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VOL. XVII.—NO. 17.

NEW YORK, JULY, 27, 1907

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## VERDICT WILL SOON BE KNOWN.

**Trial of William D. Haywood Near the End—In Final Argument Richardson Makes Great Speech and Strong Impression—Judge Wood's Exclusion of Important Defense Testimony Shows Him Ally of Prosecution—Weak Showing of State on Rebuttal—Some Important New Points.**

By Hermon F. Titus.

(Special Correspondent of The Worker.)

(Special Dispatch to The Worker.)

BOISE, Ida., July 25—Hawley's closing argument was dull and stumbling, whatever else capitalist correspondents say, and he did not hold jurors attention.

Richardson is doing far better. Jury can follow him easily. He is conservative, emphatic and impressive. His chief contention the first day of his speech was that whether Orchard told the truth or not, he has not been corroborated in that part of his evidence which connects Haywood with his crimes. Without such corroboration the state has no case. At the evening session, Richardson made a masterly analysis of the Bradley incidents in San Francisco, making it practically certain Orchard adopted this crime in accordance with his mania for displaying himself as a hero of crime.

Richardson's speech to-day had many effective passages and he was closely followed by the jury. He quoted the passage from James Russell Lowell's famous poem, "The Crisis", at closing, with gesture toward Haywood, "Standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above His own."

The capitalist correspondents openly boast there will be conviction or 10 to 2 for conviction. The fact is, they know about as much of western juries as they do of western customs or morals. They are babes in the woods. My estimate is an even break, six to six. Acquittal is as possible as conviction, but I have too much experience with western juries to make any prophecies. All the five bailiffs in charge of the jury are hidebound Republicans hot for conviction and their reports from the jury reflect their hopes.

HERMON F. TITUS.

## JUDGE WOOD'S BODY BLOW.

BOISE, Ida., July 19.—Judge Wood has proved himself chief counsel for the prosecution. We can see now why Mr. Borah has been so contented and easy going. He did not need to exert himself.

I saw Judge Wood and Senator Borah in close consultation and private conversation for some twenty minutes at a critical stage of this case, and there can be no doubt of a perfect understanding between them at all stages of the case.

The critical decision rendered by Judge Wood practically destroys the elaborate structure raised by the defense and its witnesses. For the theory by which the lawyers for Haywood have accounted for the alleged crimes, outside of Steunenberg's assassination, especially for the Independence depot explosion, has been a mine owners' or Pinkerton conspiracy.

Judge Wood's decision, which is sent along with this comment for all to read (see p. 2) prohibits the jury from considering at all this explanation of a counter conspiracy.

This leaves the jury to explain these events claimed by Orchard either as he explains them or as Orchard's own unaided acts, unconnected with miners or mine owners.

But for this latter explanation the defense has laid almost no foundation—except with respect to the Steunenberg case, which is accounted for by Orchard's personal grudge, often expressed.

As I have already suggested the defense seems to have neglected or overlooked altogether Orchard's murder mania, which I pointed out in March, 1906, and often since, and which now comes to the front in Orchard's answers to the questions of the jury.

Lawyer Hawley opened for the state to-day, and it is at once seen how thoroughly he proposes to bear down on this.

### The State's Case.

The state's whole case consists of a series of unusual and terrible events which Orchard says are to be accounted for by a conspiracy of the leading members of the Western Federation of Miners to annihilate their opponents.

They begin with the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill at Wardner, April 29, 1899.

Next there is the Vindicator mine explosion at Cripple Creek, Colorado, November, 1903, killing McCormick and Beck, superintendent and manager.

Then comes the blowing up of the depot at Independence, Colo., June 9, 1904, killing some 14 non-union men.

Then Bradley, former mine superintendent of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in 1899, is nearly killed by an explosion at his own door, November, 1904.

Finally, ex-Governor Steunenberg, who established the bull pen in 1899, after the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion, was killed by a bomb, Dec. 30, 1905.

There are others, Lyte Gregory's death in May, 1904, the Goddard bomb buried at his gate in Denver, the alleged Gabbert and Peabody and Bell attempts.

These were all aimed at enemies of the Western Federation of Miners. The prosecution charges they constitute evidence of a conspiracy. Orchard professes to give the inside history of such a conspiracy.

Mr. Hawley argued to-day, if the

Vindicator explosion was not an accident, then there is no way of accounting for it except by a conspiracy on the part of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, just as Orchard alleges.

The state will say the same thing of the Independence explosion and of the rest.

Judge Wood has estopped the defense from claiming the Pinkertons did it or the mine owners did it.

The question is now, How will the defense explain these occurrences to the jury?

### (Two) Theories.

If they had introduced testimony showing Orchard a degenerate, if they had proved that his maternal grandfather confessed to crimes committed in his youth in Ireland and died a chained maniac because of these real or fancied crimes, if they had also shown that Orchard's mother's brother hung himself because of a confessed crime, if a commission of neurologists had explicated his case, then the jury would have had a plausible theory on which to explain all these crimes; or extraordinary events, without being driven by Judge Wood's decision to the theory of the prosecution.

Personally, I had almost come to the conclusion, as indicated last week, that the Pinkertons had selected Orchard somewhere in 1903 to lead the officials of the W. F. of M. into incriminating circumstances, sufficient to hang them.

I think Judge Wood, in withdrawing all evidence tending to establish such a Pinkerton plot from consideration by the jury, has dealt a body blow at the defense and rendered possible a verdict of conviction.

FOR THE DEFENSE HAS NO THEORY LEFT SUFFICIENT TO EXPLAIN THINGS SATISFACTORILY TO A PREJUDICED JURY.

I am not a lawyer and have had no professional training in the law. But it seems to my lay mind that all this evidence now excluded by Judge Wood was competent for a reason not urged by the lawyers, namely, TO SHOW THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF THE ALLEGED MOTIVE FOR THESE CRIMES BY HAYWOOD AND MOYER.

The entire series of transactions at Cripple Creek and Telluride, all the conflicts, deportations, bull pens, military rule, Pinkerton spy system, brought one fact to the fore—and the jury cannot forget it, even if blinded to do so—and that fact is, THAT EVERY ACT OF VIOLENCE INJURED THE MINERS AND HELPED THE MINE OWNERS.

That fact renders impossible and inconceivable the motive alleged against Haywood, that he planned and favored these acts of violence in order to injure the mine owners and to help his own organization.

They did not help, they ruined his Federation wherever they occurred.

I say, it seems to me Judge Wood would have had no excuse for excluding all this evidence he has to-day excluded from the jury, if the claim for its retention had been made ON THE GROUND THAT IT PROVED HAYWOOD'S MOTIVE, AS ALLEGED BY THE STATE, TO BE IMPOSSIBLE.

### Reasons for Hope.

But I am no lawyer, only a free fighter for these imprisoned and endangered proletarian brothers of mine, but exasperated and grieved to-night

at this latest capitalist move to send them to the gallows.

Yet there are reasons for hope. One reason is found in the fact that the jury may judge Orchard more wisely than we think. The evidence concerning Orchard's family history was introduced practically on his cross examination when he was last recalled and to that extent it may be used by counsel of defense and may have large weight with the jury.

Another reason for hope lies in the fact referred to above which can be argued by our lawyers—that Haywood not only had no motive for these crimes of violence, but actually had the strongest motives to prevent them.

The evidence of the injury to the Federation on account of the Independence Explosion, the Vindicator Explosion and for that matter, of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Explosion in '99—cannot be altogether excluded from the arguments of Richardson Darrow before the jury.

The jury has heard so much on this point, has listened to so many witnesses who themselves need under false names to avoid arrest and the blacklist after that fatal June 9, 1904, that it seems incredible they should lay that crime to any officer of the Western Federation of Miners.

Another reason for hope is the almost total absence of affirmative evidence independent of Orchard connecting Haywood with any of the alleged crimes.

This is the feature of the case which impresses nearly every one here in Boise. So true is this, that the prosecution has not connected Haywood, notwithstanding what Judge Wood says, that their sole and only trust is their theory of conspiracy, derived from the impossibility of explaining these many crimes on any theory which has been allowed to go to the jury.

The weakness of the defense has been its dependence on one theory and that theory has been discredited by the judge.

The strength of the prosecution is its possession of one consistent theory, easily understood by the jury and consistent with the preconceived notions of the jury.

Against this the theory of a counter conspiracy by the Pinkertons which we have been laboriously upbuilding these weeks, is suddenly taken away—and where are we, rather where is the jury?

### Significant.

I am sending herewith the decision of Judge Wood. That the judge hesitated was shown by his taking all night and half the next day to prepare the brief decision.

But he decided, as we knew he would and must, that we had not anticipated the question would arise at all.

By the way, Judge Wood himself introduced it. He did not wait for the state to make any motion.

It was significant that, when this decision throwing out all evidence against the Pinkertons was to be read, there was present in the court for the first time since the trial opened, Jas. McParland and seated by his side, Governor Frank Gooding. For the first time also in several weeks they were seen publicly together last night.

But the verdict is not yet rendered, and he laughs best who laughs last.

There are also two other considerations worth remembering.

First, This decision of Wood's affords ground for appeal which can probably be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Second, The discovery of new evidence, like that about Orchard's family mania may give good reason for a new trial.

## THE REBUTTAL CROWD.

BOISE, Ida., July 15.—From Colorado and Idaho the rebuttal crowd is here in Boise.

While the one hundred witnesses and friends of the Defense were on the ground, public sentiment, meaning public sentiment of the United States as formed by the reporters in Boise, was swayed considerably toward the Defense.

Now that the state has had its inning once more, that same public sentiment comes back to its normal condition of opposition to labor.

To find out what the nation thinks on the Haywood trial, you have only to step into the lobby of the Idanha Hotel. The men who guide the nation's thought on this subject are there. A thousand papers in every corner of the land print what these twenty men write and telegraph every

(Continued on page 6.)

## DARROW SAYS "HANG OR ACQUIT"

BOISE, Idaho, July 24—Clarence Darrow threw the valve wide open in his speech to the jury for Haywood here to-day. He went after Orchard, Hawley, the kidnapers and the daily press with fire and vigor. Some of his striking utterances were:

"We shall have to leave the fate of this defendant with you eventually, but it is not Haywood alone whose fate is in the balance. It is the fate of a world-wide movement."

"For God's sake, men, do not compromise. If you believe the story that has been told against this man beyond all reasonable doubt, then take him and hang him. He has fought many a fight against the persecutors who are hounding him in this court. He has fought them on the open battlefield, and he is not a coward. If he has to die, he will die as he has lived, with his face to the foe."

"Orchard was corroborated by a dog, a wall-eyed horse and J. H. Hawley."

"If you hang Bill Haywood one million willing hands will seize the banner of liberty by the open grave and bear it on to victory."

## SOCIALIST WINS BIG VICTORY.

A most notable Socialist victory was won in England last week when Victor Grayson was elected to Parliament from the Colne Valley division, West Riding of Yorkshire. Following upon the election of Pete Curran at Jarrow two weeks previously, Grayson's election is regarded as even more significant of the revolt taking place among the British working class against the present Liberal ministry.

What is more significant still is the fact that Grayson is the first Socialist to be elected as a Socialist to the House of Commons. While Kell Hardie, Will Thorne, Pete Curran, and others are known as Socialists yet they were elected primarily as Labor candidates rather than as Socialists. In Grayson's case he ran as a Socialist, declared himself as such and sought election as a strictly Socialist candidate. Notwithstanding this, the trades unions of Colne Valley turned in and worked for his election, which is taken as a sign that the organized workers are ready to accept Socialist candidates on their own merits. The

Executive Committee of the Independent Labor Party also endorsed Grayson's candidacy.

Colne Valley was represented in Parliament for years by a Liberal, Sir James Kitson, who resigned his seat. Philip Bright, the youngest son of the famous John Bright, was put forward as the Liberal candidate. The Unionist (Tory) candidate, named Wheeler, was indifferently regarded.

Grayson from the first conducted a vigorous campaign and his meetings were most enthusiastic ones. Some of the ablest Socialist and labor campaigners of Great Britain were on the ground to help. A special paper was gotten out and a great deal of work done in the short time allowed for campaigning. The division is made up largely of textile workers. The Socialist defeated the Liberals by 153 votes.

Victor Grayson is a journalist, an able speaker and is expected to do good work in the House of Commons.

The British working class is making records these days. When will the American workers follow suit?

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Aug. 1, 1907, all communications concerning the business affairs of The Worker, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., should be addressed:

## BUSINESS MANAGER, THE WORKER,

239 E. EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

All communications concerning the editorial affairs of The Worker, should be addressed as formerly, viz.:

## EDITOR, THE WORKER,

15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS CRIMMINS, Business Manager.

## SWIFT & COMPANY ARE "PHILANTHROPISTS," NOW.

Swift & Company, the Chicago vendors of diseased cattle, have announced in a circular that "society is drifting unmistakably, if slowly, in the direction of human sympathy and mutual helpfulness." As proof of this it announces the organization of the "Swift & Company Employees' Benefit Association" under its own exclusive auspices. The plan is similar to others adopted by large capitalist firms and provides for a weekly payment of dues by the workers to the association. In the event of accident or death the members are paid a certain amount, according to the injury received. They pay themselves the sum awarded under the benevolent patronage of the company. There is no provision for those who die from eating meat tainted with lumpy jaw, tuberculosis or ptomaine poison. Perhaps Swift & Company understood that such a provision would bust the philanthropic enterprise in short order and seriously puncture the "human sympathy and mutual helpfulness" professed by the stockholders.

That the philanthropy of Swift and Company is genuine is testified to by the fact that a press clipping bureau is requesting papers to print the announcement to "send in a bill." Meat is not the only "tainted" goods Swift & Company deals in.

## DR. MCGEE ACQUITTED.

Dr. McGee, who was arrested on a charge of perjury when acting as a witness for the defense in the Haywood case, was acquitted on Tuesday, the Justice of the Peace before whom he was tried deciding there was not sufficient evidence to imprison McGee. Orchard himself appeared as a witness against McGee and was severely cross-examined by Attorney Peter Breen.

## MR. BINGHAM KNOWS BETTER.

Police Commissioner Bingham has been talking about the cause of crime. He has suddenly displayed an interest in affairs directly concerning his department. Heretofore he has been mainly interested in abolishing the kissing bug at Coney Island or in bending his mighty intellect to the giant task of preventing the display of the Red Flag at Socialist meetings. Being a bosom friend of President Roosevelt, he has diligently followed the illustrious example set him by that great statesman of attending to everybody's business but his own.

