst war's red scenes, In battle I won my spurs, There my fame's writ large—I would rather charge, Than march, thru these unwhipped curs!"

O the unwhipped mob, is an uncouth mob, With a tendency wild, pell-mell. It's a half-paid mob, enslaved to the "Job".

In an economic hell, When the current of life, with change is rife, The streets and the ways it packs, It is reeking with sweat, but never forget.

"They carry the world on their backs!" The unwhipped mob, is an untaught mob, Clamorous, vulgar and rude, It's a wild and turbulent brotherhood, And a thoughtless multitude.

It loves the warlike splendor and pomp, The flags and the vain parade, It's virtue and vice, is the sum of the price, Of the Brigadiers tinsel and braid.

'Tis a purblind mob, not an unkind mob, Potential, ominous, great, It's the father and mother, the sister and brother,

Of a child called the "future state". In pity smile, when mile after mile, It surges a murmuring throng, It's the might of the Right, 'gainst the right of the might, And the power of ancient Wrong.

The unwhipped mob! May all hearts throb! When the tale to the future we tell, May it never be said, when our history's read, "Twas UNFORGIVING as well!"

For this is a thought, with comfort fraught, To the souls of instinctive men, Brigadiers have been whipped, till they ceased to fight, But the people never have been!

LABOR IN HAWAII.

Sugar is King in Hawaii and by that, of course, is meant not those whose long lives of drudgery raise the sugar cane and convert it into sugar, but the plantation owners and the sugar trust. Like other ruling classes the Hawaiian capitalists have their "labor problem", and they are solving it the same way that other capitalists do—by providing a surplus of labor to bid wages downward. As early as 1852 importation of alien labor began, when 180 Chinese were imported for work in the cane fields and received the remarkable compensation of \$3 a month and board, which costs, ap-

proximately, \$4. During the five or six years prior to 1886 the government spent \$1,079,707 and the planters \$931,077 in importing laborers to the islands. The importation continues as the pay and conditions are insufficient to hold the laborers who come.

The wages do not allow any accumulation of property or establishment of a home and no strong ties are severed when the laborers leave the islands. They are worked in gangs and shifted from field to field as the interest of the employers may dictate. The plantation quarters are built close together and the laborers herded like sheep so that little privacy obtains and the sanitary conditions are bad. So crowded are the living quarters that it is impossible for the laborers to raise chickens or pigs even if their wages would permit it. The planters are now turning to Portuguese labor and two or three shiplands have been brought to Honolulu to be distributed among the plantations.

The Hawaiian planters look with apprehension towards the annexation of Cuba with the United States, which would reduce or abolish the duty on Cuban sugar. The Hawaiian planters realize they could not meet the competition of the Cuban planters and will fight annexation to the last ditch. A high pressure of competition for their slaves is very desirable, but they shrink with fear at the possibility of meeting with that same force in their own field which capitalists so often proclaim "the life of trade".

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

An inter-state conference of the Socialist organizations of Australia was held at Melbourne on June 15. The first Socialist Club was formed at Sydney twenty years ago and at one time had about 700 members. Many who were active in the club joined the Labor Party which has become strongly permeated with Socialism. During the past three years much Socialist literature has been distributed and many educational meetings held. In the gold fields a strong Socialist activity has developed and there is now a Social Democratic Association in Kalkoorlie. The Socialist Vanguard of Queensland is doing considerable propaganda work and at Broken Hill, New South Wales, there has been developed an active Socialist Propaganda Committee. There are scarcely any organizations in South Australia or Tasmania, altho the Premier and half his cabinet are labor men.

—Some fifteen or twenty witnesses have contradicted statements of Orchard, but as the latter is a Christian assassin, these witnesses are evidently all liars.

ARE THEY GOING TO HANG MY PAPA?

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

Portrait of Comrade Hayward's little daughter on the title page.

50 COPIES, \$6. 100 COPIES, \$10.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE ST., N. Y.

GARBAGE WORKERS DEMANDS

The drivers of the New York Department of Street Cleaning presented the following demands to Mayor McClellan last week: That forty-eight hours constitute a week's work, and that overtime be paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour; that no fines or penalties be imposed without an opportunity of a hearing; that the schedule of fines and penalties be reformed and reduced; that the system of depriving men of their badges in order to lessen their wages be abolished. The drivers work an average of nine and a half hours a day and do not earn \$2.25 a day for 313 working days. The system of fines and depriving men of their badges prevents this condition. The Mayor agreed to abolish the system of fines and that no man be reprimanded or discharged without a fair trial. Errors of management are to be rectified and hours arranged on a "more humane plan".

JEWISH PRINTERS HAVE GOOD SCALE.

By the terms of a contract made between Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 88 and the newspapers employing Hebrew printers in New York City, that union is placed in the front rank of the International Typographical Union as regards wages and hours. The scale covers the period from June 1, 1907, to January 1, 1912, and provides that printers shall receive from June 1, 1907, to June 1, 1908, \$25.50; the following years there will be an increase of 50 cents each year, and thereafter the scale will be \$27 per week. Six days of six continuous hours on evening papers and six nights of four and one-half continuous hours on morning papers will constitute a week's work. All time in excess of this shall be charged for at the rate of price and one-half. Contracts have been signed with the Hebrew Printers' League, the book and job employers, whereby the scale was advanced from \$18 to \$21 for an eight-hour day the first year, and during the remainder of the term of agreement a forty-six-hour week will prevail through June, July and August. This settlement ended a strike which had been on for some weeks.—Typographical Journal.

—Some fifteen or twenty witnesses have contradicted statements of Orchard, but as the latter is a Christian assassin, these witnesses are evidently all liars.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW. Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey—Semi-Monthly 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working class—and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state.—Send for Sample Copies. Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hoboken, N. J. Address: Lock Box B, West Hoboken, N. J.

Svenska Socialisten is the only Swedish Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Copies are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address: A. A. PATTERSON, 501 1/2 St., Rockford, Ill.

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

MENTAL DYNAMITE BY GEO. R. KIRKPATRICK Will burst the thickest skull and will force light and reason into it. 1 copy 5 cts. postpaid. 100 copies \$2.25 postpaid. 500 copies \$10.00 postpaid. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce Street, New York.

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Very Rev. Canon Jos. F. MacGrail (Former Chaplain of U. S. Navy.) Neatly Bound in Cloth, Postpaid, \$1.00. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York.

