Agents must settle monthly.

Subscriptions remaining unpaid for one to

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VOL. XVII.-NO. 18.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 3. 1907

PRICE 2 CENTS.

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

Miners' Chieftain and His Organization Completely Vindicated HAYWOOD'S GREETINGS TO NEW YORK. 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.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Will Arrange for Monster Demonstra-

ing This Saturday.

tion for Haywood-Important Meet-

An important meeting of the Con-

ference will take place on Saturday,

Aug. 3, at the Labor Temple, and the

delegates from the various labor or-

ganizations are urged to attend. Ar-

rangements will be made for a monster

demonstration to celebrate the vindi-

should be present. There will be sev-

eral plans suggested and with the pos-

sibility of inducing Haywood to come

to New York one of the biggest dem-onstrations ever seen in New York

could be arranged. In addition, how-

ever, 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 l'ettibone will tax the

treasury of the W. F. of M. to its limit.

Under such circumstances the com-

rades should remember that the work

must be kept up and as much money

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 enthusi-

asm by a large audience and the men-

tion of Haywood's same in connection with the Socialist Party nomination

for President next year was greeted

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 sig-

nificance of the verdict and congratu-

lated the movement upon the great

ROCHESTER CONFERENCE.

The following is the financial report

the Moyer-Haywood Conference of

Rochester, N. Y., from Feb. 23, 1907.

Receipts: Brewery Workers, No. 74, \$10;

Carpenters. No. 231, \$10; Labor Lyceum, \$10; Sacialist Party (Local Rochester), \$10;

Geo. Morphet, \$1; Electrical Workers, No.

86, \$5; Foundrymen Helpers, No. 13, \$3; Glass Bottle Blowers, \$10; Elevator Con-

structors, \$5; Steam Engineers, No. 71, \$10; Metal Polishers and Buffers, \$10; Carpen-ters, No. 72, \$10; Iron Molders, No. 11, \$5; Fattern Makers, \$3; Workingmen's Cir-cle, \$3; German Typographfn, No. 5, \$5;

Bricklayers, Pinsterers and Masons, \$10; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 46, \$10; Iron

No. 86, \$5; Painters and Decorators, No. 150, \$1): Bricklayers, Plasters and Masons, \$10: Carpenters, No. 179, \$50; Arbeiter

Senger Bund, \$10; German Street and Sewer Excavators, \$10; collection protest meeting, \$84.15; C. P. Bennet, 50c.; Cen-tral Trades and Labor Council, \$50; Plum-bers and Steam Pitters, \$10; Cigar Makers.

No. 5. 85; Workingmen's Sick and Death Henefit Society. \$15; Mrs. M. Sweemer, \$1; Stationary Firemen, \$10; A Friend, 22c.; Italian ishorers, \$50; Paper Hangers, No. 186, \$5; Wood Carvers' Association, \$10; Musicians' Union, \$10; A Friend, 50c.; La-

dies of the Arbeiter Seinger Bund, \$5; Brewery Workers, No. 156, \$5; Stone Cut-

Rrewery Workers, No. 156, \$5; Sfone Cut-ters, \$50 Carpenters, No. 231, \$25; Machin-ists, No. 93, \$25; Iron Molders, No. 11, \$25; Street Ballway Employees, Div. 282, \$100: Steam Engineers, No. 71, \$25; Images, \$5; Hestrical Workers, No. 25; Vainters and Decorators, No. 150, \$5; Store Mounters, \$10; Plumbers and Steam

179, 825; Paper Hangers, No. 286, 820; re-ceived from books, \$4.50; total, \$919.90. Dishursements: Welse & Fisher, chairs,

protest meeting, \$6; Labor Journal, printing, 50c.; Wm. Moore, \$1.50; Fred Mingus, \$1.50; postage, \$1.75; Cook Opera House,

\$50; Max Hayes, expenses, \$25; Millington Sign Works, \$8; C. Drexler, printing, \$18

H. E. Steiner, 48 Ontario street,

Rochester, is the secretary of the Moyer-Haywood Conference.

\$000.68: balance, \$10.22.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF

to July 6, 1907:

with cheers.

should be raised as possible.

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

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

verdict was one generally unexpected. While all the evidence proced at the trial failed in the slightest degree to connect Haywood or his low-prisoners. Moyer and Pettibone, or any representative of the Western deration of Miners, with the murder of Steunenberg or any other of the numerable crimes to which Harry Orchard, the assassin of Steunenberg, d made confession, yet the accused had tremendous odds against them the start. The whole legal and political machinery of the state of fom the start. The whole legal and political machinery of the state of the 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 persecution, and above all, a jury composed of men carefully the persecution. cted from what Counsel Darrow called "a poisoned community"—these e the mighty factors against which the defense had to battle.

hand, the defense had the organized labor movement of the ited States, the Socialist Party, the labor and Socialist press/able and conutious counsel, and, above all, their own innocence and the consciousness a great cause. The lines between Organized Capital and Organized Labor, lines which mark the Class Struggle, were never so clearly and unmis-

That a victory should be gained for the defense under such circumnces is a tribute to the power of the organized working class movement I a complete vindication of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone and the Westrederation of Miners. More than that, it is a vindication of the whole mocence of the accused and its condemnation of the methods employed ainst them and the motives which inspired their persecutors,

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

One thing is sure: The capitalist class of America will hesitate long

ore inviting another contest of the sort. They have been defeated on eir own battle ground, with their own weapons, under conditions chosen themselves, and that defeat marks a new era in the history of the Class truggle in America. The brutality and cowardice and shame as of the capitalist class have received an airing which will advance the opaganda of Socialism and industrial emarcipation to an incalculable excits Let the capitalism provoke such another pattie it they dare!

WHAT CAUSED THE VERDICT.

Vhile it seemed incredible that any of sane and honest men could do r than return a verdict of "Not lty" for William D. Haywood upon vidence presented by the prosecuyet circumstances surrounding the friends of the defense hope anything better than a disagree-

The Jury. was prejudiced against the ac i at the start, gave no sign, except during Darrow's closing speech have signified any sympaofther side. They presented in-ble faces througt and this was n to mean that they were to be sted with the prosecution. This was certainly taken by capital-rrespondents like Oscar King Dawho sulogized the jury according-

low it appears that a majority of jury had early in the trial, and detheir prejudices, become conntiy had had an opposite effect what was intended. The story told was too terrible to be believed men like Haywood and Moyer, m the jury had ample opportunity ompare with Orchard. The latter ed his role too well. He was too the heartless, cold blooded assasusplator. He may have deed the sophistocated war corre-idents but the hard-headed farme not so easily guiled. Which nature are not the sapient, cul-men of the world."

Haywood and Moyer.

again Haywood and Moyer's on the stand undoubtedly had Their straightforward and testimony, their unembellished of their lives of toll and struggle, uncompromising acknowledge of principles, their commanding and transparent honesty could be but impress men whose minds earts were not yet adamsnt. If the working class had reason to D. Haywood and Charles H. Mosat in that Idaho court room as seentatives of the working class omported themselves with a dig-and earnestness which not one of itors and detractors at any

Richardson and Darrow.

n there was the splendid work of si for the defense, Mr. Richard-summing up of the legal facts in se, his analysis of the evidence, eliberate destruction of every

aturally the question arises: What 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. 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 comple ely overshadowed the efforts of the proce-

cuting attorneys Judge Wood.

Finally came the charge of Judge Wood. It must be admitted that this was a surprise, eve nto the prosecution. The charge lacked the positive 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 be mine owners and the Pinkerton detective agency. To quote an interview with Comrade Eugene V. Debs on this

point: 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 the a conviction, and that a conviction would have a decided bearing upon the approaching, national election, in my judgment accounts of the inthe court in favor of acquittal. This, in my judgement accounts for the in-structions 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

"The victory is distinctly a victory of the labor movement for without its widespread, emphatic and persistent protest, these men would have un-doubtedly sealed their fidelity to the working class with their lives.

sign Works, 48; C. Drezler, printing, 418; postage, 75c.; Western Federation of Miners, 5144; money order, 45c.; S. Gottery, casting, 36; printing and postage, 56; Western Federation of Miners, 4100; money order, 30c.; postage, 51; Wilshire Book Co., 518; add. in paper, 83-40; Western Federation of Miners, \$300; money order (2), \$1.50; Western Federation of Miners, \$200; total, \$90,68; total receipts, \$910,30; total disbursements, \$900,68; balance, \$10,22. "But justice has triumphed and William D. Haywood, instead of perishing upon the gallows as a convicted felon, the labor movement of the world.
"Incidentally, it may be stated that

President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court in an awkward position; the former for pronouncing judgment on untried men, and the latter for legal-

of that angust body. I this embarrassment by tendering an apology to the men he accused, who now stand without a blemish before see his way clear to relieve himself of their fellowmen and country."

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 inpoiness 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

"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. Marion 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 ball for Pettibone, the he grants it for Moyer. Keeping Pettibone is a sop to the capitalists. Public sentiment's raving at the judge and jury. Inside information says real sentiment of jury was 10 to 2

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 jall and Mrs. Adams goes on the same train. Mrs. Pettibone will

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

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 parade last night and even reported I was engineering one. But Socialists have been too wise during this trial to suit the capitalists HERY ON F. TITUS.

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

ORE STRIKERS ARE PEACEFUL

der-Petriella Arrested.