But Mr. Bingham has suddenly woken up. And, as was to be expected, he has made a startling discovery, a most original discovery. Searching around for something upon which to unload the blame of his own gross incompetency, he seizes upon that old standby of the demagog and dodger: the helpless, newly arrived foreigner.

Mr. Bingham says nothing can be done until immigration is restricted. The epidemic of crime at present sweeping the city is due, he says, to the large number of immigrants constantly entering the city. Since they are strangers in a strange land, they cannot, as a rule, understand the English language and cannot therefore read English papers or defend themselves from attack, the immigrants can always be abused with impunity by shyster politicians and brainless upstarts like Bingham.

Foreigners are not responsible for crime in New York or any other city. If they were, then we are all murderers, rapists and marauders, since everybody is a foreigner, more or less. But Mr. Bingham knows better than he speaks.

Crime is not peculiar to New York. It can be found in every civilized quarter of the globe, even where there are no foreigners, and where only native peoples exist. But crime flourishes the most where certain social conditions prevail. Where there is the most poverty, the largest number of destitute, hungry, homeless people, where there are slums and tenements and sweatshops, and factory bells and overworked, underpaid, poorly fed, insufficiently clothed working people, there crime holds highest carnival and the brutalized passions of human beasts make a mockery of civilization.

And New York has all of the things that breed crime and foster brutality and shocking immorality. That is why all the powers of courts and judges and police and all the other paraphernalia of law and order cannot begin to stay the flood of criminals that threatens to submerge the city itself. Despite the claim of prosperity, there is increasing poverty and misery to drive people to desperate resort to crime and immorality to save themselves from total extinction. The newspapers find it impossible to record from day to day the growing record of bestial crime.

Crime is not an importation. If immigration was completely restricted and not another foreigner (including the penniless, fortune hunting, parasitic aristocrats whom Mr. Bingham is glad to associate with) was allowed to enter a port of the United States, there would still be a growing number of criminals and an increasing necessity for jails and reformatories and penitentiaries. And this would be the case, because the system of private ownership of industry would still be in existence and the power of control over the opportunities to work and to live would still be reposed in the hands of the capitalist class.

Mr. Bingham, Mayor McClellan, all the other office holders in the New York City government, whose incapacity has been so glaringly displayed of late, all these gentlemen are either members of the capitalist class or are subject to the interests of that class. It is to their benefit that there be poverty, for poverty among the mass means riches for the few.

What is needed is that the workers, the wealth producers, should unite and gain possession of the city government and all other governments, and direct their attention to the abolition of the source of crime. Let the capitalist and middle class politicians and bankrupt statesmen wrestle with the rotten fruits of their own rotten social system. But let the workers, the only ones interested in abolishing poverty, join hands as workers to end the system that causes them ceaseless misery and pain.

The greatest criminal class is the capitalist class. It profits by poverty, it flourishes on social wrong, it fattens on the degradation of the wretched human beings who are the victims of a vicious social system. When that system is abolished the criminal capitalist class and the criminal occurrences of capitalist injustice and exploitation will be driven from the earth forever.

## ORE WORKERS REVOLT.

After Years of Submission to Steel Trust, They Strike for Better Conditions—Troops May Be Called Out.

The daily press dispatches report a strike involving about 20,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation in the ore mines of the Lake Superior region of Minnesota. Conflicting reports are being published as to the cause of the strike and The Worker will await further information before giving details.

Governor Johnson is reported to have gone to the strike region to investigate the situation. This action followed upon a request for troops from Sheriff William Bates of St. Louis County. The governor has stated he believes there is no need of troops and will try and await calling them out. F. B. Kellogg, attorney for the steel trust, had a conference with the governor on Tuesday.

The ore laborers on the docks of Duluth, Two Harbors and Superior and other lake shore cities of Minnesota and Wisconsin to the number of two thousand are also on strike and the shipments of ore are seriously crippled.

The striking miners are nearly all members of the Western Federation of Miners. This is being used by the trust directors, including William E. Corey, who has just returned with his new wife from Europe, and George W. Perkins, of unsavory insurance swindle fame, to create prejudice against the strikers, who have not yet been heard from directly. Their demands include an increase of wages and the trust directors are howling "violation of contract" to hide the real issue. It is known that the conditions of labor in the ore mine regions and the wages are very bad. The miners were never organized until the Western Federation of Miners sent in organizers with the result that the miners are displaying their determination to abolish the immediate evils that afflict them.

Isaac Coven, National Organizer of the Socialist Party, writes: "At my meeting last night, Sunday, at Eveleth, a capitalist friend of Roosevelt's butted in at the close. The Chief of Police stopped him—stopped him, mind. Nine hundred strikers demanded that the saloons be closed at Virginia, and they are closed and probably will be all along the iron range. This will stop the Pinkertons from getting in their work."

Wages of Scottish miners have increased 30 per cent this year thru organization.

## RUSSIA FERMENTING.

Workers Are Striking and Troops Are Used—The New Court Martials—Prisons Are Full.

Forty thousand cotton mill employees are on strike in the province of Vladimir, Russia. The strike is accompanied with political agitation growing out of the dissolution of the Duma. Troops were called out in a suburb of Moscow and fired on strikers Tuesday.

The Tsar's prisons are running over, editors are being heavily fined and papers suppressed. The overcrowding of the prisons is so great in some districts that the sleeping quarters are inadequate for the prisoners and many are sleeping out doors.

The new regulations concerning a mode of procedure for the military district courts, show results that constitute a close approach to the notorious reign of the drumhead court-martials which were abolished by the late Duma.

The innovations shorten the entire course of the inquest and trial, allowing only seventy-two hours between indictment and execution, including the appeal of the prisoner to the military Court of Cassation and the decision of the court. The former regulations allowed a fortnight for the procedure. The new military courts now hand down sentences without waiting to hear the testimony of witnesses who may be absent for reasons beyond their control. They also enjoy jurisdiction over a wider area than did the former drum-head courts.

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## ENTERTAINMENT TO BENEFIT

"THE WORKER SUSTAINING FUND."

The 8th A. D. Socialist Party, has arranged a grand musical and dramatic concert, to celebrate the second anniversary of the district party organization at the Kalich Theatre, Bowery, Friday, Aug. 9. Fifty per cent of the proceeds will be given to "The Worker Sustaining Fund" and the remaining 50 per cent will go to the district. Tickets of admission are 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents, and can be had at the 8th A. D. headquarters, 105 Ludlow street. Every Socialist and sympathizer should support this affair and help The Worker and the district.

—Freedom consists not in the letting man alone, for that freedom turns out to be an illusion, but in surrounding him with facilities and opportunities for the full play of his individuality, the effective working out of his life purposes.—London Labor Leader.



The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY. 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. By the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. JOHN NAGEL, President; OTTO KNOLL, Secretary; ERNST RAMM, Treasurer. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y. Post Office on April 6, 1907. THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has voted through its first general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1902 (preliminary) 96,961. 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,762. 1904 (preliminary) 408,230.



CHANGE OF BUSINESS ADDRESS.

The attention of readers of The Worker is directed to the change of address of the Business management of the paper. This follows as a result of the transfer of ownership of The Worker from the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association to the State Committee of the Socialist Party. The editorial rooms remain as previously at 15 Spruce street, New York, while the business office is at 230 East Eighth-fourth street, the state headquarters of the party. By keeping this change of address in mind confusion will be avoided all those directly concerned.

THE "AMERICAN IDEA".

Nothing could be more directly contrary to our methods, however it may be as to our ideas, of conducting a murder trial than are the proceedings in the Hau case at Karlsruhe. According to our way of looking at such things, the trial started with an assumption of the prisoner's guilt, not of his innocence, and he was, in effect, expected to prove his innocence, on pain of conviction if he failed to do it. -New York Times.

Sure. The Germans do not understand our methods and our ideas of conducting a murder trial, especially if the accused are workmen whose activity in the interests of labor have endeared them to workmen and called forth the hatred of the capitalist power they opposed.

The American "idea" is to first kidnap them and then have a president urge the Supreme Court to legalize the crime which it proceeds to do. Then have the accused serve a term of more than a year in the penitentiary before trial, allowing plenty of time for a prominent paper in the state to poison the minds of the inhabitants against the accused so that an impartial jury cannot be secured; have the governor of the state repeatedly denounce them as confirmed assassins and send an official message to the legislature asking for funds to prosecute the imprisoned men; have the president of the United States declare them "undesirable citizens", while their appeal to the highest legal tribunal is still undecided; have indictments against a United States Senator suspended so that he can prosecute the kidnapped men; give a Christian character to a multi-murderer, whose word alone is depended on to convict them; have capitalist journals like the "Times" proclaim the guilt of the men from the time of their illegal arrest and then falsify the testimony when the trial has at last begun; declare those who stand for fair play "fanatics" when they protest against these outrages; have a jury selected including a number who admit prejudice against the prisoners; a jury whose members with one exception, are drawn from the professional or business class;

have the judge then strike out testimony proving connection of mine owners with Pinkertons and allowing an assassin's punctured confession to go to the jury; all the while having the "Times" and similar newspapers inflaming the minds of the great reading public against the prisoners by continually inferring their guilt. This is the "American Idea", the application of which Prof. Han is being deprived of in Germany. Too bad that he cannot have a taste of the experience of a proletarian on trial in an American court. What a sad hour it would be for the German intellectual if he was so unfortunate as to encounter such methods and "ideas" as these!

These be your prophets, O Capitalism! A short time ago Harry White, ex-Secretary of the United Garment Workers, was declared guilty by the courts of using that office to swindle the organization and provide graft for himself. The latest copy of "American Industries", organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, quotes White as endorsing all that the Orchards, McParlands, Borahs, and Penbods have said about the Western Federation of Miners and adding some particularly dirty lies of his own. Whenever a man has discredited himself with the labor movement he can be depended upon to be cited as an authority against the movement by its enemies. But the contempt which the workers have for such carrion cannot be compared to the secret scorn nourished for them by the capitalists themselves.

INTERNATIONAL SCABBERY. There does seem to be a wholly unnecessary absence of unity on the part of the marine and dock workers of the different countries. This has been shown in a number of instances recently. The longshoremen's strike in New York, Hoboken and Brooklyn was broken thru the action of firemen and sailors on the vessels from foreign ports, particularly the French and German, helping to load and unload the vessels against the direct request of the strikers. Now the very same sailors and firemen are on strike in France, and at least one vessel that recently arrived here was reported to be manned by Welsh and Irish strike breakers. The Hamburg dockers' strike was crippled thru the importation of British strike breakers. Other instances might be named. This is certainly a shameful state of affairs, and something should be done to stop it. It makes the boasted solidarity of labor a thing for ridicule instead of respect. For many years the trade union congresses of Europe and America have been exchanging fraternal delegates but so far there is little but fine speeches and expense bills to show for it. If there is any point at which the internationalism of labor should show itself it is in the struggle of the workers employed in transportation and exchange between the various nations. This is one point at which the international solidarity of labor can be effectually demonstrated. The capitalist owners of transportation and exchange certainly understand and know how to act with each other and it is time the organized workers of the various countries came into better agreement with each other and put their professions of world solidarity into practical effect.

HAVING A JUDGE HANDY.

What is law? The interest of the capitalist class enforced at the expense of the working class, many will answer. But suppose that two sections of the capitalist class are at war as to the application of a given law, what then is the law? The law is then whatever the strongest party to the controversy may say it is. This will depend very often which side has secured the most faithful judge and the relative power of each.

The state of North Carolina has a law on its statute books providing for a certain rate to be charged passengers on the railroads of that state. A penalty clause was attached to this new rate law providing for the imprisonment of those who violate it. Two employees of the Southern Railroad Company violated the law by selling tickets at the old rate and were sentenced to thirty days on the chain-gang by Police Justice Reynolds, at Asheville. He was guarding the interests of the small property owners whose taxes pay the expenses of the state government.

The Southern Railway Company, however, had a former attorney of theirs on the United States Circuit bench. Judge Fritchard is his name. Fritchard granted an injunction that the railroad prayed for, released the two employees from the chain-gang and declared the penalty clause of the new rate law unconstitutional. Isn't that simple? It is the easiest thing in the world. All that is necessary is to get the Judge and "all other things will be added unto you." The railway company got the Judge and smashed the law and that is the end of it.

Governor Glenn may paw the earth over the incident and invoke the phantom of "state rights", but as long as the railway company has the federal Judge the law is what the railway company wants it to be. Two capitalist powers are in conflict with each other; one representing the state and the other the federal government. The federal government is the stronger and so must conquer. Railway capitalists know more about the law than Governor Glenn, who was elected because of his supposed knowledge of and fitness for enforcing it. The capitalists know more about it too they may never have seen a law book or read the constitution of North Carolina. It isn't necessary for them to know the law so long as they know the judge—and take the precaution to own him.

A HEALTHY SIGN.

The newspapers are trying to lay the blame for the serious elevated railroad accident last week everywhere but where it belongs. The railroad company was to blame. No provision had been made to handle the additional traffic caused by the Italian celebrations in Harlem, and as a result the cars and platforms were jammed with heated, tired and excitable people. An accident was inevitable and the wonder is that worse did not happen. The Public Utilities Commission will dw-

die around and pretend to investigate until the accident is forgotten and another occurs. But the company keeps on risking precious human life to get profits—and plenty of them. And the people declare by their votes their satisfaction with private ownership of industry and its fruits.

RAILWAY RATES AND THE WORKING CLASS.

The power of great combinations of capital to nullify the puny efforts of middle class legislation has, perhaps, never been more forcibly illustrated than in the two-cent fare legislation now being enacted by the various states. In Pennsylvania the railroads are advancing the prices of commutation and suburban tickets; in Minnesota passengers are complaining of increased rates to the state line, in one instance a charge of \$3.06 is made for crossing the Red River; in Kansas, fast trains are displaced by slow ones; in Nebraska excursion and convention rates are abolished; in Ohio, the old fare is charged if destination is beyond the state border; in New York a threatened two-cent bill makes one railroad discharge many employees and in other states freight rates are increased and accommodations curtailed.