PUBLICATIONS.

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"The One Thing Lacking" IS NOW SUPPLIED IN "Songs of Socialism" The Great New Socialist Song Book BY HARVEY P. MOYER. Says Jack London: "Your 'Songs of Socialism' are the real thing, and bound to be of great help to the cause. It is the one thing that the movement, especially in America, has lacked—songs. And now we've got them." With Music—Enlarged Edition—112 Pages. Single copy, only 10c.; 5 copies \$4.50; per 100, \$45. Order by mail. The best time is NOW. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

The National Executive Committee is voting upon the question of signing a contract with the American Press Association for a term of one year to supply seventy-one publishers with one page of Socialist plate matter every third week.

Thos. L. Bule, 1842 Champa street, Denver, and Guy E. Miller of Hotchkiss have been elected members of the National Committee from Colorado.

Thos. Freeman of Fairhope has been elected state secretary of Alabama.

Hungarian Socialists in Chicago are working to build up the general party organization. Addresses of Hungarian Socialist locals or names of active individuals are desired by Geo. Eisler, 272 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The following cities have filed applications for the Winter Lecture Course, which is to comprise six lectures, one each month, from October until April: Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Castle, Pittsburg, Wilmerding, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.

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National Committeeman Rilly's motion for "an investigation concerning the alleged actions of certain members of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee in accepting nominations for office from other parties, and ascertain whether it is true that party members have thus accepted such nomination, in violation of the national constitution of the Socialist Party," has been voted down by the National Committee by a vote of: Yes, 9; no, 30; not voting, 23.

National Committeeman Work has moved that the National Committee purchase one thousand dollars worth of subscription cards from the Chicago "Daily Socialist" during the coming six months, the same to be disposed of thru the organizer and such other avenues as may be available.

The present critical condition of the "Daily Socialist" and the necessity of its being assured continued existence are given as the reasons for the motion.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for week ending July 2:

John Collins: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.

Isaac Cowen: Minnesota, under direction of State Committee; July 20, 21; Elizabeth: July 22, 23; Virginia: July 24, Chisholm: July 25; Grand Rapids: July 26, Bemidji: July 27, Itasca.

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

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

Martin Hendrickson (Finnish) Minnesota: July 21, 22; Minneapolis: July 24, Marano: Wis: July 25, 26, Superior: July 27, Ashland.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt, Indiana: July 21, Greensburg: July 22, Shelbyville: July 24, 25, Rushville: July 26, 27, Shilley: July 28, 29, Minnesota: July 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

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

J. F. Snyder: Maryland, under direction of State Committee, July 21, Vale Summit: July 22, 23, Brunswick: July 24, 25, Frederick: July 27, Franklinville.

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

Massachusetts.

The Middlesex County Federation of Clubs met July 7, with Cambridge, Somerville, Newton, Everett, Malden, and Watertown clubs represented. Officers elected were: Organizer, Malcolm M. McDonald; Secretary, Charles Blaisdell; Treasurer, Alf. Hodgins; Executive Committee, Comrades Flynn, McBride, Brooks, and Johnston of the Finnish Club.

BOSTON.

Boston City Central Committee met July 9. Only five delegates were present, due to this meeting being the first beginning the second term of the year.

Treasurer's report for the six months ending June 30, shows \$45.61 on hand, including a number of due stamps. The subject of re-organization will be an important part of the business to be transacted at the next meeting of the C. C. C., July 23, when it is expected that some decided action will be taken in the matter.

Due to the small attendance only two clubs reported, the Ward 7-9-12 and the Ward 10-18. Both are holding regular meetings. It was decided that the entire body of the C. C. C. would act as a Literature Committee with Comrade Bay as chairman.

On Friday, July 12, Henry Laurens Call lectured before the Tiger Athletic Association of South Boston on "The Concentration of Wealth," and was very favorably received.

Squire Putney, Pat O'Neill and M. McDonald were the speakers on the Common last Sunday, Geo. G. Cutting presiding. Chas. H. Matchett of New York lectured in the evening at Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street.

Next Sunday evening Robert B. Martin of Hyde Park will lecture in the same place on "The Study of Environment."

Pennsylvania.

The State Committee has engaged Fred L. Schwartz for organization work in this state. He has communicated with about forty unorganized places, and expects to have good results in organizing new locals. Com-

rade Schwartz's work will be primarily selling literature, taking subscriptions, organizing new locals and strengthening weaker ones.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nine applications were passed at last meeting of Central Committee.

Eighteen meetings were held since the last report. The average attendance was about 250; literature sales were \$13.70; collections, \$13.25.

The Campaign Committee wants to hear from capable out of town speakers who are open for engagements.

When writing, applicants will please quote a flat rate. Address Terrence A. Flood, Room 10, 1305 Arch street.

The Picnic Committee is considering a parade on the day of the international picnic at Maple Grove, Second and Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Speakers are reporting greater interest at the street meetings than in the beginning. Literature sales compare well with the phenomenal sales of last year, despite the fact that this is an "off year."

All foreign born comrades who have not become citizens of this country are requested to send their names and address to Naturalization Committee, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows:

SUNDAY, JULY 21—North Plaza City Hall, Chas. Sehl, Sam. Sadler.

MONDAY, JULY 22—Fifty-second and Haverford, W. T. Kelley, M. Walt; Twenty-second and Columbia; Broad and Columbia, Sam. Young, Sam. Clark.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24—Girard and Broad, J. M. McKelvey, Sam. Clark; Broad and Fairmont, W. Fletcher, Sam. Sadler.

THURSDAY, JULY 25—Twenty-third and South, G. Bowersox, Sam. Clark.

FRIDAY, JULY 26—Front and Dauphin, P. Hemmeter, M. Walt; Kensington and Clarendon, W. Fletcher, G. S. Schilling.

SATURDAY, JULY 27—Kensington and Lehigh, J. Clark, E. H. Davies; Germantown and Lehigh, W. Fletcher, Sam. Clark; Germantown and Bristol, W. T. Kelley, Ed. Moore; Germantown and Chelton, Jas. McDermott, Sam. Sadler; Forty-second and Lancaster, J. M. McKelvey, C. Sehl; Frankford and Unity, H. Russell, S. Gilbert; Eighth and Spring-Garden, V. L. Gulgert, S. Knebel; Richmond and William, R. Sattin, M. Walt; Twentieth and Federal, Sam. Young, D. K. Young.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Eleven branches reporting for June show a membership of 418.