Despite Provocation from Law-Break ers Minnegota Miners Maintain Or-

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 locrease 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 investiga-tion. 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 them-

selves 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 smail fleecers also gathered in small mass meetings, con demned the strikers, demanded protection for the non-union men; and decided not to extend credit to the strik-

At all of the mines deputies armed with rifles occupy advantageous posi-tions on piles of ore and rubbish. Every capitalist agency usually employed is being used to discourage the ganized and were subject to the perse cution of the bosses and foremen. Tec filo Petriella, an organizer of the West ern 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 Chisbuggy thru the mining district. Notwithstanding the provocation given the uties, the strike maintains its peace ful 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. 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 failed of their object in the west and with the sturdy common sense 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

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. Paso & Southern Railroad got its court into action and its judge, Fletcher M. Dean of Tombstone, to issue an injunction against the miners' union No. 106, Alex Ferrens, 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 waiting 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 Mover-Haywood Defense Fund of the Brooklyn Protest Conference are acknowledged by Financial Secretary C

Brewers' Union, No. 69, \$100; Carpenter Inion, No. 291, \$111.50; Garment Workers No. 43, \$10; Workingmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, Br. 4, \$25; do., Br. 160, \$25; do., Br. 224, \$5; Industrial Textile Workers: Kaltenbachs & Stephens' shop, \$50; Empire Silk Mill shop, \$5; Streeton's, \$9.75; Westermann's shop, \$2.35; Brooklyn

ERTERTAINMENT 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 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, 106 Liddlow 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 pass thru the eye of a needle than for power as the dues paying membership a rick man to enter the pentientiary.

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 hin have been vindscated, now that the long strain of auxious watching 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

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. Sewspapers 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, defined 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 regen erated 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 on the ancient enemies, science and religion, shook hands at the prospect of giving the executioner three human beings. And the few of the great capi talist 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, ad mittedly 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 Haywo 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 finner circle". That press has to save itself. It has to save McParland, Gooding, Penbody, McDonald, Hawley, the mine owners, and even the President of the United States from the indignation that their atroclous conduct has provoked. They have pilloried themselves. The whole capitalist wo 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 th 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 crim

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

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 lusting for his life.

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

Inspired by this glorious victory and enlightened by this examp capitalist perversion of news, workingmen need have little regard for the 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 Pinker ton thugs or thru newspaper distortion. They hold men guiltiess 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 stilletto. We who have seen our brothers full in the mines and factories because of the heartless greed of the class who rules, have by our suffering learned something of the sacredness of life. We know what the w 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. When our lives are no longer safe, when kidnapping comes 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, bet-

ter judgment may teach them its value.

Socialism is a power in America. We have won no great political bat-Socians is a power in America. We have won a great point and the sas yet, but we have won a victory that many of our Europeon comrades might well be proud of. This does not mean that the workingmen 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 kidnappers 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 purpos 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

SOCIALISTS AGAIN ARRESTED necessary. Police Commissioner Han-Sol. Fieldman was arrested Tues-

day night, together with three other comrades at the corner of Thirtyeighth 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

san also admitted this but the judge found the defendants guilty and susguilty 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

entered as second-class matter at the York Post Office on April 6, 1891.

The Worker goes to press on Wedness correspondents sending news should litheir communications in time to reach office by Monday, whenever possible, manualications concerning the editorial ritient of the paper should be additioned to the Editor of The Worker.

The of the editors may be seen at the every Tuesday and Wednesday been 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: te and Congressional)....229,762 1004 (Presidential)408.230



BEBEL'S WICKED CONDUCT.

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

This time we are informed that Comde 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 ount over to the party. This, acing to the schoolboy who cabled ews" to the New York "World". held to be in conflict "with equal distribution of wealth and landed erty", a view that German Socialists are claimed to hold. In conseice 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 ed to "equally distribute", it is strange that other correspondents who ceded 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.

The "World" should provide its Berlin employee with a calf-skin medal for having discovered this remarkable discrepancy between the profession and practise of Bebel, a discrepancy at no other correspondent, however illiant he may have been, was able detect.

MIXED ADVICE.

It is amusing to note the sage advice so often given by the wiseacres of the press on how to check the growth of Socialism. A recipe is given every time the Socialist movement developes new strength and no two ever agree on any formula. The New York "Evening Post" calls attention to what it ders the blunder of liberal politicians in Europe in triyng 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 Social-

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 wo man 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

-Capital is the product of labor elong to the capt-

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.

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 band 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 an 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

"We are here as aliens to you. clients have been brought 1,500 miles to be tried before an allen 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 com It is a community which has been deliberately poisoned against as. 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 of these prejudices and rise above them—then you would know You would un was lying to you. derstand that if nothing else.

"But as the word goes, as men pass 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 hlm-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. 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 Mi. Haywood is guilty-that he in his 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 latever else you are. I do not be lieve 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 againsts defend-

"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 bounding 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 Hill Haywood is either innocent or guilty. If he be guilty I have nothing to say. But, men, this case is a case of Or chard 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 gal-

Mr. Darrow denounced Attorney Hawley as a bired man actuated by no tailist. No? Then how did he get it? other motive than to get the

to his house

"I hope, that nobody here cares 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, per haps 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 In this case Mr. Hawley is ad vising the state.

"Mr. Hawley talked for you a day and a half about how guilty Mr. Hay wood 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 per jurer. 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 state nent that I would prove even to Haw ley 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

"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. Hav 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 risits 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

"Hawley would have you believe, that Orchard cannot lie since he got religion. I have something to say 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

fter 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 Or-Country would have gone out of this court room disgraced and accounted the greatest Ananias of the age.

ed 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 have to answer for to your Maker. It is something I do not believe your conscience will permit you to do.

"It 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: "On, 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 He is the biggest murdererhe is the biggest liar in history. 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 no lawyer wouldn't believe you—unless ney you hired Mr. Hawley. Orchard has

For various reasons The Worker is | of the state to build another addition | been impeached by over 40 witnesses Still, can you believe his story? Are you going to yote Bill Haywood gull-ty? 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 sac-

rifice, go ahead. "Who made this man the monster that he is? It was not Pettibone dope he 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 econd 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 thing 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 sucessful, 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, 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 onfess 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 eyer 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 Idanha? Because he thought of the inno cent lives that crould be sacrificed? atraid he wouldn't get away. Pet-Hawley'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 livebut keep him caged."

As to religion, Mr. Darrow said, for those who believed in a God who num bered the hairs of the head and noted the sparrow's fall, the attorney de clared he had the most profound re-

"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 lat tre 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 fashloned 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 been fashioned as he that we would not have been like him. But we cannot accept his testimony. We cannot accept the evidence be 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 Mc-Parland 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-

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 Duyn-he hasn't said what Or-chard 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 be 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 in no danger of sudden 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 Pettibe

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 bad nore often failed than succe eded. He said he knew the struggle it took to "Hawley don't know as much about

religion as even I do. If he did he would not have told you they could surinkle 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 confer 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? means charity, love, Christain affection for those in the same shape as himself. Has Orchard shown any pity, sorrow, love for these men whon he is trying to send to the executioner? Has he shown any Christ-like forgiveness in his mein toward Pettibone. to ward Hayward, toward Mover?

You are not emotional men-you nen 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 rou 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 trailed Lyte Cregory, as he placed the bomb at Steunenberg's gate.

"Hawley will picture him as a cher ubim, 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—he protected as the 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 salat it 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 hon orable family. They lived hardly known beyond the village in which they had lived and died. But they died

"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 great-

"Orchard was told by a miserabl 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 Haywo 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' 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

"I have tried to tell you who Harry Orchard is-who is the man on whos lying testimony (its all the evidence there is in the case), certain Idah 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. Mc-Parland met Orcharu and he spoke to him familiarly about David and St. Paul and Kelly the Bum' and other f his acquaintances, and olds out to Orchard the ho

log his life and then-lo, we find that

"Why don't McParland change his sign? Why don't he go to saving and give up trying to entrap 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 scrip-ture with one breath and with the next he blasphemes. Do you suppose he is interested in Moyer's soul, or in he is interested in Stoyer By You 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 Or chard 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 lots of blood. He told of some things that were true and a lot of other things that there was no trarn 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 ne 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 be is the biggest llar 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 Hil. & 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 Wardner that day at least, Orchard was not a murderer.

Darrow attacked the methods pur sued by Governor Steunenberg in the Coeur d'Alenes. "When Governor Coeur d'Alenes. Steunenberg established those vile bullpens in that district he sowed the seeds of more discord than any other vernor of any State ever sowed. He bécame 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 writtenthose 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 edu-

"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 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. would rather see truths written in and English than faisehoods in choice rhetoric. I am sincere about this."

Defending the articles printed in the nenberg, 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 surround ed by lice, Pinkerton detectives and other vermin."

With flaming words the attorney pictured to the jury the difference between the owners of the mines and smelters who rolled up their wealth and bought their way into the United States Senate in the blood of the men who worked for them, and the mi and smeltermen who, when their days of usefulness, thru age, injury or disability were over, are thrown out on e scrap beap to perish and die. "Do you remember Dewey If not,

said he once worked on a farm for a while—a week, in Ohio. One morning he was sent out early and saw a dog, a measley cur, crawling along by

"He had his head down. skulking along by the fence, his tail between his legs. I knew that dog was a sheep-killing dog. I knew he'd

been 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. uldn't name any of the men on that trip with him," said Darrow, "be cause they were masked. He couldn't have told anyway, because he proba-bly 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 that stand that he was a red-handed

"What are you thinking of? Is this a mock at justice? Is this a co acy 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 you bodies and souls—the mine owners and the Pinkertons

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

"The people of Idaho are being made to dance like puppers for the Mine Owners' Association. Why were these men not tried in Colorado for crimes charged to them there? Do you know why? Because the Nine Owners' Association prefers that idaho shall pay the bills. They would rather these men be tried 1,500 niles away from the scenes of their cr 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-to pay us 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 with his epaulets and his Harvard accent, a cruel tyrant with all his culture, for that is what culture is forto get rid of all the humanity there is in a man."

Darrow described the condiwhich 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 em-ployee who didn't think any hours for abor too long. All employers think the wages are too high and all laborers say that wages are too small."

He spoke about the state amenda voted in Colorado for an eight-hour law and the fact that the then leds lature, influenced by the Union Pacific Railroad and the mine owners and 1 demtt, and the Standard Oil late ests, refused to pass the law.

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

Darrow said it had been an awa nght for the laboring men. "Ofen it was necessary for them to street 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 bur-dens 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 m trouble by striking. Yes, they made trouble-more power to them. No great good ever came to the poorer unless there was trouble made in getting it. They may have done so brutal things. They did. I admit it I'll not lie about it. But—even so—ar you for that going to destroy the Wes ern Federation of Miners? Hawlessays the way to start would be to ha the secretary-treasurer of that organization. You are not going to do the I know it. You are not so foolish Hawley may think."