This is the net result of legislation against "extortion", as the gentle reformer is pleased to call it. Nor could any other result be expected by any one who probed deeper than the surface of things. The attempt to regulate rates by law and leaving the railway systems still the property of a class, is to recognize capitalist ownership but to deny one of the prerogatives of ownership. If capitalist property is left in security to its owners and one prerogative is limited by law, the capitalists have ample recourse to many other "legitimate" methods for making up their loss. The remaining prerogatives of ownership are defended no more vigorously by the owners than they are by the reformers who stand for this sort of legislation. That the reformers should be surprised at the results of their crusade is only evidence of their unfitness to cope with the power of large capital. This, of course, is assuming their sincerity, which is a charitable concession for most of them.

HOW SOCIETY EVOLUTES.

Marx showed that changes in the forms of society came, not because men painted pretty pictures of imaginary societies and then convinced a majority of the people that such societies would be better than existing ones, but that such changes were due to the fact that mankind constantly worked to improve the tools with which he produced the things he wanted. Changes and improvements in tools changed the forms of industry, and industrial changes compelled political changes to correspond.

Moreover, society changed AS A WHOLE, and not in little sections. When the railroad and modern machinery was invented it was impossible for feudalism to continue longer, and so capitalism came. It did not come because some wise man looked into the future and said it would be better to have great cities and trusts and slums and labor unions and citizens' alliances, but because all these things are an inevitable result of the great machines and methods of producing wealth.

When these great machines were invented and put in operation under private ownership they developed a class of owners called capitalists.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

NUTRITION AND MORALITY.

"Have you noticed," says Meng-Tsen, "that in years of plenty many good actions are done, and that in poor years many bad actions are done?" Meng-Tsen is right; all the causes of discord among mankind are always a more or less complex transubstantiation of a piece of primitive bread; man's real sin is hunger in all its forms. An organism completely nourished, not only in its framework and muscles, but in the finest ramifications of its nervous system, would be, but for morbid hereditary dispositions, a well-equilibrated organism. Every vice which reduces to a disequilibrium thus reduces scientifically to the more or less incomplete nutrition of some deeply seated organ.—Guyau, "Education and Heredity".

Mr. Herrman of the Park Board of New York City has prohibited the use of the parks for sleeping purposes. The tenement dwellers suffer for fresh air that can only be found in the parks but the air is denied them. They must suffer and die because it costs too much to keep parks in trim that human beings might live. Then there are the many forms of petty graft that always attach to the administration of public departments. The number of little streams of graft that flow into the pockets of "friends" and faithful subordinates would be reduced if adequate provisions were made for caring for the tenement sufferers by allowing them use of the parks. The capitalist and financier has his suburban villa as well as most public officials. So long as these are provided for why bother with those who have nothing but votes

and a blind faith in politicians who are as heartless as they are inhuman?

Public Printer Stillings has issued an order that proofreaders in the government printing office at Washington shall be fined for every error overlooked by them in reading proofs. The Columbia Typographical Union has adopted resolutions protesting against the ruling. It seems that the more facts that leak out regarding the rules in force for the guidance of federal employees at Washington, the more it appears that "the coming slavery" Spencer predicted comes from capitalist control of the state. Initiative, ambition and freedom is suppressed by a network of rules which reduces the worker to an inanimate being with no power to even make an effective protest against wrongs, much less to correct them.

FUNCTION OF THE STATE.

The state, being the institute of justice, and by its nature all-inclusive, represents the most perfect form of co-operation possible. The large undertakings now successfully carried out by private corporations can be still more successfully carried out by the state; for the private corporations, being bent on profit, naturally takes the ground that anything is good enough which the public will accept, and no price too high that the public will pay; while the state, being free from this necessity, . . . may take the ideal ground that nothing is good enough which is short of the very best. All of the tremendous arguments which may be urged for association as a general principle of conduct may be urged with heightened force in favor of that more complete and perfect form of association represented by the state. And to this broader and more helpful conception of the state we are steadily advancing. One by one the state has been taking over functions and duties once vehemently denied to it, but now amply justified as helping to free men from the tyranny of things. Light-houses have been built and mapped, waterways improved, maps and charts prepared. Cities have been paved and lighted and drained; water has been regarded as a public necessity; water power and natural gas for manufacturing purposes have been made available; tram lines have been taken over or built; municipal tenements have been erected; free libraries and public baths and gymnasiums have been established. . . . Both telegraphs and railroads have been taken over by the state. Boards of health have been established; quarantine has been inaugurated; currency has been provided. Best of all, in any country marked by any degree of intelligence and prosperity, an elaborate system of public education has come to be regarded as a public necessity. School houses have been built by the thousands, colleges and universities by the hundred, investigations have been carried on, publications issued, expeditions fitted out. This list, long as it is, does not by any means exhaust the present directions of state activity. And, from none of these multitudinous functions would any but a very small body of reactionaries have the state withdraw. There is no turning back in this work of increasing the freedom of the individual by diminishing the tyranny of things.—Henderson, "Education and the Larger Life."

Neither is there any evidence tending to point to, or from which it might be inferentially inferred that any individual, association or other combination of persons procured any other person to commit said acts of violence, if they were committed, than as testified to by said witness.

At the farthest the testimony introduced would furnish a motive perhaps for some one else to commit or procure the commission of the various acts of violence involved which were testified to in behalf of the state. But it is clear that the motive alone in a third person to commit an offense for which a

NATURE AND PROPERTY.

"Property," says a correspondent in a Catholic paper, "existed before the nation, and rests immediately on Nature itself." Indeed? And where is the Titles Office where Nature registers its freehold grants? And by what law of Nature is it enacted that a Marquis of Clanricarde shall own a whole country side, and that hundreds of tenant farmers shall permit his to take three-fourths of the produce of their labor, or be turned out of their homes at the bayonet's point to starve? Nature gives men the land to use in common, just as it gives them the air to breathe in common, and the seas to sail in common. Private ownership of natural opportunities is a human institution, and is capable therefore of being superseded by any other system that a higher humanity demands. Fences do not grow. In nature every man starts, as every man ends, with precisely the same amount of personal property, that is to say, with no personal property at all.—Brisbane Worker.

GOLD.

When thirst for gold enslaves the mind, And selfish views alone hold sway, Truth and Honor then are blind, And manhood swiftly falls away. —Brisbane Worker.

Now is the time to join the Socialist Party.

JUDGE WOOD'S DECISION.

By Which He Rejected Evidence of Counter Conspiracy Introduced in Defense of William D. Haywood.

[The following is a verbatim report of the decision rendered by Judge Wood on Friday, July 10, by which he rejected the important evidence of a counter conspiracy of Mine Owners and Pinkerton detectives introduced in defense of William D. Haywood.]

The Court.—At the conclusion of the evidence in this case the Court suggested to counsel a desire to hear arguments from them upon questions which would involve certain instructions to the jury.

The first question submitted involved the withdrawal from the jury of statements testified to by the witness Orchard, involving the conversation which he had with the defendant Pettibone about a trip which Steve Adams had made into northern Idaho, and further statements made by Pettibone as to crimes alleged to have been committed by Adams at that time. All of this testimony was objected to by the defense but was admitted by the Court upon the promise of counsel for the state that evidence would be directly connected with the defendant Haywood, and that it was a part of the general conspiracy which ultimately resulted in the death of Ex-Governor Stennessberg.

Counsel for the state now concede that this testimony has not been properly connected and should be stricken out. The declarations made by Pettibone were not such as would be binding upon the defendant Haywood even tho a conspiracy were clearly established and proof showing that defendant Pettibone and Haywood were parties thereto. For that reason all of this testimony will be withdrawn from the jury and the jury will be instructed to totally disregard the same.

The next question suggested by the Court and urged by counsel involves the materiality of evidence introduced by the defense showing a long series of deportations of miners and other persons and other acts of violence involving the destruction of property belonging to the Western Federation of Miners, or certain local unions thereof; also as to the materiality of other evidence introduced by the defense showing that the Pinkerton Detective Agency had placed its detectives in various local unions of said Federation of Miners. The Court suggested the immateriality of this evidence before the conclusion of the state's rebuttal and advised counsel that argument would be invited thereon before the instructions of the Court were settled.

This testimony was all admitted upon the promise and assurance of counsel that the proper connection would be made showing that some at least of the various acts of violence testified to by the witness Orchard, or, if, committed by him, that some other person or persons procured him to commit such acts of violence, either of which defenses were proper and legitimate defenses, if any evidence could be secured tending to establish such defense.

In the opinion of the Court, however, no evidence was introduced by the defense even pointing to or indicating that the acts of violence testified to by Orchard, if actually committed by any one, were committed by any other person or persons than as testified to by the last named witness.

At the farthest the testimony introduced would furnish a motive perhaps for some one else to commit or procure the commission of the various acts of violence involved which were testified to in behalf of the state. But it is clear that the motive alone in a third person to commit an offense for which a

WHAT HE MIGHT DO.

Bad as day-work is for the child, night work is far worse. But a mill hagen explains, saying: "By running two shifts, a day shift and a night shift, we get our capital for three per cent interest. See? Three per cent seemed simple excuse for all the barbarism of his business. Three per cent! Potent words! Carve them on the little headstones, baron!" "I deplore this business as much as you do," said a mill baron of the better sort. "But I am part of a great industrial system, and as long as that endures I must run my mills as others are run." There is a grim truth in this silk baron's apology. He is indeed a wheel in an iron system, a system that must be changed before the child can find permanent relief. Still, this is no sufficient excuse for his inhumanity; for he is under no compulsion to run a mill—not as long as he can earn his bread by breaking rocks on the highway.—Edwin Markham.

"PRACTICAL MEN," OF COURSE.

Edward Robeson Taylor, a prominent educator of San Francisco has been selected to succeed Eugene Schmitz as Mayor of that city. It is assumed Taylor is an honest man because he has no connections with the labor unions. Neither has the looters of the Pennsylvania capitol building any such connections. What are they? —The Worker.



# THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)  
By Leroy Scott.

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## THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

During the three weeks that followed Tom kept busy day and night—by day looking for work and talking to chance-met members, by night stirring the members to appear on the first Wednesday of April to vote for the demand for higher wages. He was much of the time dogged by part of the entertainment committee, but he had become watchful, and the knowledge that he was armed made them wary, so day after day passed without another conflict. At first his committee's delay in the discharge of their duty stirred Foley's wrath. "You're as slow as fat angels!" he informed them in disgust. Later the delay stirred his anxiety, and he raised his offer from twenty-five dollars a man to one hundred.

Every night Tom was met at his street door by Petersen and left there by him a few hours later. His frequent appearance with Tom brought Petersen into some prominence; and he was promptly nicknamed "Babe" by a facetious member who had been struck by his size, and "Rosie" by a man who saw only his awkwardness. Both names stuck. His relation to Tom had a more unpleasant result; it made the story of his disfigurement by a man of half his size, while on the fire-house job, decidedly worth the telling; and so it rapidly came into general circulation, and the sight of Petersen was the signal for jeers, even among Tom's own friends. Petersen flushed at the taunts, but bore them dumbly and kept his arms at his side.

All this while Ruth was much in Tom's mind. Had it not been that he kept himself busy he could have done little else but think of her. As it was, he lay awake long hours at night, very quietly that he might not rouse his wife, in wide-eyed dreams of her; and several times by day he caught himself out of thoughts of her to find himself in a street far out of his way. And once, in the evening, he had puzzled the faithful Petersen by walking back and forth through an uptown block and gazing at a house in which no member of the Iron Workers' Union could possibly be living. But he held firmly to the course he had recognized as his only course.

For three weeks he maintained his determination, against desire scarcely less strong than his strength, till the evening of the first Tuesday of April, the night before the vote upon the strike. Then, either he was weaker, or desire was stronger. He was overwhelmed. His resolve to keep away from her, his intention to spend this last evening in work, were nothing before his wish to see her again. He was fairly swept up to her door, not heeding Petersen, and not giving a thought to Jake, whom he glimpsed once in the street car behind when a brief blockade let it gain the tail of his own.

"You needn't wait for me," he said mechanically to Petersen as he rang the bell. Again the maid brought back word for him to come up. This time Ruth was not waiting him at the head of the stairs. He stood before her door a moment, with burning brain, striving for mastery over himself, before he could knock. She called to him to enter, and he found her leaning against her little case of books, unusually pale, but with eyes brighter than he had ever seen them.

She took a step toward him, and held out her hand. "I'm so glad you called, Mr. Keating."

Tom, for his part, could make no answer; his throat had suddenly gone cracking dry. He took her hand; his grip was as loose as an unconscious man's.

As was the first minute, so were the two hours that followed. In answer to her questions he told her of his new plans, without a vestige of enthusiasm; and presently, to save the situation, she began to talk volubly about nothing at all. They were hours of mutual constraint. Tom hardly had knowledge of what he said, and he hardly heard her words. His very nearness to her made more ruthlessly clear the wisdom that lay between them. He felt with its first keenness the utter hopelessness of his love. Every moment that he sat with his hot eyes upon her he realized that he should withdraw. But still he sat on in a silence of blissful agony.

At length there came an interruption—a knock at the door. Ruth answered it, and when she turned about she held out an envelope to Tom. "A letter for you," she said, with a faint show of surprise. "A messenger brought it."

Tom tore it open, looking first to the signature. It was from Pete. "I have got a bunch of the fellows in the hall over the saloon at Third avenue," read the awkward scrawl of words. "On the third floor. Can't you come in and help me with the splicing?"

At another time Tom might have wondered at this note; how Pete had come to be in a hall with a crowd of men, how Pete had learned where he was. But now the note did not raise a doubt in his fevered brain.

He folded the note, and put it into a pocket. "I've got some work to do yet to-night," he explained, and he took up his hat. It was an unusually warm evening for the first of April and he had worn no overcoat.

"You must come again soon," she said a few moments later, as he was leaving. Tom had nothing to say; he could not tell her the truth—that he expected never to see her again. And so he left her, awkwardly, without saying word of any kind. A few feet

of the stairs he paused and looked up at her door, at the head of the first flight, and he looked for a long, long space before he stepped forth into the night.

A little round man stood bareheaded on the stoop; Petersen was pacing slowly to and fro on the sidewalk. The little man seized Tom by the arm. "Won't you send a policeman, please," he asked excitedly, in an inconsequential voice, such as belongs properly to the husband of a boarding-house mistress.

