

The Worker.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

HAYWOOD'S ACQUITTAL EPOCH-MAKING VICTORY FOR WORKING CLASS.

Miners' Chieftain and His Organization Completely Vindicated by the Unanimous Verdict of "Not Guilty" Given by Idaho Jury.

Famous Trial Comes to an End With Glorious Triumph for Truth and Right—Capitalist Conspiracy Exposed and Conspirators Routed—What a United Working Class Can Do When It Wills—A Warning To Capitalism.

At Boise, Idaho, on Sunday morning last, July 28, William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was unanimously acquitted of the charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg of that state.

This news is already old. Within a few hours after the verdict was rendered the telegraph wires had carried the finding of the Idaho jury to every corner of the civilized world, filling the hearts of the working class with joy and the souls of the capitalist class with consternation and dismay.

The verdict was one generally unexpected. While all the evidence produced at the trial failed in the slightest degree to connect Haywood or his fellow-prisoners, Moyer and Pettibone, or any representative of the Western Federation of Miners, with the murder of Steunenberg or any other of the innumerable crimes to which Harry Orchard, the assassin of Steunenberg, had made confession, yet the accused had tremendous odds against them from the start. The whole legal and political machinery of the state of Idaho and of the United States, the daily capitalist press of the entire country, the criminal Pinkerton agency, a judge known to be in direct sympathy with the prosecution, and above all, a jury composed of men carefully selected from what Counsel Darrow called "a poisoned community"—these were the mighty factors against which the defense had to battle.

On the other hand, the defense had the organized labor movement of the United States, the Socialist Party, the labor and Socialist press, able and conscientious counsel, and, above all, their own innocence and the consciousness of a great cause. The lines between Organized Capital and Organized Labor, the lines which mark the Class Struggle, were never so clearly and unmistakably drawn.

That a victory should be gained for the defense under such circumstances is a tribute to the power of the organized working class movement and a complete vindication of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone and the Western Federation of Miners. More than that, it is a vindication of the whole working class movement which proclaimed its belief from the beginning in the innocence of the accused and its condemnation of the methods employed against them and the motives which inspired their persecutors.

For these reasons, the workers of the world have good cause to rejoice, just as their enemies have cause to mourn. The far-reaching effects of this victory for Labor cannot now be estimated. Only the workers themselves can decide what progress will grow out of the tremendous possibilities for advance which the present situation offers.

One thing is sure: The capitalist class of America will hesitate long before inviting another contest of the sort. They have been defeated on their own battle ground, with their own weapons, under conditions chosen by themselves, and that defeat marks a new era in the history of the Class Struggle in America. The brutality and cowardice and shameless lawlessness of the capitalist class have received an airing which will advance the propaganda of Socialism and industrial emancipation to an incalculable extent. For the capitalist provoke such another battle if they dare!

WHAT CAUSED THE VERDICT.

Naturally the question arises: What caused the verdict? While it seemed incredible that any of sane and honest men could do other than return a verdict of "Not Guilty" for William D. Haywood upon evidence presented by the prosecution, and the facts offered by the defense, yet circumstances surrounding the trial from the beginning hardly give the friends of the defense hope of anything better than a disagreement.

The jury, through the long trial the jury, which was prejudiced against the accused at the start, gave no sign, except on Darrow's closing speech, that it would have signified any sympathy either side. They presented incontestable faces throughout and this was taken to mean that they were to be counted on the prosecution. This was certainly taken by capitalist correspondents like Oscar King Davis who eulogized the jury accordingly.

It appears that a majority of the jury had early in the trial, and despite their prejudices, become convinced of the innocence of Haywood. Orchard's remarkable "confession" apparently had had an opposite effect in what was intended. The story told was too terrible to be believed by men like Haywood and Moyer, whom the jury had ample opportunity to compare with Orchard. The latter played his role too well. He was too much the heartless, cold blooded assassin and conspirator. He may have deceived the sophisticated war correspondents but the hard-headed farmers were not so easily gulled. Which goes again that the best judges of man nature are not the sycophant, cultured "men of the world."

Haywood and Moyer. Then again Haywood and Moyer's sitting on the stand undoubtedly had an effect. Their straightforward and frank testimony, their unembellished story of their lives of toil and struggle, their uncompromising acknowledgment of principles, their commanding dignity and transparent honesty could not help but impress men whose minds had been not yet adamant. If the working class had reason to be proud of its own it was when William D. Haywood and Charles H. Moyer sat in that Idaho court room as representatives of the working class and comforted themselves with a dignity and earnestness which not one of their prosecutors and detractors at any moment approached.

Richardson and Darrow. Then there was the splendid work of counsel for the defense, Mr. Richardson's summing up of the legal facts in a case, his analysis of the evidence, his deliberate destruction of every

point of the prosecution, these must have appealed to the severely logical minds on the jury, and paved the way for the more emotional speech of Mr. Darrow elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Darrow handled the case in its more general aspects, its world-wide significance, the individual characteristics of the chief personalities involved and touched the deeper questions which lay beneath the surface. Each speech in its way fulfilled its purpose and completely overshadowed the efforts of the prosecuting attorneys.

Judge Wood. Finally came the charge of Judge Wood. It must be admitted that this was a surprise, even to the prosecution. The charge lacked the positive antagonism to the defense which had distinguished Mr. Wood's actions and attitude from the day the first talesman was examined. This antagonism reached its climax in the remarkable ruling striking out all the evidence of a counter conspiracy on the part of the mine owners and the Pinkerton detective agency. To quote an interview with Comrade Eugene V. Debs on this point: "A surprise in the trial occurred in the instructions of Judge Wood to the jury. These were in striking contrast with some of the other features of the trial, and my personal opinion is that the powerful interests that were prosecuting the case, realizing that a conviction would have a decided bearing upon the approaching national election, in my judgment accounts of the influence their influence to bear upon the court in favor of acquittal. This, in my judgment accounts for the instructions of the court, which amounted to a plea in favor of the defendant for the verdict, resulting in his acquittal."

Up to Roosevelt. And in conclusion to quote Comrade Debs again: "The victory is distinctly a victory of the labor movement for without its widespread, emphatic and persistent protest, these men would have undoubtedly sealed their fidelity to the working class with their lives. "But justice has triumphed and William D. Haywood, instead of perishing upon the gallows as a convicted felon, now stands in the very fore front of the labor movement of the world. "Incidentally, it may be stated that the verdict of 'not guilty' will place President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court in an awkward position; the former for pronouncing judgment on untried men, and the latter for legalizing their kidnapping in a decision that will forever stand to the discredit of that august body. "It is to be hoped that President Roosevelt, in justice to himself, will give his way clear to relieve himself of

this embarrassment by tendering an apology to the men he accused, who now stand without a blemish before their fellowmen and country."

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Will Arrange for Monster Demonstration for Haywood—Important Meeting This Saturday.

An important meeting of the Conference will take place on Saturday, Aug. 3, at the Labor Temple, and the delegates from the various labor organizations are urged to attend. Arrangements will be made for a monster demonstration to celebrate the vindication of Haywood and every delegate should be present. There will be several plans suggested and with the possibility of inducing Haywood to come to New York one of the biggest demonstrations ever seen in New York could be arranged. In addition, however, to the celebration of Haywood's victory, the Conference will continue its work of raising funds until all the officers of the Western Federation will be vindicated. The trial cost an enormous amount of money, and the coming trial of Pettibone will tax the treasury of the W. F. of M. to its limit. Under such circumstances the comrades should remember that the work must be kept up and as much money should be raised as possible.

REJOICING IN NEW YORK.

On Monday night, at the Labor Temple, a celebration meeting was held at which Moses Oppenheimer, J. Ortland, Luella Twining and Morris Hillquit were the speakers. The speeches were received with enthusiasm by a large audience and the mention of Haywood's name in connection with the Socialist Party nomination for President next year was greeted with cheers.

All over the city there was great rejoicing among Socialists and trade unionists at the good news. At the Central Federated Union on Sunday afternoon, delegates spoke on the significance of the verdict and congratulated the movement upon the great victory.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF ROCHESTER CONFERENCE.

The following is the financial report of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Rochester, N. Y., from Feb. 23, 1907, to July 6, 1907:

- Receipts: Brewery Workers, No. 74, \$10; Carpenters, No. 231, \$10; Labor Lyceum, \$10; Socialist Party (Local Rochester), \$10; Geo. Morphet, \$1; Electrical Workers, No. 86, \$5; Foundrymen Helpers, No. 13, \$3; Glass Bottle Blowers, \$10; Elevator Constructors, \$5; Steam Engineers, No. 71, \$10; Metal Polishers and Buffers, \$10; Carpenters, No. 72, \$10; Iron Molders, No. 11, \$5; Pattern Makers, \$3; Workmen's Circle, \$3; German Typographers, No. 5, \$5; Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons, \$10; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 46, \$10; Iron Molders, No. 12, \$10; Electrical Workers, No. 88, \$5; Painters and Decorators, No. 150, \$1; Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons, \$10; Carpenters, No. 170, \$50; Arbitrator Selinger Band, \$10; German Street and Sewer Excavators, \$10; collection protest meeting, \$84.15; C. P. Bennett, \$50; Central Trades and Labor Council, \$50; Plumbers and Steam Fitters, \$10; Cigar Makers, No. 5, \$5; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, \$15; Mrs. M. Sweeney, \$1; Stationary Firemen, \$10; A. Friend, \$2; Italian laborers, \$50; Paper Hangers, No. 138, \$5; Wood Carvers' Association, \$10; Musicians' Union, \$10; A. Friend, \$2; Ladies of the Arbitrator Selinger Band, \$5; Brewery Workers, No. 156, \$5; Stone Cutters, \$50; Carpenters, No. 231, \$25; Machinists, No. 93, \$25; Iron Molders, No. 11, \$25; Street Railway Employees, Div. 282, \$100; Steam Engineers, No. 71, \$25; Handlers, \$5; Electrical Workers, No. 85; Painters and Decorators, No. 150, \$5; Stove Mounters, \$10; Plumbers and Steam Fitters, \$10; Carpenters, No. 72, \$10; Metal Polishers and Buffers, \$25; Carpenters, No. 170, \$25; Paper Hangers, No. 296, \$25; received from books, \$4.50; total, \$215.00.
- Disbursements: Welles & Fisher, chairs, protest meeting, \$8; Labor Journal, printing, \$50; Wm. Moore, \$1.50; Fred Minus, \$1.50; postage, \$1.75; Cook Opera House, \$50; Max Hayes, expenses, \$25; Millington Sign Works, \$8; C. Drexler, printing, \$18; postage, 75c; Western Federation of Miners, \$144; money order, 45c; S. Gottery, casting, \$6; printing and postage, \$6; Western Federation of Miners, \$60; money order, 30c; postage, \$1; Wiltshire Book Co., \$18; add. in paper, \$3.40; Western Federation of Miners, \$300; money order (2), \$1.50; Western Federation of Miners, \$200; total, \$900.65; total receipts, \$910.90; total disbursements, \$800.68; balance, \$110.22.
- H. E. Steiner, 48 Ontario street, Rochester, is the secretary of the Moyer-Haywood Conference.

Verily, it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the penitentiary.

HAYWOOD'S GREETINGS TO NEW YORK.

(Special to The Worker.)

BOISE, Idaho, July 28.—William D. Haywood gave this special message to your correspondent to-night for the working class of New York:

"In the bosom of my family this evening, surrounded by loved ones, my happiness would be complete if my brothers who have for so many weary months been cell mates with me were cleared. That they will soon be enjoying their liberty I feel assured.

"To the workers of New York, as well as those of all America, I desire on behalf of my companions and myself to express the deepest gratification for the splendid support we have had during the period of our incarceration and trial. The presence at the trial of representatives of industrial and political labor organizations was a great strength to me thru the trying ordeal of my life.

"It will be my purpose to merit your great confidence. I hope to be able to meet many of you personally to thank you for the concern expressed in our behalf. (Signed.) W. D. Haywood."

MOYER LEAVES JAIL ON BAIL.

BOISE, Idaho, July 30.—President Moyer was liberated at 9:30 to-night. His wife, clinging to his arm, he walked out of the dark jailyard, with barely half a dozen following. Marlon Moore, Bill Easterly, the two Harpers, Mrs. Moyer's faithful sister and Clarence Darrow. Moyer is out on \$25,000, furnished by the Butte miners' union.

Judge Wood refuses bail for Pettibone, but he grants it for Moyer. Keeping Pettibone is a sop to the capitalists. Public sentiment is raving at the judge and jury. Inside information says real sentiment of jury was 10 to 2 for acquittal from the start.

Socialists claim whatever was fair in trial was made possible by tremendous national sentiment aroused by them.

Mrs. Steve Adams stood with hardly restrained tears in Haywood's joyful house to-night. Steve Adams will be taken at midnight from jail here to Wallace jail and Mrs. Adams goes on the same train. Mrs. Pettibone will remain here.

Haywood returns to Denver to resume work to-morrow (Thursday). He says he has a message for the American working class which he must prepare to deliver.

McParland sat for a long time yesterday in a hotel with his important look gone and an assumed air of bravado. Pinkertons tried to get Socialists to have a parade last night and even reported I was engineering one. But Socialists have been too wise during this trial to suit the capitalists.

HERBON F. TITUS.
Press dispatches state that Pettibone's trial will occur at the fall term of court in October.

ORE STRIKERS ARE PEACEFUL.

Despite Provocation from Law-Breakers Minnesota Miners Maintain Order—Petriella Arrested.

Over 10,000 iron ore miners employed by the United States Steel Corporation are on strike in Minnesota. The men are asking for eight hours and an increase in wages and are members of the Western Federation of Miners. Repeated statements of violence and the necessity of troops to maintain peace were sent from the section affected by the strike and Gov. Johnson made a personal investigation. He satisfied himself that the strike was an orderly one, but this did not satisfy the small business men who sympathize with the great steel corporation. The governor being unable to find any violence, the small capitalists decided to prove their own statements by creating violence themselves.

Alfred Lundstrum, an organizer of the Federation, was mobbed and run out of the town of Ely while trying to organize the clerks. At Hibbing and Chisholm the small farmers also gathered in small mass meetings, condemned the strikers, demanded protection for the non-union men, and decided not to extend credit to the strikers.

All at all the mines deputies armed with rifles occupy advantageous positions on piles of ore and rubbish. Every capitalist agency usually employed is being used to discourage the strikers. For years they were unorganized and were subject to the persecution of the bosses and foremen. Teofilo Petriella, an organizer of the Western Federation, has organized the men during the last year and they have learned how to resist as well as to demand.