The excursion to Ashland Harbor was cancelled by the last general meeting and a proposition is being considered for a Coney Island Day on Aug. 24.

Application for the following speakers for the winter lecture course has been made: Franklin H. Wentworth, A. M. Simons and May Wood Simons, George R. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Work, Ben Hanford, Carl Thompson, James F. Carey, S. M. Reynolds.

Meetings will be held next week as follows: Monday, July 22, Allegheny, Slayton; Homewood and Kelley, Adams; Tuesday, July 23, Second and Flowers, Slayton; Wednesday, July 24, Allegheny, Wright; Friday, July 25, Turtle Creek, Slayton; Clark and Fulton, Wright and Holmes; Saturday, Millvale, Slayton; Stanton and Butler, Adams; Allegheny, Gregerson.

New Jersey.

James Oneal and William Malloy will be the speakers at the regular open-air meeting, corner Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, Saturday evening, July 20.

Here and There.

Socialists of Kenosha and Racine, Wis., will have a joint picnic Aug. 4 at Central Park. The state picnic will be held at Pabst Park, Milwaukee, July 21, with J. G. Phelps Stokes as principal speaker.

Local Kings County met Saturday, July 13. Comrade Butcher presided. In absence of Comrade Well, Ed. Lindgren acted as secretary. Delegates were seated from Br. 2, 23d and 22d A. D.; Br. 1, 9th and 10th A. D.; Br. 2, 9th A. D.; 13th and 23d A. D.; 14th and 15th A. D. Communications received from Cigar Makers and Packers' Union; Brooklyn Federation of Labor, calling attention that Schawben Hall is unfair; "Appeal to Reason," with list of expired subscribers; National Secretary Barnes, in regards to lecture circuit. The following officers were elected: Assistant Organizer, Ed. Lindgren; Financial Secretary, Comrade Hartelius; Treasurer, Comrade Hopkins; Recording Secretary, Comrade Lewis; Auditing Committee, Comrades Pauly, Well, Keoing; Credential Committee, Comrades Guns, Pauly, and Dinger. Decided to discontinue the printing of monthly leaflets for the present. Decided not to take part in lecture circuit. Executive report and recommendations on the new primary law were accepted and decided to be put into circular form, printed and sent to branches for distribution among the comrades. Organizer instructed delegates to notify branches when holding street meetings and no police protection is given to notify police headquarters or Organizer's office. It was decided that hereafter this body be known as Kings County Socialist Central Committee, that assembly districts be known as Assembly District Clubs. Also decided that The Worker be placed on regular order of business and branches be instructed to do the same, also that branches elect an agent for The Worker to look after subscriptions. Money received for "The Worker Sustaining Fund": 6th A. D., \$50; 22d A. D., \$60; 13th and 21st A. D., \$4; money pledged or subscribed for The Worker: 12th A. D., \$8; 14th and 15th A. D., \$15; 18th A. D., \$40.50; 20th A. D., \$50. Moved that all funds collected for The Worker be turned over to the County Committee. Income, \$182.40; no expenditures. Twelve new members were admitted. Branches were notified to make returns on the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund tickets as soon as possible.

Secretary Greenberg of the Moyer-

Rabinovits and Anna Maley were elected fraternal delegates to the Woman's Trade Union convention held in Beethoven Hall on July 14. The following nominations were made for officers for the ensuing term: Organizer—U. Solomon, J. C. Frost, Wm. Malloy; Recording Secretary—James Oneal, Florence Margolles, Anna Maley; Financial Secretary—U. Solomon; Treasurer—J. Obrist, M. Oppenheimer, S. Berlin, E. Wolf; Controller—R. Raphael, S. Solomon, L. Lichtscheim, Wm. Kohn, I. Phillips, E. Wolf; Sergeant-at-Arms—M. Steltzer, J. Kossack; Credentials Committee (3 members)—H. Engels, M. Oppenheimer, S. Berlin, Anna Bertram, I. Phillips, A. Chess; City Executive Committee (7 members)—Wm. Kohn, G. B. Staring, W. S. Ehret, Anna Bertram, Wm. Malloy, M. L. Spiegeglass, Jacob Hillguit, M. Oppenheimer, J. Gutman, S. Solomon, E. Wolf, I. Phillips, A. Abrahams, Jas. Oneal, T. Z. Kantowitz, E. Meyer, L. Lichtscheim, S. Berlin, M. M. Bartholomew, Thos. Crimmins, Thos. Lewis, Wm. S. Brunbober; Grievance Committee (5 members)—Wm. Edwards, W. Kohn, A. Abrahams, I. Phillips, S. Kramer, A. Chess, H. Engels, S. Solomon, Florence Margolles, Anna Kavetsky; Auditing Committee (3 members)—R. Raphael, Ida Rappaport, E. Wolf, M. M. Bartholomew, Ludwig Lore, I. Phillips, Wm. Mendelson, Thos. Crimmins, M. H. Lipp, F. Kusrows.

The City Executive Committee met Monday, July 16, and discussed the suggestions of Comrade Hillguit for procedure under the new Primary Election Law. A full report of the action will be given next week. It was decided the General Committee make suggestions for nominations for county officers at first meeting in August and to request the Assembly Districts to submit names for that purpose from their respective localities by that time for the guidance of the General Committee.

The assembly district organizations have been notified to take up at their first meeting in August the suggesting of candidates for the assembly, board of aldermen, state senators and delegates to the Official General Committee. All these nominations should be reported to the Organizer not later than Saturday, Aug. 10, so that the names may be submitted for approval to the regular General Committee, and then ballots prepared for the primary elections.

Delegates from the party sub-divisions to the Moyer-Haywood Conference are urged to attend the meetings of the Conference more regularly, as important matters may come up since the trial will soon come to a close. The Conference meets every Saturday at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

At the 8th A. D. meeting, July 12, seven new members were referred to the General Committee. Officers were elected as follows: Organizer, I. Newman; Financial Secretary, Miss Kavetsky; Recording Secretary, A. Zuker; Treasurer, M. Krawitz; Librarian, J. Margolis; Literature Agent, Comrade Torolofsky; House Chairman, J. Berkowitz. At the next regular meeting July 19 important business will be transacted and all members should attend.