"What for?"

"That man there has been walking just so, back and forth, for the last two hours. From the way he keeps looking up at the house it is certain he is contemplating some nefarious act of burglary."

"I'll do better than send a cop," said Tom. "I'll take him away myself."

He went down the steps, took Petersen's arm and started off with him. "Thank you, exceedingly, sir!" called out the little man.

They took the Eighty-sixth street cross-town car to Third avenue, and after five minutes' riding southward Tom, keeping watch from the end of the car, spied a number near to the one for which he was searching. They got out and easily found the place designated in Pete's note. It was that great rarity, a saloon in the middle of a New York block. The windows of the second floor were dark; a soft glow came thru those of the floor above.

With the rattle of the elevated trains in their ears Tom and Petersen entered the hallway which ran alongside the saloon, and mounted two flights of stairs so dark that, at the top of the second, Tom had to grope for the door. This discovered, he opened it and found himself at the rear of the hall. This was a barren, dingy room, perhaps forty feet long, with double curtains of some figured cloth at the three front windows. Four men sat at the front end of the room playing cards; there were glasses and beer bottles on the table, and the men were smoking.

All this Tom saw within the time of the snapping of an instantaneous shutter; and he recognized, with the same swiftness, that he had been trapped. But before he could shift a foot to retreat, a terrific shove from behind the door sent him staggering against the side wall. The door was slammed shut by the same force, grazing Petersen as he sprang in. The bolt of the lock clicked into place.

"We've got youse this time!" Tom heard a harsh voice cry out, and on the other side Petersen, who stood on guard with clenched fists, he saw Jake Henderson, a heavy stick in his right hand.

In the same instant the men at the table had sprung to their feet. "Why, if it ain't Rosie!" cried Kaffir Bill, advancing at the head of the quartette.

"Say, fellows, tie my two hands behind me, so's me an' Rosie can have an even fight," requested Arkansas Number Two.

"If youse want Rosie to fight, youse 've got to tie his feet together," said Smoky; and this happy reference to the time Petersen ran away brought a laugh from the three others.

Tom, recovering from his momentary dizziness, drew his revolver and leveled it at the four. "The first man that moves gets the first bullet."

The men suddenly checked their steps.

For an instant the seven made a tableau. Then Petersen sprang in at Jake. A blow from the club on his left shoulder stopped him. Again he sprang in, this time breaking thru Jake's guard, but only to grasp Jake's left arm with his half-numbered left hand. This gave Jake his chance. His right hand swung backward with the club, his eyes on Tom.

"Look out!" cried Petersen.

Tom, guessing danger in the warning, pulled the trigger. With a cry Hickey dropped to the floor, a bullet in his leg. In the very flash of the revolver the whizzing club sent the weapon flying from Tom's hand. Tom made a rush after the pistol, and Jake, breaking from Petersen's grip, made a plunge on the same errand. Both outstretched hands closed upon it, and the two men went sprawling to the floor in a struggle for its possession.

Petersen faced quickly about upon the men whom Tom's revolver had made hesitant. Hickey lay groaning and swearing, a little pool of blood beginning to form on the bare floor. The other three, in their lust for their reward now so nearly won, gave Hickey hardly a glance, but advanced upon Petersen with the confidence that comes of being three to one and of knowing that one to be a coward. Petersen slipped off his coat, threw it together with his derby upon the floor near the wall, and with swelling nostrils quietly awaited their onslaught.

Arkansas stepped forth from his fellows. "Where'll you hit first, Rosie? Glad to give you preference." And he spat into the V of Petersen's vest.

That was the last conscious moment of Arkansas for an hour. Petersen took a step forward, his long arm shot out, and Arkansas went to the floor all a-huddle.

Tom's eyes, glancing an instant from his own adversary, saw the "Swedish Terror" of the photograph: left foot advanced, flats on guard, body low-crouched. "Come out!" Petersen said, with a joyous snarl, to the two men who had fallen back a step. "Come on, I want you bod!"

Kaffir Bill looked hesitantly upon his companion. "It was only a lucky

Meek Smoky; Arkansas wasn't lookin' he explained doubtfully.

"Yes," said the other.

"Sure. It couldn't 'a' been nothin' else. Why, Kid Morgan done him up."

"Come on then!" cried Smoky. Together they made a rush. Bill a step in advance. Petersen's right landed over Bill's head. Bill went tottering backward and to the floor. Smoky shot in and clinched; but after Petersen's flats, like alternating hammers, had played a terrific tattoo against his two cheeks, he loosed his hold and staggered away with his arms about his ears. Bill rose dizzily to his feet, and the pair leaned against the further wall, whispering and watching Petersen with glowering irresolution.

"Come on, bod! Come on vid you!" Petersen shouted, his fists moving back and forth in invitation, his indrawn breath snoring excitedly.

Jake let out an oath. "Get into him!" he said.

"Yah! Come on vid you!"

They conferred a moment longer, and then crept forward warily. Hickey stopped his groaning and rose to his elbows to watch the second round. At five feet away the two paused. Then suddenly Smoky made a feint, keeping out of reach of the Swede's swinging return, and under cover of this Kaffir Bill ducked and lunged at Petersen's legs.

Petersen went floundering to the floor, and Smoky hurled himself upon his chest. The three became a whirling, tumbling tangle—arms striking out, legs kicking—Petersen now in under, now half free, striking and hugging with long-untaught joy, breathing fierce grunts and strange ejaculations. The two had thought, once off his feet, the Swede would be an easy conquest. But Petersen had been a mighty rough-and-tumble scrapper before he had gone into the prize ring, and for a few tumultuous moments the astounded twain had all they could do to hold their own.

"Sing him, can't youse?" gasped Bill, who was looking after Petersen's lower half, to Smoky, who was looking after the upper.

Smoky likewise saw that only a blow in the right place could give them victory over this heaving force. So far it had taken his best to hold these long arms. But he now loosed his hug to get in the victorious blow. Before he could strike, Petersen's fist jammed him in the face.

"Y-a-a-h!" grunted the Swede.

Smoky fell instantly to his old position. "Hit him yourself!" he growled from Petersen's shirt front.

Bill, not having seen what had happened to Smoky, released a leg so that he might put his fist into Petersen's stomach. The leg kicked his knee. Bill, with a shriek, frantically re-embraced the leg.

The two now saw they could do no more than merely hold Petersen, and so the struggle settled to a stubborn equilibrium.

In the meantime the strife between Tom and Jake had been like that of two bulls which stand braced, with locked horns. Jake's right hand had gained possession of the revolver, having at first had the better hold on it; Tom had a fierce grip on his forearm. The whole effort of one was to put the weapon into use; the whole effort of the other was to prevent its use, and perhaps to seize it for himself. Neither dared strike lest the act give the other his chance.

When he saw nothing was coming of the struggle between Bill and Smoky and Petersen, a glimpse of the wounded, raised on his elbows, gave Jake an idea. With a jerk of his wrist he managed to toss the revolver a couple of feet away, beyond his own and Tom's reach.

"Hickey!" he called out. "Get it!"

The wounded man moved toward them, half crawling, half dragging himself. A vengeful look came into his eyes. Tom needed no one to tell him what would happen when the man he had shot laid hand upon his weapon. Hickey drew nearer and nearer, his bloody trouser leg leaving a moist trail on the bare floor. His head reached their feet—passed them—his right hand stretched out for the revolver. Tom saw his only chance. With a supreme effort he turned Jake, who in watching Hickey was momentarily off his guard, upon his back; and with all the strength of his leg he drove his foot into the crawling man's stomach. The man collapsed with a groaning outburst of breath.

Tom saw that the deadlock was likely to be ended, and the victory won, by the side gaining possession of the revolver; and he saw the danger to Petersen and himself that lay in the possibility of either of the unconscious men regaining his senses. Petersen's slow mind worked rapidly enough in a fight; he, too, saw the danger Tom had seen. Anything to be done must be done at once.

But a nearer danger presented itself. Jake strained his neck till his eyes were on the trio. "Can't one o' youse hold him?" he gasped. "O'other git the gun."

Smoky was on his back crosswise beneath Petersen's chest, his arms tight about Petersen's neck, clamping Petersen's hot cheek against his own. Kaffir Bill lay upon the Swede's legs, arms locked about them just below the hips. Bill was the freer to obey the order of the chief, and he began to slip his arms, still embracing the legs, slowly downward.

(Continued next week.)

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

—Spargo's "Socialism" free with twelve yearly subscriptions for The Worker. See premium offer on our fourth page.

# PROF. LAUGHLIN'S "CURE-ALL".

Editorial in "The Painter and Decorator", Official Journal of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

Professor Laughlin, head of the department of economics at Chicago University, volunteered, or was induced, to act as apologist and special advocate for the unfair employer in his case against the union at the recent Chicago banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association. Unable to deny that organized labor receives higher wages and works fewer hours than in years past and than unorganized labor does to-day, or that these better conditions have been won solely thru the unions, the professor sought to excuse the plot for the destruction of these uplifting agencies by suggesting a method whereby the workers could secure more of the good things they produce and which would also enable the employers to appropriate—acquire or retain the professor would say—more of the product.

The scheme is very simple, the employers advocated its adoption long before the professor discovered it. It is for the wage-earners to work harder and for longer hours, produce more goods, receive a small share of the increased product as wages and permit the employers to retain the lion's share as profit.

"Greater productivity" is what the professor terms it. In plain English it means produce a dollar a day more—receive 25 cents of it in wages and permit the employer to retain 75 cents as profit.

It is unnecessary to discuss the fairness of the division of the spoils. The assumption that greater productivity would necessarily improve the condition of the producers is not merely contrary to the evidence of experience, but to economic law even as taught at the Standard Oil School.

**Reward of Productivity.**

Wage earners enjoy on their tables, wear on their backs and possess in their homes many things formerly at the command only of the wealthy and to that extent have benefited by the cheapened production resulting from mechanical inventions and modern methods. Wages expressed in terms of money are higher than ever before, but real wages, the workers' share in the total product yearly grow smaller as the shares of the capitalists, the employer and the landlord grow larger.

And even the nominal increase is confined to those occupations in which the workers are thoroughly organized. Dun's Commercial Agency recently stated that men in unorganized occupations such as unskilled laborers, bookkeepers, store clerks, have received practically no increase in wages during the last ten years, altho the cost of living has increased 35 per cent, and might have added that the gains of the organized trades have not been sufficient to keep pace with the increase in the cost of food, fuel, clothing and rent.

The article on American wages in the April issue of the "Painter and Decorator" showed the superior efficiency of the American workmen and also the smallness of his share of the resultant increased product. In some industries a workman's product is a thousand times as great as it was 200 years ago—his wages have remained stationary. He then received barely enough to enable him to exist according to the prevailing standard of living of his class—he receives a like reward to-day.

In factory industries machinery is so highly speeded that an increase in output to be obtained by working at higher tension or for longer hours, is a physical impossibility. This is true of other industries in which the place of the machine is taken by the pace maker with whom each worker must keep up or be discharged.

In some few trades it is possible perhaps to work longer hours and at greater speed and thus increase the output but the increased supply would result in lower prices so that there would be no increase in values for the workers to share.

**Increased Efficiency.**

Except in monopoly industries in which the cost of production has little effect upon the selling price of the goods, any material increase in supply must, temporarily at least, result in lower prices. But if it did not, what

the thunder of the machinery always in their ears. They are stunted or maimed or hurried out of life by the hundreds. This weaving of cotton cloth may be called "a necessity," but the weaving of silk is not a necessity. Men have been brave in buckskin, women happy in homespun. Men loved and laughed for ages before the proud hour when they first learned to spin the centrals of worms into silken coverings.

In spite of all this we have over eight thousand children working in our silk-mills. In her output of silk America vies with Europe and Orient. But let this be no boast; for across the lustrous fabrics piled in bright bolts on shelf and counter, or hung in shimmering, flower-hued garments in our show-windows, stretches the gaunt shadow of the little child.—Edwin Markham.

**SENTIMENTAL.**

Stranger: You Americans are very sentimental, don't you think?

Native: Oh, very. Whenever there's a railroad accident and forty or fifty of us killed, we talk about it for fully a week after.—Life.

**THE SHADOW OVER ALL.**

One of the earliest needs of man was to find a cover for his nakedness, a defense against the winds and frosts that came out of the seas and hills and the skies. When he could not secure a wolf's skin to cover his own, he wore a garment from flax or wool. Fragments of woolen stuffs have come down to us in crumbling mummy-cases of the ancient pyramids. Purple linen, dyed with the murex, was worn by the Phenicians of old time. Herodotus told of fabrics woven by the looms of Babylon. We have a flaxen staff descended to us from the lake-dwellers of the stone age, from a time that was before history. Six thousand years men have been spinning. A hundred years ago steam came to their help, when suddenly the children were called in to slave in the busy mills.

It was at the spinning-frames that Manchester began to heap her indignities upon the children. It is at the spinning-frames that some of the worst atrocities of child labor are in operation in our own land. In the cotton-factories the "mill-mites," or mill-children, are at their spinning, sometimes by day, sometimes by night, the lint of the cotton always in their lungs and

# HAYWOOD AND HIS ADVERSARIES.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Why should you live by trembling loss or gain,  
Why should your light forbid my power to cease,  
Cannot you rise without my body lain  
As a dead step to your prosperity?  
Why should my feebleness your force explain  
Why roughly push me from you as you pass,  
Or on the boulevard of high disdain  
Whose horses tramp me to the lady grass.  
May you not nobly live and free  
Without a chain degrading me.

The man who lives upon the people's sweat  
I cannot train my muse to celebrate.  
Oh, not to sing, but only to forget,  
I pray you this, a poet's better fate,  
The petty craft by which you crawl to power  
And scraped the mud with shameless grovelling brow  
Then like stilled bog, your knighthood being in flower;  
Ascends the throne beside the royal sow;  
Forbids the human search for good  
And puts a ban on brotherhood.

Forbidding workers leave the hungry night,  
Since others claim the shining of the sun,  
The leisure hour the finer cultured sight  
Was not for them since e'er the world begun.  
But still it was, the workmen would arise  
To seek a portion of the world's good,  
And by the world's old way, they organize,  
Now swords are drawn and justice calls for blood;  
The culprit labor leader stands  
With chains upon his honest hands.