Petriella was arrested Tuesday while in the company of Acting President Mahoney of the Western Federation. Armed deputies at a mine near Chisholm arrested him while driving in a buggy thru the mining district. Notwithstanding the provocation given the strikers by the business men and deputies, the strike maintains its peaceful character.

It would seem that the capitalists of the north are endeavoring to follow the example of those of the west to crush the miners of that region. It requires only the "bull pen", a brutal Harvard graduate in command of the military forces and a pliant governor to reproduce the history of Idaho and Colorado in Minnesota. But even these have failed of their object in the west and with the sturdy common sense that has always distinguished the Western Federation of Miners, it is not possible these tactics would be any more successful in Minnesota.

Verily, it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the penitentiary.

STRIKERS ENJOINED AGAINST USING MAILS.

The miners' union of Bisbee, Ariz., has been so successful in keeping strike breakers away or inducing them, after arrival, to leave, that the L. Pasko & Southern Railroad got the court into action and its judge, Fletcher M. Denn of Tombstone, to issue an injunction against the miners' union No. 100, Alex. Ferrera, M. C. Fisher, Jos. D. Cannon, Mother Jones, and included about all the working class of Bisbee under the names of "Doe and Roe."

The injunction is drawn on the usual broad lines restraining the defendants from meeting, talking, riding, walking, etc. However, denying the use of the United States mails is a new feature, as follows: "This is to command you, to absolutely desist from writing or sending thru the mails any written or printed card, circular, letter, or other communication conveying to any patron or prospective patron of the plaintiff any information of the miners' strike."

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE.

The following contributions to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund of the Brooklyn Protest Conference are acknowledged by Financial Secretary C. Schuler:

- Brewers' Union, No. 66, \$100; Carpenters' Union, No. 291, \$111.50; Garment Workers, No. 43, \$10; Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, Br. 4, \$25; do., Br. 160, \$25; do., Br. 234, \$5; Industrial Textile Workers: Kaltenbachs & Stephens' shop, \$50; Empire Silk Mill shop, \$5; Streeton's, \$37.75; Westermann's shop, \$2.35; Brooklyn Label shop, 10c.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR BENEFIT OF THE WORKER.

The 8th A. D., Socialist Party, has arranged a grand musical and dramatic concert, to celebrate the second anniversary of the district, at the Kalish Theatre, Bowery, near Canal street, on Friday evening, 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 treasury. Tickets are 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents, and can be had at the 8th A. D. headquarters, 109 Laddow street. Socialists and sympathizers are urged to give their support to this affair, as both The Worker and the district need money. The entertainment will be a fine one, very good talent having been engaged. The 8th A. D. comrades are anxious to make this occasion a success, socially as well as financially.

A SOUR INVESTMENT.

When Gooding, McParland, Oscar King Davis and the Mine Owners' Association invest in another Orchard they should be careful that it bears something better than sour lemons.

The Socialist Party grows in power as the dues paying membership grows.

THE LESSON OF VICTORY.

Now that the trial of William D. Haywood is over, now that he has been triumphantly acquitted of the heinous crime charged against him and his associates, now that every man and every agency identified with the attempt to convict and execute Haywood has been discredited, now that the cause for which Haywood stands and those who defended and supported him have been vindicated, now that the long strain of anxious watching and waiting is over, let us summarize briefly some things in connection with the case which must never be forgotten, if the workers are to benefit from this experience.

Never in the history of this country, and perhaps, in no other country, has such a striking victory been won by the working class against such tremendous odds. Every agent of capitalist power from the most obscure politician in Idaho to the President at Washington, was called into service in the effort to send Haywood to the gallows. Newspapers and magazines, politicians, capitalists, and not a few "men of God", the class that professes to represent the refinement, learning and culture of this country, deified Harry Orchard, the man who confessed to taking human life with as little compunction as ever primitive savage slew wild animals for food.

All these swore that the man who deliberately assassinated ex-Governor Steunenberg would not kill Haywood to secure a few weeks lease of life for himself. The many times murderer was "converted". He could not lie. Witnesses for the defense, honest men with clean characters and no criminal records might lie, but Harry Orchard had forgotten how. Newell Dwight Hillis, the Brooklyn preacher, secured the "confession" of the regenerated murderer, bestowed his blessing on it, and a "great" magazine began its publication.

Hugo Munsterberg, Harvard professor of psychology, gave the weight of this "scientific" conviction that Orchard was telling the truth, and for once the ancient enemies, science and religion, shook hands at the prospect of giving the executioner three human beings. And the few of the great capitalist publications dared to editorially commit themselves against Haywood during the trial, their correspondents in the news columns willingly performed the dirty task.

The struggle between the working class and capitalist class was displayed in all its tremendous significance.

But a jury of twelve men, living almost on the scene of the crime, admittedly prejudiced in advance, one of them having dwelt with the murdered man for two years, after listening to the evidence, was won over to the defense. They acquitted Haywood and therefore justified our confidence in our comrades and our faith in humanity.

And now that these twelve men have given their verdict we are not surprised that the capitalist press, this same press that declared Haywood guilty before the evidence of either side was known, should still declare that the officers of the Western Federation of Miners encourage murder in the "inner circle". That press has to save itself. It has to save McParland, Gooding, Peabody, McDonald, Hawley, the mine owners, and even the President of the United States from the indignation that their atrocious conduct has provoked. They have pilloried themselves. The whole capitalist world leaned on the rotten reed Orchard. That reed broke under the test of twelve men and precipitated the kidnapping persecutors down to the level of the creature they leaned on. They must continue to vilify the victim whom they could not hang. They must still pin their faith to the monster whose crimes were followed with a loathing interest by the civilized world.

THEY MUST EVEN REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE VERDICT OF THE JURY WHICH THEY DECLARED ALL ALONG TO BE HONEST AND FAIR.

We would not have it otherwise. The capitalist class can have their sainted Orchard while the working class will take Haywood, the proletarian who never flinched while the ruling class was lustful for his life.

The capitalist press, and the influential men who echoed its unfair, inhuman and bloody demand, are forever discredited before the workmen of this country. The curtain has been lifted and the process of how "public opinion" is made has been revealed to them. The confidence of millions in that press has been shattered. Long before the trial began workmen were amazed at the shameless falsification this press would stoop to. But in doing so one service was performed for the working class, that that service nearly cost the life of one of their bravest members. THE CAPITALIST OWNED AND CONTROLLED PRESS AGAIN PROVED ITSELF UNTRUSTWORTHY AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION WHEN THE CAUSE OF THE WORKERS IS AT STAKE. We can thank the capitalist class for that much.

Inspired by this glorious victory and enlightened by this example of capitalist perversion of news, workmen need have little regard for assaults the capitalist press are making and will continue to make on Haywood, his colleagues and the organized proletarians they represent. The workingmen, east and west, have no apology to make for their attitude in this case. They do not countenance murder in any form, whether by Pinkerton thugs or thru newspaper distortion. They hold men guiltless until they admit their guilt or it is proven against them. Altho in the midst of the class struggle, that struggle can be waged without resort to the bomb and the stiletto. We who have seen our brothers fall in the mines and factories because of the heartless greed of the class who rules, have by our sufferings learned something of the sacredness of life. We know what the word humanity means. We have learned that lesson and unless the class who exploit us are entirely deaf to the voice of centuries of progress we propose that they shall learn the lesson too. They may hold our lives cheap in the industrial shambles, but we shall see that they hold them with some respect in the court room. When our lives are no longer safe, when kidnapping becomes a substitute for legal process, then reason, logic, and appeal have ceased to be the weapons of civilized men and society is reduced to chaos.

That is the lesson the working class have tried to teach those who clamored for Haywood's life in advance of his trial. Our enemies have not learned that lesson yet. When they recover from their disappointment, better judgment may teach them its value.

Socialism is a power in America. We have won no great political battles as yet, but we have won a victory that many of our European comrades might well be proud of. This does not mean that the workmen who do not yet vote with us have no share in the splendid result. On the contrary, without their co-operation it would have been impossible. But from the hour that the special train carried the proposed victims from Colorado, it was the Socialists who saw what that action meant. They took the initiative in arousing the working class to the significance of what had transpired and what the kidnapers meant to do. In the face of this common danger, regardless of their political opinions, it is to the credit of the workers that they forgot their differences and united to oppose the enemy.

The acquittal of Haywood is a triumph for the entire working class. When that class realizes the full extent of the power it demonstrated in this single issue, and unite at the ballot box with the Socialist Party, all the forces now employed against the workers will be in their own hands.

And that power and those forces will then be used for a nobler purpose than they have ever been used before: For the replacing of the present system of greed and cunning and unrestricted crime with the system of social ownership of industry that will make possible of complete development those other qualities of heroism, devotion and unselfish courage which the trial of William D. Haywood has so vividly and inspiringly revealed to the working class of the world.

SOCIALISTS AGAIN ARRESTED

Sol Fieldman was arrested Tuesday night, together with three other comrades at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, when about to open a meeting. The charge, against them was speaking without a permit. When it was discovered this would not hold the charge was changed to "obstructing the street." Comrade Henry Slobodin, representing the Socialist Party, established the fact there was no law making permits

necessary. Police Commissioner Hanson also admitted this but the judge found the defendants guilty and suspended sentence. What they were guilty of the judge did not state and the speakers do not know, but open air meetings will continue, that is certain.

"LOST."

Lost. One "undesirable citizen". Liberal reward paid if returned and no questions are asked of the loser. Address Lock Box 23, Oyster Bay, New York Evening Post.

The Worker.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York. JOHN C. CHASE, State Secretary. E. HOLCOMB, State Treasurer. 220 E. Eighty-fourth St., New York. TELEPHONE: 8586-79th Street.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 6, 1901. As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondence sending news should reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential)..... 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230

REBEL'S WICKED CONDUCT.

There are some things we look forward to each year as being in the ordinary course of events, like the occasional sea serpent or a new answer to the perplexing question, "why is a hen?" To these may be added the annual report always sent from some European country that a "split" will occur in some forthcoming Socialist congress. We have become accustomed to it and relied on the congress itself to give answer to the canard and we have never been disappointed. Perhaps little would be said by Socialists of the latest story of this kind that comes from Berlin were it not for the silly reason given for the much anticipated and much desired "split".

This time we are informed that Comrade August Bebel has not practised what he preached when, on receipt of a sum of money left him by a deceased admirer, he failed to turn the entire amount over to the party. This, according to the schoolboy who called the "news" to the New York "World", is held to be in conflict "with equal distribution of wealth and landed property", a view that German Socialists are claimed to hold. In consequence of this serious fracture of party principles the schoolboy cables that Bebel will be censured at the Essen Congress.

As Comrade Bebel has no doubt been the fortunate possessor of a pocket knife, a pen and a few other trinkets that make up the wealth Socialists are supposed to "equally distribute", it is strange that other correspondents who preceded the schoolboy did not report this glaring violation of the principles of Socialism. It is all the more puzzling when the schoolboy reports that Bebel has advocated "equal distribution" for years.

MIXED ADVICE.

It is amusing to note the sage advice so often given by the wisacres of the press on how to check the growth of Socialism. A recipe is given every time the Socialist movement develops new strength and no two ever agree on any formula. The New York "Evening Post" calls attention to what it considers the blunder of liberal politicians in Europe in trying to placate Socialism with a few "liberal" reforms. It observes that the Liberals have been "warming the Socialists in their bosom, only to be bitten by them, politically." This is considered a mistake, but when the "Post" announces its own recipe it proves to be "a rational and progressive reform", the very recipe used by the European Liberals and which, according to the "Post", caused the advance of Socialism.

It does not occur to these learned journals that in the long run the growth of Socialism is not dependent on the attitude liberal or reactionary politicians may take to it. If repression could kill Socialism, Germany would be free from it to-day, and if liberalism was the antidote, England would not have the Socialist and Labor group in its present parliament. But what is a little matter of history and facts to those who cannot use them?

WOMEN'S MISSION.

It is a long stretch from the woman of Napoleon's day to that of the woman of Roosevelt's day. Yet there isn't much difference in the ideals of these two rulers concerning the mission of women on earth. "Bear children," is the cry of both of them.—The Socialist Woman.

Capital is the product of labor and hence ought to belong to the capitalist. No? Then how did he get it?

DARROW'S SPEECH FOR HAYWOOD.

Chicago Lawyer Makes Effort of His Life to Free Miners' Leader—With Eloquent Words He Denounces Prosecution, Excoriates Orchard, Defends Miners, States Issues Involved in Great Trial and Pleads for Justice for Wronged Men.

For various reasons The Worker is unable to publish in full the speech delivered by Clarence Darrow on July 24 and 25, in closing in defense of William D. Haywood. The following is a condensed report taken from such sources as are at hand in the absence of a complete stenographic report. Of course an adequate idea of Mr. Darrow's great effort cannot be gathered from a condensed report.

In opening Mr. Darrow said: "Gentlemen, I need not tell you how important this trial is—important to the man on trial, to his family, to his friends, to society, to all the men who have to work, to toll and to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows.

"We are here as aliens to you. Our clients have been brought 1,500 miles to be tried before an alien jury—a jury unacquainted with their life, with their methods of reasoning out the problems of existence. We are here before enemies. We are not regarded by you as enemies, but we are here strangers charged with killing a man who was a friend of all of you. In one of your homes this murdered man once lived. He was your friend. Some of you had business transactions with him. It is almost like being tried before a jury made up of members of the family of the murdered man.

"We have come into a hostile community. It is a community which has been deliberately poisoned against us. It has been festered with the lies of newspapers and by word of mouth. You are human—you jurors—you are like the rest of us. If I should tell you jurors that you could throw off those influences; if I should say the judge in this case could do what no other judge in the world has done before, throw those prejudices and rise above them—then you would know I was lying to you. You would understand that if nothing else.

"But as the word goes, as men pass, I believe this judge and this jury intends to give the defendant a fair trial. I believe it—I know it. But I want you to stop and think how all the circumstances are against this man having the same chances for justice as he would have in his own community—where his friends are mingled with those who are neutral and those who are against him. Here all who are not neutral are against him—none are devotedly for him.

"There may be some members of this jury who would hesitate to take the life of this man on the rotten testimony introduced by the state against him—but you may think, you may have a lurking suspicion that he is in some way connected with this dastardly murder. And you may say to yourselves: 'We cannot take his life, we will send him to the penitentiary. We will call it not murder but we will call it manslaughter.'