With pathetic voice Darrow descr ed the terrors of the strike to the m ers and their families. The said the not until the last resort was the strik called and then the miners came fr their mines and, standing shoulder shoulder, they faced the situation faced starvation and stood stee for a great cause. He pictured t nisery that followed in many of the humble homes when the wages stopped he told of the want and the miser, and thru it all he said they stoo steadfast for the good of their caus He said he regretted that there we

some acts of violence. They we deeds which should not be condoned they should never have been per trated. He spoke particularly of beating up of "old man Stewart", 1 he added that even the men who that deed were not so "damned c temptible" as that "English-accent viper, Bulkeley Wells, w did an honest hour's work in his life They, he said, were not so conter ble as were those "loathsome in sheep's clothing", Detectives Sc and Sterling. In scathing langua Darrow directly charged that Sc and Sterling were the men who pulle spikes from a rail on the Florence Cripple Creek railroad, and then " claimed to the world that the wich members of the Western Federa of Miners tried to murder a lot of

(Continued on page 6.)

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.) By Leroy Scott:

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Police?" asked Petersen, when they

"No. That's what they ought to

man longer you'll know we boys don't

ask the police to mix in our affairs.

When there's a strike, they're always

turned against us by the bosses. So

They were but balf a dozen squares

from Mulligan's saloon. Tom set out in its direction, and five minutes later,

with Petersen behind him, he walked

into the doorway of the room beyond

the bar. As he had expected, there sat

Foley, and with him were three of his

m his chair, but settled back again,

men. Foley started, and half rose

His discomposure confirmed what Tom

had already guessed—that Foley's was the brain behind the evening's

stratagem, and that he was awaiting

"I goess you were expecting some-body else," Tom said firmly from the

doorway, one hand on the revolver in

his coat pocket. "I just dropped in to tell you Jake Henderson and his bunch

are waiting for you over Murphy's

Foley, was dazed, as he could no

He looked Tom over. And then his

eyes took in the figure of Petersen just

within the doorway. He grasped in-

"Yes," said Tom. "Rosie was there.

Foley took a bracing hold of him

self, and toyed with the stem of his beer glass. "Much obliged for comin"

in to tell me," he said, with a show of

carelessness. "But I guess the boys

"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. Outside he thrust a gripping

arm thru Petersen's, which straight-

way took on an embarrassed limpness

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE STOLEN STRIKE.

Tom mounted the stairs of Potoma

Hall early the next evening. During the day he nad told a few friends the

story of the encounter of the night before. The story had spread in ver-sions more or less vague and distort-

ed, and now on his entry of the hall he was beset by a crowd who demand-ed a true and detailed account of the

"Oh, come now, Tom! This's hot air you're handin' us out about Babe!"

"Get out! I saw Kid Morgan chase

"You think not? Well, there's one

"Try it with him for about a min-

There was a laugh, in which the man joined. "I tell you what, boys."

ne said, after it had subsided. "I hit

Babe on the back o' the neck with a

glove the day Kid chased him. If

what Tom says is straight, I'm goin'

to beg Babe's pardon in open meetin'."
"Me, too," chimed in another.
"It's so," said Tom, thinking with a

smile of what was in store for Peter-

For some reason, perhaps one hav

ing to do with their personal pride, Jake and his fellows did not appear

waited their coming with impatient greetings. But just before Tom open-

ed the session Petersen entered the

hall and slipped into an obscure seat

He was immediately recognized.

Straightway men arose all over the hall and turned about to face him. "Petersen!" "Petersen!" "What's the

"Petersen!" "Petersen!" "What's the matter with Petersen!" the cries went

up, and there was a great clapping of

Petersen sprang to his feet in wild

consternation. Yes, they were looking at him. Yes, that was his name.

But the next instant he had bolted

When the shouting had died away

Tom called the union to order. He

was filled with an exultant sense of

certain triumph; he had kept an es-

timating eye on the members as they had filed in; an easy majority of the

nen were with him, and as their de-

cision would be by open vote there would be no chance for Foley to stuff

Pete, the instructed spokesman for

Com's party, was the first man on his

feet, "Mr. President," he said, "I move we drop the reg'lar order o' busi

ness an' proceed at once to new busi-

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.
"Motion carried!" he shouted, and

The next instant a dosen men were

on their feet waving their right hands

Pete, ten were good-intentioned but uninformed friends, and one was

ley. Tom's eyes fastened upon ley, and his mind worked quickly.

brought down his gavel.

"Mr. Foley," he said.

He didn't know what it meant-

out of the ball

that night, the several hundred

expostulated one of the men.

nim a block. He can't fight."

way you can convince yourself.'

answered Tom.

'Was Rosie there?" be queried

stinctively at the chance to raise

The three dutifully guffawed.

ain't in no hurry."

and walked away.

affair. This he gave.

"It's the truth."

help but be, thus learning his last plan

had failed. "Youse saw 'em?"

But when you've been a union

had gained the street.

we leave 'em alone.'

his deputies' report.

saloon.

CHAPTER XVII.-Continued.

Certainly anything to be done must one at ence, for Petersen, lost to lou the he was, knew that in anmoment Bill's arms would have ed to his feet, and there would be-ing to be clear of his kick and a h for the revolver. With a flerce grunt, he quickly placed his broad hands on either side of Smoky's chest and slowly strained upward. Bill, not knowing what this new move meant, immediately regripped Peteren's thighs. Slowly Petersen rose, lift-ng Smoky's stiffened body after him, cheek still tight against cheek, till his locked. Then his hips gradual-

ly raised till part of his weight was on

and his whole body stiffened till it was

like a bar of iron. Suddenly his arms relaxed, and he downward, his weight and concentrated against Smoky's cheek. Smoky's head battered the floor. His arms loosened; a quick blow on the jaw made them fall limp. Peterwhirled madly over to dispose of but in the same tick of the watch rang away, and to his feet, and de a dash for the revolver. Instant ly Peersen was up and but two paces behind him. Bill's lunging hand fell upon the weapon, Petersen's fist fell Bill, and the revolver was Peter-

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

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

on his feet turned toward Pe-The Swede, left hand gripping volver about its barrel, stood in aging attitude, his eyes blazing. trickling from one-corner of his "Yah! Come on!"

recognized what he was seeing wild Swedish rage that know when it has beat nor when i n; in this case all the less con

lible from its long restraint.

Pte, Smoky, and Bill were now all
heir feet and leaning against the Petersen strode glaring before shaking his great fists madly.

e on now! Petersen!" Tom called. ne on vid you! I vant all dree!

sh voice rose into a shriek. three did not move. "For God's

Afraid! Yah! Afraid! I lick you

th an animal-like roar de rushed the three men. Smoky and Bill ked and dashed away, but Jake d his ground and put up his fists. low and he went to the floor, Peterng about to make for Smoky and

m seized his arm. God, man! Stop! They've give in!" Look out!" A shove sent Tom staggring, and Petersen was away. "I lik 'em all, by God!" he roared.

annihilating intent he bore wn spon Bill and Smoky, who stood ock to wall on fearful defense. ,An ptration fiashed upon Tom. "Your fe, Petersen! Your wife!" he cried. n's raging strides ch ed slowly about. "Vot?"

. Anna!" Dazed g heavily, he stared at Tom. sion went thru His face faded to duliness, then

er let me have the gun." Tom uletly, after a minute had passed. ween handed it over.

at glancing at the three, who re staring at him in utter bewilder-ent. Petersen dully put on his hat

to backing toward the door. But fore they reached it Tom's steady so became conscious of the curtains the further end of the room. His pare face tightened grimly with sud-

y and stained with tobacco juice, their places and brought them to

three men, and Hickey from the looked on curiously while Peter-The Jake up first; hands behind his

" was Tom's next order."
I see youse in hell first!" Jake
at away from Petersen and raised

If you make any trouble, I'll give a quick chance to look around

gazed a moment at the revolv-the gleaming eye behind it, and a dropped. Petersen stepped be-tim and went to work, twisting tip of muslin into a rope as he arip of musis into a rope as ne of it about Jake's wrists. The job securely done in a minute, for men had once followed the sea. low his feet," said Tom; and to

be easter for you if you

on his knees and tumbled awk-on his side. In another minute feet were fastened; and at the ten minutes the other four men en bound, even the wounded

a put his revolver in his outside pocket, and unlocked the door, -night," he said; and he and en stepped out. He locked the and put the key in his pocket. A murmur of surprise ran among Tom's friends. But he had his reason for this elight deviation from his set plan. He knew that Foley was op-

on record against it in a public speech, then his coming victory over the walk-ing 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'

ed to a strike; if he let Foley go

"Three seventy-five," several voices

"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

"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 o' 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 o' wages, an' if the bosses won't give it, strike for it!"

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

It was Connelly who broke the gen eral 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 disovered 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

"Really, naw. Why, youse look like youse slept alongside a bad dream." Foley drew forth his eigar 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," be

said coldly. "It was Keating stirred it up."

Foley returned, calmly biting a bit off his cigar and blowing it out upon "You also failed to stop Mr. Keat-

ing," 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'." Mr. Baxter gave another little start,

as when Foley had slapped his shoul-der. "Furthermore, I understand you, yourself, made the nation to strike." "The way youse talk sometimes, Baxter, makes me think youse must 'a' been born about minute before last," Foley returned blandly. "As an amachure diplomat, youse 've got, Mayor Low skinned to death. Sure I made the motion. An' why did I make the motion? If I hadn't 'a' made it, but had opposed it, where'd I 'a' been? About a thousand miles outside the outskirts o' nowhere-nobody in the union, an' consequently worth about as much to youse as a hair in a bowl o' soup. I stood to lose both. I still

"What do you propose that we do?"

Mr. Baxter held himself in, for the
reason that he supposed the old relation would merely give place to a new.