Oh, wills made strong with swords of sharpened wrong,  
Oh, brows bedecked with bio-stained plume and crest;  
Poets to be no more shall sing his song  
Who unto less than all hath given his best.  
Poets to be, by social soul inspired  
Shall sing the song of those condemned to-day,  
Men, by the proletarian struggle fired,  
For classless times who blaze the ardent way  
Shall type the chivalry of them  
And be the world's gentlemen.

Haywood, on whom concentrated burns the rage  
Of all who by the workmen's slavery thrive,  
Thou shalt arise before a nobler age  
When human worth and justice is alive,  
And as you rise they dimly shall away  
Who seek your blood and bind your brothers' chain,  
Of them, the lords of gold and iron sway,  
Only their blackened places shall remain  
When poets tune their silvery rhymes  
To human themes in better times.

**ARMIES AND SOCIALISTS.**

Under the above title the New York "Evening Post" publishes the following editorial. The remark about Comrade Bebel's "ignorant and stupid statement" about the Moyer and Haywood trial has reference to his recent letter to Comrade Debs expressing surprise at the extent to which the capitalist class of this country have obtained control of the public powers and congratulating the organized workers on their protest to secure a fair trial for the accused miners. The editorial is here reprinted for its recognition of the power of the Socialist movement as an international force for world peace.

"M. Clemenceau's reference to the French troops, apropos of the Midi disorders, as une soldatesque déchaînée, has made a sensation in Europe. Not that Socialists have not attacked or criticized the army from time to time, for this they do constantly. In this case it was a minister of the Republic who spoke, and so far from arousing any protests, it is reported that his words were warmly applauded. The incident has, therefore, added to the uneasiness felt in Europe ever since it was shown how readily portions of the Russian army could be incited to sedition or revolt. Instead of causing any satisfaction in Germany, the Kaiser is reported to have said, apropos of the anti-military movement in Paris: 'No-body rejoices when cholera breaks out in a neighboring country.' This sentence correctly portrays German opinion, according to the Berlin 'Tagblatt', which is distinguished for its sharp criticism of German military manners and customs.

"The truth is that even those who believe, like the 'Tagblatt', in armies as a necessary evil forced upon Germany and France and their neighbors by political and geographic considerations, are growing singularly sensitive as to the relations of Socialists to their military forces. The socialistic movement declines to regard international barriers; Jaurès is in constant correspondence with Bebel, and the latter even thinks that the cause compels him to make an ignorant and stupid statement about the Moyer and Haywood trial in Idaho. When Bebel speaks about the army of the relation of his party of 3,500,000 voters to questions of national defense, a large part of the German press studies his words in the hope of proving him guilty of treason to the Fatherland, or at least of getting another argument to reinforce the Kaiser's dictum that no good German can be a Social Democrat. Thus a recent utterance of Bebel's was tortured into a dozen meanings. Moreover, Germans are anxious to see their army kept out of politics altogether. They know that one cause of the laxity of French discipline is the failure to prevent the army's administration from becoming, on occasion, a party issue.

"That the German army is not 'socialized' enough is freely admitted in many circles. By that, however, is meant not its becoming impregnated with Marxian doctrines, but its being more of an army of the people, a more democratized organization. A recent pamphlet, 'Germany's Future—The National Democracy', expounds this view very clearly. Primarily, there are the many cases of ill-treatment of soldiers, which show no signs of decreasing, the offenders being infrequently punished or let off with insufficient sentences. One non-commissioned officer who had tortured his men 300 times, got only three months in jail; a sergeant who was convicted of 800 offenses received only a year's imprisonment. And so it goes. The

Kaiser himself could probably stop these crimes if he would; he prefers to retain in the service the old theory that officers must have leeway with their men, and that they are to be upheld wherever possible. The result is a dread of military service, and, as in other ways, a failure to make it an institution of the people in which they shall take pride and satisfaction as something belonging to themselves. They know it now for an essentially aristocratic institution, in which they are the pawns, and this knowledge is one opportunity of which the Socialists avail themselves freely.

"So far as the French army is concerned, there were many serious signs of unrest before the flagrant insubordination of the Midi. More than a year ago a young lieutenant in full uniform walked into a socialistic labor gathering and announced that he would not fire on the people, or order his troops to, in case there were disturbances on the first of May. He was arrested, but only lightly punished. A number of officers refused to evict the clergy, monks, and sisters last year. Anti-military agitation goes on unceasingly; there was another trial of several agitators in Paris ten days ago. Of course, the garrisoning of the Midi by sons of the Midi was a partial explanation of the mutiny of the Seventeenth Regiment; they could not be expected to fire on relatives and friends. But precisely this has always been expected of regular troops, and their willingness to so fire has kept many a king's head on his shoulders in the past, precisely as the adherence of the Cossacks and certain portions of the Russian army keeps the Tsar on his throne to-day. The many conflicts between strikers and troops in France have made the Socialists all the more eager to control the army. Certain it is that the army reflects in greater degree than formerly the feelings of the people. There was no enthusiasm among the troops for a war over Morocco two years ago, and Clemenceau, soon found on inquiring privately, that the great mass of the people, bourgeoisie, and Socialists were averse to any conflict.

"Now, as we have frequently pointed out, the awakening of the laborer to the knowledge that he is the pawn in the war game, to be slaughtered as his rulers dictate, is one of the most hopeful signs for the future. When the great working classes can be organized for peace, peace congresses will really accomplish matters of importance, and wars will be in perpetuum peace. In so far as Socialism helps toward this end, it is doing a great service to humanity—which not even those can deny who dislike the doctrines of communism and Socialism as cordially as does the 'Evening Post'. We hope it will help to 'dechain' all the soldiers of Europe, and ours as well, by proving that the great standing army is a social organization which can no longer be maintained with safety to the state."

**THE USELESS CAPITALIST.**

All the social functions of the capitalist are now performed by salaried employees. The capitalist has no further social function than that of pocketing dividends, tearing off coupons and gambling on the Stock Exchange, where the different capitalists despoil one another of their capital. At first the capitalistic mode of production forces out the workers, and reduces them, just as it reduced the workers, to the ranks of the surplus population, altho not immediately into those of the industrial reserve army.—Engels, "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."



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LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month. 8 p. m. at 516 Eighth Street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month. 8 p. m. at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 708. Address correspondence to 47th Street, R. 708 Broadway. Telephone 3817 or 3818 North. Local Troy, N. Y. Socialist Party, meets 24 and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall. Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutten St. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-first street. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian) 231 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) 65 W. 8th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III - Clubhouse, 248 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV - 342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V - 2008 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI - 1839 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Superintendence meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Thursday in the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION NO. 471. Meeting every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. William L. Draper, 443 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stowers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUF, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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INED FOR EXPOSING OFFICIAL IMMORALITY.

Herb Gruber, editor of the Milwaukee "Post" - the Socialist daily - has been sentenced to pay a fine of 500 marks or to go to prison for fifty days, for publishing certain facts concerning the conduct of one Dr. Carl Peters, who was the joint candidate of the bourgeois parties in the recent elections, and exploited by them as a colonial hero. Dr. Peters was kicked out of the German Colonial Service because his conduct against the natives was such that not even bourgeois morals could stand it. This representative of the higher European culture and civilization had, it appears, received, as a present of a native chief, two native women to do what he wanted with, one of them being diseased he gave to his subordinate, the other he made his concubine. One day, however, the place where the women lived was broken into at night, and Dr. Peters suspected that robbery was not the motive but the desire to get at the women, so when some time later a native servant was found smoking a cigarette of Dr. Peters, the latter seems to have jumped to the conclusion that the servant consorted with his women. The man was sentenced to be hanged by Dr. Peters, in virtue of his dictatorial powers. This was only one case against Dr. Peters. Bebel brought up these facts in the Reichstag, and the Government yielding to the general feeling, granted an inquiry, with the result that Dr. Peters was dismissed from the service, and went to England. He had however, very powerful friends, who secured his pardon after some years from the Emperor. Dr. Peters and his friends have fought very hard to get the sentence against him annulled, and also against any proposal to publish the same. However, despite all that they could do, the judgment had to be published, and it is sufficiently damning for the doctor. Comrade Gruber brought a counter-action for libel, but was non-suited, the court admitted that Bebel, against whom Peter's attack was mainly directed, would have won the case.

LIBERALS STRENGTHEN THE LORDS.

The Labor group in the British Parliament managed to muster 100 votes on their amendment declaring the House of Lords a "hindrance to the national progress and ought to be abolished". The Liberal administration resolution, declaring the veto power of the Lords should be restricted by law, was adopted. Ramsay MacDonald declares this resolution opens the way for the establishment of Committees on Consultation from the Commons and Lords and the creation of a new authority by making the Lords a part of the British constitution, which would strengthen the Lords instead of weakening it. Therefore the two branches have been entirely independent in action of each other, the Lords exercising the action of revision, which has developed into the power of veto. The Liberals appear to be perpetuating the Lords instead of limiting it. The hundred votes for the Labor amendment were made up from Irish Nationalists, Indians, Trade Unionists and the Labor group itself.

MILITARY USED AGAINST BELFAST DOCK STRIKERS.

The use of the military, armed with rifles and ball cartridges, in the dockers' strike at Belfast, Ireland, has provoked fresh resentment against the Liberal government. While the military were supposed to be called out to protect the ship-owners property, they were really used to protect imported strike breakers and to disperse union pickets. The Belfast river front was practically in a state of siege. The teamsters then struck in sympathy with the dock laborers, with the result that the companies consented to enter into negotiations with the union, which they previously refused to do. In the House of Commons, Labor members MacDonald and Shackleton questioned the government regarding the situation in Belfast but received no satisfaction.

A NEW TYPESETTING MACHINE.

The Linotype machine composes the type and casts one complete line at an operation, but for a long time past printers have been looking for a machine that will cast and compose single types. Such a machine is the "Stringertype," which is a distinct advance on other type composing and casting machines. By casting its type separately, instead of in complete lines, corrections are more easily made, and as practically the whole process of casting and setting is performed by one operator on an ordinary keyboard, considerable economy can undoubtedly be effected. The speed of the machine is only limited by the ability of the operator to read his copy and touch the keys - London Labor Leader.

TRADE UNIONS IN RUSSIA.

There are now 62 Trade Unions with 246,272 members in Russia. The strongest of these are the Trade Unions of the metal industries, which number 54,173 adherents, and the weakest is the Miners' Union, which comprises five unions with 2,475 adherents. They represent a solid body of opinion which the Government is trying its best to injure by its new electoral law. In 1906 the workmen formed four per cent of the electoral college, but now, according to the new regulations, they will only have a percentage of 2.1 per cent.

WORKERS OF ALASKA HAVE THEIR OWN PAPER.

The first paper, representing the workers of Alaska, appeared on July 15, at Nome, and is entitled "Nome Industrial Worker". It is a four-page weekly, representing the Western Federation of Miners. The first issue devotes considerable space to the miners' strike at Fairbanks and to the trial of Haywood. The subscription price is \$5 per year, which is far from high, considering the high prices that prevail in Alaska.

As the polar bear is white amidst the snows, and the butterfly is rainbow-hued among the flowers, so the soul of man takes color from its surroundings. - Brisbane Worker.

THE LABOR SECRETARIAT.

Six new delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Secretariat held at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, June 29. The delegates were Peter Bello, Lamplighters' Union; F. Ebers and A. Weyers, Industrial Textile Workers, No. 1; A. Helb, Fur Skin Dressers' Union; F. Lindner, Bushwick Lodge 516, I. A. of M.; Wm. Dussling, Pie Bakers' Union, No. 112.

Counsel Hillquit's report was accepted. Alf. Meade, J. Abrometh and Hy. W. Blumenberg were elected auditors. It was decided to send leaflets to all labor organizations in Greater New York explaining the objects of the Labor Secretariat. A. Helb of Fur Skin Dressers' Union was elected delegate to succeed G. Sjoeholm of the Tailors, resigned. The next meeting will be Saturday, July 27. Delegates will meet at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighth-fourth street, same date. Meetings for the next six months to be held at the same place.

STRIKE BREAKERS JOIN STRIKE.

The strike of the miners at Fairbanks, Alaska, is still on and the miners are holding out well. The company had a shipment of strike breakers imported, but on landing at the dock and learning of the strike, the imported men deserted to the strikers. Deputy sheriffs and United States marshals had been secured by the mine owners to crush the supposed murderous Federation men, but not even a street brawl occurred.

HAT MAKERS MAY STRIKE.

The National Fur and Hat Manufacturers' Association met in New York City last week and decided to discontinue use of the union label on their products beginning Aug. 1. This means the 14,000 hat makers may be on strike next month. The manufacturers may try to abolish the hat label, but the workers can put a Socialist label on their hats which no lockout of the capitalist can affect.

FARMERS ORGANIZE.

Farmers in the vicinity of Newburgh, N. Y., are organizing a union with the idea of selling their products direct thru a central agency instead of thru numerous middlemen. Application for affiliation with the Central Labor Union has been made and a committee of that body has been elected to confer with the farmers.

INSURANCE AGENTS FORM NATIONAL UNION.

The Industrial Insurance Agents succeeded in forming a national organization in Boston last week. Two organizers were elected to take up their work immediately and headquarters will be located in Boston.

MAY FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

The International Tobacco Workers are taking a vote on the question of whether they shall strike in all of the plants of the Tobacco Trust. The Executive Committee decided to take the union label from about seventy of the trust factories.

TAINTED BARRELS.

Even the sand be placed in sugar and parched beans in coffee the purchasers of these articles at least had the consoling belief that the barrels that contain these necessities have been clean. But even this compensation is taken away according to the Cooper's Union of New York City. It is charged that the inhabitants are menaced with disease because barrels in which garbage is conveyed to the dumps are repaired when no longer fit for that purpose and sold to carry meats, vegetables, etc. This practise has become a source of profit to many, as it saves the cost of new barrels.

The Central Federated Union has adopted resolutions protesting against the practise and called on the Board of Health to put a stop to it.

AUTOCRACY'S BLOODY HARVEST.