"Gentlemen, don't compromise. This prisoner is not a coward. He will face his fate bravely. If he is to die he will die as he has lived—with his face to the foe. Don't compromise on your verdict. Haywood is either guilty or not guilty. We want no half way measures. If you believe that Mr. Haywood is guilty—that he is an office in Denver directed, aided and abetted Harry Orchard in the killing of former Governor Steunenberg, then we would tell you to return to us not a verdict of second degree murder. No, make it murder in the first degree. That is what it is if the defendant is guilty at all. And then take this prisoner out and hang him by the neck until he is dead. And see how bravely he will meet his death.

"You have that right, gentlemen of the jury, to return a verdict of manslaughter. And I want to say that whatever else you are, I do not believe you are cowards. And I want to say that whatever else Bill Haywood may be, he is not a coward. I would not thank this jury if it returned a verdict of assault and battery and assessed a fine of \$5 against a defendant.

"This murder was cold blooded, deliberate and cowardly in the extreme. If this man sitting in his office in Denver, 1,500 miles away, employed an assassin to do this cowardly act, then you ought to hang him by the neck until he is dead. 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 into this court. He has fought them on open battlefield and he is not a coward. If he has to die, he will die as he lived, with his face to the foe. Bill Haywood is either innocent or guilty. If he is guilty I have nothing to say. But, men, this case is a case of Orchard from beginning to end. There is nothing at all left in the evidence without him.

"Mr. Haywood has now been in jail over 18 months. Unless under the law and evidence you can find him guilty he should not be in jail a minute longer. If, under the law and evidence, you know he is guilty beyond every reasonable doubt, then you have to vote that his life shall pay the penalty. You have a responsibility that I could not assume. I would as soon murder a man in cold blood as to sit on a jury and vote him to the gallows."

Mr. Darrow denounced Attorney Hawley as a hired man actuated by no other motive than to get the money

of the state to build another addition to his house.

"I hope, that nobody here cares a fig what Hawley thinks about this case. We don't care what he thinks. We don't know as he told the truth. He had no right to make such a statement. Perhaps Hawley is 'bug-house.' He is 'bug-house' if he meant all the statements he made. Gentlemen, he is either crazy or he thinks you are. He called an old soldier 'bug-house.' Perhaps the old soldier was crazy, but I'd bet on him on a lunacy examination against Hawley.

"Hawley said he was a friend of union men. He didn't show that to be true by a long shot. He said he was getting too old to add any more innocent skulls to his belt. Well, perhaps he's got enough. He's got all he's going to get right away, I am certain, if I know anything about what constitutes evidence.

"Yes, gentlemen, Mr. Hawley has always been a friend of labor unions when they got their cash to his office first. In this case Mr. Hawley is advising the state.

"Mr. Hawley talked for you a day and a half about how guilty Mr. Haywood is. What did he talk about except Orchard, Orchard, Orchard?"

"It was all Orchard. Everybody lied who testified different to what Orchard had. If a woman got on the stand here and testified, she was a perjurer. Hawley had the Orchard-itch. It's too bad the old gentleman could not have closed his career before he lived to make such fool statements as that before men who have to live in the same community with him.

"I told you in my opening statement that I would prove even to Hawley that his precious charge Orchard was a liar. I want to apologize to the jury now. I didn't know Hawley. I didn't know he was devoid of any sense.

"Let's hold a post mortem on Hawley's lunacy. He said Mrs. King was a perjurer. Mrs. King kept a boarding house. She said she saw Orchard visit Sterling's room in her place many times. Hawley said she lied. Hawley said Mrs. King's daughter lied. He said that Mrs. Fitzhughes lied, too. Mrs. Fitzhughes bought the house of Mrs. King and Sterling along with it.

"These three women altogether swear that Orchard made about 15 visits in the night time to Sterling, the human spider who had been and was weaving the web that he intended to entrap the Western Federation of Miners with. Orchard says he was never there—not once.

"Jurors, who do you believe? If you believe Orchard you never ought to dare to look your wives in the eyes."

"Hawley would have you believe, that Orchard cannot lie since he got religion. I have something to say as to that religion later on, but what I want to say now is that if Hawley hasn't got religion now he had better go out and get it if there was any left after Orchard got his.

"It is better, that you should let a thousand guilty men escape, better that you should let all the criminals ever brought to the state of Idaho go free than to have it said you took away the life of a man on such testimony as has been given in this court."

Darrow declared that Orchard had been so contradicted by witnesses that there was no truth left in his story.

"Why," he said, "if George Washington with all his great reputation for veracity had come here as a witness and had been contradicted as Orchard has been, the Father of his Country would have gone out of this court room disgraced and accounted the greatest Ananias of the age."

"Hawley insulted you when he asked you to believe that slimy murderer, Orchard, in any particular. I really believe Hawley is daffy. If you do believe Orchard, may God have mercy on you. That is something you may have to answer for to your Maker. It is something I do not believe your conscience will permit you to do.

"If a man may be the biggest criminal in the world; if he may be a thief, a bigamist, a murderer—if he may be finally caught red-handed with the blood dripping from his fingers, and when he is caught say: 'Oh, no; you are the man who told me to do this. I was down in your parlor last night and you told me to do this deed.' Then can that man turn to twelve jurors and say: 'Oh, don't take my life. He told me to do it. Hang him and save me!'

"And we have produced witness after witness to prove that man a liar. And Hawley asks you twelve men to believe the murderer and disbelieve the honest witnesses.

"I can't believe that twelve men could be found in Idaho, anywhere, who would take a life so wantonly. I don't believe it. Can I be wrong? If I am then no criminal ever need tremble in Idaho.

"Who is this fellow—this slimy murderer Orchard—this fellow who is trying to shift his crime on innocent men? He is the biggest murderer—he is the biggest liar in history. I defy you to show records where any other man has been impeached by so many witnesses. If you had a lawsuit about a horse or a cow and you should go on the stand and be impeached by 30 witnesses, would you expect the jury to believe you? Why, your own lawyer wouldn't believe you—unless you hired Mr. Hawley. Orchard has

been impeached by over 40 witnesses. Still, can you believe his story? Are you going to vote Bill Haywood guilty? All right, if you can do it, go ahead, and may God have pity on you. If you are an American jury of twelve men who can take the word of a monster like Orchard, and upon your oath to your God say you demand the sacrifice, go ahead.

"Who made this man the monster that he is? It was not Pettibone who was raised on. He drank in his calumny with his mother's milk. He says that in his first flush of youth he gave his heart to Christ."

Darrow said he knew little about religion. He didn't know whether the second conversion was better or more solid than the first or not.

"Anyway," he continued, "if I was the governor of this state and I really believed Harry Orchard now had religion, I'd kill him quick while it was certain his soul would be safe. I don't think it's safe to let him live. He may backslide. But I believe right now, gentlemen, that if Senator Borah believed Harry Orchard was going right from here to heaven, that he'd work his hardest to end up at the other place—and I guess he'd be successful, too."

Darrow rapidly sketched over the criminal career of Orchard.

"He broke every commandment of God and man, finally he was caught with the blood of the former governor of Idaho dripping from his fingers, and he immediately got converted. Now, he wants these innocent men to die that he may live.

"How do we know Orchard has got religion? Father McParland has not been here to testify about the laying on of hands. It needs no courage to confess the kind of religion he confesses to. No, he never did a courageous act in all his life—no, never."

"If Harry Orchard's story is true, he was with a crowd of 1,000 men when he touched that destroying fuse at Wardner. If his story is true, he shot Lyte Gregory in an alley when he was helplessly drunk. Has he ever taken a chance in his miserable life? Every act of his has been that of a craven, sneaking coward. And Hawley calls him 'honest.' Hawley says he is truthful. Hawley wants you to believe his pet witness.

"Why didn't Orchard put the bomb under Steunenberg's bed at the Idaho? Because he thought of the innocent lives that would be sacrificed? No. Coward that he was—he was afraid he wouldn't get away. Pettibone's pet—was thinking about his own safety, his own chances for escape. We had better let Orchard live. He will make a good pet for old man Hawley in his old age. Let him live—but keep him caged."

As to religion, Mr. Darrow said, for those who believed in a God who numbered the hairs of the head and noted the sparrow's fall, the attorney declared he had the most profound respect.

"I know this! That at least a month before Dean Hinks persuaded Harry Orchard to throw his sins on Jesus, James McParland persuaded him to throw his crimes on Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Harry Orchard tries to save his soul by the former role and he is trying to save his life by the latter route. Now, gentlemen of the jury, can you beat that game?"

"No man can have more respect for true religion than I. I do not profess to be a Christian. I have my doubts about things some people claim are clear to them. I bow my head to the infinite Creator and say I don't know. But I have profound respect for the Creator of the universe. I love the things that bring people closer to their God; but I do not believe Orchard has that religion. I hope he has. I would not deny him that solace. I am not responsible for his being. I would not take his life. I cannot understand the mysterious purpose of the Creator who fashioned his form as a human, gave him the brain of an animal and the fangs of a snake. You and I cannot say in the light of heaven that if we had not been fashioned as he that we would not have been like him. But we cannot accept his testimony. We cannot accept the evidence he has given in this case when the acceptance of it would mean the taking of three lives. We can't believe that this dwarfed soul and snakey brain could be taken and made over in a moment."

"We could have more confidence in that transformation, perhaps, if he hadn't sought to save his life thru McParland before he sought to save his soul thru Dean Hinks."

Darrow insisted that there was no evidence that Orchard had not been promised immunity.

"Hawley may have said so—but as I've said before, we can't consider him reliable. McParland hasn't said Orchard was not promised anything; not the governor nor Borah; not that great attorney behind the prosecution who orders all the rest around—the great Van Dusen—he hasn't said what Orchard is to get for turning these three lives over to the mine owners. No—perhaps he don't know. Why, Orchard himself has not said anything has been promised him.

"Is Orchard to get anything, has he got anything, for delivering these three enemies of the Mine Owners' association into the lion's den?" asked Darrow. "He looks fat and sleek and healthy and he's no danger of sudden death. If he had'n't put the blame of his crimes on Moyer, Haywood and

Pettibone the grass would be growing over his grave these 12 months gone. But he must be saved till Bill Haywood and Moyer and Pettibone have been sent to the gallows and their bodies eaten by the quicklime.

"Then there are 40,000 members of the Western Federation of Miners—40,000 criminals yet to be dealt with—to save Orchard for. For, so long as there is a neck to hang, why should we kill Orchard? Jack Simpkins is yet to be caught—yet to be hanged, and Orchard must not be done away with till Jack Simpkins is dealt with."

Darrow said he had often tried to reform in different matters and had more often failed than succeeded. He said he knew the struggle it took to make a new man.

"Hawley don't know as much about religion as even I do. If he did he would not have told you they could sprinkle something on Orchard's head that would change his whole nature in the twinkling of an eye. Jim Hawley is as 'bug-house' on religion as on any other subject.

"I want to say, gentlemen, and I am measuring my words, if Orchard has religion, I hope I may never have it. Before Orchard confessed religion he was plenty bad enough; after his confession of religion, he became totally depraved. I'll prove it to you. What does true religion mean? It means charity, love, Christian affection for those in the same shape as himself. Has Orchard shown any love, sorrow, love for these men whom he is trying to send to the executioner? Has he shown any Christ-like forgiveness in his mind toward Pettibone, toward Haywood, toward Moyer?"

"You are not emotional men—you men of the jury. You are hardheaded, hard-handed farmers. You don't read fairy stories. You probably never heard any fairy stories until you heard Orchard's. Now, I want to put it to you as a hardshell proposition: Has Harry Orchard's religion softened one line of his countenance? Has his religion softened one glance of his eye? Is there one shade or glance of pity in those cruel orbs? Think it over. Picture in your mind's eye as Orchard went about his awful deeds—as he litted Lyte Gregory, as he placed the bomb at Steunenberg's gate.

"Hawley will picture him as a cherubim, with a halo about his head, a golden harp in his hand. I'll picture him different from all. I'll picture him as he appears to my eye after he had made the bargain with McParland for his life.

"Look at this fellow! He lied, he stole, he committed arson, bigamy and murder, all under the name of Harry Orchard. The name of Horsely—his own name—be protected as the one spark of childhood. He dragged the name of Orchard thru the mire, but he kept the name of Horsely pure. You may picture him as a saint if you think best, but if you picture him thus; if you say he told the truth and that Bill Haywood is guilty, may the good Lord have mercy on your souls."

"Back in the little churchyard in Ontario there are plain marble tombstones inscribed with the name of Horsely on them. In those graves lie the remains of honored dead. They were of an old fashioned Quaker family. They were members of an honorable family. They lived hardly known beyond the village in which they had lived and died. But they died honored.

"During his years of crime Orchard protected the name of his family from infamy and disgrace. It was the one spark of goodness in his criminal breast. Other criminals had shot thru the trapdoor to dangle at the end of a rope but they kept locked within them the secret of their family name to protect those whom they left behind. It remained for Orchard, after his conversion to reveal his name to the world, to send back to the Horsely family in Ontario the stories of his wild career so that people driving by the graves of two old Quaker parents might point to them and say: 'There lie the father and mother of the greatest monster of modern times.'

"Orchard was told by a miserable Pinkerton detective that if he told his real name his story would have greater weight with the jury and would help to tie the rope about the neck of Bill Haywood.

"No man save Hawley—I might say no sane man—can ever think of Harry Orchard with anything but loathing.

"You men of the prosecution, you men of the Mine Owners' Association, you men who are seeking the life of Haywood, not because he is Haywood but because he represents a class, do not be short-sighted, so foolish as to believe that you will strangle the Western Federation of Miners when you tie a rope about Bill Haywood's neck; don't be so blind as to believe that when you make three fresh, new graves here in Idaho that you have killed the labor movement in this world! When Bill Haywood is gone millions of other willing hands will carry on his work to victory in the end!

"I have tried to tell you who Harry Orchard is—who is the man on whose lying testimony (its all the evidence there is in the case, certain Idaho lawyers hope to hang William D. Haywood. His testimony—why, on that testimony I would not whip a dog, much less hang a man.

"James McParland says Orchard has been converted. Don't you think McParland is wasting his life down there in a Pinkerton office? He has performed a miracle if he has helped Harry Orchard to get religion. McParland met Orchard and he spoke to him familiarly about David and St. Paul and 'Kelly the Bum' and other of his acquaintances, and, then he holds out to Orchard the hope of sav-

ing his life and then—lo, we find that Orchard is converted.