The regular monthly meeting of the Rand School Students' Association will be held at the Rand School on Saturday evening, July 20, at 8 p. m. A full attendance is desired. All former members of the classes at the school are invited to join the association.

Kings County.

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Haywood Protest. Conference of Brooklyn issues notice that "a certain Frank Paterson, alias Herman Frank, has not been authorized by the conference to sell any photographs or anything else" and "his statement that he has been sent by the secretary of the conference is false."

The members of Branch 2, 23d A. D., will take notice that a special meeting will take place on Monday, July 22, at the clubrooms, 157 Christopher street.

The Socialist Club of the 5th and Branch 1 of the 23d A. D. has elected officers as follows: Organizer, Henry Barna, 237a Sumpter street; Recording Secretary, W. Dinger, Jr.; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. J. Flanagan, 86 Somers street; delegates to Kings County Socialist Club, Geo. M. Marr, Thos. Hopkins, Fred E. Martin, W. Dinger, Jr., and H. J. Heuer. At the last regular meeting the question of raising funds for The Worker was stimulated by the presentation by Comrade Barna of 100 shares of the Ely Bell Mining Company. The gift was accepted and as soon as the stock is transferred on the books of that company to the secretary of the club he is to arrange for the disposal of the shares.

Queens County.

An open-air meeting will be held by Branch Wyckoff Heights at Woodland avenue and Linden street, Saturday, July 20. Speakers, Burkle, Pelsler, Froelich and Hennessy.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS 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 19.

24 A. D.—N. E. cor. Rutgers Square and East Broadway. Sol Fieldman.

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Ave. Thos. J. Lewis, Alb. Abrahams.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-eighth St. and First Av. Wm. Malloy, H. Sanders.

32d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth St. and Alexander Ave. F. W. Harwood, J. C. Frost.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

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. Gearty.

34th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Thos. J. Lewis, Wm. Mendelson.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

5th A. D.—N. W. cor. Seventy-fifth St. and Eighth Av. F. W. Harwood, J. C. Frost.

6th A. D.—N. W. cor. Third St. and Av. D. F. Urban, J. T. B. Gearty.

8th A. D.—N. W. cor. Orchard and Grand Sts. Abr. Chess, P. H. Donohue.

15th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixty-fifth St. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Ninety-eighth St. and Madison Av. E. M. Martin, Thos. J. Lewis.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

2nd A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton and Henry Sts. Alb. Abrahams, H. Sanders.

4th A. D.—S. E. cor. Third St. and Av. C. Wm. Mendelson, Thos. J. Lewis.

9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-first St. and Eighth Av. Sol Fieldman.

33rd A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Fifty-second St. and Robbins Av. J. C. Frost, J. T. B. Gearty.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

8th A. D.—N. W. cor. Jefferson St. and East Broadway. A. B. Demitt, Thos. J. Lewis.

13th A. D.—N. W. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, J. C. Frost.

25th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman.

26th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and First St. and Madison Av. W. Atkinson, F. Urban.

31st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixteenth St. and Lenox Av. Abr. Chess, Jas. Oneal.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

11th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. J. C. Frost, Wm. Malloy.

18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-second St. and First Av. F. Poree, Wm. Mendelson.

21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Thos. J. Lewis, J. C. B. Gearty.

30th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-sixth St. and Third Av. Sol Fieldman.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

2nd A. D.—N. E. cor. Pike and Henry Sts. J. C. Frost, P. H. Donohue.

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Alb. Abrahams, Edw. F. Casidy.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-seventh St. and First Av. Sol Fieldman.

34th A. D.—S. W. cor. Bathgate and Tremont Aves. F. W. Harwood, Thos. J. Lewis.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

27th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman.

31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, J. C. Frost.

32nd A. D. (Williamsbridge)—S. E. cor. Olmville Av. and Two Hundred and Tenth St. J. T. B. Gearty, Thos. J. Lewis.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Open-air meetings are arranged as follows in Kings County:

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 21st A. D.—Bushwick Av. and Roerum St.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 21st A. D.—Debevoise and Graham St.

22nd A. D. Br. 1—Pennsylvania and Atlantic Aves. Comrades Marr and Urban.

4th A. D.—Broadway and Havermeier St. Comrade Lippe.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 21st A. D.—Debevoise and Humbolt St.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 21st A. D.—Manthattan and Varet Sts.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 21st A. D.—Graham and Sjogel Sts.

—In England, in 1905, 120,000 infants died under a year old.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

Arrangements Made by the International Bureau for the Great Meeting at Stuttgart, Aug. 18-24.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau has issued an announcement of arrangements for the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Aug. 18-24, 1907.

On Aug. 16, 3 p. m., the Bureau will hold a meeting for completion of preliminary arrangements for the Congress. On Aug. 17, 11 a. m., the Inter-parliamentary Commission, consisting of Socialist legislators from various countries will meet.

The Congress will be held in the Liederhalle, the opening session being on Sunday, Aug. 18, 11 a. m. Speeches of welcome will be given and the order of the day drawn up. In the afternoon great public meetings will be held on Volkspatz, near King Charles Bridge, on the Neckar. In the evening, a concert to the delegates will be given in the great hall of the Liederhalle.

The various national sections will meet Monday, Aug. 19, to verify credentials of their delegates and prepare to submit the lists to the Bureau, and to pass upon the several points in the order of the day. The representatives of Socialist papers will meet on Monday evening to discuss the acceleration of Socialist correspondence between the papers of the different parties and eventually to create an international information office.

The Bureau at its session on June 9 last, decided to submit to the Congress the following procedure and order of the day:

a) The Congress, assembled to approve the direct resolutions by the Bureau, would adopt these resolutions "as a whole", to gain time, and because these resolutions are the work of the authorized delegates of all the affiliated parties.

b) For identical reasons, the Congress would adopt "as a whole" the regulations of the Congresses of the Bureau and of the Inter-parliamentary Commission.

c) The Bureau proposes to reject an amendment of the Independent Labor Party (Great Britain) tending to not requiring that the bona fide trade unions, invited to the International Congresses, be formally based on the principle of the struggle of the classes.

d) The Bureau proposes to reject the proposition of the Italian Socialist Party in

Switzerland, tending to create an identical membership for all organizations affiliated with the Bureau.

e) The Bureau proposes to transmit to the Inter-parliamentary Commission the proposition of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, asking that the Socialist members of all parliaments should agree to present at the same time, in every parliament, the projects of labor legislation relating to the same object.

f) The Bureau proposes to reject the question being yet insufficiently mature, the proposition of the Transval and of France relative to the utility of choice of an international language.

g) The Bureau proposes not to discuss the proposition of the Social Democratic Women of Germany, relative to the democratization of suffrage, but to accept the proposition of the Social Democratic Women of Austria for the insertion in the agenda of the right of suffrage for women.

h) The Bureau lastly proposes to draw up as follows the order of the day:

1. Militarism and international conflict;

2. The relations between the Socialist political parties and the trade unions;

3. The colonial question;

4. The emigration and immigration of working people;

5. Women suffrage.

Votes in the Congress have been apportioned as follows: Germany, Austria-Bosnia, France, Great Britain, and Russia, 20 each; Italy, 15; United States, 14; Belgium, 12; Denmark, Poland and Switzerland,

THE WORKER SUSTAINING FUND.