In eight months in Russia the field court-martial condemned to death (and executed) 1,144 persons, to penal servitude, 250 (927 years aggregate); to penal servitude for life, 79; banished for life, 7; to prison, 454 (83 years aggregate); total, 1,334 persons. Further, a Russian Socialist writes to London "Justice":

On May 25 the Soehli Democratic Group presented to the Duma an interpellation (34 pages of printed matter), naming all the atrocities committed by the punitive expeditions in the Baltic provinces. From the middle of December, 1905, up to July 1, 1906, the punitive expeditions of General Orloff, Bobrowsky, Wershinin, Noyat, Solonin, and others, have, according to official statistics, shot and hanged without trial, 1,170 small proprietors and agricultural laborers; burnt down more than 300 peasants' houses with everything belonging to them to the value of \$200,000 (the pillaging of soldiers not included). The number of persons corporally injured or punished could not be ascertained, but would be three times as big as the number shot and hanged. From July 1, 1906, up till now, (June, 1907) in Riga and district, 475 persons have been shot, of whom 187 were condemned by field court martial, and the rest without any trial. During 16 months, at any rate, at least 2,000 persons were butchered by the authorities in this very small district, but what is happening all over Russia it would be difficult to estimate. The field courts-martial are dead, but any suspected person can be tried and condemned by "ordinary" military courts ("ordinary" as the official report calls them), and if that is not sufficient, the authorities will use the privileges of shooting men whilst transporting or escorting them to other districts, as has been done in many instances. In the district Hasenpohl 17 men were shot; in district Tuckum-Talsen 35, and so forth. All these persons were reported "shot dead in attempting to escape."

PATRIOTISM'S REWARD.

An old soldier who had fought thru the Indian Mutiny with Havelock was charged at Preston with begging, and was sent to the workhouse. That is how they treat the boys of the bulldog breed. If he had only been a society poodle - and yet Havelock told his men, "Soldiers, your labors, your privations, your sufferings, and your valor will not be forgotten by a grateful country." - London Justice.

Nov is the time to join the Socialist Party.

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. Comrades are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address: A. M. PATTERSON, 507 7th St., Rockford, Ill. 1374

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

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

PUBLICATIONS.

"A Great Little Book on a Great Big Issue" HEARSTIAN. An analysis of Government Ownership by J. B. Osborne, former State Organizer of California. 10c. a copy, prepaid; 4 for 35c.; 15 for \$50.; \$2.50 per 100. Send stamps or money order to: SOCIALIST VOICE, OAKLAND, CAL. 1136

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Dann abonnieren auf den Vorwärts Wochenblatt der N. Y. Volkszeitung \$1 per Jahr. 50 Cts. halbjährl. 15 Spruce Str. New York. Gäre auf Hoffnisch und ähnlischen Quatsch an lesen.

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THE FLORIDA STANDARD

The paper that stands up for the oppressed. Editor J. M. WALDRON, D. D. 706 Main Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

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L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS The only French Socialist paper in the United States. Published weekly. Eight pages. LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor. Price, \$1.50 per year; 10 copies or more, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per 100. Address: 729 Washington St., Charleston, S. C.



PARTY NEWS.

National. The National Committee motion authorizing the National Executive Committee to draft a suitable design for a National Party seal was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 25; No, 14; not voting, 23.

Twenty-four locals were organized in Oklahoma during the month of June.

By a recent referendum John Collins, 579 W. Huron street, Chicago, has been elected a member of the National Committee for Illinois.

Local Grand Rapids, Mich., reports a week of very successful work by Lena Morrow Lewis. Nine new members were secured, collections amounted to \$27, literature sales, \$42.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Isaac Cowen: July 23, 29, Minnesota, under direction of state committee; July 31, North Dakota, under direction of National Office.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee until Aug. 1.

Geo. H. Goebel: July 28, 29, Nevada; July 30, Aug. 3, California.

Martin Hendrickson (Finnish): July 29, Aug. 2, Michigan.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt: July 26, Aug. 3, Indiana.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: July 28, 29, St. Paul, Minn.; July 30, Aug. 4, Sioux City, Ia.

Lena Morrow Lewis: July 27, 31, Indiana.

Gay Miller: Oklahoma, under direction of State Committee.

J. E. Snyder: Maryland, under direction of State Committee, until Aug. 1.

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

NEW JERSEY.

The 12th Ward Branch met July 17. J. Gillar presided. John B. Frelich was stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer, Christian Eggers, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Otto Schultz; Treasurer, Lewis Fackert; Auditing Committee, Ignatz Sturm, William Schopp, Edward Klenner; House Committee Delegate, George Mandle; County Committee Delegates, Christian Eggers, Jr., Lewis Fackert, Otto Schultz, William Schopp, Ignatz Sturm.

The election of city committee was deferred till the next meeting. Receipts, \$19.93; expenses, 50 cents.

At Arlington, on the Depot Square, on Thursday, Aug. 1, 8 p. m., James Open and William Mally will speak on "A Quick and Effective Cure for Criminality and Pauperism".

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ward 9 Club, Boston, at its last business meeting elected the following officers: Organizer, John Fitzpatrick; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Winslow Rouse, 23 Knoll street, Roslindale; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Cyrus Koehler, 37 Chambers street, Boston; delegates to Boston City Central Committee, Henry Steinman, Dr. Frank N. Wiley, Geo. Roemer, F. G. Lombard, John Fitzpatrick, Cyrus Koehler, Chas. Fuller, Mrs. Lathrop Raasch, and Henry Laurens Call. The Financial Secretary's report showed a balance of \$62.41 in the treasury. The next business meeting will be held Aug. 8.

Caleb F. Howard of Claremont, N. H., will lecture on "Socialism and the Liquor Question" at Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street, Sunday, July 28, 8 p. m.

The Executive Committee of the legal State Committee met in Boston July 10, and decided to call state caucuses for Tuesday, Sept. 10, and the state convention for Monday, Sept. 10, at Boston. This is not an official party this year the Socialist Party can, at their discretion, hold caucuses at their own expense. All towns and cities may elect delegates to the convention and all districts where the Socialist vote for governor has been one per cent of the total vote for all candidates for governor for five consecutive years may elect delegates to district conventions and make all nominations accorded to a political party. Such nominations go, on the ballot without nomination papers. A full state ticket will be nominated. Also Councilors, Senators, Representatives, County Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Sheriffs, Town, City, and State Committees. For information address Square E. Putney, 4, Belmont court, Somerville.

Robert B. Martin of Hyde Park gave a very interesting lecture before a large audience at last Sunday evening's meeting in Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street. Louis Marcus, Chas. V. Lawler, and others took part in the discussion. The Sunday afternoon meeting on Boston Common was also well attended. Malcolm McDonald, A. P. Hickey of East Boston and Chas. H. Matchett were the principal speakers. Frank N. Wiley presided at both meetings.

Reading, July 21. The Worker will fill unexpired subscriptions for "The Sentinel", which has suspended publication. Pennsylvania news will appear in these columns and all comrades in the state are urged to push the subscriptions to The Worker as the best means of disseminating information that is of vital importance to the state and local organization. Now, comrades, get busy. Price of subscription is 50 cents per year.

Sam Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, makes on a tour of the state with a week's work in Philadelphia, beginning Saturday, Aug. 1. Below

quent dates will be announced in next week's letter, as dates are not yet assigned.

National Organizer J. L. Fitts begins work for our state at Rochester, Pa., on Aug. 1. He will be moved across the state with comparatively few stops in order to have him work in the eastern end of the state, as the western end has had the services of all the organizers thus far put on, on account of their having happened to strike that end of the state from their previous fields of work.

A year's supply of Special Delegate Stamps was mailed to all locals in the state on July 21. In case any organizations find a supply inadequate, a request will bring more.

An appeal for a special organization fund is issued in circular letter sent to locals this week. Receipts must be increased if we are to do anything like justice to the work. New Castle heads the list with a pledge of \$2 monthly. Who will be the next?

The results of what little organization work we have thus far done in Washington, Fayette and Westmoreland counties are extremely encouraging, and indicate the value as well as the necessity of extending the work. The time is ripe and we should take advantage of it.

ROBERT B. RINGLER, State Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.

All comrades who are not American citizens are requested to write to the Nationalization Committee, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, informing the committee of the date on which they arrived in this country; the port at which they arrived, and the name of the vessel; also if they have their first papers (declaration of intention to become American citizens), and, if so, the date and place they received them. This matter is important. Comrades, let the committee hear from you at once.

Arrangements are made with the police which make it unnecessary to send individual notices of each meeting.

Since last report twelve meetings were held, attendance being 2,000; literature sales were \$5.50; collections, \$8.33. Owing to the Elk's convention we called off meetings at best corners on account of the music.

Nomination papers have been sent out.

Sam Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, has been engaged for the two weeks commencing July 28.

The Campaign Committee are hampered by a scarcity of speakers. Arrangements are on foot to secure several more.

Capable speakers can probably secure an engagement by addressing T. A. Flood, Room 16, 1305 Arch street. Only flat rates will be considered.

The outlook for the annual picnic to be held at Maple Grove, Second street Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31, is very bright. The organizer will try to get a speaker of national prominence for the picnic.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows:

SUNDAY, JULY 25.—North Plaza City Hall: W. T. Kelly, Sam Clark.

MONDAY, JULY 26.—Fifty-second and Haverford: Sam Young, Sam Clark; Broad and Columbia: W. T. Kelly, M. Walt; Twenty-second and Columbia: W. Fletcher, Sam Clark.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.—East Plaza City Hall: W. Fletcher, Sam Clark.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.—Broad and Fairmount: V. L. Gilbert, Sam Sadler; Twenty-ninth and Wharton: W. Fletcher, Sam Clark; Thirtieth and Diamond: W. H. Connerston, S. Knebel, Girard and Warneck: J. J. McKeely, H. Russell.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1.—Twenty-third and South: G. Bowdoin, Sam Clark.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.—Front and Dauphin: P. Hemmster, S. Knebel; Kensington and Clearfield: W. Fletcher, Sam Clark; Fourth and Washington: W. T. Kelly, Chas. Sehl; Fortieth and Lancaster: J. J. McKeely, M. Walt.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.—Kensington and Lehigh: W. T. Kelly, S. Knebel; Germantown and Lehigh: Sam Young, Ed. Moore; Germantown and Bristol: John P. Clark, Sam Clark; Germantown and Chelton: Jas. McDermott, M. Walt; Forty-second and Lancaster: R. Sattin, D. K. Young; Frankford and Luty: J. J. McKeely, Chas. Sehl; Eighth and Spring Garden: Y. L. Gilbert, Sam Sadler; Richmond and William: W. Fletcher, E. H. Davies; Twentieth and Federal: H. Russell, S. Libro.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Organizer is sending delinquent membership notices with duplicates to the branches. The next general membership meeting will be held Sunday, Aug. 4. Sixteen branches reported for June, which is a better showing than for May. The reports show a membership of 521, of which 215 are paid up to date and 383 are in good standing. Eight branches reported and 31 members were admitted during the month. Dates are being solicited for Sam Clark, Socialist Party candidate for State Treasurer. Open-air meetings beginning Monday, July 29, will be held at the regular corners and speakers changed as much as possible.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

The newly elected Organization Committee is getting down to business. Arrangements are being perfected for a canvass of readers of Socialist papers. Each month a letter will be sent to these readers informing them of the party's activities.

Sam Clark, Socialist Party candidate for State Treasurer, will speak in Allegheny City, two dates having been arranged.

Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will also speak in Allegheny sometime in September.

Efforts are being made to have every party member keep their dues paid up to date.

The Sunday evening lectures will be continued at 908 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Allegheny street meetings will

be conducted under the auspices of the Fourth Branch Organization Committee.

All members of the Fourth Ward Branch are requested to attend the meetings of the branch, 903 Federal street, Allegheny, Tuesday, 8 p. m.

Ten dollars worth of Chicago "Daily Socialist" sub cards have been ordered; also one hundred copies of "Why the Church Opposes Socialism".

Twenty-five cents initiation fee is charged new members, which is being used to get such members a six months subscription to The Worker.

CONNECTICUT.

State Committee met July 14. Comrade Hull of Naugatuck in the chair. Present: Comrades Hull of Naugatuck, Richardson of New Britain, Cedarholm of Bridgeport, Hummel of Ansonia, Debnal of Meriden, Applegate, Toomey, Smith of New Haven, Mendlebohm of Waterbury, and Beardley of Shelton. Secretary's report since last meeting showed receipts of \$20; turned over to Treasurer, \$20; Treasurer's report since last meeting: Balance, \$41.96; from State Secretary, \$20; total, \$61.96; expenditures, \$53; balance, \$28.96. Secretary's quarterly report: Receipts for quarter, \$176.80; turned over to Treasurer, \$176.80; Treasurer's quarterly report: Balance last quarter, \$78.46; received from State Secretary, \$176.80; total receipts for quarter, \$255.26; expenditures, \$226.30; balance, \$28.96. Credentials of F. Cedarholm of Bridgeport and L. Mendlebohm of Waterbury were accepted. Voted to accept the report of Ella Reeve Bloor on organizing work in the state, and to instruct State Secretary to secure as many dates for her as possible for last week in July or first week in August. Application for charter for Local Bristol was granted. Voted that State Committee purchase a share of stock in the Chicago "Daily Socialist"; that the communication from State Secretary of New Jersey be placed on file; that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the various locals in the state, concerning the advisability of holding a general social state meeting, each local to suggest a suitable location. Resignation of Comrade S. E. Beardley as National Committeeman was accepted. The following officers were elected: State Treasurer, Alex. Milway, Shelton; Recording Secretary, William Applegate, New Haven; State Literature Agent, S. E. Beardley, Shelton; State Auditors, Ernest D. Hull, Naugatuck; F. Cedarholm, Bridgeport, and George Hummel, Ansonia; National Committeeman, Eugene Toomey, New Haven.

NEW YORK CITY.

The State Committee met on July 16 and on July 23. At the July 16 meeting Comrade Butcher acted as chairman. All members were present, excepting Comrade Lewis, who was speaking that evening. The Manager and Acting Editor of The Worker were present and presented their views as to such improvements in both mechanical and editorial make-up of the paper as could be made at this time. The discussion occupied practically the entire session, the sentiment prevailing that the paper should be more attractive typographically and more space given to propaganda matter.