"Well, there's goin' to be strike. The union'il make a demand, an' I rather guess youse 'll not give up without a

"We shall certainly fight," Mr. Baxter assured him.

'Well," he drawled, "since I've got to lead the union in a strike an' youse 're goin' to fight the strike, it seems like everything 'd have to be off be-tween us, don't it?"

Mr. Baxter did not reply at once, and then old not answer the question

"What are you going to do?"

"To tell youse, that is just what I came here for." In a flash Foley's manner changed from the playful to the vindictive, and he leaned slowly forward in his chair. "I'm goin' to fight youse, Baxter, an' fight youse like hell!" he said, between barely parted teeth. And his gray eyes, sud-denly hard, gazed maliciously into Mr.

Baxter's face.

"I'm goin' to fight like bell!" he went on. "For two years I've been

standin' your damped manicured manto 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 pastyour high-nosed aristocratic ways? chance's come, an' I'm goin' to fight

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 hortest 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 filliped his half-smoked cigar on Mr. Baxter's spotiess desk, and strode out. (Continued next week)

[This novel began in The Worker of

April 6, 1907. Back numbers can al

SUPPRESSING INITIATIVE

ways be had.]

Statements have been made in the past that large corporations have deliberately suppressed valuable life-saymade necessary by their introduction but no specific charges had been made Now W. P. Borland, secretary of the Block Signal and Train Control Board at Washington, has cited a number of corporations who have been guilty of the practise, and an investigation is in progress to ascertain the facts. Mr. Borland charges the following companies with suppressing safety inven-Union Switch and Signal Company; the Hall Signal Company; the General Railway Signal Company; the Westinghouse Company. In an inter-

view Mr. Borland said: "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

The Eastern Railway Association is not a corporation, but a sort of co-operative 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.

"The block signal board has already been assured of the co-operation of the American Raffway 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 ears before the automatic coupler was introduced while trainmen were being crippled and killed by the thousands it is easily conceivable that this inhuman practise has existed for years. A more striking example of the fact that capitalist ownership of industry is a check on progress, could hardly be quoted than this suppression of inventions that guard the lives of those who produce the wealth that makes civilisation possible.

JAPANESE WOMEN WAKE UP.

The rapid economic development of is accompanied by movement that is significant. It is the awakening of Japanese women to the degrading status that capitalist society imposes upon them., So far they 'do not realize the necessity of joining forces with the working class to secure their emancipation but that will come

Recently two petitions were presented to the Imperial Diet by the Japan ese 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 This no doubt is the germ of a woman suffrage movement.

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 maritial relations, while for a similar offense on the part of her husband, no penalty of any kind is imposed. These petitions are significant in view of the centuries of patient submission of Japanes

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 satn political rights that other citizens pos sess. The capitalist politicians who lirect the various departments will, however, remain in politics up to their ears. It may be remarked that convicts also are prohibited from political activity, which ought to soothe the wounded feelings of the government employees.

The Bishop of Baltimore is right when he says that "the limitation of families is due to the relentless pressure of the competitive system." Necessity is the mother of prevention.—Bris-

ARE YOU DOING ANYTHING **ABOUT IT. BROTHER?**

By George Allan England.

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 lolling 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 offe word of protest. You watch-that is

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

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. You understand the plague 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 ofthink of it!-of hunger. In your easy chair at home you read about the Congo saturnalia, shuddering perfunctorily the while. You comprehend the commercial character of war, the foreign market" basis for "patriotism"; and you deplore the armed conquests of capitalism, the immolation of a proletarian soldlery for the benefit of vultures. You hope for universal peace. You are humane. You have radical ideas. Very well and good, brother; but still do I insist-what are you DOING?

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

Are you doing anything about it, | Not one war will be averted to never so infinetisimal a degree because of you. Not one single Hindu rvot or his wife or child will get one single grain more of that exported wheat, or live an hour longer because of you. will Congo slavery, wage slavery end one second sooner because of you. For YOU are nestled comfortably against your cushion. YOU have escaped the grinding wheels-so far, YOU are sage, comfortable, well-fed and clothed and all the rest of it. So with a secret unction YOU remain quite passive. I know you!

"But! But! (you protest). Such lan-guage, and to ME? What have I done to merit it? Rather, wifit 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 intrenched evils -child slavery, wage slavery, familie, war and pestilence, exploitation and its train of pauperism, insanity, crime and misery-these evils Ithuriel himself could never avail against. Who am I to bid them pass away? 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 easyhair. 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 the your blows seem weak and futile. So they are, individually-but joined to miliions 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 We want you for your own sake as well as ours. We hate to see you lolling on that cushion, when there's men's work to do, man's fighting to be gripped into.

Wage blavery 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 (where in alone their power lies) to kill the teast 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?

THE COST OF CRIMINALITY.

Dr. CharleseJ. Bushnell in a recent ecture 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

"Why, 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 institu-\$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 s on the increase; suicides are increas ing six times as fast as the population; and murders three times as fast; insanity is also increasing faster than the population. We are maining 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

PILING UP MISERY.

In Chicago the news of a second advance in the price of cotton thread. this time making the price 10 cents a spool, caused grief in the ranks of garment workers. Many of them are required to buy their own thread. The increase will materially reduce their earning power. Settlement workers said many of the

men, women and children now tolling over garments have to work far into the night in order to eke out an existence and that the added burden will mean much more than would appear on the surface. The general belief is that where the shops furnish thread the contract price will be cut enough to meet the additional cost, thus making the worker the loser.

-Help The Worker make Socialists.

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 1790, 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 This will be due to the avail cities. ability of factory products and the smaller need of men on the farms, where work is being done more and more by machinery.

Dr. Bushnell mich 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 unfortunates to the number of useful workers, together with the great powers of modern machinery, can compute the less of useful effort that the capitalist regime produces?

Capitalist ownership of the great powers of wealth production curses millions with pauperism and crime, inakes necessary almhouses and jalls and suppresses advantages that ite 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?"

PREPARING THE WHITEWASH.

It is said that the smelting trust is now undergoing federal scrutiny. The investigation of this great octopus is but a mere formality. Simon Guggen-heim is a United States senator, and his power and influence as a Napoleon of wealth will be able to bring about a white-wash verdict. Simon recognized the fact that it

was only a question of a short time when public sentiment would demand an investigation of the Smelter Trust. Accordingly, Simon yearned to be a statesman, and with his millions he was able to purchase a senatorial toga. Simon, as a member of the "America House of Lords," can make a federal investigation look like "thirty cents." -Miners Magazine.

-Join the Socialist Party.

RELIGION AND

Whether the following letter, whappeared in the New York "Sun" 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 institution is left for the reader to judge. It is certain that the sentiments express are held by large numbers of the exploiting class who have seized on religious institutions as a legitimate as-

THE SOCIAL ORDER

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

The maintaining of a belief in God is a

set to guarantee profit making:

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. 1 au probably correct in assigning a decline in religious belief as one of the causes lead ing up to the unprecedented decline in se-curities and the worldwide monetary strincoincident with the decline of the God.

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

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 lusufficient evidence on which the teachings of the church are based, the exceeding improbability of there being any future life at allthen will they rise to selze 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 confiscation by legis lation, the daily murder of some well known citizen because of his wealth; these are some of the results of an awakening ments 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

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 intellectus the rising tide of Socialism and di ns to ergulf us.
ALBERT B. GALLATIN. which threatens

East Hampton, July 25.

THE DIVORCE CRAZE.

The divorce craze has an economic root, and one not difficult to find. In a vast majority of cases the mi 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 rob bery, the dissatisfied men and women make each other miserable, with their endless quarrels, denunciations, ceits, betrayals, booze fights and what not, and either dwell in complete is

norance of or have a holy rever 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 idle-ness 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, there the hours of labor would be ficiently shortened to give all a chance to work, where there would be no enforced idleness and no fear of the w at the door, where the aver would have a modern home, plenty to eat, plenty to wear, time for hig education or amusement or sport, above all, oportunities to rear his children and make them the peers of others in intelligence, refiner morality-in a word, if there were no industrial shamble and no social pig-stys most of the ills about which everybody is complaining would disappear and enable the race to be 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 satisfac-tory." The "ability" of Harriman and wealthy stockholders measured by this enormous sum, must be superhumap. 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 co 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 witness for the defense to know they were all

stantly from all parts of the ball girls came forward and threw watches, bracelets, etc., into the hat of the as-tonished speaker.

There is more real sacrifice and soll-darity displayed in the workers' strug-

gles than in all the religious bodies

The New York Bureau of Labor re-

orts that labor unions have a mem-

bership of more than one fourth of

the votes cast in the state. There are 2,459 unless with a membership of

414,718. As there are only 12,515 wo-

men in the unions and a few boys, the

adult males number more than 400:000.

In the six months ending April 1, 146

new unions were organized and 107 disappeared. Of these 88 dissolved and

19 amalgamated with other unions,

leaving a net gain or 39 new unions

during that period. The carpenters

have the largest number of unions,

there being 187 with a membership of

The London "Times" recommends to the employees of Great Britain the or-ganization of an association on the

ame lines as the Manufacturers Asso

clation in this country, also the adop

tion of the "sympathetic lock-out" a

STRIKERS ARE "VAGRANTS."

The wise legislators of the state of

llinois have managed to enact a "law

for the suppression of vakrancy

which the Chicago police, with prope

interpretation, has already succeeded in

applying against members and officers

of a labor organization. Members of

the Amalgamated Woodworkers' In-

ternational Union, serving as pickets in

the course of a strike, were placed un-der arrest as "vagrants," thrown into

cells of a police station and on the day

following prought before a judge of the City Court who really has dared

to detain them under bonds "for further investigation." Should "convic-

tion" follow in these cases, they will

have to be appealed, that the validity of

the law may be thoroly tested.-Bak-

"BOBBIES" REVOLTING.

The Belfast dock strike now in-

cludes 6,000 men, including dockers

and teamsters. The dock laborers have

been working 76 to 80 hours per week

for a wage of 24 shillings (\$6). They demand 24s, for a week of 60 hours.