An Address to the Readers of The Worker by Manager Thomas Crimmins.

Dear Comrades:—On Aug. 1 The Worker will become the property of the Socialist Party of the state of New York. The conditions of the transfer are that The Worker shall remain "a true spokesman of the Socialist Party" and that all subscriptions on the books shall be filed.

The only assets of The Worker will be the name, goodwill and subscription lists, and to this is attached a liability. We are compelled to send the paper to several thousand readers without receiving any financial returns. This will be a great loss, and the renewals and new subscriptions will not meet the deficit for some time.

The cost of publishing The Worker, inclusive of editorial and office expenses, will be more than \$250 a week. It is expected that renewals, etc., for the first few weeks will amount to about \$100 a week.

To meet the immediate necessities of the situation the locals in the state of New York and the readers throughout the country must contribute generously to the Sustaining Fund of \$2,000 initiated by the State Committee.

During its seventeen years existence The Worker has done valiant work in the cause of Socialism. It has faithfully fought labor's battles, exposed the sham and hypocrisy of reformers and the conspiracies of capital, and aided materially in the raising of funds to defend labor leaders when the capitalist class sought to send these men to prison or to the gallows. While The Worker may not have been considered a leading propaganda paper, still it must be conceded that it has been a potent force in education of the ever-increasing number rallying to the standard of the Socialist Party. In the future as in the past The Worker will keep alive the revolutionary spirit, and also do all in its power to reach the great mass of workers outside the party organization.

The suspension of The Worker at this time cannot be considered. It is the duty of the members, now that they have cast an almost unanimous vote in favor of the undertaking, to do all they can to place The Worker on a sustaining basis.

Contemplated improvements are held in abeyance until sufficient funds are on hand to warrant the expenditures. These improvements are largely dependent on the liberality of the readers and party members.

Local New York has given \$300 to the fund and Local Kings County \$114, and the small sums sent in by individuals bring the total to date up to \$500.

Subscription blanks will be sent out in a day or so and the members should haste to get new readers for The Worker.

In the meantime we need money for the Sustaining Fund. All money collected for this fund should be sent at once to the Treasurer, U. SOLOMON, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. Yours fraternally,

THOS. CRIMMINS, Manager.

289 E. Eighty-fourth Street, New York.

ESSAYS ON SOCIALISM.

The following essays on Socialism and Social subjects were written by child members of Miss Anna Malley's class at the close of the first session of the Socialist Sunday School of New York. The essays were written without prompting. They are given here as examples of the work accomplished by the school:

ORGANIZATION.

Our bodies are made up of different organs, as the heart, lungs, eye, ear and a great many others. One depends upon the other. If the eye is hurt, the rest of the body suffers and as we cannot see where we are going, we may get into danger.

A society of men, like the human body, is made up of different parts. Each part must do its work. A good example we have in the street cleaners of New York. Last week the street cleaners, instead of taking away the garbage every day, went on strike and the garbage was piled on the streets for five or six days. It smelled very bad. It is believed that many children were taken sick from the terrible smell. The strikers did not win, but it is said they will get what they want.

This shows that one depends upon the other and even the humblest worker must do his part.

LENA ROSENHECK, age 13.

WHY MEN ARE AS THEY ARE.

In the capitalist system it cannot be different, because most children instead of educating themselves, go to work and work all their lives from early morning till late at night. When they are married and have children, they hardly have time to see their children because they go to work while their children sleep and when they come home it is the same. Some men work seven days out of a week to make some kind of a poor living. When these men meet by some chance with their friend, they are afraid to tell him the truth about their work because their friend might go up to the boss and work for cheaper wages than his friend did. In this way people cannot be kind, true, or honest.

But in the Socialist system it will be different. The people won't have to work seven days out of the week from morning to night because every man will have the same right over the social use property as any other man.

ABRAHAM JACOBSON, age 11.

WHAT SOCIALISTS WANT.

There are two kinds of property, social use property and personal use property. The Socialists want that the social use property shall belong to everybody, for instance, a factory, a mill, a mine, a farm, a machine—that is all social use property. And they want that the personal use property shall belong to the man who uses it, for instance, a hat, a house, a coat, furniture. That is personal use property. JACOB SCHWAID, age 13.

WHY PEOPLE ARE AS THEY ARE

That which we spend most of our time at becomes the habit of our life. For example I will describe two kinds of animals, their habits and how they obtained them. The animals are the rabbit and the wolf. The rabbit has long ears and his eyes are at the sides of his head, because the rabbit has to see what is going on around him. His ears are long because he has to hear the sounds that mean danger.

The wolf is fierce and his eyes are in

front of his head because he is always chasing the rabbit and trying to get him for food. His teeth are sharp because he uses them to tear the rabbit into pieces.

It is the same way with the people. They are always running after food. They are always looking for a job and if they don't get it they are compelled to rob or kill some one to get food for their wives and children.

The rabbit is trying to live in peace and the wolf will not let him. If the wolf will be able to get other food, he will not disturb the rabbit, they will become friends and the wolf will not be as fierce as he is now.

When Socialism comes, there will be plenty of food for all and the people will not have to run after food or kill or rob some other man in order to get it. Then we will live in abundance and in peace.

ABRAHAM EDELSACK, age 16.

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS WANT.