At the meeting on July 23, Comrade Pauly presided. Reports received from James F. Carey of his tour in the state. A synopsis of these reports will appear next week. Comrade Carey was compelled, owing to a slight accident while on the road, and on advice of a physician and the Rochester comrades, to cancel all the remaining dates at Rochester. Comrade Chase will fill all of Comrade Carey's unexpired dates. Comrade Chase also reported and this also will be given next week. At all places visited by him, methods of pushing The Worker and the necessity of raising funds for "The Worker Sustaining Fund" were discussed. It was decided that Comrade Chase resume charge of the State Secretary's office after filling the Carey dates, so that arrangement may be made for other speakers to tour the state, his own unexpired dates to be taken up later on. The locals will be notified that owing to lack of funds the monthly leaflets were discontinued, and will be resumed as soon as finances will permit. Schenectady reports it will use less speakers and devote more attention to distributing and getting subscriptions for The Worker. Subscription lists were issued and 40 per cent will be turned over to the State Committee, for both agitation and The Worker fund. Application for speaker from A. M. Stirton of Michigan was laid over and the secretary instructed to communicate with the National Secretary about his qualification. Ella Reeve Bloor and J. Snyder could not be accepted as time is too short to make any tour for them. At next meetings the report of the Committee on Primaries, and the question of such nominations will be taken up. The Secretary was instructed to arrange a tour for John M. Work, to begin about Sept. 20, and circular letters will be sent to places for meetings. Treasurer Solomon reported about the condition of "The Worker Sustaining Fund" and the manager gave a detailed report of the work done, presented a copy of contract for publication of The Worker, and suggestions regarding placing the paper on a paying basis. The chairman and secretary were authorized to sign the contract for the publication of the paper. The committee will hold a special meeting next Tuesday, when final arrangements for taking over the paper will be made.

The Twentieth Ward Branch and the Fifth Ward Branch of Local Rochester will hold a picnic at the Rife Range, Sunday, July 28. These branches are made up mostly of German comrades

and they have worked hard to make this picnic a huge success. Those comrades who do not know how successful the German comrades are in the picnic line should go to the Rife Range next Sunday and ever after they will need no telling. The German branches want to see the American, Jewish, Polish, Italian elements represented, and hope they will turn out in large numbers to enjoy the day.

NEW YORK CITY.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, July 27, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. In addition to the election of officers and committees for the next six months, other important business will be transacted and every delegate is urged to attend.

At the regular meeting of the City Executive Committee July 22, thirty-eight applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. Delegates from all agitation districts were present. Delegate from Harlem reported that they will hold an all day picnic and summernight's festival at Schule's Park, Fort Lee, on Sunday, Aug. 4. The Organizer reported the police department had forbidden the holding of meetings at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on the ground that the people in the neighborhood have declared these meetings, which are held until 12 o'clock at night, a public nuisance. Harlem comrades reported that the Single Taxers and the church people had also been driven from this corner. Up to this time the police department has issued only telephone instructions and the Organizer is in communication with them in the endeavor to get written instructions. June financial report shows income, including picnic receipts, of \$2,148.37, and expenditures of \$1,233.55. There are still 2,000 picnic tickets outstanding, for which comrades are requested to make settlement. Matter of reorganization of Local New York was referred to General Committee. Decided to make the question of appointment of speakers for the various winter lecture courses from the Organizer's office an order of business at the next meeting.

The session of the City Executive Committee of July 15 was devoted to discussion of suggestions submitted by Comrade Hillquit for procedure under the new Primary Election Law. It was the sense of the committee and motions were passed accordingly: That members of the Assembly and Aldermen be nominated at primaries and that all other nominations be made in convention; that delegates to senatorial, judicial, borough and county conventions should be elected at primaries, the basis of representation being one delegate for every fifty votes or fractional part of fifty votes in the Assembly District; that delegates to congressional district conventions be elected on a basis of one delegate to every twenty-five votes, or fractional part of 25 votes cast in the election district; that representation to the County Committee shall be on a basis of one to every 100 votes or fractional part of 100 votes cast in the Assembly District; that the political organization in the county of New York shall consist of a County Committee which shall meet at least twice a year; that the present General Committee shall be called the Central Committee of the Socialist Party branches of Local New York; that the Assembly District organizations shall remain as at present, both in name and in form of organization. All the points upon which no motions were made are regarded as concurred in.

Special meeting of the Harlem Agitation Committee to make final arrangements for the picnic to be held at Schule's Park, Fort Lee, N. J., on Aug. 4, will be held Tuesday, July 30, at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. All delegates should attend.

At the 8th A. D. meeting July 19 the concert committee reported on the entertainment which is announced in another column. A committee of five was elected to organize a Jewish Literary Circle. It was decided that Albert Abrahams and Jacob Panken be the district candidates for Alderman and Assemblyman, respectively. A communication was received from J. Gruber, stating that he regretted using improper language, apologizes for same and says he will not repeat it in future. The apology was accepted. The next meeting will be held on Friday, July 26, 8 p. m. Important business will be transacted and all members are urged to be present.

At the 17th A. D. last regular meeting it was decided to order 50 copies of The Worker each week, and pamphlets for distribution; that an extra assessment of \$1 per member be given to "The Worker Sustaining Fund" and \$6 were at once collected; that a proposition be made to the General Committee that an edition of The Worker of 100,000 copies be printed for distribution in all districts thru Socialist newsdealers, inserting them in Sunday papers free of charge; also that the General Committee be urged to provide districts with booklets containing platforms and constitution of the party.

Geo. H. Goebel desires it stated that he never was a candidate for manager of The Worker and never expects to be.

At the last regular meeting of the 20th A. D. the organizer reported open-air meetings well attended. Delegates to the Yorkville Agitation Committee were instructed to see that labor unions are requested to see whether they will receive party speakers at their meetings. Auditing committee reported books in good order: \$10 was donated to "The Worker Sustaining Fund"; \$5 donation to agitation fund received from Julius Hirsh. Mary Arnold spoke on "Can a Socialist Be

Religious" and a lively discussion followed. At the next meeting, Aug. 1, M. Oppenheimer will speak on "The Evolution of the State".

KINGS COUNTY.

County Organizer Mackenzie has mailed Assembly Districts a condensed copy of the new Primary Law. Members should attend next branch meetings to discuss it. The Financial Secretary has sent blanks for reports which should be filed with him as soon as possible. A correct roster of members is desired at an early date. Five hundred booklets are secured for sale at street meetings. Assembly districts receive this literature free and its sale will partially reimburse the county treasury, besides doing much good. Next county meeting will be held Saturday, July 27. Delegates are requested to be present not later than 8:30 p. m.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Queens County shows the most rapid increase of population of all boros of Greater New York. Thousands of workmen have sought and obtained homes over the border of Kings County and the building operations have been phenomenal. Take the old Wyckoff farm, for instance, which extended from Flushing avenue east to the old village of Evergreen. A new city has been built upon its site, and the trend of population has not only extended into Evergreen but into Glendale as well. The question naturally arose in the minds of leaders in the progressive labor movement, What was being done to reach and to teach this enormous influx of strangers? Investigation showed that block after block of buildings were being erected with mushroom growth, yet not one suitable place where a labor organization could meet. Drinking establishments with an assembly room in the rear—plenty of them—but not one place where a workman would not feel compelled to dig down in his pocket to pay the proprietor for the privilege of listening to the proceedings of his meeting. Such a condition is not analogous to the success of the progressive movement, and the leaders above mentioned felt it with great force, and decided that something must be done, and that quickly, before the price of land will become so high as to make it an almost herculean task to accomplish the remedy proposed, i. e., the erection of a permanent home dedicated to labor.

The Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn, the Labor Lyceum in Richmond and the Labor Temple in Manhattan were erected thru the energies of just such labor men as those who have the matter in hand in Queens, namely, members of the Socialist Party. A few members of the branch in the lower section of the county got together and decided to devise some tangible means to put up such a building and the Socialist Club of Queens County was the result. The first meeting was held last February, fourteen names being entered on the roll; the membership is now near the fifty mark. Ways and means have been discussed, and the one method—and an old one at that—in which to secure a nucleus of a fund was the holding of a fair. Therefore a three-day fair will be held in Kroescher's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Evergreen, Saturday, Aug. 31, and Sunday and Monday (Labor Day), Sept. 1 and 2. The hall is situated close to the Ridgewood depot and Covert avenue station of the L. I. line and near the terminal of the DeKalb avenue trolley. Vaudeville, moving pictures, illustrated songs, etc., have been arranged for and first-class performances are guaranteed.

Prizes and contributions to the fair should be sent to Mack Peiser, 426 Bleeker street, Ridgewood. Tickets can be secured from John A. Burzner, 465 Linden street, Ridgewood. The officers of the club are W. H. Bunn, Recording Secretary; Max Gerlach, Financial Secretary, and Frank Schnepf, Treasurer.

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

At the suggestion of foreign comrades the undersigned has been empowered by the women Socialists of Germany to forthwith call the First International Conference of Women Socialists for Saturday, August 17, 1907, at Stuttgart (Wurtemberg).

The Conference will meet at 9 a. m. The provisional agenda is as follows:—

1. Report on the Socialist Women's movement in the various countries.

2. The establishment of regular communications between the organized women comrades of the various countries.

3. Woman suffrage.



THE NEWEST PROFESSION.

By Hermon F. Titus.

Not "Mrs. Warren's Profession." Bernard Shaw is not up to date, even he. The Haywood trial in Idaho has revealed a still more modern profession than that of the capitalist prostitute.

Prostitutes there always were since poverty and vanity coexisted and probably always will be so long as vagrant passion lasts, even after poverty vanishes under co-operative achievement.

But the newest profession is the native born child of capital. No other age except that of capital could furnish the cellar soil and cellar air and cellar gloom needed to produce the Professional Traitor. He is a product of the cellar, the sub-cellar, at that.

McParland's Profession.

We may call it McParland's Profession, the Profession of Treachery. Other eras of civilization have had their peculiar by-products, like "The Strangers" of feudalism. But it was reserved to the capitalistic age to bring forth the Traitor and exalt him to the rank of an honored profession.

The "three learned professions" of the old days when capital was young, inheritances from the feudal age, have, now that capital is full grown, been increased in number indefinitely. So much so, that even boot-blackening, as well as hawking, reporting, require a technical training and are being named among the "professions."

But McParland's Profession is not among these timid aspirants and doubtful claimants. His is a real profession, requiring as an indispensable prerequisite to its practice, many years of special preparation as well as congenital fitness.

His Ancestry.

For the Professional Traitor is both born and made. It is said the most of us got our ancestral traits from the monkey tribe. But other animals of the ancient earth must have contributed a few drops of mother blood to the making of us. Certain it is that no pure monkey mother could ever have the progeneral pap necessary to finish in the course of ever so many aeons that bastard human, the Professional Traitor. Snakes and other crawling tribes whose only means of surviving are stratagems, wiles and all sneaking processes, must somehow have got their qualities introduced into the human stem, before we could create "The Professional Traitor."

Doing Him Honor.

You should see him walk abroad in honor and good company. You should see governors and senators, lawyers and clergymen vie with each other to sit at the same table with members of the newest Profession.

Bulkeley Wells, graduate of Harvard, if he has not already entered the Profession himself, is at least distinguished by closest companionship with the chief of Traitors and many of his subordinate professionals.

Harry Orchard is the most promising candidate as successor to the present chief. Indeed, it is rumored that McParland is already somewhat jealous at being overshadowed by his young rival and pupil.

Orchard rides in his automobile almost nightly along the streets of Boise. Other members of the Profession, like Bob Meldrum and Warden Whitney, ride alongside, a distinguished and joyful company, while the antiquated and superseded professions, like lawyers and preachers, pursue their unblest strolls over the hot sidewalks with the rest of the crowd.

This is No "Story."

Maybe you think this is a newspaper "story," just a "josh." O, no, this is all solemn truth. This newest of professions is even demoralizing the rest of society.

Take Riddell, for instance, the union man whom we have just discovered, thanks to witnesses Morris Friedman and Joseph Barnes, to be a member of McParland's Profession. He was one of the most trusted leaders in the trying times of deportation in Telluride in 1903 and 1904. Barnes lived with him like a brother. He was even put in the bull pen with the rest, the he somehow got out quicker than Barnes. When Barnes came to Boise as a witness, he still doubted the possibility that Riddell could be a Professional Traitor. Only when he saw him in daily association with the rest of the professionals, was Barnes convinced.

Now how does Barnes feel toward other union men who seem sincere and devoted? He suspects them. He distrusts them. He accuses them in his own mind of being traitors. The more genuine they seem, the more suspicious is he of them.

Undermining Society.

So with all other men. The common basis of society is undermined. That substratum of honor and truthfulness and mutual confidence without which there can be no society at all, has been destroyed by the introduction of the Professional Traitor.

Every person distrusts his neighbor. He loses all confidence in human nature. Brotherhood ceases. Society falls apart, reduced to its original savage units.

Morality, social relations, love, nobility, friendship, all the high qualities we have attained during the forward growth since we were primeval are, are blasted and killed by the rise and distribution among us of Professional Traitors.

It cannot survive, this newest Profession. It is anti-social, unhuman, reactionary, self-destructive. If humanity is to survive as a social organism, the Professional Traitor must be eliminated. His spread and permanent survival is incompatible with progress.

Only a Portent.

In fact the Professional Traitor is a sign of the coming change. Orchard and McParland are not normal. They are only symptoms of decadence and renewal. Like the furies of the French Revolution, they exist only to die with the Social Economy that gave them birth.

Honor is not dead, tho the universal distrust in capitalist society would make sceptics of the most optimistic. Social achievement is not a myth, even tho its vaunted traits, like Munsterberg or Bulkeley Wells, in the interests of their class, join hands with the Professional Traitors and encourage a real race suicide.

It is a passing symptom, treachery as a trade. It is the result of hideous conditions alone. The human being with honor and social sense will be best fitted to survive in the new environment of Plenty for All, without enforced meanness and profitable treachery.

If this does not seem to some of you as a report of the Haywood trial, it is, nevertheless, the fact of Pinkertonism, McParland's Profession, the Trade of Treachery, is the most conspicuous and ominous revelation of this trial.