"Why don't McParland change his sign? Why don't he go to saving souls and give up trying to strap bodies? Why don't he go to work in the vineyard? If he could save the black soul of this monster Harry Orchard in the twinkling of an eye he is too valuable a man for a Pinkerton. McParland is wasting his time. He quotes scripture with one breath and with the next he blasphemes. Do you suppose he is interested in Moyer's soul, or in Haywood's or in Orchard's? Do you suppose he is interested in his own soul? No. He is interested in the souls of these defendants, not at all. He wants only to see the ropes put around their necks. He wants to see them choked until dead. And while they are dying he would stand by and quote scripture.

"Orchard had to tell his true name, for he wrote his biography. He wrote the story and sold it to a magazine before you men heard his confession. That was a story he fixed up to sell to 'McClure's Magazine'.

"That story was sent all over this country to damn every person who own to the name of Horsely. Was Orchard a romancer? Of course he was. His story was written to sell. I know something about writing stuff to sell. You have to make it interesting and you have to romance some. And Orchard would stand for no tame facts in his story. It would have to be lively. He would have to be moving in clots of blood. He told of some things that were true and a lot of other things that there was no truth in. And if you stop to think he has told of more—vastly more—murders he would have liked to have performed, than of crimes that he actually did perform.

"Why has he told of all these attempts at crimes, that were never committed? Because he wanted to appear a bigger criminal than he really was. He thirsts for notoriety as the biggest criminal in the world. That is, what he'd like to be known as. Well, he may be a phenomenal murderer—that may be true. It is certain he is the biggest liar that the world ever knew. Orchard says now that his first murder was committed when he touched a light to the fuse which blew up the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mill. We don't know whether that is true or not. Anyway, that is where the state here starts its case. Orchard said before that that he had killed his brother, but he didn't. We know that up to the time of that excitement in Wardner that day at least, Orchard was not a murderer."

Darrow attacked the methods pursued by Governor Steunenberg in the Coeur d'Alenes. "When Governor Steunenberg established those vile bullpens in that district he sowed the seeds of more discord than any other governor of any State ever sowed. He became hated for cruelties inflicted which were contrary to the laws of the country, the laws of humanity, and against the rights and liberties of men. But what did Moyer or Haywood or Pettibone have to do with it all?"

Darrow pointed out that at the time of those troubles Haywood was an inconspicuous miner in a camp hundreds of miles away from the Coeur d'Alenes—a plain, hard-working miner. Practically the same, he said, could be said of Moyer.

He called attention to articles of criticism of Steunenberg printed in those times in the Miners' Magazine. "Notwithstanding they had been introduced in evidence, he said, Moyer and Haywood never had anything to do with their publication. Anyway, the articles were no more inflammatory than lots of articles regarding public men printed in hundreds of newspapers. They were not so well written—those articles—as Senator Borah might have written them. He said Ed Boyce went into office to edit their magazine, direct from a smelter. The average news writer was not extra well educated.

"They just know how to use fairly good English. To tell the truth fairly well sometimes, but more often to tell rank untruths about things they care nothing about themselves, except that somebody pays them common wages to write it—often less wages than the common wage earner. If a whole lot of them had got their education in the smelters they could write more truth, if not perhaps such smooth English.

"I wish there were more blacksmiths writing for newspapers, and I wish a few of our newspaper men were out doing honest blacksmithing. I would rather see truths written in bad English than falsehoods in choice rhetoric. I am sincere about this."

Defending the articles printed in the "Miners' Magazine" denouncing Steunenberg, Darrow said they were written by Ed Boyce, "an honest man, and a man who had a right to express his honest views of the unwarranted herding of men in the bull pen surrounded by lice, Pinkerton detectives and other vermin."

These killing sheep. Now you remember Dewey. He reminded me of that sheep-killing dog."

Darrow said that no person could have believed Dewey's story. He said Dewey said he had rode to Wardner the day of the riot on a freight train. "He couldn't name any of the men on that trip with him," said Darrow, "because they were masked. He couldn't have told anyway, because he probably never looked in their faces. He might have told what kind of shoes they had on, tho."

Darrow roundly scored the attorneys for the state for not apprehending Dewey when "he made a confession on that stand that he was a red-handed murderer."

"What are you thinking of? Is this a mock at justice? Is this a conspiracy not to punish the men you know are guilty—you are sure are guilty, but only to secure the scalps of Mr. Moyer and Mr. Haywood and Mr. Pettibone to turn over to the men who own your bodies and souls—the mine owners and the Pinkertons?"

In impassioned tones Darrow scoffed at the story Orchard had told that David Coates had first approached him with the scheme for kidnaping Gus Paulsen's children.

"The people of Idaho are being made to dance like puppets for the Mine Owners' Association. Why were these men not tried in Colorado for the crimes charged to them there? Do you know why? Because the Mine Owners' Association prefers that Idaho shall pay the bills. They would rather these men be tried 1,500 miles away from the scenes of their crimes than at home. And Idaho is being made to pay the fiddler. You people can work and sweat—and work and sweat you will have to—pay up all these deficiency warrants.

"Back of this prosecution, too, you will find General Bulkeley Wells the adjutant general of Colorado, who brought these men here. Here is with his epaulets and his Harvard accent, a cruel tyrant with all his culture, for that is what culture is for—to get rid of all the humanity there is in a man."

Darrow described the conditions which brought on the strike in the Cripple Creek district. He said: "It is said there was a dispute between the smelter workers and their employers regarding hours and wages. That was nothing strange. There never was an employer who didn't think any old hours were too short, never an employee who didn't think any hours for labor too long. All employers think the wages are too high and all laborers say that wages are too small."

He spoke about the state amendment voted in Colorado for an eight-hour law and the fact that the then legislature, influenced by the Union Pacific Railroad and the mine owners and Dr. Mott, and the Standard Oil interests, refused to pass the law.

"Haywood and his companions were there pleading for the law; they were there as they were everywhere pleading for the poor, for the weak, for the laborers. They have stood always for every humane law. They have stood for the father bowed down by toll and by the wife and by the children of the poor."

Darrow said it had been an awful fight for the laboring men. "Often it was necessary for them to strike brutally. I don't care what crimes you may say they committed. They may have acted unwisely, but I know their great cause was a just one. The end justified often the severe means. They were fighting for the lives of thousands. Those broad shoulders of William D. Haywood have borne burdens you know little of. I say he and his brave comrades were right. They stood for what they had a right to get. They stood for shorter hours and for living wages. Hawley says they made trouble by striking. Yes, they made trouble—more power to them. No great good ever came to the poorer classes unless there was trouble made in getting it. They may have done some brutal things. They did. I admit it. I'll not lie about it. But—even so—are you for that going to destroy the Western Federation of Miners? Hawley says the way to start would be to have the secretary-treasurer of that organization. You are not going to do that. I know it. You are not so foolish as Hawley may think."

With pathetic voice Darrow described the terrors of the strike to the miners and their families. He said the riot until the last resort was the strike called and then the miners came from their mines and, standing shoulder to shoulder, they faced the situation, faced starvation and stood steadfast for a great cause. He pictured the misery that followed in many of the humble homes when the wages stopped.—he told of the want and the misery, and thru it all he said they stood steadfast for the good of their cause.

He said he regretted that there were some acts of violence. They were deeds which should not be condoned, they should never have been perpetrated. He spoke particularly of the beating up of "old man Stewart", but he added that even the men who did that deed were not so "damned contemptible" as that "English-accented low viper, Bulkeley Wells, who never did an honest hour's work in his life. They, he said, were not so contemptible as were those "loathsome wolves in sheep's clothing", Detectives Scott and Sterling. In scathing language Darrow directly charged that Scott and Sterling were the men who pulled spikes from a rail on the Florence Cripple Creek railroad, and then "pre-claimed to the world that the wicked members of the Western Federation of Miners tried to murder a lot of post-

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

Certainly anything to be done must be done at once, for Petersen, lost to passion...

"Police?" asked Petersen, when they had gained the street. "No. That's what they ought to have. But when you've been a union man longer you'll know we boys don't ask the police to mix in our affairs."

Suddenly his arms relaxed, and he drove downward, his weight and strength concentrated against Smoky's chest. Smoky's head battered the floor.

"I guess you were expecting somebody else," Tom said firmly from the doorway, one hand on the revolver in his coat pocket.

When Jake saw Petersen come up with the pistol he took his arms from about Tom. "Youse 've got me done. I give in," he growled.

"No, I guess not," Tom agreed. "They said they'd wait till you came." With that he tossed the key upon the table, turned and strode forth from the saloon.

The two were rising when a wild voice sounded out hoarsely: "Come on! Come on now wid you!"

"Yes," said Tom. "Rosie was there." Foley took a bracing hold of himself, and toyed with the stem of his beer glass.

Tom, on his feet, turned toward Petersen. He swayed, left hand gripping the revolver about its barrel, stood in challenging attitude, his eyes blazing, salt trickling from one corner of his mouth.

CHAPTER XVIII. THE STOLEN STRIKE.

Tom mounted the stairs of Potomac Hall early the next evening. During the day he had told a few friends the story of the encounter of the night before.

Tom recognized what he was seeing—that wild Swedish rage that knows neither when it has beat nor when it is beaten; in this case all the less controllable from its long restraint.

"It's the truth." "Get out! I saw Kid Morgan chase him a block. He can't fight." "You think not? Well, there's one way you can convince yourself."

Pete, Smoky, and Bill were now all on their feet and leaning against the wall. Petersen strode glaring before them, shaking his great fists madly.

"For some reason, perhaps one having to do with their personal pride, Jake and his fellows did not appear that night, the several hundred men waited their coming with impatient greetings. But just before Tom opened the session Petersen entered the hall and slipped into an obscure seat near the door."

"God, man! Stop! They've give in!" "Look out!" A shove sent Tom staggering, and Petersen was away. "I lie 'em all, by God!" he roared.

"Petersen!" someone announced. "Straightway men arose all over the hall and turned about to face him." "Petersen!" "Petersen!" "What's the matter with Petersen!" the cries went up, and there was a great clapping of hands.

"Fraid! Yahl! Fraid! I lick you all!" "With an animal-like roar he rushed at the three men. Smoky and Bill ducked and dashed away, but Jake stood his ground and put up his fists.

"Petersen sprang to his feet in wild consternation. Yes, they were looking at him. Yes, that was his name. He didn't know what it meant— But the next instant he had bolted out of the hall."

"Anna! Anna!" Dazed, breathing heavily, he stared at Tom. Something like a convulsion went thru him. His face faded to dullness, then to death.

"Pete, the instructed spokesman for Tom's party, was the first man on his feet. "Mr. President," he said, "I move we drop the regular order of business and proceed at once to new business."

"Better let me have the gun," Tom said quietly, after a minute had passed. Petersen handed it over.

"Tom put the motion to rising vote. His confidence grew as he looked about the hall, for the rising vote on the motion showed how strong his majority really was."

"Now get your hat and coat, and will go." Without glancing at the three, who were staring at him in utter bewilderment, Petersen dully put on his hat and coat. A moment later he and Tom were backing toward the door.

"The next instant a dozen men were on their feet waving their right hands and crying, "Mr. Chairman." One was Pete, ten were good-intentioned but uninformed friends, and one was Foley. Tom's eyes fastened upon Foley, and his mind worked quickly.

"If you make any trouble, I'll give you a quick chance to look around here a bit!" Jake gazed a moment at the revolver and the gleaming eye behind it, and his fists dropped. Petersen stepped behind him and went to work, twisting the strip of muslin into a rope as he wound it about Jake's wrists.

"Mr. Foley," he said. A murmur of surprise ran among Tom's friends. "But he had his reason for this slight deviation from his set plan. He knew that Foley was op-

posed to a strike: if he let Foley go on record against it in a public speech, then his coming victory over the walking delegate would be all the more decisive.

Foley looked slowly about upon the men, and for a moment did not speak. Then he said suddenly, in a conversational tone, "Boys, how much youse gettin'?"

"Three seventy-five," several voices answered. "How long youse been gettin' it?" "Two years."

"Yes," he said, his voice rising and ringing with intensity. "Two years youse 've been workin' for three seventy-five. The bosses' profits have been growin' bigger an' bigger. But not a cent's raise have youse had. Not a cent, boys. Now here's what I say."

He paused, and thrust out his right arm impressively. Tom regarded him in sickened, half-comprehending amazement.

"Here's what I say, boys! I say it's time we had more money. I say we ought to make the bloodsuckin' bosses give up a part of what's comin' to us. That's what I say!" And he swung his doubled fist before his face in a great semi-circle.

He turned to Tom, with a leer in his eyes that was for Tom alone. "Mr. President, I move we demand a ten per cent increase of wages, an' if the bosses won't give it, strike for it!"

Tom sank stupefied back in his chair. Foley's own men were bewildered utterly. A dead silence of a minute or more reigned in the hall, while all but the walking delegate strove to recover their bearings.

It was Connelly who broke the general trance. Connelly did not understand, but there was Foley's standing order. "Watch me, an' do the same." "I second the motion," he said.

A little later Foley's strike measure was carried without a single dissenting vote. Foley, Connelly, Brown, Pete, and Tom, with Foley as chairman, were elected the committee to negotiate with the employers for higher wages, and, if there should be a strike, to manage it.

The adoption of the strike measure meant to Foley that the income derived from Mr. Baxter, and two or three others with whom he maintained somewhat similar relations, was to be cut off. But before he reached home that night he had discovered a compensation for this loss, and he smiled with grim satisfaction.

The next morning he presented himself in the office of Mr. Baxter, and this same grim smile was on his face.

"Hello, Baxter! How youse stackin' up this mornin'?" And he clapped a hand on Mr. Baxter's artistically padded shoulder.

The contractor started at this familiarity, and a slight frown showed itself on his brow. "Very well," he said shortly.

"Really, now. Why, youse look like youse slept alongside a bad dream." Foley drew forth his cigar case and held it out. He knew Mr. Baxter did not smoke cigars and hated their smell.

"No, thank you." The walking delegate put one in his mouth and scratched a match under the edge of the cherry table. "I don't s'pose youse know there was doin's at the union last night?"

"I understand the union decided to strike." "Wonderful, ain't it, how quick news travels?"

Mr. Baxter disregarded Foley's look of mock surprise. "You seem to have failed utterly to keep your promise that there would be no strike," he said coldly.

"It was Keating stirred it up," Foley returned, calmly biting a bit off his cigar and blowing it out upon the deep red rug.

"You also failed to stop Mr. Keating," Mr. Baxter pursued. "Mr. Baxter, even the best of us makes our mistakes. I bet even youse ain't cheated every man youse 've counted on cheatin'!"

standin' your damned manicured manners. Youse 've acted like I wasn't fit to touch. Why d'youse s'pose I've stood it? Because it was money to me. Now that there's no money in it, d'youse s'pose I'm goin' to stand it any longer? Not much, by God! And d'youse think I've forgotten the past—your high-nosed aristocratic ways? Well, youse 'll remember 'em too! My chance's come, an' I'm goin' to fight youse like hell!"