Society is divided into two classes, one class which owns everything such as mines, mills, factories and railroads, which enables them to live in luxury and rule thousands of other people whom they employ. This class is the capitalist class. The other class owns nothing and lives in poverty, dependent on the mercy of the capitalist class, also they are the creators of all wealth. This class is called the working class. The Socialists claim that a system like this has no right to exist. It must be changed to a new system of society where people will not be divided with different interests, but it will be one class with one interest and this interest will be the good and welfare of society. In short the Socialists want that all men who are able to work should do their duty for society and be entitled to enjoy everything that society has.

STELLA GILLIS, age 12.

THE RELATION OF INDUSTRY TO POLITICS

Industry may be called the great game of life and the government a body to make rules for this game. Since the beginning of labor the principal law of this game has been that individuals may hold as their own social use property; that is, property that all must use in order to live. On one side is the capitalist class; on the other side is the working class. For years the capitalist class has been in power. They obtained this power, and also the stakes of the game, thru politics.

When William the Conqueror was King of England, or even long after that, the working class could not get their power thru politics. They would have to use the sword. Now, however, it is changed.

power, they can make any rules they want for their own benefit. Naturally the rules they make are not made with the interests of the working class in view. Now when you look at that you see that if the working class were in power, they would make rules for their own benefit. The working class being the great majority, the rules they would make would really be for the benefit of all. There is only one way to obtain the power to make rules and that is thru politics. The Socialist Party is the party of the working class. The Republican and Democratic parties are the principal parties of the capitalists. And now I think I have made clear to you the relation between politics and industry.

HENRY C. FEIGENBAUM, age 13.

HAYWOOD ON STAND.

(Continued from page 1.)

nigation to his class. He never even suggested that he had done the horrors he related for the benefit of the workmen. He never even alleged any higher motive than a few dollars pay.

Will He Be Acquitted?

Will Haywood be acquitted? I cannot answer that, except to say I do not expect he will be convicted. Tho, as one man said to me to-day, it is a Gooding jury, chosen to convict, yet the evidence is so absolutely wanting, it seems impossible any twelve men can possibly agree to vote Haywood guilty. The only two possible connections heretofore made, namely, the letter of Haywood to Mrs. Orchard and the payment of \$100 to Simpkins, were completely explained by Haywood himself. Haywood actually told of relations to Orchard which the state knew nothing of. He had nothing to conceal. His bold frankness paralyzed the prosecution, and I believe it will paralyze the jury.

The entire testimony of Haywood, both direct and cross should be read by everyone who can get it. I would send it with this letter but it is impossible to get more than one copy and it is probably too long for publication in any Socialist paper which does not give its entire space to this one subject.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

BOISE, July 5.—The jury in the Haywood case is completely isolated from public influence, at least in theory. At the close of every session of court, every morning at 12 and every afternoon at 4 or 4:30, Judge Wood reaches for his statute book and reads: "Gentlemen of the Jury, it is your duty not to converse with any one or among yourselves, etc.", and then, "swear the bailiffs, Mr. Clark," and finally, "retire with the bailiffs, gentlemen."

But, despite this form and rigor, those jurymen will absorb the sentiment of the public in Boise. And, whether they do not the average jurymen is made of the same stuff and reached by the same considerations as the average citizen of Boise and vicinity where these jurymen have lived for the last 10 to 40 years. We may safely calculate this jury feels and thinks about this case very nearly what the average citizen of Boise feel and think.

Now it is certain the average citizen of Boise has about come to the conclusion the state has failed to make out its case. I talked with a very intelligent professional gentleman who has attended the trial as often as possible for him and who has read everything he could find on the subject. He said: "The whole case is Orchard and I have no confidence in Orchard. I watched him carefully on the stand for a week. At first he impressed me very favorably, but at last I became convinced, even before I heard a single witness on the other side, that he is a colossal liar, engaged now in the most colossal crime of his career."

The impression of this unprejudiced observer, whose whole tendency was to condemn because he had heard only one side, is echoed thruout this community. It is even rumored that chief counsel Hawley of the prosecution has lost heart. It is remarked as odd that Borah is doing all the cross-examination since the first few days. The case is conducted heartlessly by the state.

The Pinkerton Bunco.

It is also said that the banks have refused to cash warrants to pay for the excessive expenses piled up by the Pinkertons, who are the real conductors of the prosecution. Taxes are not yet collected sufficient to cover the \$105,000 appropriation made by the last legislature for the purposes of the case, and somebody must advance the money. Rumblings of popular discontent are heard in all directions. The "Pinks" are audibly cursed for their failure to produce the goods. It is more than hinted that McParland has bunced the state of Idaho already to the tune of \$100,000 and will bunco it several times this sum before the state is done with these cases. A day of political reckoning is threatened for Gooding and Borah and the rest who have led Idaho into this pit at the bidding of McParland and his Pinkerton Detective Agency.

Just now the latter are promising great things on "rebuttal". But people have heard this Promise Song so long the last eighteen months that they pay no attention to it any more—except to laugh. The "Pinks" are cherishing very carefully one little boy, or big boy, of 16, for their "rebuttal". It is the Neville youth, a light colored, weak looking country lad, who it is presumed is intended to contradict Pat Moran, W. F. Davis and D. C. Copley and to corroborate Orchard. By the way Gunnar Siringo, who is also McParland's body guard, keeps watch over young Neville, and even takes him to the best restaurants to feed, it would appear they are not very sure of this rebuttal witness of theirs. I am informed there is a good reason for them to keep watch over their baby, as he already told two or three contradictory accounts of his travels from Independence to Cheyenne in company with his father and Orchard. If the balance of their rebuttal is of this character, it is probably all pure bluff.

Public Confidence Lost.

At any rate, the state has lost public confidence in Boise during the last week to a very considerable extent. I think the jury thinks the same. The defense put on some thirty odd witnesses the second week. Many have further contradicted Orchard's

account and made it impossible to believe anything he says unless fully corroborated by independent witnesses.

It is now seen that Orchard's supreme skill lies in forging a chain of circumstances called his "narrative", in which a hundred links may be true and only one link false, AND THAT FALSE LINK IS THE LINK THAT CONNECTS HAYWOOD WITH "THE CONSPIRACY".

The skill lies in selecting the 99 true links, which can be tested and found true, AND IN ASSUMING THAT NO ONE CAN DISPROVE THE FALSE LINKS.

But this assumption has fallen flat. THE FALSE LINKS ARE TOO NUMEROUS.

The main falsity is the assumption of a conspiracy on the part of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the rest.

What the State Relies On.