Boise, July 15, 1907.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE

The large number of delegates at the last meeting of the Conference showed that with the Haywood trial nearing a close, the delegates are taking more interest in the work that may be necessary in the future. Comrade Abrahams presided and new delegates were seated as follows: Liederfeld "Egalitee", Wm. Lehman; Leather Novelty Workers' Union, Fred Holm and A. Benbruch; 35th A. D., Socialist Party, H. B. Sood; 20th A. D., Socialist Party; Emil Meyer, Abr. Glaer; Piano Workers' No. 16, J. Rompher. Financial Secretary reported total amount of donations for the Defense Fund to date was \$9,818.10, with several donations to be collected which will make a total of more than \$10,000. From delegates reports it could be seen that the organizations are responding liberally and more money will be raised during the next few weeks. Delegates from the Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 399, reported a donation of \$500, made at a special meeting; Brewery Workers' No. 1, will levy an extra assessment of 25 cents per member, which will bring in more than \$500; Bricklayers' No. 11 donated \$100; Machinists' Union No. 402, \$50; Carpenters No. 375; A. K. & S. K. Br. 01 and many other organizations have called special meetings to discuss ways and means of helping the Defense Fund, and liberal contributions are expected. Mrs. Walkstrom, from the Socialist Women's Br. No. 2, donated a boy's suit, proceeds of which will go toward the Defense Fund. Comrades Oppen-

heimer and Twining gave a graphic description of the status of the trial and the partial way in which the judge is acting, and outlined a plan of action for the future should the decision of the jury go against Haywood. Other delegates emphasized the necessity of taking steps so that the Conference may be prepared for action at a short notice. The Executive Committee was authorized to issue a circular letter to all Labor Organizations in the city and call a special meeting of the Conference should any emergency arise between the time of the next meeting of the Conference on Saturday, July 27, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighth-fourth street. All delegates should send in their address to Secretary Solomon, so that they may be notified in case of a special meeting and at the same time attend the next meeting of the Conference, which will be important, as a verdict may be expected by that time. Financial Secretary, U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: A. K. & S. K., Br. 153, \$15; Carpenters' Union No. 399, \$500; Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, I. A. of M., \$50; A. J. Boulton, Brooklyn, \$10; Brotherhood of Painters, No. 261, \$25; F. H., \$1; Cremation Society, Br. 2, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 189, Maspeth, L. I., \$10; Hanauer Socialist Club, \$5; total for the week, \$833; previously acknowledged, \$9,212.10; total to date, \$9,845.10.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Arbeiter Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 24, \$5; previously acknowledged, \$3,717.35; total to date, \$3,722.35.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED FOR THE WORKER SUSTAINING FUND.

Contributions to "The Worker Sustaining Fund" are coming in slowly. The party locals and comrades do not appear to be acting promptly on the appeal sent out. They do not appreciate the seriousness of the financial situation of The Worker or they would respond without a moment's hesitation. Two thousand dollars are needed at once.

No comrade in the Eastern states desires to see The Worker suspend, and yet we need not disguise the fact that if the necessary funds are not forthcoming in the course of a month The Worker will be in danger of suspension. We are now considering the advisability of making arrangements for a loan to tide the paper over this period of uncertainty. Such action would be unnecessary if every comrade would contribute a dollar. We would then have ample funds to carry on publication.

Comrades should bear in mind that with the transfer of ownership of The Worker to the State Committee, a

THE REBUTTAL CROWD.

(Continued from page 1.)

morning and every evening. The rest of the eighty million people in America must get their ideas from this score of young men bired to do what their employers order done. Every one of these employers belong to the capitalist class and necessarily publish what is to the advantage of the capitalist class.

A Question.

And how about the representatives of the proletariat class? How about the proletarian class and its reporters? In what hotel lobby can they be found?

Did the officials of the American Federation of Labor select a reporter, even one reporter, to be here and report for the labor press, the organized labor press of the country?

No, the A. F. of L. has no official nor unofficial correspondent here. Only one labor union paper in America has a reporter here, and he is not distinctly a reporter, but rather a watcher, a member of the "Labor Jury" which was talked about before the trial—and that one comes from Seattle.

Not even the Western Federation of Miners has an official reporter here, but its official organ copies reports from capitalist journals, more or less "favorable to labor." I do not overlook the local Boise "Unionist" which is subsidized by Federation money, but which has had absolutely no influence, local or other wise, since the trial began.

And what of the Socialist Party, which has claimed to stand up for these accused men from the start? What provision did this proletarian organization of America make for guiding public opinion on the subject of this proletarian trial?

An "Opportunity Lost"

There is the wage working nation in America more numerous, more powerful than all the rest put together. What did this mighty class do to provide itself with the truth in this historic trial of its brothers?

That those who were unconscious of their class interests, who did not even admit that capital and labor are antagonists, like most of the members of the A. F. of L., like Gompers and Mitchell, that these should trust their enemies' organs to furnish information, is not surprising.

But that the Socialist Party, composed of the class conscious proletarians of America, should make no provision to control public sentiment and to educate the vast body of ignorance in the proletariat by means of this trial, becomes more and more incomprehensible the longer one observes the trial in progress.

A magnificent opportunity lost. By the spending of even one thousand dollars, the Socialist Party could have placed in the hands of every labor editor in the country, to say nothing of a hundred "sympathetic" papers, reports which would have been eagerly read by five million proletarians in preference to the "dope" of the capitalist dailies.

Making "Public Opinion"

The occasion and reason for these critical remarks is found in the lobby of the Idanha Hotel at Boise where C. C. Hamlin and Bulkeley Wells tonight are furnishing "public opinion" for America.

These two men are only samples. There are others of the "rebuttal crowd," chief among them, old McParland himself. These men are filling the ears of the reporters of their stories and interpretations. It is their last chance. The state must produce its final trump card, if it has any, on this rebuttal.

They have had one day of it and they threaten two more days, Monday and Tuesday. To influence public opinion they have arrested Dr. McGee, of Wallace, charging him with perjury because he testified that Orchard was in the Couer d'Alenes in the summer of 1904, when Orchard says he was in Denver. A Denver lodging house keeper, with no records and no memory except for this one occurrence, is their rebuttal witness against McGee. This charge against McGee is made by the Republican Sheriff of Shoshone County to pay off a political grudge

fresh start is made. The committee has no other capital than the present circulation and the present income. What we lack is money to start the business on a new basis. That is what we want with the two thousand dollars. With that amount the existence of the paper is assured and we can go ahead with our plans to push the circulation and improve the paper itself. . . we can meet the initial liabilities of The Worker there will be no future danger. The subscriptions and other sources of revenue will soon cover the expenses.

But the comrades should not delay action. They should send in a donation AT ONCE, no matter what the amount. We should not be hampered at the very beginning for lack of funds.

All money should be sent to U. SOLOMON, Treasurer, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.—Fraternally yours,

THOMAS CRIMMINS, Business Manager, 239 E. Eighty-fourth Street.

against the Democratic McGee and for the immediate ends of this trial.

Mr. Dewey.

Another spectacular event in rebuttal was the appearance of a man who claims he was on the famous train which carried the men in 1899, who blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill.

His name was Dewey. He admitted he came on the order of his boss in the Vindicator mine, and he admitted also that he forsook the Federation of Miners in 1906 when the crisis occurred, in Cripple Creek. It also appeared he has been Marshall of Goldfield, Colo., in the Cripple Creek district. He was paid to come by the Pinkerton office in Denver.

Still more significant, to those who know that every union man in the Couer d'Alenes in the summer of '99, was scooped into the bull pen. If he stayed there, this man Dewey testified he remained and was not put into the bull pen—even tho he was on the famous train, carried a "long gun" and wore a mask.

No mask could hide this backbone of a man. His nose alone would betray him, long and thin as a hatchet. His gait also—shuffling as a Siwash. His gaze too—downcast and shifting. He was the sorriest specimen of a man who has appeared on the stand—no even excepting Major Naylor.

If his testimony is true, then he is liable to arrest for murder—for every man on the train who took part in the blowing up of the mill and bore arms, is certainly liable—as Paul Corcoran was liable. Yet he is un molested and will be. He was brought on to rebut the testimony of the brave W. F. Davis, who came here into Idaho to testify for Haywood, well knowing that he was likely to be arrested for alleged participation in that train exploit

Davis' oath is certainly worth as much as Dewey's, but neither one nor the other connects Haywood with the Steunenberg homicide. Davis is not on trial and whether or not he was present at the Couer d'Alene battle of Bunker Hill, does not effect the value of his testimony with respect to events in Wyoming or Colorado.

Prosecution Working Hard.

The rebuttal crowd in the Idanha lobby led by C. C. Hamlin, who made the incendiary speech in Victor, June, 6, 1906, will work day and night from now on to control public opinion in the United States and the defense has no one there to meet it except Clarence Darrow, who wisely sizes up the situation, and one solitary Socialist correspondent. The others never go there. With a dozen of our able men on the spot, we could withstand and negative this capitalist hypnosis not only in Boise but in America.

Remember tho the jury is in Boise, the jury will decide this case, and the jury is enveloped day after day in the hypnotic atmosphere of the capitalist correspondents and court audience.

Let it not be inferred, because we have the best of the evidence, that the case is sure for Haywood. One of the most sympathetic observers in attendance on the case, told me to-day he believed Haywood guilty tho he hoped he would be acquitted.

Why this belief? Because he has been swept off his feet by the rebuttal crowd and their persistent "whooping her up." A week ago, he would have been just as sure of an acquittal—when the defense crowd was here.

The rebuttal crowd is here to stay. They intend to swamp the jury with their psychological influence—assuming they have no other means of reaching them.

Remember tho the jury was against us to start with. Remember the Judge is dead against us and will instruct accordingly. Therefore remember we have no "cinch." If we secure a divided jury, we shall do well.

If the verdict should be "guilty," we have by no means lost the case. The fight will then have just begun.

It seems surprising that the following list of history concerning Orchard's antecedents should have just come to hand, and accidentally at that.

That Orchard was a physical and hence mental degenerate was the first suggestion made in my correspondence in March, 1906. That the history of his

LEST WE FORGET-

THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY, 25 CENTS  
THE GREAT CONSPIRACY, 5 "  
THE MOYER-HAYWOOD OUTRAGE, 5 "  
THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, Box 1512, NEW YORK

family should have been thoroly investigated, the "relest amateur in law takes for granted.

Even if Orchard's birthplace and family records were unknown to the defense until he revealed them six weeks ago, there has been plenty of time since then to find out all about his grandfather and his uncle and all collateral branches of his family.

Insanity, moral if not mental, could have been suspected in Orchard at the outset. Why this branch of inquiry has been neglected is beyond telling.

It is too late in the case to introduce new evidence—unless it be in cross-examination of Orchard when he is put on the stand in rebuttal.

Orchard's Ancestors.

If Orchard's grandfather and uncle were insane on the line of criminal auto-suggestion, the fact practically explains all of Orchard's motive and method hitherto seemingly mysterious. He takes his place among the criminally insane, tho still the most remarkable of his class.

B. W. McKinstry of Atlanta, Columbia County, Pa., writes that his wife's mother, Mrs. Margaret Bull (or Brill) lives at Wooler, Northumberland County, Ontario, Canada; that Mrs. Bull was the daughter of Ephraim Maybee, who was next door neighbor and intimate friend of Patrick McKinney for years. Patrick McKinney was father of Orchard's (or Horsley's) mother. McKinney was an old style Irish gentleman, and respected by people generally, but began acting in a strange manner, finally becoming ugly. There being no asylum near, as the country was new, his family kept him chained for years. During this time he used to relate tales of the awful crimes he had committed in the old country, Ireland. Some believed them, others did not. Most of the time to all appearance was sane. Horsley's uncle also became insane, imagined he had committed one awful crime and finally hung himself.

It will be recalled that Orchard committed suicide in the Boise penitentiary quite a while after he had made his confession, when there was no apparent reason for his doing so.

The Signs.

No one could see his changing eyes, asymmetrical head and his chameleon face without suspecting what President Stanley Hall of Clark University, a scientific psychologist, perceived even from his pictures and published in Eastern papers, that this man was a degenerate. Prof. Hall added that he was a congenital criminal, in his opinion.

Why his family history has not been discovered and a commission of medical experts of national repute called to pass upon his normality, is known only to the criminal lawyers.

HERMON F. TITUS.

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference several new delegates were seated. The work done is best shown by the liberal donations to the Defense Fund. It is hoped that organizations which have not yet answered the last circular letter will fall in line. More money is needed. The secretary reported that he has sent \$200 to W. F. of M. It was voted to forward \$200 in addition.

The engineers at Erith, England, have just ended a long strike, after winning important concessions from the employers, Vickers, Son and Maxim.

Remember tho the jury is in Boise, the jury will decide this case, and the jury is enveloped day after day in the hypnotic atmosphere of the capitalist correspondents and court audience.

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1428  
GIRLS' LOW-NECKED DRESS,  
With Cap Sleeves.  
PARIS PATTERNS NO. 1428.  
All Seams Allowed.

For wear with or without a gumpie this is a charming little frock. It is here illustrated made of the Persian lawn with embroidered edging for the bretelles and sleeves and insertion of trimming. These little frocks are made up in the latestest fabrics.

The pattern is in 4 sizes—8 to 12 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 4 1/2 yards of goods 27 inches wide, or 5 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 42 inches wide; each with 1 1/2 yard of edging 10 inches wide for cap sleeves and 1 1/2 yard of edging 9 inches wide for bretelles and 3 yards of insertion to trim.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL-ALL-DAY PICNIC,

SCHULE'S PARK, FORT LEE, N. J.  
SUNDAY, AUGUST 4.

Under auspices of Socialist Party of Harlem and Progressive Organizations. Program will include Dancing, Games, Bowling for Prizes, Singing, and Dramatic Performance. Refreshments of all kinds. To reach the grounds, take the West 138th street ferry to Edgewater, then the trolley to Main street, Fort Lee, and walk south on Main street a few blocks to the Park.

TICKETS 10c AT THE GATE, 15c

FAMILY OUTING AND PICNIC OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY,

16th and 18th A. D., SOCIALIST PARTY, FORMERLY AT ASTORIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS AND PARK, 22-48 FLUSHING AVENUE, ASTORIA, SUNDAY, JULY 28

EVERY CHILD RECEIVES A PRESENT. REFRESHMENTS, \$1

5c each. \$3 per hundred. \$10 for 500. Am an Un desirable Citizen. MOYER, HAYWOOD and PETTIBONE should wear this Button.

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The series of books which we announce in this column contains some of the most important works of the ablest Socialist writers of Europe and America. These books are of the highest value to Socialists and students of Socialism. They are printed on extra book paper in large, clean type and tastefully and attractively bound in cloth.

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