At the last Foley's clenched fist was under Mr. Baxter's nose. The contractor did not stir the breadth of a hair. "Mr. Foley," he said in his cold, even voice, "I think you know the shortest way out of this office."

"I do," said Foley. "An' it's a damned sight too long!" He gave Mr. Baxter a long look, full of defiant hate, contemptuously flippin' his half-smoked cigar on Mr. Baxter's spotted dress, and strode out.

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

SUPPRESSING INITIATIVE

Statements have been made in the past that large corporations have deliberately suppressed valuable life-saving devices because of the large cost made necessary by their introduction, but no specific charges had been made.

Some of the inventions which are unknown because suppressed are alleged to be of the very greatest utility and value, while at the same time being very cheap. So generally have these charges been made that we are going to start in right at this point, and if there is found to be merit for the charges we will insist on these suppressed inventions having a thoro test.

The Eastern Railway Association is not a corporation, but a sort of cooperative association which assumes to have as its object the protection of its members against infringement of patents on various devices.

The block signal board has already been assured of the co-operation of the American Railway Association in the coming tests of all safety devices. The association officers have promised opportunity to equip stretches of track and try the devices under actual traffic conditions.

In view of the fact that it took many years before the automatic coupler was introduced while traimen were being crippled and killed by the thousands, it is easily conceivable that this inhuman practise has existed for years.

JAPANESE WOMEN WAKE UP.

The rapid economic development of Japan is accompanied by another movement that is significant. It is the awakening of Japanese women to the degrading status that capitalist society imposes upon them.

Recently two petitions were presented to the Imperial Diet by the Japanese women, one praying for political rights and the other for moral rights.

The first petition pleads for the cancellation of laws prohibiting women from participating in political meetings, either as speakers or visitors.

The second petition is an open protest against the low moral status in which they are held. They are virtually regarded as property and are punished for any breach of marital relations, while for a similar offense on the part of her husband, no penalty of any kind is imposed.

AS GOOD AS CONVICTS.

The Department of Commerce and Labor is sending out a circular to employees under its jurisdiction warning them against any political activity.

The employees are required to fill out a blank stating they have read the order and understand its meaning. This, of course, prevents the employees from exercising the same political rights that other citizens possess.

ARE YOU DOING ANYTHING ABOUT IT, BROTHER?

By George Allan England.

Are you doing anything about it, brother—the woe and travail of this weary world? Or are you shirking, paying your debt with procrastination and excuse; politely and academically regretting, of course, that things are as they are, yet after all quite passive about the situation? Are you bestirring yourself, brother; are you "going about your father's business"? Or are you just loling back on the cushions of your individually sheltered life, secretly (and shamefully) glad, all the time, that no special misery or abuse has sought you out for its particular victim?

I think I know you, brother—know that you ARE shirking, that you ARE doing nothing. You are a spectator on the outskirts of the world's battle, nothing else. Men and women and children agonize and die in that battle—myriads of them, you know it—and you strike no blow to save even one of them. You make no sacrifice of money for those who ARE striking the blows. You do not even utter one word of protest. You watch—that is all.

But (you say) I take an intelligent interest in such matters! I am not indifferent! See my study of economics, of sociology! Am I not informed as to social questions? Can I not discuss them soundly? How then shall you say that I am merely passive?

True, brother, you do read works on sociology and economics. You can tell me to a decimal fraction the rate of increase in crime, prostitution and insanity. You know precisely how many human creatures were ground up last year on the highly-profitable railroads of this free country. You are informed on child slavery, wage slavery, and famine situation in India, and can explain that millions of bushels of wheat are exported every year from a land where upwards of a million men and women die each year of—think of it!—of hunger.

The Eastern Railway Association is not a corporation, but a sort of cooperative association which assumes to have as its object the protection of its members against infringement of patents on various devices. The charges against it have been made in very direct and damaging form, and without assuming to pass on their merits at this time we do propose to know all about them.

Now that I pin you to a corner, brother, you have to admit that you are doing nothing. No sun sets leaving the world a whit nearer its inevitable emancipation because of you. Not one less criminal or prostitute, child-slave, madman, tramp, drunkard, will be made next year because of you. Not one life will be spared by the railroad Moloch because of you.

THE COST OF CRIMINALITY.

Dr. Charles J. Bushnell in a recent lecture declared that "this country spends \$6,000,000,000 annually on the criminal, pauper and vicious classes, and the annual increase of wealth is only \$5,000,000,000."

Dr. Bushnell is a graduate of Heidelberg University and is conducting a model playground at Washington, D. C. He has made an exhaustive study of social conditions and statistical data from which he draws the above conclusions. Continuing Dr. Bushnell said:

"Wage, the \$6,000,000,000 that this nation spends every year on its criminal cases equals the amount spent on all churches, public libraries, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, public-hospitals, asylums for the insane and benevolent institutions. The average factory hand earns \$440 a year, while it is estimated that the average criminal costs the public at least \$1,200 a year."

"Disease as a result of vicious habits is on the increase; suicides are increasing six times as fast as the population; and murders three times as fast; insanity is also increasing faster than the population. We are maiming and killing in accidents resulting from our industrial enterprises as many persons as were killed in an average year of the civil war, the Philippine war and the Japanese-Russian war combined. In other words, we are practically carrying on these three wars all the time. And these deaths by accidents, due to our fast commercial spirit, are from two to nine times as numerous as similar deaths in Europe, where experts have shown that three-quarters of such accidents are preventable. We are living entirely too fast."

"We have 4,000,000 paupers in this country, and 10,000,000 persons are on the ragged edge of pauperism."

Dr. Bushnell endeavored to show particularly the need of work to offset the growing evils of social conditions in the large cities. In 1700, he said, only 3 per cent of our population lived in cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants, while to-day over one-third live in the cities of this class, and in the East and Northeast the percentage is much higher even than that.

"I believe," he said, "that more and more people will move to our large cities. This will be due to the availability of factory products and the smaller need of men on the farms, where work is being done more and more by machinery."

Dr. Bushnell might have expressed the character of these evils in still another way. In addition to the cost of keeping the millions of criminals and paupers there is the tremendous loss of wealth productive energy that is stored in the bodily and mental powers of this increasing class. Guided into useful channels and under healthful conditions the addition of these unfortunate to the number of useful workers, together with the great powers of modern machinery, who can compute the loss of useful effort that the capitalist regime produces?

Capitalist ownership of the great powers of wealth production causes millions with pauperism and crime, makes necessary almshouses and jails and suppresses advantages that are dormant and awaiting the intelligent direction of mankind. Yet those who defend such reckless incapacity of the capitalist class are equal to asking, "Will Socialism work?"

—Help The Worker make Socialists.

Not one war will be averted to never so infinitesimal a degree because of you. Not one single Hindu ryot or his wife or child will get one single grain more of that exported wheat, or live an hour longer because of you. Nor will Congo slavery, wage slavery and one second sooner because of you. For YOU are nestled comfortably against your cushion. YOU have escaped the grinding wheels—so far. YOU are safe, comfortable, well-fed and clothed and all the rest of it. So with a secret unctious YOU remain quite passive. I know you. . . .

"But! But! (you protest.) Such language, and to ME? What have I done to merit it? Rather, what could I do, what can I do to fight the evils we all deplore? I am only one man, without much money or influence! I am no writer, no orator, no public character with multitudes cheering his every word. I am only an unknown private citizen. These great lurching evils—child slavery, wage slavery, famine, war and pestilence, exploitation and its train of pauperism, insanity, crime and misery—these evils I flatter myself could never avail against. Who am I to bid them pass away? What can I do?"

You can stand up, brother, at any rate! You can get up off that cushion! Nobody ever did any effective fighting with his back in an easy chair. Stand up and face the music! Here is a battle! The most Titanic in the world's annals! If you've a drop of fighting blood in you the time is ripe to show it! No matter how your blows seem weak and futile. So they are, individually—but joined to millions more they help. That's what we need, help from everybody all along the line! The sun never sets on our army, the greatest of any kind of army by many millions in the history of the world. We shall win even without you, but we want you just the same. We want you for your own sake as well as ours. We hate to see you loling on that cushion, when there's men's work to do, man's fighting to be gripped into.

Wage slavery and all its evils shall go the way of chattel slavery; capitalism shall go the way of its lesser and weaker relative, piracy. Our army has sworn it. Are you with us? Are you of the thirty million?

You are a man, brother, like all these other men who have struck hands, joined their collective strength (wherein alone their power lies) to kill the beast capitalism. If you stand not up with us, you are party to the crimes and unutterable outrages of the beast. You are a tacit accessory before the fact. You are false to your own intelligence and heart and soul. You are false to the oppressed. You are false to the world. "He who is not for us is against us."

Say, what are you DOING about it, brother?

Albert B. Gallatin. East Hampton, July 25.

THE DIVORCE CRAZE.

The divorce craze has an economic root, and one not difficult to see. In a vast majority of cases the money question is at the bottom of the trouble. Low wages, increased cost of living and poor management cause no end of domestic infelicities.

Instead of striking at the cause of their unhappiness, capitalistic robbery, the dissatisfied men and women make each other miserable, with their endless quarrels, denunciations, scoldings, betrayals, booze fights and what not, and either dwell in complete ignorance of or have a holy reverence for capitalistic exploitation.

And yet they tell us that Socialism would destroy the home! We believe that the divorce evil would be greatly minimized if the workers received the wealth they produced instead of being forced to divide with the lazy rich—some of whom are divorced, too, but because their idleness breeds licentiousness and other forms of corruption and crime.

If we had a social system wherein the wage would be equal the wealth produced by the worker, or nearly so, where the hours of labor would be sufficiently shortened to give all a chance to work, where there would be no enforced idleness and no fear of the wolf at the door, where the average man would have a modern home, plenty to eat, plenty to wear, time for higher education or amusement or sport, and, above all, opportunities to rear his children and make them the peers of others in intelligence, refinement and morality—in a word, if there were no industrial shambles and no social pigstys most of the ills about which everybody is complaining would disappear and enable the race to become truly civilized.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE ABILITY TO ROB.

Preliminary figures of the year's receipts of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads have been issued which show "earnings" for the year of \$200,000,000 and Mr. Harriman gives out the interesting information that this result is "highly satisfactory." The "ability" of Harriman and the wealthy stockholders measured by this enormous sum, must be superhuman. The peculiar thing about this remarkable "ability" is that not a single train stops when the stockholders leave the country for a few months of pleasure and sight seeing.

Only the capitalist class has developed the remarkable talent of operating industries which they frequently never see. It has also been noted that many industries run just as orderly when the stock is sold to permanent absentees who never set foot on the American continent. Really, capitalist "ability" is a remarkable thing when you come to think of it.

Prof. Munsterberg had to personally converse with Orchard to learn that he was telling the truth, but he did not have to even see the witnesses for the defense to know they were all liars.

—Join the Socialist Party.

RELIGION AND THE SOCIAL ORDER.

Whether the following letter, which appeared in the New York "Sun" of July 26, is the candid opinion of a representative capitalist, or is a satire by one with a keen insight into the character of some of "our institutions," is left for the reader to judge. It is certain that the sentiments expressed are held by large numbers of the exploiting class who have seized on religious institutions as a legitimate asset to guarantee profit making:

In connection with the arrest of two young men for interrupting a Salvation Army speaker there are elements of an exceedingly disquieting nature not touched upon by your correspondent whose letter appeared this morning.

The maintaining of a belief in God is a necessity if the present social order is to be preserved; this is evidenced by the fact that most of the modern governments have an implicit if not explicit alliance with some form of the Christian Church. I am probably correct in assigning a decline in religious belief as one of the causes leading up to the unprecedented decline in securities and the worldwide monetary stringency.

Concurrent with the decline of the God idea individualism gains ground, expressing itself in various forms, such as Socialism, communism and anarchy. These systems, all differing radically in the mechanism proposed to obtain the desired end, are all expressions of a dissatisfaction with the existing social order, the result of a desire for a new dispensation in which we are to have a more equitable distribution of wealth and the necessity of working for some one else shall cease to exist.

So long as the churches can fool the masses into believing that what they lack in material welfare in this life is to be made up to them in a future life, so long will they respect the rights or wrongs of property; but let them get an inkling of the true state of affairs—the insufficient evidence on which the teachings of the church are based, the exceeding improbability of there being any future life at all—then will they rise to seize what they can in this life. The timid among them commit suicide in despair and the bold become thieves and murderers.

The recent French crisis, the universal sentiment in favor of censure by legislation, the daily murder of some well known citizen because of his wealth; these are some of the results of an awakening to the essentially predatory and unjust elements in a social system based on the idea of a God who bids us be satisfied with the station in life to which He has seen fit to call us.

It behooves us who are fortunate enough to be on top and who wish to stay there to yield to the churches our material support even the withholding our intellectual assent. It is they alone that are to stem the rising tide of Socialism and discontent which threatens to engulf us.

ALBERT B. GALLATIN. East Hampton, July 25.

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PARTY NEWS.

NATIONAL.

The National Committee is voting on the motion providing for the purchase within six months of one thousand dollars worth of subscription cards from the Chicago "Daily Socialist".

National Committeeman Herman of Washington has presented the following motion, with reasons therefor: That the National Secretary be instructed to secure a list of all non-union periodicals and magazines and transmit a list of same to all Socialist Party state secretaries, together with a request that the list be distributed as extensively as possible among the party membership.

COMMENT.—I make the above motion advisory instead of imperative, so far as party members are concerned, because I realize that it is outside of the province of the Socialist Party to compel, even if it were possible, the individual to boycott anything. However, I think it proper and pertinent at this time to ask the party membership to refrain from supporting non-union publications, especially since most of them are actively engaged, either openly or secretly, in fighting organized labor.

Among the subscribers of the non-union magazines is "McClure's", which at the present time is running an article entitled "The Autobiography of Harry Orchard", to which it gives its editorial endorsement by trying to stamp the seal of truth upon the utterances of this confessed arch criminal, and in that way help to prepare the public mind to submit without question, in case the Mine Owners' Association, thru their satellites, the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and authorities of Idaho, decide to judicially murder our comrades, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

DEFENSE FUND.

Contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund have been received at the National Office from May 1 to July 26, 1907:

- Finland: Br. S. P. Chicago, Ill. \$1.05; H. Walter, Grand Rapids, Mich. \$1; David Buckley, Kansas City, Mo. \$1; Socialist Club, Brockton, Mass. \$1; Bohemian Ex-Comm., Cleveland, O. \$4.92; Local Cincinnati, \$2.45; Local Fairhope, Ala. \$7; Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, Newark, N. J. \$100; Central Labor Union, Scranton, Pa. \$10; Workmen's S. & D. Benefit Fund and Workmen's Circle, Lawrence, Mass. \$20; Local Yuma, Ariz. \$2; C. G. Schwarz, Reamsville, Kan. \$2; Central Turn Verein, Pittsburg, Pa. \$25; Woman's Committee, Flint, Mich. \$2; Minn. \$10; Lehigh's Defender, Evansville, Ind. \$10; Bottlers' Local No. 350, I. W. of W. R. W., Los Angeles, Cal. \$10; Washington State Committee, S. P., Tacoma, Wash. \$4.50; O. H. Thompson, Mansfield, K. Dak. \$1; Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, Paterson, N. J. \$21.72; V. Buchwald, per Spravednost, Chicago, Ill. \$2; V. Pelken, per do. \$1; Jas. McConnell, Pittsville, Wis. \$2; Carl Marx Educational Club, Chicago, Ill. \$15; Washington State Committee, Tacoma, Wash. \$20; Deutsche Section, No. 2, S. D., St. Paul, Minn. \$10; E. F. & R. C. L. Donnelly, Birmingham, Ala. \$10; Local Oakland, Cal. \$15; Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Essex County, N. J. \$175; Deutsche Section No. 2, S. P., St. Paul, Minn. \$4.20; Moyer-Haywood Conference of Local New York City, S. P., \$1,500; Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, New Haven, Conn. \$25; Herman Sostak, per Spravednost, Chicago, Ill. \$25; Frank Soudek, per do. \$1; Ladies' Socialist Auxiliary, Rock Island, Ill. \$10; total, \$2,037.54; previously reported this year, \$6,083.95; grand total, \$8,121.49.

THE RUSSIAN FUND.

Contributions to the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party Fund from May 1 to July 26, 1907:

- Local Virginia, Minn. \$ P. (Finnish), \$12.25; Local South Range, Mich. S. P. (Finnish), \$32; Local Fort Bragg, Cal. S. P. (Finnish), \$29.90; 17th Ward Branch, Scandinavian, Chicago, Ill. \$7.20; Local Oakland, Cal. \$15; total, \$87.35; previously reported this year, \$534.43; grand total, \$621.78.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

Contributions to the National Organizing Fund from May 1 to July 26, 1907:

- James H. Brower, Elgin, Ill. \$3; Oregon State Committee, \$3; Pennsylvania State Committee (One-day Wage Fund), \$28.84; total, \$35.84; previously reported, \$119.33; grand total, \$155.17.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for week ending Aug. 10 are as follows:

- Isaac Cowen—North Dakota: Aug. 4, Bismarck; Aug. 5, Dickinson. Geo. H. Goebel—California: Aug. 4, Fresno; Aug. 5, Tulare; Aug. 6, Bakersfield; Aug. 7, San Diego; Aug. 8, Los Angeles; Aug. 10, San Diego. Martin Hendricksen (Finnish)—Michigan: Aug. 4, Hancock; Aug. 5, Calumet; Aug. 6, Marquette; Aug. 8, Negaunee; Aug. 9, Ishpeming. Gertrude Breslau Hunt—Indiana: Aug. 4, Ft. Wayne; Aug. 9, Decatur; Aug. 10, Ft. Wayne. Arthur Morrow Lewis—Ohio: Aug. 4, Akron; Aug. 5, Dayton. Louis Morrow Lewis—Ohio: Aug. 1-4, Dayton; Aug. 5-8, Urichville; Aug. 7-8, New Philadelphia; Aug. 10, New Waterford. Guy E. Miller—Oklahoma until Aug. 7; Aug. 8, Denison, Tex.; Aug. 9, Galveston; Aug. 10, Bonham. M. W. Wilkins—New Hampshire, direction of State Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE HEADQUARTERS.

J. L. Fitts, National Organizer, will fill dates across the state as follows: Aug. 1, Rochester; Aug. 2, Allegheny; Aug. 3, New Kensington; Aug. 5, Greensburg; Aug. 6, Everson; Aug. 7, Scottsdale; Aug. 8, Conellsville; Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12, Patton; Aug. 13 and 14, Altoona; Aug. 15, 16, 17, Ucherville; Aug. 19, Harrisburg; Aug. 20, Steelton; Aug. 21, Lancaster; Aug. 22, Reading. Sam Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, will speak at the following points: Philadelphia, Aug. 3 to Aug. 10 inclusive; Aug. 12, Royersford; Aug. 13, Pottsville; Aug. 14, Reading; Aug.

15 and 16, Bethlehem; Aug. 17, 18, 19, Allentown; Aug. 20, Easton; Aug. 21 to 26, Lansford; Aug. 27 to 31, Schuylkill County. Other dates will be published later.

George R. Kirkpatrick speaks at points in Schuylkill County on Aug. 5; Aug. 9, Ephrata; Aug. 10, 12, 13, York; Aug. 14, 15, 16, Sfeilton; Aug. 17, Shippenburg; Aug. 19, Hyndman; Aug. 20, Six Mile Run; Aug. 21 and 22, Altoona; Aug. 23, Rosebud; Aug. 24, 25, 26, Clearfield County; Aug. 27, Black Lick; Aug. 28, Shelocta; Aug. 29, Greensburg; Aug. 30, Scottsdale; Aug. 31, Everson.

Lehigh and Northampton Counties have combined to put a speaker into their territory as soon as one can be secured. A number of promising towns will be stirred with meetings in the hope of effecting an organization.

Berks and Lehigh will co-operate on the territory lying between Allentown and Reading in an endeavor to establish some branches.

The appeal for funds for organization in the state has not met with a hearty response as yet. If the members knew the extreme necessity of the work and the favorable conditions they would certainly respond quickly and liberally. It is up to the membership to make it go, as the State Committee will positively incur no debt to carry on the work.

Readers are urged to push the subscription of The Worker among the party membership in our state so as to keep the comrades informed as to the movement in our territory.

PHILADELPHIA.

Since last report eighteen street meetings have been held with a total attendance of about 3000. Collections amounted to \$13.41; literature, \$8.60. Seventeen new members were admitted at the last meeting of the City Central Committee. The Campaign Committee has engaged National Organizer J. L. Fitts thru the State Committee. His dates have not as yet been assigned.

The referendum to endorse the actions of the late state convention resulted, with few exceptions, in an overwhelming majority of yeas.

The Picnic Committee has received several donations for the picnic held at Maple Grove, Second street Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31, but still request all comrades who have anything in the way of prizes, etc., to send same to the Picnic Committee, Room 10, 1305 Arch street.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows:

- SUNDAY, AUG. 4.—North Plaza City Hall; Chas. Sehl, Sam Clark. MONDAY, AUG. 5.—Fifty-second and Haverford; W. Fletcher, Sam Clark; Broad and Columbia; Sam Young, Sam Sadler; Broad and Columbia; W. T. Kelly, M. Wait. TUESDAY, AUG. 6.—East Plaza City Hall; W. Fletcher, Sam Clark. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.—Broad and Fairmount; W. Fletcher, Sam Clark; Twenty-eighth and Wharton; J. J. McKelvey, Sam Sadler; Germantown and Diamond; V. L. Gelber, S. Koshel. THURSDAY, AUG. 8.—Twenty-third and South; G. Howersos, Sam Clark. FRIDAY, AUG. 9.—Front and Dauphin; P. Hemmeter, Sam Clark; Kensington and Clearfield; W. Fletcher, M. Wait; Second and Myrminging; W. T. Kelly, Chas. Sehl. SATURDAY, AUG. 10.—Kensington and Lehigh; J. J. McKelvey, Edward Moore; Germantown and Lehigh; W. T. Kelly, Chas. Sehl; Germantown and Bristol; H. Russell, S. Libros; Germantown and Chelton; Jas. McDermott, D. K. Young; Forty-second and Lancaster; R. Sattin, Sam Clark; Franklin and U. T.; John P. Clark, I. Levitsky; Eighth and Spring Garden; V. L. Gelber, M. Wait; Richmond and William; W. Fletcher, Sam Sadler; Twenty-eighth and Federal; Sam Young, S. Koshel; Franklin and York; P. Hemmeter, Frank Sutcliffe.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The next general meeting will be held next Sunday, Aug. 4.

Meetings are scheduled as follows: Aug. 5, Homewood and Kelley, Adams; Allegheny, Davis; Aug. 7, Allegheny, Slayton; Second and Flowers, Wright and Holmes; Aug. 9, Turtle Creek, Wright and Holmes; Clark and Fulton streets, Meng and Naine; Aug. 10, Allegheny, Wright and Holmes; Millvale, Adams; Stanton and Butler, Meng and Naine.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

The organization committee is considering the engaging of Henry Laurens Call, who is lecturing on "The Concentration of Wealth", for a date in the fall.

The results of the delinquent blank system originated by the Allegheny organization committee and later adopted by the county organization, are proving that the money spent for them have fully paid for themselves.

Every member of the Fourth Ward Branch, Allegheny, is requested to be present at the meeting Tuesday, Aug. 6, 8 p. m. In the meantime members are requested to make a special effort to secure subscriptions for Socialist Party papers and report at the above meeting the number secured. As soon as sufficient members are willing to distribute literature a monthly distribution will be made in Allegheny City. All communications in regard to the organization committee should be addressed to Fred L. Schwartz, Secretary, 800 Concord street, Allegheny, Pa.

BERKS COUNTY.

The organizer is getting the new work on organization in shape and with the co-operation of all good results can be expected.

Samuel Clark, Socialist Party candidate for State Treasurer, will speak in Reading, Aug. 14, at Fifth and Penn streets.

J. L. Fitts, National Organizer, has been secured for two weeks to do work thruout the county and in connection with Lehigh County will use him in places between Reading and Allentown, as some of the towns have never been visited.

Comrade Sehl of Philadelphia will be in Reading, Sept. 2, 3, 4. Arrangements are being perfected to have three large meetings. As the first date is Labor Day there will probably be a large meeting on the square. Special efforts are being made to

have every party member keep their dues paid up and attend the meeting of their branches. Delinquent notices are being sent out to all members in arrears, and if they do not respond they will be visited personally.

Comrade Kirkpatrick just closed a weeks engagement here. His meetings were very successful and attendance was good. Among the audience was noticed more business men than generally listen to a Socialist speaker.

NEW JERSEY.

Geo. H. Strobell of Newark announces that Carl D. Thompson, one of the Socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature, is engaged to fill six dates in New Jersey in October. "Constructive Socialism in the Wisconsin Legislature" will be his subject. His time in the east will be limited to three weeks. It is intended to raise a campaign fund in New Jersey by these meetings. Applications for dates can be made direct to Comrade Thompson, 705 Thirty-fourth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MASSACHUSETTS.

All Socialists and sympathizers of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts, as well as those residing in Essex County, are invited to attend the basket picnic and business meeting of the Essex County Socialist Federation at Lily Pond Grove, Saugus Center, Sunday, Aug. 4, at 1 p. m. Get off electric car at Summer street. Speaking by Dan A. White of Brockton and others at 3 p. m. No admission fee charged. Light refreshments sold by the grove management. If stormy, postponed until the following Sunday.

BOSTON.

The Boston City Central Committee meeting on Tuesday, July 25, was fairly well attended, as this was a general meeting of party members in Boston. Joseph H. Bay resigned as secretary of the C. C. C. and Dr. Frank N. Wiley, 62 Clinton street, Roxbury, was elected his successor. It was voted to permit each club in the city to do its own campaigning this summer, but the secretary has a list of speakers to assist any club desiring same. It was voted to hold a general mass meeting of party members to consider a plan of reorganization on Thursday, Aug. 8, 8 p. m. All comrades will meet at state headquarters. It is the earnest hope of the C. C. C. that each party member in Boston will attend. Theo. W. Curtis was re-elected organizer of the C. C. C. and Comrade Livingston re-elected treasurer.

The next meeting of the Middlesex County Federation of Socialist Clubs will be held on Aug. 4 at Echo Bridge Socialist Club, 46 High street, Newton Upper Falls. Clubs in county please be represented. John Fitzpatrick will speak.

WISCONSIN.

Bad weather interfered with the success of the party picnic at Milwaukee on July 21. Nevertheless one thousand people gathered in the pavilion to hear two excellent addresses by J. G. Phelps and Rose Pastor Stokes. The picnic itself was postponed until Aug. 18, to be held in Fabs Park. Organizer Jacobs is about to start on a tour of the Southern District of Wisconsin, speaking in all the principal towns. Later he will take up the agricultural portions of this district, devoting one week to Grant County.

HERE AND THERE.

National Organizer Arthur Morrow Lewis at two street meetings on two successive days in Minneapolis, Minn., sold \$70.50 worth of books, the sales during the week's engagement totaled \$102.70.

The State Committee of Washington by unanimous vote has declared that Local Seattle shall be expelled and the charter revoked "for failure to give Walter Thomas Mills a trial as per constitution" on the charge preferred against him of advocating and supporting fashion in British Columbia.

NEW YORK STATE.

At the State Committee meeting on July 23, reports were received of the tours of Comrades Carey and Chase. Comrade Carey reported public meetings at Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Gloversville, Rome, Watertown, Oneida, Syracuse, Auburn, and Geneva. At Utica he addressed a meeting of the local. All public meetings were generally successful. A newly-organized drum corps made its first appearance at Syracuse. Comrade Chase reported meetings at Ithaca, Olean, Salamanca, Jamestown, Dunkirk, and Rochester, and made efforts to organize Westfield and Niagara Falls. In all these places the locals were instructed on methods of getting new subscriptions and renewals for The Worker, and on the necessity of raising funds for "The Worker Sustaining Fund". All locals are discussing at their meetings plans for helping the paper, and indications are that the circulation in this state will be largely increased. In Dunkirk and Westfield the work consisted mainly in looking up Socialist sympathizers, as it seems to be difficult to keep a local in active condition in these places. One large factory controls all the jobs and the prospective members seem lukewarm about joining a local for fear of losing their jobs. In Niagara Falls no open-air meeting could be held, as the mayor refused to allow the holding of meetings, and arrangements will be made with the Buffalo comrades to make a test case out of it, as soon as the State Committee will advise them to do so. The proposed visits to Lancaster, Lockport, Albion, and Batavia had to be temporarily postponed on account of Comrade Chase filling Caray's unexpired dates.