The teamsters demand 27s. 6d.,

with allowance for overtime. The em-

ployers have combined and are report-

ed to be "using all the methods of the

Infamous American syndicates." Las

Saturday five hundred policemen held

meeting and protested against being

employed during the strike without extra pay. Their leader, Barrett, was

suspended from duty. He was given a

public demonstration and carried thru

the streets. The policemen declared they would not disperse until Barrett

was reinstated. This revolt of the "bobbles" has greatly strengthened

Fire Marshal Horan, of Chicago, has

ssued an order forbidding men of his

department from wearing union but-

tons while on duty. This was done

at the direction of Mayor Busse, who

was elected as a "workingmen's friend," and who is also attempting

to destroy the Teachers' Federation at

Secretary Taft who is being boomed

as the successor of Emperor Teddy, ab-

solutely refused to countenance a de-

mand for an increase of wages for the

steam shovel men on the Panama

canal. The attitude of Taft towards labor should secure a "yellow dog"

fund from Wall street in 1908.-The

Members of the Railroad Carmen'

Union at Moline and Rock Island, Ill.

and Davenport, Iowa, struck last weel

in defense of a painter at East Moline

who was discharged because he wash

ed ten minutes before quitting time. The painter was reinstated, and for some reason makes no complaint of

Miners of the Pittsburg district, Pa.,

are rejoicing over their victory in pre-

venting the introduction of a labor

saving steam dump which would have

reduced their earnings considerably.

An arbitration board decided in favor

the companies will bring the matter

The Liberal Government of Rou-

mania recently confiscated the libraries

correspondence, and flags of the trade unions. The streets of Bacharest were

reported as under military occupation;

and all because a big business cor-

poration had threatened to leave

Bucharest if the trade unions were al-

lowed to continue. It is curious that

the most reactionary governments are almost always Liberal.

Exponent.

for that matter.

up next year.

the behest of the big capitalists.

gainst the sympathetic strike.

LETERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

GREAT BRITAIN.

day, July 14, a demonstration attended by 3,000 people was held on Trafalgar Square, London, to protest st the proposed entente between nglish and Russian governments, sympathy with the Russian ggle for freedom and to denounce m for its recent coup d'etat The affair was arranged by the s of Russian Freedom, the Somocratic Federation and the Inlent Labor Party. The speakers were Fisher Unwin, J. F. Green, Cunningham Grahame. H. W. Nevinson. Will Thorne, M. P., H.-M. Hyndman.

What followed the demonstration was the most interesting episode of the Jack Williams, a veteran ialist agitator, proposed marching to the Foreign Office, and a procession was formed with Comrades Hyndman and Williams in front, The parade a peaceful, the "Marsellinise" was the Foreign Office was reached, Williams got up to speak. The police d him down and a general mele followed, in which men, women and children were blocked down and en. The police were resisted vig-usly and finally the procession was formed. Only two arrests were de, a Russian and a German. Actwill be taken on the brutal action

or Grayson, the Socialist elected m the Coine Valley, took his seat in ve: "For the first time in English ry the party of Socialism was reped in the House of Commons this k; the Red Flag was acclaimed Tabor members associated themves with

hile it is possible to attach too h importance to so isolated an in-nt, there is a growing feeling as both Liberals and Unionists they will soon have to reckon with a new and formidable competitor suffrages of the working without whose help neither rty can hope to control the destinies

Grayson is only 25 years old.

AUSTRALIA.

The May Day celebrations in Vic-Australia, this year were the st successful and enthusiastic in the were held in nearly every town in province and efforts are being have all the labor bodies cer ter on May Day for the annual cele brations of labor so as to act in concert with the demonstrations of the workers in Europe and America.

HUNGARY.

The German Social Democrats held a conference recently. The congress adopted a resolution which insisted on the importance of the Hungarian Socialist Party remembering that there are other nationalities to be considered than the Magyar, and that if the ruling classes in Hungary are to be forced to give way before the demands of the proletariat, it can only be by the joint action of the proletariats of all tongues in Hungary. Thus it is inted out that the nationality question is a most important one for the Hungarian Socialists.

GERMANY.

The Socialist Party School for the training of speakers and writers in the principles of Socialism has closed its first term. The students in this case are elected by the party organization in various parts of Germany, and are paid by the Executive Committee for time that they spend in Berlin. Each student attends for one term, which lasts nine months. The lecctures are in History, National Economy, Philosophy of History, Law, and

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of The Worker: - I am uch interested in the matters to which Comrade Isaac Cowen, refers in his Comrade Issue Cowen, refers in ma-letter in The Worker of July 27, particular-ly the matter of Organization. Its organi-marion I understand less speech unking and more dissemination of Sochist Literature the Socialist press and building up the party organization. As a matter of fac-most of our so called organizers will blow most of our so called organizers will blow into a town, make a speech, and blow ut again and this thing has been going

their reputation as such, that here out as organizers at high salaries, that have got no more idea about organization, and what A really is, that a mup post. Some of these are slippery tongued gentlemen, who are able to "joffy" most of the memberskip, but not all, for a while. Then again their main idea of organization is to raise money thru picules and dances to pay their galaries, while not a penny is spent for getting literature for distribution. Not a penny is spent for carrying on organization equivation work is or else they are simply | interested in drawing their salaries; in either case they are untit to hold their posttions, and the sooner the membership real ares this the better it will be for the move

I guite agree with Comrade the National Office does not have enough funds to carry on its regular work and both the National Committeemen and the National Executive Committeemen ought to take cognizance of this fact. I believe that in order to carry on the work that the National Office has before it, that the dues stamps should be sold from that hind at seven cents each. This would make the revenue from that source almost set per cent more and would give the nabe its work without being in a hole all the tailist.

eration and Municipal Governme

July 5, her fiftleth birthday. Our comride, who has for many years been the only woman representative on the German Party, is one of the most prominent and influential members of the party. German by birth she was married to a Bussian Socialist Office. ried to a Russian Socialist, Otto Zetkin, with whom, under the Socialist law, she shared all the hardships of exile. She lived during that period in Paris, often, I believe, in the greatest poverty-but the consequence was that few German comrades have such an intimate knowledge of the inner tory of the movement in all lands. In 1890 Clara Zetkin founded the "Gleich helt" (Equality) as an organ of the proletarian women. She has always accentuated the fact that the working women could only attain their aims by acting with the men of their own class acting the common exploiter of them both. She has had the satisfaction of seeing that these ideas have permeated the German proletarian women, and the bourgeois lady suffragists have there no hold among the women workers. The "Gielchheit" has, I am glad to say a circulation of between 40,000 and 50,000, which says a great deal. as most of the women workers are too poor to buy a paper, so that it is safe to say that no paper is more widely read in proportion to the copies sold. -London Justice.

FRANCE.

A statue will be erected to Louise Michel at Montmartre. The sculptor has depicted her protecting a young child, which at the foot of the statue be has figured a cat, in order to show Louise's love for animals.

SWITZERLAND

The latest exercise of the referen dum in Switzerland has taken place in the Canton of Geneva. Every Swiss canton is endowed with a large measure of Home Rule, and so on June 29 and 30, the law passed by the people's representatives disestablishing churches in the Canton of Geneva was submitted to the people, with the re-sult that it was ratified by 7,653 votes to 6,823. This severance of the bonds uniting church and state has aroused great consternation in the minds of the stern, unbending Puritans in the city of Geneva, whose theocratic notions, w a survival, date back to the days now a sure of Calvin.

RUSSIA.

There will shortly be published in St. Petersburg a book which will give some interesting information concerning the recent Congress of Social Dem-ocrats in London and the delegates who took part therein. This book is to be entitled "There and Back." Its author is a member of the St. Peters burg Council of Workmen's Deputies, and his name is M. Trotzky .

According to the author of "There

and Back", the Congress at London consisted of 140 members, Nothing could better iflustrate what Socialist advocacy means in the land of the Tsar than their life record. Eighteen of the incinbers had escaped from prison once, four had escaped twice, whilst twenty-nine had been compelled to fice from the wrath of the Russian Government and take refuge in exile-twenty-three of them once, five of them twice, and one of them three times, Altogether, the 140 members of the Congress had spent in the aggre gate 138 years and three and a half months in exile, or on an average about one year each in prison and one year in exile.-London Labor eLader.

SPAIN.

Madrid Socialists have bought for themselves for 300,000 pesetas (£12,000) the palace of the Duke of Bejar, for the purpose of a People's House. plan is to provide a home for the General Federation of Trade Unions (Union Generale de Trabajadores) and affiliated trade unlons, for the Socialist schools and the Madrid Socialist Cooperative Society. There will also be the theory of Trade Unionism, Co-op- | a theatre to hold 4,000 people.

> ine, provided the National Committee or the N. E. C. don't vote it away for some-thing clse. The best way to insure that is to have an organization fund and the money for this fund be used for no other purpose. Last December the National Committee adopted a motion to put organ ters in the field for the purpose of I ing up the party organization, not to make speeches, but it seems that this fact has been lost sight of and that most of those in the field are at the same old thing—makhg speeches.
> FRED L SCHWARTZ

Allegheny, Pa., July 28.

THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CLUB.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I have been eagerly waiting to bear more of the international correspondence club. To me this seems to be one of the best means yet proposed to get in touch with the great of men who are Socialists at heart, but who have never heard the truth about Hierature for distribution. Not a spent for carrying on organization. Now there are two reasons for this stre an honest government, to organize and kind of business. It is either that these and the controllers organizers don't know, what or such a party was already far on the road such a party was already far on the road to success. Of course I had heard of the Socialists, but with thousands of others, I believed them to be a mixture of dream ed anarchists.

But a letter- a real, live, personal letter, teling me the TRUTH about Socialism-Like Comrade Lloyd, I am in a farming district, and em sq far from the nearestoral that I don't even know where it is Speed the international correspondence club, and count me in as a charter mem-

SEDWIN W. WHEAT.