The state, as I have it on the best authority, is relying on the Idaho statute with respect to conspiracy as construed in the Paul Corcoran case in 1900. That statute, as so construed, holds that if a conspiracy to commit crime is once established, it is not necessary that any one of the conspirators should personally know of the commission of any particular crime by a co-conspirator in pursuit of the general purpose of said conspiracy.

That means, if the state in the case shall establish a general conspiracy on the part of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, Simpkins, Davis, Easterly, Orchard and others, to murder enemies of the Federation, then it will not be required to prove Haywood's connection with the particular murder of Steunenberg in any direct way. He may even have been entirely ignorant of it. Orchard shows his coaching to fit the law of Idaho when he testifies Haywood simply told him to go ahead and do whatever he liked, he couldn't do anything too fierce for him. That is, according to Orchard, his fellow conspirators gave him a roving commission to murder and in obedience to that commission he killed Steunenberg. If that allegation is true, according to the Idaho statute, Haywood is guilty.

But there's the rub. Is it true? Have the witnesses for the state, outside of Orchard, established any such conspiracy?

All they have established was the commission by somebody of certain crimes, Steunenberg's assassination, December, 1905, blowing up of the depot at Independence, Colo., June, 1904, killing some non-union miners, explosion in Victor mine, November, 1908 killing manager and boss and explosion at Bradley's residence in San Francisco, November, 1904. The last two may or may not be crimes. They are shown by evidence of defense to have been accidents in all probability.

There is left only Steunenberg and Independence Depot to establish conspiracy, unless we include the Bunker Hill and Independence explosion. Take now the Independence Depot. If the defense has established any one thing last week, IT HAS BEEN THE INJURY TO THE UNIONS OCCASIONED BY THE INDEPENDENCE EXPLOSION. THAT EXPLOSION ANNIHILATED THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Real "Inner Circle".

To charge this explosion to Moyer and Haywood is to charge them with self-destruction. It is to charge them with being secret traitors to the Western Federation of Miners. It is practically to charge them with being Pinkertons. For if Orchard blew up the Independence Depot, as he claims, at the behest of Haywood, then Haywood was doing exactly what the Pinkertons wanted done, namely, some act of violence which would justify the restoration of martial law, the deportation of union men and their sympathizers and the overthrow of the Federation in that district.

In the light of the testimony produced by the defense as to Colorado conditions from Aug. 10, 1903, up to June 6, 1904, and after, it could be more seriously maintained that Haywood was a Pinkerton operative, if he planned or consented to the Independence explosion, than to maintain that he did it as an officer and friend of the Western Federation of Miners.

IF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS HAD AN "INNER CIRCLE" DOING SUCH DEEDS AS THE INDEPENDENCE HORROR OR THE STEUNENBERG ASSASSINATION, THEN THAT "INNER CIRCLE" MUST HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED BY BULKELEY WELLS AND JAMES MCPARLAND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS OF COLORADO AND IDAHO. For there was Pinkerton advice as shown by the testimony this week.

Morris Friedman, who was stenographer in McParland's office at Denver for three years and who kept copies of many reports made to that office, proved that McParland had officers of unions in his employ, making daily reports to him concerning union affairs.

Orchard a Pinkerton.

THAT WAS A TREMENDOUSLY SIGNIFICANT FACT TO HAVE ESTABLISHED. Gratias Globeville was president of the union then and chairman of the Relief Committee. MEHELICH TESTIFIED IT WAS THIS PINKERTON WHO INTRODUCED HIM TO ORCHARD IN JANUARY, 1905. Everywhere we find Orchard in touch with men now shown by Friedman to have been operatives for McParland.

General Engley told of Beckman, afterward shown to be a detective, coming to his office in December, 1903, wearing a Socialist red button, and proposing to hold a street meeting, which Engley, as a Socialist, objected to as likely to make trouble. John Derrula, a former Cripple Creek

MORRIS FRIEDMAN, Author of the PINKERTON LABOR SPY,

is now on the stand in Boise, Idaho, testifying for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. His testimony is of the utmost value, since it shows up the dastardly schemings and villainous deeds of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. THE PROOF of these countless acts of espionage and instigations of crimes are clearly laid forth in the

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miner, testified that Beckman, when President Kennison made a speech in union meeting against all forms of violence, arose and made a rank talk, declaring "he was against and tired of this peace talk". The president called him to order for it.

The detectives were always advising this sort of thing in the unions. The prosecution would have us believe that Haywood always was in league with the Pinkertons and advocated the same policy.

The most direct and striking testimony on this point was given by Jos. C. Barnes, a Kentucky born boy, who has been eleven years a miner in Colorado.

It is remarkable this man came to Boise believing still that Pinkerton Operative Riddell was a faithful union man. He had known Riddell and lived with him, had been so intimate with him that they were known as "the two brothers". He could not believe it possible that so fierce a union man as Riddell had always been could possibly be a Pinkerton.

His evidence was straight from the shoulder and Prosecutor Borah dropped his cross-examination very suddenly. Here again we run across Orchard in close touch with the Pinkerton Operative. When Orchard went to Ouray as body guard for Moyer in the spring of 1904, he was observed by Barnes in close private conversation with Riddell behind closed doors for at least an hour.

It was Riddell who introduced Orchard to Barnes and who seemed to know Orchard very well. RIDDELL WAS A PINKERTON AT THIS TIME, MAKING DAILY REPORTS TO MCPARLAND.

The Pinkerton Method.

Orchard, also, as shown by his own evidence and that of several other witnesses, has been and was in close touch with Sterling and Scott all along the fall of 1904.

Barnes further testified that Riddell proposed to him "to blow hell out of the Liberty Bell Mill or the Smuggler Mill". He wanted to get some powder, put it in a beer keg and roll it down on the mill. He also proposed to burn the town of Telluride and was always leader of the faction in the union opposed to the conservative and peaceful majority faction led by Guy Miller, the Socialist.

Putting all this together, I am driven to the conclusion that it is altogether probable that Orchard has been all along in the employ of the Pinkertons, not as an ordinary operative, making daily reports to be copied by an office stenographer, but as a special and secret operative, sent into the Western Federation of Miners to do what McParland did to the Mollie Magures and what his present body guard Siringo is reported to have spent three years in doing among a gang of cattle thieves in Wyoming. Their form of operation is always the same. Become a member of the organization. Become a trusted leader. Stimulate them to more violence and more crimes. If they have not committed crimes, advise and urge them to do so, like Riddell. Get intimate with them as Orchard did with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. If you cannot convict them in any other way, commit crimes with them and for them, as Orchard claims he did and as McParland and Siringo did.