Organizer Cargill of Local Olean reports progress with the work of organization, several new members having been admitted recently. The local has also established a permanent headquarters at 103 1/2 N. Union street,

where visiting comrades will be entertained. Subscriptions for Socialist papers have been secured and a splendid working organization is anticipated here in the near future. A successful open-air meeting was held July 27 at Post Office Square with John C. Chase as speaker. About 300 people were present. Literature was distributed and a collection was taken up sufficient to cover expenses of the meeting.

NEW YORK CITY.

At the regular meeting of the General Committee held on Saturday, July 27, election of officers for the ensuing six months was the chief order of business. The result of the election was as follows: Organizer, U. Solomon; Recording Secretary, Frances M. Gill; Financial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, H. Orland; Comptroller, Robert Raphael; Sergeant-at-Arms, Morris Steltzer; Credentials Committee, J. Obrist, H. Engel, M. Oppenheimer; Grievance Committee, Dr. S. Berlin, Wm. Kohn, I. Phillips, S. P. Kramer, H. Engel; Auditing Committee, Ida Rappaport, Fr. Kusrows, L. Lore; City Executive Committee, Wm. Kohn, G. B. Staring, Wm. F. Ehret, A. Berman, Moses Oppenheimer, Jas. Oneal, M. M. Bartholomew.

A summer-night's festival and picnic will be given by the Harlem comrades and progressive organizations on Sunday, Aug. 4, at Schale's Park, Fort Lee, N. J. The program includes dancing, games, bowling, singing and a dramatic performance. To reach the grounds take the West One Hundred and Thirtieth street ferry to Edgewater, then the trolley to Main street, Fort Lee, and walk south on Main street a few blocks to the park.

In connection with the report of the 8th A. D. in last week's issue of The Worker that Comrade J. Gruber had stated in his letter of apology to the district that he "will not repeat it (the offense) again", Comrade Gruber desires it stated that he wrote the district he considered it his duty as a Socialist and party member to abide by the rulings of the party, that he apologized, such being the decision of the General Committee and he hoped that "misunderstandings of the kind will not occur again."

At the last meeting of the 8th A. D. July 20, the \$125 raised for the "Daily Call" was ordered sent to the Association, in reply to a communication requesting assistance. It was decided to reprint the Jewish booklet, "Socialism in a Synagogue", without business advertising, and sell same to all districts at cost price. The financial secretary reported little money in the treasury and a loan of \$62 was made from a few members. Concert Committee reported good talent engaged for the affair at the Kalich Theatre on Friday, Aug. 9. The literature agent reported he is selling 200 copies of The Worker every week and other pamphlets and books.

A meeting of Branches 1, 2 and 3 of the 32d A. D., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Assembly and Aldermanic conventions will be held on Saturday, Aug. 3, 8 p. m., at 2600 Third avenue, northwest corner One Hundred and Forty-second street. Members of these branches are urged to attend.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Committee of the Socialist Party has ordered nominations for the following candidates for the primaries: Assemblyman and Alderman, also one delegate from each Assembly District to the General Committee, and delegates to the County, Boro and Judicial conventions, the latter on a basis of one delegate to each fifty votes cast in the last election. Said special meetings to be held in the respective Assembly Districts on Monday, Aug. 5, 1907.

The Central Committee met July 27. Comrade Hopkins presided and Comrade Lindgren acted as Secretary. Delegates were asked from the 8th A. D.; 18th A. D.; Br. 2, 23d A. D.; Br. 1, 23d A. D. Communications received from Journeymen Stonecutters' Union and United Brotherhood of Carpenters, announcing Carl Merkle's elder saloon at 253 Bleeker street unfair; "Appeal to Reason" with list of expired subscribers; from manager of The Worker; from Board of Election and National Secretary Barnes. Twenty-one applications were received and three transfer cards. Bills paid; Editor's mimeograph, \$4.25; Socialist Literature Company, \$2.25; Chas. H. Kerr Company, \$2; Organizer, \$10. Organizer reported literature for street meeting and asked for returns on A. S. and D. B. A. tickets, as Central Committee is held responsible. Also delegates address of Comrade Berg, formerly of the 11th A. D. Auditing Committee will meet Wednesday evening, Aug. 7. Receipts, \$111.20; expenses, \$20. Receipts for The Worker Sustaining Fund: Br. 2, 9th A. D., \$10; 14th-15th A. D., \$15; 12th A. D., \$8; Br. 2, 23d A. D., \$13; 3d A. D., \$1. Comrades who have not contributed are urged to do so as soon as possible. Two dollars were donated to the National Committee. Decided that Assembly Districts have one delegate each to General Committee; that districts be allowed one delegate for each fifty votes cast in district at the last election. That Organizer notify all clubs to call special meetings Monday, Aug. 5, to nominate Aldermen and Assemblymen, delegates to General Committee, delegates to Boro, County, and Judicial conventions. Decided that Organizer get list of comrades who can provide bonds for speakers when needed and secure a lawyer.

The 16th and 9th A. D. will open the campaign in their districts on Saturday, Aug. 3, with an outdoor meeting at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Fort Hamilton avenue. Eugene Wood has consented to speak, coming from Northport, L. I., for that purpose.

Success to THE WORKER under its new management. May it grow to be a mighty power as a champion of Socialism and the rights of the workers. SOCIALISM IS COMING.

But in the meantime all of us must and do endeavor to better our material condition.

Would we not, if we could, abolish at once the disease breeding tenements of our cities. It will not be done by those who have the power. The workers must be aroused to do it themselves.

Under present conditions it would be far better for a workingman to live in the suburbs, no matter how humble the home, than the best New York tenement a landlord can provide and take high rent for.

Air and sunshine, trees and flowers, will make the hearts of his wife and children throb with joy. A small piece of this earth, OWNED, will to a degree be some security. Increased and improved transit facilities are bringing the suburbs within easy reach of the heart of the city.

Every workingman who possibly can should lay the foundation of a home.

We offer the following for your consideration:

\$175 Buys a Lot 45 Minutes from City Hall and when Tunnels are completed, 30 Min. away.

Do you realize the wonderful investment opportunities in Jersey? This State is on the verge of the greatest real estate boom in its history. People who have made millions in the Harlem, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens are now quietly buying in Jersey—realizing its tremendous possibilities. Why don't you buy with them? Why not get in before the boom is fairly under way? You can secure choice building lots 2 1/2 to 100 feet (some larger) in Haverbrook Terrace, 45 Minutes from City Hall (as presently when the tunnels are completed only 30 Minutes away, for \$175 on very easy terms and small monthly payments. These lots will never go lower, but they will go higher and higher while you are paying for them. Present prices are subject to advance without notice. Why wait until they are beyond your reach? Free the insurance with every contract, assuring, in case of death, those dependent upon you against any loss before the lot is fully paid for. Titles guaranteed by the Guarantee Mortgage and Title Insurance Company.

We also have a very few excellent lots in Brooklyn, where values are constantly increasing, which we will sell on very easy terms.

For further information address:

Lint, Butcher & Ross Realty & Construction Co., 132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, SUITE 605.

He will be assisted by Comrade Fassett, who will draw pictures to emphasize points brought out by Comrade Wood.

The regular meeting of the 16th and 9th A. D. clubs will be held on Friday, Aug. 2, at West Brooklyn Hall, Thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue. All members should do their utmost to be present, as it will be the most important meeting ever held by the club. The new primary law makes it imperative upon all members to attend and receive instructions in regard to same. "The Worker Sustaining Fund" is another matter that commands attention.

DAILY CALL CONFERENCE.

The Daily Call Conference met Tuesday, July 22, at 585 Eighth avenue. James Oneal presided. The following new delegates were seated: Henry Miller, 21st A. D.; Florence Margolies and 8th A. D.; Comrades Schepps and Stark, 20th A. D.; M. N. Spiegelglass, 2nd A. D.; William Roudey and Anna A. Maloy, 22d A. D.

Comrade Kohn reported the Daily Call Association had elected a committee of two to submit a plan of work for the Conference and the committee will report soon. Comrades Lipsitz and Oneal reported notifying comrades of the East Side and the Bronx respectively of the desire of the Conference that all branches elect delegates. Comrade Donohue reported the garbage workers were only recently organized and that speakers would soon visit them and other unions in the interest of the Conference. A committee of three, consisting of Danenberg, Lipsitz, and Spiegelglass, was elected to visit German unions in the interest of the Conference. Two delegates, Comrades Margolies and Danenberg, were elected to the Daily Call Association. It was announced that the Association will give a ball soon. The committee to visit the unions in the interest of the Conference was increased from two to five. The three additional delegates elected were Kohn, Spiegelglass and Engel. The Conference will not meet again before the second Tuesday in September unless a meeting is called by the secretary.

WINE GROWERS AGGRESSIVE.

The representatives of five Viti-cultural Associations in five departments of Southern France have decided to keep up the wine grower's struggle. They will continue the strike, will refuse to pay taxes or to take part in the departmental elections.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

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

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

- 2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Market and Madison Sts. Alb. Abrahams, J. T. B. Gearty. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Wm. Karlin, J. C. Frost. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner Seventy-ninth St. and First Av. Sol Fieldman. 34th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. P. H. Donohue, Thos. J. Lewis.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

- 16th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Seventh St. and Amsterdam Av. E. M. Martin, J. T. B. Gearty. 22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-fourth St. and Second Av. F. Urban, J. C. Frost. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner Seventy-ninth St. and First Av. Sol Fieldman. 31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Alb. Abrahams, Thos. J. Lewis.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

- 6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Avenue D. Sol Fieldman. 7th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. J. C. Frost, F. Urban. 8th A. D.—N. W. cor. Clinton and Grand Sts. Thos. J. Lewis, F. W. Harwood. 15th A. D.—S. W. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Broadway. Alb. Abrahams, J. T. B. Gearty.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

- 2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton and East Broadway. Wm. Mendelson, Sol Fieldman. 2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Chas. Lavin, J. T. B. Gearty. 2d A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-ninth St. and Eighth Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Frank Torrey.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

- 4th A. D.—S. W. cor. Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway. Alb. Abrahams, J. T. B. Gearty. 9th A. D.—S. E. cor. Webster and Tremont Aves. Jas. Oneal, Edw. F. Cassidy. 11th A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton and East Broadway. Wm. Mendelson, Sol Fieldman.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

- 2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Chas. Lavin, J. T. B. Gearty. 2d A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-ninth St. and Eighth Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Frank Torrey. 20th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Wm. Malloy, F. W. Harwood. 34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Alb. Abrahams, Edw. F. Cassidy.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

- 2d A. D.—S. W. cor. Henry and Montgomery Sts. J. C. Frost, J. T. B. Gearty. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Wm. Karlin, J. C. Frost. 20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-ninth St. and First Av. Chas. Lavin, J. C. Frost. 21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Wm. Malloy, F. W. Harwood. 34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Alb. Abrahams, Edw. F. Cassidy.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

- 17th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and First St. and Amsterdam Av. J. C. Frost, J. T. B. Gearty. 31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Chas. S. Vanderpoort. 32d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Sol Fieldman.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

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

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

- 21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Moore St. Comrades Gold and Schafel. SATURDAY, AUG. 3. 12th A. D.—Seventh Av. and Fourteenth St. Comrades Geifer and Marr. 16th A. D.—Marshall St. and Fort Hamilton Av. Comrade Wood, assisted with illustrations by a comrade. 21st A. D.—Varee and Morrell Sts. Comrades Polsky and Schick. 22d A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic Aves. Comrades Passavita and Atlantic Aves. Comrades Passavita and Rehringer. TUESDAY, AUG. 6. 21st A. D.—Varee and Morrell Sts. Comrades Gold and Schafel. THURSDAY, AUG. 8. 14th and 15th A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Norman Av. Speaker announced later. FRIDAY, AUG. 9. 21st A. D.—Siegel and Leonard Sts. Comrades Polsky and Schafel. SATURDAY, AUG. 10. 21st A. D.—Stagg St. and Manhattan Av. Comrades Polsky and Schafel.

CONCERNING DEBS.

Trade unionists the country over have always prided themselves upon the honesty of union officials, but the Burlington, Clippes, says: "Organized labor has suffered more in loss of prestige and standing with the people from such grafters as Parks, Debs, etc., than from all other causes combined. It is even harder for labor organized to secure absolutely honest and incorruptible leaders than it is for state and municipalities to secure faithful public servants." The "Signal," being convinced that it's Burlington contemporary doesn't know what it is talking about, wishes to go on record as saying that five times as

DARROW'S SPEECH FOR HAYWOOD.