-Perhaps the Pinkertons are "de

****** ORGANIZED LABOR

····

SOME STRIKE STATISTICS. According to the twenty-first annual report of the Bureau of Labor, in 1905 were 221,686 employees out of work by 2,077 strikes undertaken by 170,337 strikers in 8,292 establishments, and lasting an average of twenty-three days in each establishment involved. The report says:

The year 1894 stands out in the histor of the country as the year most notable for the great number of workers thrown out of work by strikes, over 660,000 employees being thrown out of work by 1,349 strikes undertaken by 505,049 strikers in 8.196 establishments, and lasting an average of thirty-two days in each establish-

Statistics for a 25-year period from 1881 to 1905 show strikes in the United States numbered 36,757, and lockouts 1,540. The total number of persons who went out on strikes during the twenty-five years was 6,728,048, and locked out 716,231.. The dependence of one occupation upon another in the same establishment swells the aggre gate of employees anected during the period to 9,529,434. The average duration of strikes per establishment was twenty-five days, and of lockouts

eighty-four days. Of the total number of strikes in twenty-five years, practically 69 per cent were ordered by labor organizations. Employees who struck succeeded oftener than they failed and em ployers were similarly successful in lockouts. Employees succeeded in winning all the demands for which the strikes were undertaken in 48 per cent of the establishments; succeeded partly in over 15 per cent, and in only 36 per cent of the establishments did they fail entirely to win any of their de-

mands. Lockouts resulted wholly in favor of employers in over 57 per cent of the establishments involved, succeeded partly in 11 per cent, and failed entirely in 32 per cent. Strikes ordered by labor organizations were wholly successful in practically 50 per cent of the establishments involved, partly successful in almost 16 per cent, and failed entirely in only 35 per cent of the establishments.

Repeated efforts have been made by the United Mine Workers of America, to organize the miners of West Vir rinia, who work under exceptionally bad and slavish conditions, but not much success has been achieved. Another attempt is to be made with President Mitchell directing operations from Charlestown. Thirty organizers will be employed in the state and special efforts made in the Fairmount egion, where there are 20,000 non-union miners.

INTERNATIONAL PRINTERS CON-GRESS.

The printers unions of the various countries (except England and the United States) are to hold an interna-tional congress in Paris. The countries affiliated are Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Croatia, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Italy, France, Luxemburg, Belgium, Denmark, Nor way, Sweden and Finland. The congress is held every three years. Pierre Stautner is secretary with headquarters at Berne. This international organization has produced a better understanding between the unions in the countries represented and facilitated exchange of membership cards. It is hoped that some day the International Typograpthical Union of this country will be represented in the congress.

The federal government is investigating nearly two hundred citizens of Chicago who, it is claimed, may prove to be "undesirables" and if so their papers will be revoked and the men deported. However the packers of dis eased ment will remain under any circonnstances.

Twelve railroads in the northwest are facing a demand for a nine hour day made by the machinists, blacksmiths and bollermakers.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has ruled that the Employer's Liability Act passed by the last Congress is constitutional. The employers are not concerned whether the Judge was of sound mind or not as other Judges will get a crack at the law later.

REAL SACRIFICE.

A dramatic scene took place last week at a meeting of the striking shirtmakers on the East Side. At a mass meeting of 1,500 girls and men an appeal was made for aid for the strikers. A young girl walked down the isle and to the speakers' stand and throwing a gold ring on the platform exclaimed: "I cannot wear jewelry while others around me starve." In-

NATIONAL PUBLICITY BUREAU.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The article by G. A. E. in the issue of July 6, fully expresses my feelings on the subject. I often wondered why such vicious and un reasonable attacks as are seen in the daily press remain unanswered, except eccasion ally in The Worker, which answers are seen by an infinitesimal portion of the renders of the press.

I would suggest that the National Com mittee have a paid comrade assigned to head a lurcan of volunteer comrades for the purpose of combating the misrepresen-tation of the irres.

lu the course of each month sufficient speakers they would be furnished with live topics for their discourses. Besides 12.1 subjects being fresh in the memory of the flateness, it would arouse their interest in

what our speakers have to say for or

An appeal by the National Committee for a special fund for running the bureaus suggested would (to my mind) meet with a hearty response and as for myself I would contribute to the utmost of my abliiry.—Fraternally yours,

MARRIMAN STILL GOBBLING.

More small lines are being drawn into the great Harriman railway mer-In Texas all of the short lines or train rogge owned by the Louis Bell Lumber Company have been with by the Harriman inferests. The intention is to give the Harriman lines a road with which to fight the Friero-Rock Island and Santa Fe roads to the Prafic Coast.

-The Worker, 50c a year, 1

BIG SHOWIN

Franklin H. Wentworth's "FORGINGS OF THE NEW" are going like hot cakes. OVER THREE HUNDRED SOLD IN ONE WEEK! How's that for going it some? Did you buy a copy? 'Are you going to? Better hustle!

PRICE, \$1, POSTPAID.

Here is what the Springfield "Sunday Republican" of July 7, 1907, says of it:

"FORGINGS OF THE NEW." Studies in Socialism by Pranklin H. Wentworth.

A little book of especial interest to Socialists is "Forgings of the New," being studies in Socialism by Frankfin H. Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth has been for some years a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party and before that edited for a year a readable little monthly called the "Socialist Spirit." Each month of its publication he outributed an editorial from a text found in the current news or in the ritings of a well-known philosopher. The little sketches in the present rolume are in the Whitmanesque style of the "Spirit" editorials and perhaps were selected from them. The book is published by the Socialist Literature Company, New York, and is one of the most artistic produc-tions of the Ariel Press, Westwood, which was established by Rev. Geo. A. Littlefield, soon after he gave up the Unitarian ministry at Haverhill to devote himself to the propaganda of Socialism. A characteristic page from "Forgings of the New" is the following, from the chapter on "Renunciation":

"To serve the social whole; to try to understand its needs and its crises; to do the thing from day to day which will most make for the uplifting of the entire race; that is the problem of the individual life than which there is no greater.

For the foremost man is held back by the hindmost; the universe is run by block signals; any human wreck, anywhere, closes the line.

Individual salvation is a lie born of a selfish heart, and when we most think we are out of the mire, the arm of the most neglected reaches up from the abyse and drags us back into the dark.

Individual growth can only be attained by striking to perfect the social whole. When we address ourselves collectively to perfecting the lowhest iffe; when equality of opportunity shall at last allow one man to attain to what he would be without crushing another in the process; then and then only will latent individual powers become manifest; powers with which, who knows we may read the story of the stars.

We can never really build ourselves at another's cost. This is the law. We cannot evade the duty of the individual to the mass; nor the duty of the mass to the individual! Life is one.

To renounce life is to betray life. We shall stay with our fellow, and struggle beside him, and suffer with him; and if need be, die with him, until at last the dawn shall come."

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POLICE COURT IS

A "SCAB" AGENCY. Judge Stewart of Toledo, O., has transformed his police court into a recruiting agency for supplying cheap labor to the manufacturers, and con-tractors of that city. According to the Blade" of that city manufacturers have their applications in the court and

call on the judge frequently for help. Last week a bricklayer was hauled before the court and on making known his trade the judge calmly consulted his register of applications and then gave the man the alterantive of a sentence to the city stone yard or laying brick at \$2.50 per day. This, of course is about half the union rate. It is not surprising, therefore, that the judge as more applications than he can fill. Over the portals of the police court should be written, "scabs made and sapplied free of cost. Orders filled in the order of their receipt."

MINERS DON'T LIKE

WHAT THEY VOTED FOR. The district convention of the Mine Workers recently held in Wilkesberre,

Pa., censured Gov. Stuart for voting several bills which they had approved. Stunrt was elected as the "reform" Governor who was to hunt down the state capital theeves. So Iar as the workers are concerned Gov. Stuart is following the same path that all "reform" governors do, that is, consistent some reason makes no complaint of opposition to the interests of the work-losing his "freedom"—or his job either. ing class. The sad thing about this miners' protest is that many of them vote for the men and parties they after wards denounce.

> -New South Wales employers are penalizing some of their employees who gave evidence before the Arbitration Court. Industrial democracy isthe only thing that can effectually stop that game!-Brisbane Worker.

PUBLICATIONS

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW Official organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Scmi-Monthly 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in, the Interest of the working class—and owned by that class. It is interesting and drings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state. Send for Sample Copies.

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Svenska Socialisten who control senting the Socialist Party. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year. Compades are requested to do all they can to boost this paper among Swedish speaking people. Address A. A. PATTERSON, 507 7th St., Rockford, Ili.

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT UNION No. 90—Omce and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The followin Bureau, 261 E. 84th St. The followin Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. Bohemian)—351 E That St., 8 p. m. Dist II (German)—55 E. 4th St., 8 p. m. Dist. III.—Chibhouse, 242 E. 84th St., 730 p. m.; Dist. IV.—542 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m. Dist. V.—3308 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist. VII— 1498 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Thesday at Fau haber's Hall, 1581 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubbouse, 245-247 E. Sith street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuss-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 482 W. Tairty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 Rast 191st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-10N meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month. 8 p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second street. Beard of Directors meets the first Tenraday of the month. 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address cerrespondence to Labor Secretariat, 250 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Wath.

LOCAL TROY, N.Y. Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall Secretary, W.Wollnik, 1 Hutter St. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New Norg, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizaleth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louia Control Committee meets second Turs-

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The above society was founded in year 1884 by workingmen imbued with spirit of solidarity and Socialist thousalts are under the principal of solidarity and Socialist thousalts numerical arrength (at present of posed of 233 local branches with S1,507 m and 0.408 female members) is rapidly creasing among workingmen who believe the principles of the modern lahor mot ment. Workingmen between 18 and 45 year of age may be admitted to membership any of the branches upon payment of initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class as \$3.00 for the second class members belong ing to the first class are smittled to a silbenefit of \$0.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous with interseption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the san circumstances and length of time \$6.00 at \$3.00 representively, \$250 death benefit is gue anteed to the beneficialies of every members and the wives and unmarried daughters members between 18 and 45 years of as may be admitted to the third class upopayment of an initiation fee of \$1.00 Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$150 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all caldates have to join existing branches, cities and towns where no branch exists new hanch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good bealth, and men adhering the above principles are invited to do a Address all communications to Willia.