I have never believed it possible that men could be found so low in the human scale as to murder and lead in murder in order to convict their dupes and victims. But I am ready to be convinced by evidence. And the circumstantial evidence is here very strong against the Pinkertons.

I am reminded of the remark of a capitalist reporter last week when Friedman left the stand. When I asked him what he thought of the exposure of the Pinkerton Agency, he replied: "I think the Pinks got off pretty lucky". When I asked why, he said, "because there was nothing incriminating shown."

Some Circumstantial Evidence

That may be true. But circumstantial evidence comes pretty near the incriminating point. Consider a few points.

1. McParland spent three years as a "Mollie", leading them on and into crime, all the while in the pay of the mine owners. That sort of Labor Spy criminal is his specialty.

2. He has his ordinary operatives in the unions, advocate radical measures and secretly defeat their plans.

3. Riddell advised Barnes actually to commit crimes. Riddell was more than an ordinary operative. Friedman says he was not sending in reports like the rest. He plainly had a special mission—not to commit crime himself, but to lead others into it.

4. Orchard seems to have been deemed worthy to be another McParland—to become a Labor Spy criminal in order to break up an organization which his employers find obnoxious to themselves.

5. Recollect it is worth millions to the mine owners to destroy the Western Federation of Miners. Recollect McParland's business is to break up labor unions. Recollect acts of violence by unions are the surest way to

break them up. Recollect McParland's minions are found in the unions, always advising radical measures. Recollect Steunenberg's assassination was seen to be laid to the unions just as the Independence explosion was.

What more natural than to conclude that Orchard from the start was an instrument of the Pinkerton Detective Agency to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, associating with them intimately in pursuit of his design and cunningly devising his "narrative" to fit into all his active associations with them? Failing to lead them into actual crime, he has performed the deed himself and laid it on to them with the sacred proof of Christian conversion to stay his life.

HERMON F. TITUS.

THUGGERY vs. SOCIALISM.

About 6,000 St. Louis Socialists and their friends attended their annual boat excursion on the Mississippi River on Sunday, July 7. Arthur Morrow Lewis was the speaker of the day, and as soon as he began his address he was interrupted by hoodlums who were evidently purposely scattered thru the crowd to create trouble. Falling in this a political heeler started another meeting in close proximity to the one being addressed by Comrade Lewis. This also failed of its purpose. In the afternoon the second boat arrived at the park with 2,000 people on board. On disembarking from the boat the great crowd was met by a dozen or more special deputies. These began an attack on the great crowd with their clubs as they filed from the boat. Pickpockets and thugs in the crowd became active and a number of excursionists were seriously hurt and others robbed. The Socialists have held their annual boat excursions for years and never had the slightest disturbance before. The Socialists are convinced that the assault was planned by the politicians and Citizens' Alliance for the purpose of discrediting the Socialist Party. St. Louis has been type of thug and grafting politicians, some of whom are now wearing prison stripes. Those still out of jail breathe at nothing to intimidate those who oppose them.

THE LIMIT.

When Peabody, the labor war governor of Colorado, was in Boise to deposit his mental mite toward the persecution of Haywood, he had the pleasure of meeting his intended assassin, Orchard.

There can be no question that the meeting was very pleasing, for the press dispatches inform us that "Orchard dissolved into salt water at the sight of his escaped victim, and that the ex-governor, overcome by emotion, shook warmly the hand that held the sawed-off shot gun and planted the bomb that was to send him, and maybe his whole family, to eternity."

How beautiful this remorse of the assassin and the forgiveness of the governor.

We always had our doubts about the practicability of loving our enemies. A choice collection of worldly experiences has taught us that if a fellow amite us on the left cheek, we'd better blanket his optics before he has time to hit us on the right cheek also; but since the publication of the Peabody-Orchard love feast, we are willing to acknowledge our error and retire to the remotest end of the earth and take, a seat.

The melodramatic farce comedy in Idaho has furnished more proof of the utter depravity of the human family than a Pittsburg divorce suit, but the boiled-down, concentrated, compressed extract of degenerate, slopped-over crudeness was reached when Peabody disgraced mankind by shaking the blood-stained hand of the self-confessed murderer of eighteen people. When Governor Peabody of Colorado addressed this two-legged hyena affectionately as "Harry," he then placed not only himself on a level with Harry Orchard, but he insulted and outraged the whole human race.—Labor Leader, Columbus, O.

DEATH RATE AMONG SEAMEN.

The highest accident death-rate among industrial workers in Great Britain is among seamen (53 per 10,000); and the date-rate of seamen in sailing vessels is three times as great as even this high ratio. The accident death-rate among seamen is five times as high as the average of the three next most dangerous occupations, mines, quarries and railroads.

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

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THE SIGNIFICANT FACT.

Society, then, may be roughly divided into three classes, determined by the several methods of gaining a livelihood. These are the producers, the plunderers, and the parasites. The line between these classes is vague and ill-defined. A man may belong to each of them at different periods of his life. Indeed, he may belong to all three at once. Some of his wealth may be produced by himself or earned, and some appropriated parasitically, or predatorily. But usually men follow one method or the other, and are hence susceptible to classification on the ground here suggested. Economic function, the mode of getting a living, is indeed the true basis of a scientific division of society into economic classes. Mr. Ghent, in his book entitled "Mass and Class", proceeds upon this ground and divides society into the following classes: Wage-earning producers, self-employed producers, social servants, traders, idle capitalists, and retainers. This classification only represents a more refined analysis. The significant fact is that there are such classes. It is useless to deny their existence. It is absolutely necessary that it be recognized if we are to arrive at an explanation of the present conflict of opinion in regard to questions of capital and labor.—Prof. Ira Howerth.

THIS WOULD MAKE POST HAPPY.

The Te Fang (China) cigarette factory employs about 80 workmen, the majority of whom are boys. The wages range from \$1 to \$1.65 per month for the boys, and from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per month for the more experienced workmen. These wages include their food, which consists of two meals per day.

A HEAVEN FOR VAN CLEAVE.

In the paper-working industry in India the average wage per day for men is 15 cents; women, 8 cents; and children,