(Continued from page 1.)

ple by sending a train over a precipice. He said he had as much right to claim that the state's witnesses lied as did Hawley, to so boldly and flippantly brand every witness the defense had introduced who would not on the stand corroborate Orchard's story, as a perjurer, and Darrow said that when the militia went into the Cripple Creek district the members of the Western Federation of Miners were scattered to all points. "But we have gathered them from all points of the compass. They have come here. They have taken their lives in their hands and come here to tell the truth to save Mr. Haywood. They have come—noble men and women, as true as steel, as faithful as any band of fanatics who would willingly spill their blood for the cause of truth. And what welcome do they get? How are they insolently received? Listen! Hawley says to them: 'You are all perjurers; back to the mines; we do not want your lies to be told here.' "Can you tell me any good reason why you are going to believe this cringing, covering up Orchard as against the testimony of Billy Alkman? I don't believe you could believe an abortion like Orchard against the open, frank, straightforward testimony that was given on this witness stand by Billy Alkman. "I'll tell you what I think of this man Orchard. I think he never vowed allegiance to the Pinkertons, nor to the mine owners, nor to the Western Federation of Miners, nor to the railroad corporations, nor to God, nor to his family, nor to anything human or divine. I do not believe that anyone ever hired him to kill anybody. I believe he has a heart as black as tar. I believe he would serve anybody for anything that looked like money. He did not care whether he served Scott, or Sterling, or Riddell, or McParland, or the devil. It has been said he committed murder for pay. Why, he never knew how much it was worth to kill a man until he was arrested for killing Steunenberg and up there in the penitentiary Slueth-dend James McParland whispered in his ear and told him what it would be worth to kill a man—to kill three men. Then he enlisted upon the work of swearing to the galleys these three defendants, and the price if he is successful is to be his own life—his own measly hide. "What do you want to charge Harry Orchard up to us for, when undisputed testimony in this case shows that Harry Orchard first traveled to Denver to get acquainted with these men he now accuses, on money furnished him by that man Scott, the railway detective?" Speaking of Jack Simpkins Darrow said: "I presume he isn't here because he is afraid to be here. I don't propose to dodge this issue. But Hawley says because he ran away it is a sign he is guilty. I take serious issue with that statement. But if it's true his running away is a sign of his guilt, then the fact that Moyer and Haywood didn't run away but remained in their office and waited for the officers to come and arrest them, that is a sign of their innocence. One charge is as true as the other. Neither of them is true. It is no sign of a man's guilt because he runs away. "There was a man 1000 years ago who stood for righteousness. He offended the Jerusalem Daily Advertiser and some other of the Jerusalem fake capitalist sheets. And they started a riot there—a good deal like the riot at Cripple Creek. He ran away and hid himself and he remained hidden until he was betrayed by Judas Iscariot for 30 pieces of silver. I suppose Hawley would say he was guilty or he wouldn't have hidden. I don't know whether Simpkins was guilty or not guilty. Because he hid is no sign that he is guilty. "Simpkins was in Caldwell with Orchard. They were friends. They had been together for a month. Orchard registered him there as Simmons. "Darrow then told of Simpkins' sufferings in the bullpen. He told of his having been prodded by a bayonet in the breast. He said he had been obliged to live in squalor with no relief, where his poor body was fed upon by lice and other vermin. Hawley had criticized the fact that the Western Federation of Miners had kept Simpkins in office, although he was a fugitive from justice. Darrow said it was not the style of the Western Federation of Miners to drop a man because he was persecuted. "We will drop him when he is proved guilty—that is when the members of the Western Federation of Miners will drop him. "He gave it as his opinion that in due course of time Jack Simpkins would show up. He said he knew that now he would get a more fair trial than immediately after the murder and in a year later he would stand a show of getting a still fairer trial. He said that if he knew that Jack Simpkins was innocent he would advise him to stay away "until the reason of men once more held sway," and then he would advise him to "come back like a man and face his trial." Regarding the taint which Hawley had made as to why the defense had not put Steve Adams on the stand to testify, Darrow said that he could not put Adams on. He said he was Adams' attorney in a case in which Adams was on trial for his life in another matter. He said: "Did you ever hear of a man who was charged with murder going on the stand and testifying in some other case before his own was called? No. It is a step I would not have let Mr.

ant and pregnant chapters in the history of the United States. "Talk about law and order. Nowhere in all the world has law and order ever been trampled in the dust as it was at Cripple Creek by the Mine Owners' Association and their cohorts, the respectables—merchants, bankers, and the like—and the disreputables—the gun men." Darrow said the witnesses for the defense had all been called murderers, perjurers and assassins by Hawley, but they were all brave men, not sneaking, craven cowards who would tie a bomb to a man's front door and sneak off into the night. No, they stood in the open and fought fairly when they did fight. Regarding Orchard's movements in San Francisco and the Bradley explosion, Darrow claimed there had been not one iota of evidence to show that there was any truth in Orchard's story that he had ever attempted to poison the Bradley family by putting strychnine in the milk—there was no evidence that he had ever placed a bomb on the Bradley steps. He laid great emphasis upon the fact that the owner of the Lincoln flats had succeeded in getting a judgment from the gas company for damages caused from the explosion. He said: "You don't get any judgments against gas companies unless you have got evidence that cannot be controverted. Gas companies and railway companies and other big corporations don't dig up until they absolutely have to. They fight law suits to the last ditch. Don't you believe for one instant they could have lost that suit if there had been a hole as big as a rat hole for them to crawl thru. They are not paying judgments for damages caused by explosions of gas if there is any way to prove that the explosion was not from gas." Darrow declared that it was an insult to the jury to have to listen to such slush as Orchard had testified to regarding the San Francisco story. "Orchard said he put strychnine in Bradley's milk and he didn't know whether it would kill Bradley or the whole Bradley family and he didn't care. And this the slimy, dirty, slovenly-hearted creature that Hawley has taken. He has put a new heart in him and has bathed his soul and has put him on the road to heaven, where evidently he will wear a halo, and hold a golden harp and sing 'Hallelujah!' "Well, Hawley and McParland and Orchard can all go to heaven. I'll take my chances in going in the opposite direction. I'd rather. I'll take chances on the heat. I'd rather have it a little uncomfortably warm than to have to put up with their company." Darrow explained how the defense had shown Orchard's story about climbing to the flat roof of the Bradley flat, which he said he did to wait for the milkman, was perjured testimony. He charged emphatically that pious McParland had helped Orchard prepare that perjured testimony. He said they had shown that Orchard could not have gotten to the roof unless he climbed a water pipe. "Well, Orchard took no chances on climbing a water pipe. He might have hurt his finger and then he could not have picked the harp. "Orchard said nothing about a scaffolding to get up there. No, sir, Orchard has to use for scaffolding. He never expects to have any use for a scaffold, either." Darrow reviewed Orchard's testimony regarding the latter's alleged attempts on the lives of Penbody, Goddard, Gabbert, Hearn, Bell and others and the killing of Lyte Gregory. Then he came to the Steunenberg murder itself. Darrow took up one at a time the testimony introduced by defense witnesses that Orchard had at one time or another threatened to kill Steunenberg. He argued that they had all—each and every one of them—told the truth. He said because they disputed Orchard was no reason why they had lied. He said the story of each was perfectly reasonable—more reasonable than many of the statements Hawley had drawn from Orchard. Darrow argued that the state had utterly failed to prove that Orchard did not have an interest in the Hercules mine at the time Steunenberg drove him out of the Coeur d'Alenes. Anyway, the defense had proved conclusively that Orchard had tried hard to sell an interest in the mine just before he left that country. Darrow claimed that there had never been a case in the history of criminal suits where a motive for murder had been proved more conclusively than the defense had proved in this case the motive of Harry Orchard for the murder of Frank Steunenberg. Seventeen witnesses who had not been controverted, had testified that Orchard had threatened to kill Steunenberg. "Harry Orchard, gentlemen of the jury, mark my word, went to Caldwell and killed Governor Steunenberg to settle the hellish hate he had for his victim—the man whom he declared had been the cause of his having lost a fortune. He went directly from Wallace, where he had been for several months 'kicking against the pricks'—fighting hard luck as an out and out tramp, right in sight of the gold mine he might have owned, right where his old companions were rolling in the luxuries that, but for Steunenberg, he might have enjoyed. These things all added fuel to that hate of Orchard's. He brooded over the wrongs of those eight years before. Then he made his resolve to be revenged. He made a sudden resolve to do the act which he had been postponing so long. He borrowed \$300 from Gus Paulsen and went directly to Caldwell. If Orchard had been going to Caldwell to kill Steunenberg by direct-

tion of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, why didn't he wire for money from them before he left Spokane? He has told you he always could get money from them for the asking." Darrow said the evidence showed that Simpkins left in Caldwell with Orchard and that he would not stay. "Simpkins left. He wouldn't have anything to do with Orchard's scheme. And then, after Simpkins left, Orchard telephoned and wrote twice to Bill Easterly at Silver City and tried to get Bill Easterly to come. Orchard wanted Easterly to come over to Caldwell so that when Steunenberg was killed, he would have a companion in crime if any arrest was made. Easterly didn't go. If he had gone he would now be on trial for his life. Orchard would have incriminated him." Darrow said the letter Haywood had written to Mrs. Orchard saying that the last he heard of Orchard he was in Alaska was perfectly natural. "I don't doubt Haywood thought Orchard was in Alaska. He gave the woman all the information he could regarding her husband. It wasn't up to him to tell the woman her husband had probably deserted her even had he known that to be a fact. There was nothing about that letter that was even suspicious." Darrow said that Orchard while up in the Coeur d'Alenes witnessing the prosperity of his former companions got to thinking of the wrongs done him by Steunenberg and suddenly determined to commit the deed he had been planning to commit for years—to kill Steunenberg. He says Orchard went to Caldwell and finally did kill Steunenberg. Then, when he was arrested and found himself facing death he at first resolved to stand pat. Then along came McParland. McParland had for years been trying to get hold of some evidence that he could use to crush the Western Federation of Miners. He visited Orchard. He finally proposed to Orchard a plan by which swearing the crime of conspiracy onto the officers of the Federation he might save his own neck. Then Orchard's dastardly story was made up by the Pinkertons, drilled into the willing criminal witness, the charges made, the arrests made, the victims kidnapped, and brought to Idaho for trial. "And now, at the end, jurors," said Darrow, "Orchard has told his perjured story. It has not been in any way substantiated. Nearly 40 witnesses have controverted every feature of

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THE SUSTAINING FUND.

The donations to the \$2,000 Sustaining Fund up to July 27, amounted to \$512.15. We have received word from a number of comrades of efforts being made to raise money. Some of the branches are keeping the amounts donated in their treasury until they have completed their work of collection. This is a mistake on their part. All moneys should be sent in at once. The following are the donations:
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THE READING "SENTINEL".

The Worker will fill all unexpired subscriptions of the Reading, (Pa.)

tion of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, why didn't he wire for money from them before he left Spokane? He has told you he always could get money from them for the asking." Darrow said the evidence showed that Simpkins left in Caldwell with Orchard and that he would not stay. "Simpkins left. He wouldn't have anything to do with Orchard's scheme. And then, after Simpkins left, Orchard telephoned and wrote twice to Bill Easterly at Silver City and tried to get Bill Easterly to come. Orchard wanted Easterly to come over to Caldwell so that when Steunenberg was killed, he would have a companion in crime if any arrest was made. Easterly didn't go. If he had gone he would now be on trial for his life. Orchard would have incriminated him." Darrow said the letter Haywood had written to Mrs. Orchard saying that the last he heard of Orchard he was in Alaska was perfectly natural. "I don't doubt Haywood thought Orchard was in Alaska. He gave the woman all the information he could regarding her husband. It wasn't up to him to tell the woman her husband had probably deserted her even had he known that to be a fact. There was nothing about that letter that was even suspicious." Darrow said that Orchard while up in the Coeur d'Alenes witnessing the prosperity of his former companions got to thinking of the wrongs done him by Steunenberg and suddenly determined to commit the deed he had been planning to commit for years—to kill Steunenberg. He says Orchard went to Caldwell and finally did kill Steunenberg. Then, when he was arrested and found himself facing death he at first resolved to stand pat. Then along came McParland. McParland had for years been trying to get hold of some evidence that he could use to crush the Western Federation of Miners. He visited Orchard. He finally proposed to Orchard a plan by which swearing the crime of conspiracy onto the officers of the Federation he might save his own neck. Then Orchard's dastardly story was made up by the Pinkertons, drilled into the willing criminal witness, the charges made, the arrests made, the victims kidnapped, and brought to Idaho for trial. "And now, at the end, jurors," said Darrow, "Orchard has told his perjured story. It has not been in any way substantiated. Nearly 40 witnesses have controverted every feature of

"Sentinel, which suspended publication recently. The 'Sentinel' was a bright propaganda paper and had a large circle of friends hereabouts.

THE WORKER, 3 MONTHS, 10c.

I have received a number of letters for comrades who ask if it is not possible to make a club rate for The Worker of 10 cents for three months. If I were to consider this proposition from a financial point of view only I would answer in the negative. But just to give the comrades an opportunity to test their ability as canvassers I have decided to make a club rate for the month of August.

In clubs of 10 The Worker will be sent to any address three months for 10 cents. Where more than one comrade in a city is hustling for subscriptions, it is advisable that they combine their forces and send in lists at the end of the week thru one agent. Locals and branches should appoint one man for this work, and if a copy of the names of the 3-month readers is kept by the local, branch or agent, it would be available for canvassing at close of the campaign.

The longer the period of time in which a subscription runs the less it costs the business department. This fact the comrades should remember, and while hustling for subscribers at the 10 cent rate do not forget that it is almost as easy to induce the prospective reader to subscribe for six months or one year.

Every city in New York State, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and even in the far West ought to roll up a thousand subscribers each in less than a month. The campaign is on, and we all have friends whom we would like to bring into the Socialist camp. Here is the opportunity.

I am anxious to get in communication with active workers in every city and town who may be willing to act as agent for The Worker. There is a great field for live comrades, and while aiding in increasing the circulation and building up a Socialist sentiment in their community they will find it to their material advantage. A liberal commission will be given to agents.

The Harlem comrades will hold an all-day picnic and summernight's festival at Schule's Park, Main street, Fort Lee, N. J., on Sunday. Every one will have an enjoyable time, and The Worker will get one-half the proceeds. Read the advertisement on another page.

The 8th A. D. will give a concert at the Kalich Theatre, Bowery, Friday, Aug. 8, and one-half the proceeds will go to the Sustaining Fund of The Worker.

It. They want you to hang Haywood on that rotten testimony."

Darrow then paid a tribute to Senator Borah as the able counsel who would follow and plead for law and order and speak of the flag of the country. "But I tell you, gentlemen, that there is nothing in this case but Orchard. I am confident that you will realize this and in this confidence I leave the case with you and may peace be with you.

"Mr. Hawley says he believes in his case. I believe in it as I believe in my life. I've given 30 years of my life to the poor. I have pleaded many causes for them, but never before have I pleaded a cause in which I felt such an interest and never did I hope for a verdict in favor of my client as I hope for this."

Eloquently Darrow pleaded for justice. He said he had known Haywood for years and that the day of his conviction would be a sad day for him. The sun would not shine and the birds would not sing on that day for him.

"But it is not for Bill Haywood I plead," he cried, "or for his widow or his orphans. If he dies 40,000 men who work in the mines will send their mite to support this widow and the little ones and a million people will send their messages of sympathy. I don't plead for Haywood. Don't think for a moment that if you kill Haywood you will kill the labor movement of the world or the hopes and aspirations of the poor. Haywood can die if he must, but there are others who will live if he dies and they will come to take his place and carry the banner which he lets fall.

"I plead for the poor and the weak and the weary. The eyes of the world are upon you 12 men of Idaho to-night and wherever the English tongue is spoken and throuth the civilized world they are wondering about your verdict. If you decree his death the spiders and the vultures of Wall Street will send up paeans of praise and wherever men live who hate Haywood because he works for the poor you will receive your meed of praise. "But if you acquit this man there are millions of men—out on the broad prairies, on the wide ocean, in the factories and mills and down deep in the earth—there are women and children who will pray for you. These men and women and children stand here with me to-night, holding out their hands and imploring God to guide your judgment and imploring you to save Bill Haywood's life."

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At ivory man's dure wanst. On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure an' then it goes in an' wakes him up if he's asleep, an' afterward it wurks for him as a night watchman. On other men's dures it knocks an' runs away, an' on th' dures iv some men it knocks an' whin they come out it hits thim over th' head with an ax. But ivery man has an opporchunity. (MR. DOOLEY.)

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