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PARTY NEWS.

the motion providing for the purchase thin six months of one thousand plars worth of subscription cards om the Chicago "Daily Socialist".

National Committeeman Herman of Washington has presented the followmotion, with reasons therefor:

That the National Secretary be instructed to secure a list of all non-union periodicals and magazines and transmit a lat 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, to the end that Socialist Party members with-draw their support from all non-union publications.

COMMENT:—I make the above motion dvisory instead of imperative, so far as arty members are concerned, because I salise that it is outside of the province of the Socialist Party to compet, 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 at of them are actively engaged, either ply or secretly, in fighting organized

nong the scabblest of the non-union resent time is running an article entitled The Autobiography of Harry Orchard", to hich it gives its editorial endomement by trying to stamp the seal of truth upon the and in that way help to prepare the public mind to submit without question, in case the Mine Owners' Association, thru their the Pinkerton Detective Agency nd authorities of Idaho, decide to judicial murder our comrades, Moyer, Haywood,

DEFENSE FUND.

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

Pinnish Br., S. P., Chicago, Ill., \$1.05: H. Waiter, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$1: David Buckley, Kansas City, Mo., \$1; Socialist Club, Brockton, Mass., \$10; Bohemian ex-Comm., Cleveland, O., \$4.92; Local Cincin-Comm. Cleveland, O., \$4.32; Local Cincin-nati, \$26.45; Local Fairhope, Ain., \$7; Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, New-ark, N. J., \$100; Central Labor Union, Seranton, Pa., \$10; Workingmen's & B. D. Renefit Fund and Workingmen's Circle, Lawrence, Mass., \$20: Local Yuma, Ariz. \$2; C. G. Schwarz, Reamsville, Kan., \$2; Central Turn Verein, Pittsburg, Pa., \$25; Woman's Committee, Finnish Local Sparta, Minn., \$10: Labor's Defender, Evansville, Ind., \$10: Bottlers' Local, No. 350. I. W. of W. B. W. Los Angeles, Cal., \$10; Washington State Committee, S. P., Tucoma, Wash., \$4.50; O. H. Thompson, Mansageld, S. Dak., \$1; Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, Paterson, N. J., \$21.72; V. Buchvald, per Spravedinost, Chicago, Ili., \$2; V. Peliken, per do., \$1: Jas. McConnell, Pi'tsville, Wis., 25c.; Karl Marx Educa-Pitsville, Wis., 25c.; Karl Marx Educa-tional Club, Chicago, Ill., \$15; Washington State Committee, Tacoma, Wash., 50c.; Deutsche Section, No. 2, S. D., St. Paul, Minn., \$10; E. F. & R. C. L. Donnelly, Itirmingham, Ala.; \$10; Local Oakland, Cal., \$15; Moyer-Haywood Protest Confer-edce of Essex County, N. J., \$175; Deutsche, Section No. 2, S. P., St. Paul, Minn., \$4.20; Moyer-Haywood Conference of Local New Mover-Haywood Conference of Local New City, S. P., \$1,500; Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, New Haven, Conn. 825; Herman Soatak, per Spravedinost, Chicago, Ill., 25c.; Frank Soudek, per do., 81; Ladies' Socialist Auxiliary, Rock Island, Ill. \$10; total, \$2.037.34; previously reported this year, \$5,003.90; grand total, \$8,731.33.

THE RUSSIAN FUND.

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

Local Virginia, Minn., S. P. (Finnish), \$12.25; Local South Bange, Mich, S. P. (Finnish), \$22; Local Fort Bragg, Cal., S. P. (Finnish), \$29.00; 17th Ward Branch, Scandinavian, Chicago, Ill., \$7.20; Local Oakland, Cal., \$15; total, \$57.35; previously preported this year, \$534.43; grand total, \$621.78.

NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. Contributions to the National Organizing Fund from May 1 to July 26,

James H. Brower, Eigin, Ill., \$3; Oregon State Committee, \$3; Pennsylvania State Committee (One-day Wage Fund), \$20.84; total. \$35.84; previously reported, \$118.83; grand total, \$154.17.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-

GANIZERS.

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

Isaac Cowen—North Dakota: Aug. 4, park: Aug. 5, Dickenson. Geo. H. Goebel—California: Aug. Geo. H. Goobel-Chiforna; Ang. 4. Pressno: Aug. 5, Tulare: Aug. 6, Bakers-field; Aug. 7, Randaburg: Aug. 9, Los Angeles: Aug. 10, Sandigo.
Martin Hendricksen (Finnish)—Michigur: Aug. 4, Hancock; Aug. 5, Calumet; Aug. 6, Maikalla; Aug. 8, Negaunee; Aug. 9, Dancschie

ude Breslau Hunt—Indiana: Aug. 4-and; Aug. 8, Decatur; Aug. 10, Ft.

rthur Morrow Lewis: Iowa: Aug. 4-5, nz City: Aug. 8-10, Davenport. ean Morrow Lewis—Ohio: Aug. 1-4, yton: Aug. 5-6, Uricheville: Aug. 7-6, w Philadelphia: Aug. 10, New Water-

Guy E. Miller—Oklahoma until Aug. 7; Aug. 8, Denison, Tex.; Aug. 9, Gainesville; Lug. 16, Benham. M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, direc-ion of State Committee.

PERBSYLVARIA.

STATE HEADQUARTERS.

J. L. Fitts, National Organizer, will fill dates across the state as follows: Aug. 1. Rochester; Aug. 2. Allegheny; Aug. 8, New Kensington; Aug. reenaburg; Aug. 6. Everson; Aug. 7, cottdale; Aug. 8, Connellaville; Aug. 10, 11, 12, Patton; Aug. 13 and 14, 9, 10, 11, 12, Patton; Aug. 13 and 14, Altoona; Aug. 15, 16, 17, Utahville; Aug. 19, Harrisburg; Aug. 20, Steelton; Aug. 21, Lancaster; Aug. 22, Beading. Sam Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, will speak at the following points: Philadelphia, Aug. 3 to Aug. 10 activative: Aug. 12, Roversford; Aug.

Allentown; Aug. 20, Easton; Aug. 21 to 26, Lansford; Aug. 27 to 31, Schuylkill County. Other dates will be published

George R. Kirkpatrick speaks at points in Schuylkill County to Aug. 8; Aug. 9, Ephrata; Aug. 10, 12, 13, York; Aug. 14, 15, 16, Sfeelton; Aug. 17, Shippensburg; 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, Scottdale; 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 mem bers knew the extreme necessity of the work and the favorable conditions they would certainly respond quickly and liberally. It is up to the member-ship 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 Manie Grove, Second street Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31, but still request al comrades who have anything in the way of prizes, etc., to send same to the Picnic Committee, Room 10, 1305 Arch

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows:

SUNDAY, AUG. 4.—North Plaza City Hall: Chas. Sehl, Sam Clark. MONDAY, AUG. 5.—Fity-second and Haverford: W. Fletcher, Sam Clark: Broad and Columbia: Sam Young, Sam Sadler; Twoury-second and Columbia: W. T. Kelly,

and Columbia: Sam Young, Sam Sadler; Twenty-second and Columbia: W. T. Kelly, M. Wait.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.—East Plaza City Hall: W. Fletcher, Sam Clark.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.—Broad and Fairmount: W. Fletcher, Sam Clark.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.—Broad and Fairmount: W. Fletcher, Sam Clark.

Geibert, S. Knebel.

THURSDAY, AUG. S.—Twenty-third and Santh: G. Bowersox, Sam Clark.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.—Front and Dauphin: P. Hemmeter, Sam Clark: Kensington and Clearfield: W. Fletcher. M. Wait: Second and Maymensdig: 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. Satin, Sam Clark; Frankford and Unity; John P. Clark, I. Levitsky: Eighth and Spring Garden, V. L. Guilbert, M. Wait: Richmond and William: W. Fletcher. Sam Sadler: Twentieth and Federal: Sam Young, 8. Knebel, Frankford Ave. and York: P. Hemmeter, Frank Sutcliffe.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The next general meeting will be

Meetings are scheduled as follows; Aug. 5, Homewood and Kelley, Adams; Aflegheny, 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, Al-legheny, Wright and Holmes; Milivale, Adams; Stanton and Butler, Meng and

ALDEGHENY CITY.

The organization committee is con sidering 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 or ganization committee and later adopt ed 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. 3, 8 p. m. In the meantime me 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 distribu tion will be made in Allegheny City All communications in regard to the organization committee should be addressed to Fred L. Schwartz, tary, 860 Concord street, Allegheny,

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 candi-

date for State Treasurer, will speak in Reading, Aug. 14, at Fifth and Penn

J. L. Fitts, National Organizer, h 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 Schi of Philadelphia will be

comrade sent of Philadelphia will be in Reading, Sept. 2. 8, 4. Arrange-ments 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 an-counces 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,

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 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

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

C. C. and Comrade Livingston re-

WISCONSIN.

Bad weather interferred with the success of the party picnic at Milwaukee on July 21. Nevertheless one thousand people gathered in the pavil-J. G. Phelps and Rose Pastor Stokes. The piculc itself was postponed until Aug. 18, to be held in Pabst 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, deroting one week to Grant County.

HERE AND THERE.

National Organiser 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 fallure to give Walter Thomas Mills a trial as per constitution" on the charge preferred against him of advocating and supporting fushion 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, Oneila, Syracuse, Auburn, and Geneva. At Utics 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 Salaman ca. Jamestown, Dunkirk, and Roches ter, 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 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 he held, as the mayor refused to allow the holding of meetings, and arrange ments 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 Carey's unexpired dates Organizer Cargill of Local Olean re-

ports progress with the work of organization, several new members hav-ing been admitted recently. The local has also established a permanent fleadquarters at 168% N. Uffion street.

where visiting coturn es will be enter-tained. Subscriptions for Socialist pa-pers 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. Ortland; Comptroller. Robert Raphael; Sergeant-at-Arms, Morris Steltzer: Credentials Commit tee, 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. Kussrow, L. Lore; City Executive Committee, Wm. Kohn, G. B. Staring, Wm. F. Ehret, A. Berman, Moses Oppenheimer, Jas. Oneal, M. M. Bartholomew.

A summernight's festival and picnic will be given by the Harlem comrades and progressive organizations on Sunday, Aug. 4, at Schule'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 Thirtleth 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 26, 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 busiess 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 Com-mittee 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 2660 Third avenue, northwest corner One Hundred and Forty-second street. Members of these branches are

KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Committee of the Socialist Party has ordered nomina tions 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 Com-rade Lindgren acted as Secretary. Delegates, were sested from the 8th A. D.; 18th A. D.; Br. 2, 23d A. D.; Br. 1, 28d A. D. Communications received from Journeymen Stonecutters' Union and United Brotherhood of Carpenters, at 258 Bleeceker street unfair; "Appeal to Reason" with list of expired subscribers; from manager of Worker: from Board of Election and National Secretary Barnes. Twentyone applications were received and three transfer cards. Bills paid; Edison's mimeograph, \$4.25; Socialist Literature Company, \$2.25; Chas. H. Kerr Company, \$2; Organizer, \$10. Organ zer reported literature for street meet ings and asked for returns on A. S. and D. B. A. tickets, as Central Committee is held responsible. Also desires 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., \$18; 8d A. D., \$1. Comrades who have not contribtued are urged to do as soon as possible Two dolllars were donated to the National Committee. Decided that As sembly Districts have one delegate each to General Committee; that dis tricts be allowe done 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 Com mittee, 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 Satirday, Aug. 3. with an outdoor meet ing at the corner of Thirty ninth stree 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

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:

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

Do you realize the wonderful investment opportunities in nearby New Jersey? This State is on the verge of the greatest real estate boom in the history. People who have made millions in the Harlem, Bronx, Brook-lip and Queens are now quietly buying in Jersey — realisting its tremendcus 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 25x 100 feet (some larger) in Hasbroock Terrace, 45. Minutes from City Hall (at present) and when the tunpels are completed only 30 Minutes way, 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 life insurance with every contract, assuring, in case of death, those dependent upon you against any loss before the lot in fully paid for. Titles guaranteed by the Guarantee Mortgage and Title insurance Company. This State is on the verge of the greatest real estate boom in

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, Butscher & 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 mmands 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, 8th A. D.; Comrades Schepps and Stark, 20th A. D.; M. N. Spiegelglass. 2nd A. D.; William Roudey and Anna A. Maley, 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 Lipshitz 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 Douohue reported the garhage workers were only recently organized and that speakers would visit them and other unions in the interest of the Conference. A committee of three, consisting of Dannenberg, Lipshitz, and Spiegelglass, was elected to visit German unions in the interest of the Conference. Two delegates, Comrades Margolfes and Dannenberg, 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 Victi-

Associations in five departcultural ments of Southern France have decided to keep up the wine grower' struggle. They will continue the strike, will refuse to pay taxes or to take part in the departmental elections.

-It was a modest man who proclaimed himself the "World's authority on wild game". Roosevelt discovered this genius.

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 suf-ficient literature is distributed.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2. *

24 A. D.—N. E. cor. Market and Madison Sts. Alb. Ahrahams, J. T. R. Gearlety. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Win. Karlin, J. C. Frost. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner Seventy-ninth St. and First Av. Sol Fleidman. 34th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. P. H. Donohue, Thos. J. Lewis.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

19th A. D.—N. E. cor, One Hundred and Seventh St and Amsterdam Av. E. M. Martin, J. T. B. Gearlety. Martin, J. T. R. Genriety.

22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-fourth St.
and Second Av. F. Urban, J. C. Frost.

33d A. D.—N. E. Cor. One Hundred and
Forty-eighth St. and Willis-Av. Soi Fieldman.

31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and
Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Alb. Abrahams, Thos. J. Lewis,

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

5th A. D. N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Arg-

Sth A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Avenne D. Sol. Fieldman.

7th A. D.—S. W. cor. Twenty-fith St. and Elghth Av. J. C. Frost, F. Urban.
Sth 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 Elghth Av. Chas. Lavin, J. T. B. Gearlety.

20th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Fourth St. and Madison Av. Alex. Rosen,

TUESDAY, AUG. 6. 2d A. D.-N. E. cor. Clinton and East groadway. Wm. Mendelson, Sol. Field man, the A. D.-N. E. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Chas. Lavin, J. T. R. Gearlety. inth A. D.-N. W. cor. Thirty-ninth St. and Eighth Av. Thos. J. Lewis. Frank Porce.

25th A. D.-S. W. cor Twenty-seventh
St. and Broadway. Alb. Abrahams. J. C.
Frost. 8'th A. D.—S. E. cor. Webster and Tre-mont Avs. Jas. Oneal, Edw. F. Cassidy.

WEDNESDAY, APG. 7. - WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7.

4th A. D.—N. E.-lear. Columbia and Stanton Sts. J. C. Frost, Abr. Chess.

8th A. D.—S. W. cor. Ludlow and Grand
8ts. Chas. Lavin. F. Urban.
3d A. D.—N. E. cor. Spring and Hudson
8ts. Thos. J. Levis, A. R. Bendit.
20th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
7enth St. and Madisu. Av. Soi Fieldman.
31st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and
8txteenth St. and Lenox Av. W. Atkinson,
Alex. Rosen and P. H. Donchue.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8. 11th A. D.-N. W. cor. Forty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Wm. Mendelson, Thos. J. and Eighth Av.
Lewis
15th A. D. S. W. cor. Sixty-fifth St. and
Soi Fieldman. Ish A. D.—S. W. cor. Sixty-fifth St. and Frondway. Soi Fieldman.

18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and First Av. Chas. Lavin, J. C. Frost.

21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hindred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Wm. Mailly, F. W. Harwood.

34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty afth St. and Forest Av. Alb. Abrahams Edw. F. Cassidy.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

2d A. D.—S. W. cor. Henry and Montgomery Sts. J. C. Frost, J. T. B. Gearlety.

Toth A. D.—N. E. cor. Teath St. and Second Av. Sol Fieldman.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-eixth St.
and First Av. Chas. Lavin, P. H. Donohue. hue

22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-fourth St.
and First Av. Alex. Rosen, Alb. Abrahams,
Sid A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Sixty-fifth St. and Jackson Av. Thos. J.
Lewis. Wm. Karlin.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

17th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and First St. and Amsterdam Av. J. C. Prost, J. T. B. Gearlety.

3lst A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

32d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willia Av. Soi Fieldman.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN KINGS COUNTY. Open-air meetings are arranged in Kings County as follows: FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

21st A. D.—Graham Ar. and Moore St. omrades Gold and Schaftel. SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

12th A. D.—Seventh Av. and Fourteenth.
St. Comrades Gelfer and Marr.

16th A. D.—Thirty-minth St. and Fort
Hamilton Av. Comrade Wood, assisted
with illustrations by a comrade.

21st A. D.—Morrell St. and Bushwick Av.
Comrades Poisky and Schick.

22d A. D.—Penns Ivania and Atlantic
Avs. Comrades Passage and Behringer.

TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

21st A. D.—Varet and Morrell Sts. Comrades Gold and Cohen.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8. 14th and 15th A. D. Manhatran Av. and Norman Av. Speaker announced later. FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

21st A. D. Siegel and Leonard Sts. Corades Polsky and Schaffel. SATURDAY, AUG. 10. 21st A. D.—Stagg St. and Manhattan Av.—Comrades Polsky and Schaftet.

CONCERNING DEBS.

Trade unionists the country over have always prided themselves upon the honesty of union officials, but the Buriington, Clipper, 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 or ganized 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 many ministers, bankers, lawyers, doctors, and other profession al men fall by the wayside as compared to the officials or organized labor; and while not claiming to hold a brief for Debs, the "Signal" also wishes to go upon record as saying that Gene Debs' past life has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is absoluteby honest and incorruptible. Debs may be what is called an extremist in politics, but his worst enemies have never accused him of dishonesty, despite the slurs of a certain bunch of character assassins attempting to decry him in this state; for truth to tell, seither of the great political parties can point to a leader more bonest and tainted with graft than Eugene V. Debs so glibly denounced by the "Clipper" as an unprincipled tionist and grafter.-Vermont Union Signal.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

(Continued from page 1.)

by sending a train over a precisaid he had as much right to alm that the state's witnesses

did Hawley, to so boldly and flipantly, brand every witness the dese had introduced who would not the stand corroborate Orchard's ry, as a perjurer, and Darrow said that when the militia went into the Cripple Creek district the members of 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 the truth to save Mr. Haywood. They have come-noble men and women, as true as steel, as faithful as hand of fanatics who would willingly spill their blood for the cause of 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

"Can you tell me any good reason why you are going to believe this cringing, cowering cur Orchard as rainst the testimony of Billy Aikman? I don't believe you could believe ortion like Orchard against the n. frank, straightforward testimony that was given on this witness stand lly Aikman.

I'll tell you what I think of this n Orchard. I think he never vowed dence to the Pinkertons, nor to the owners, nor to the Western Federation of Miners, nor to the railroad rporations, nor to God, nor to his fily, nor to anything human or di-I do not believe that anyone hired him to kill anybody. I beve he has a heart as black as tar. lieve 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 kill a man until he was arrested. r killing Steuhenberg and up there in the penitentiary Sleuth-fiend James Parland whispered in his ear and told him what it would be worth to kill a man-to kill three men. Then he enlisted uponthe work of swearing to the gallows these three defendants. d the price if he is successful is to e his own life—his own measley hide.

What do you want to charge Hafry 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 furished 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 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 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 be-

cause he runs away." "There was a man 1900 years ago who stood for righteousness. He of-fended the Jerusalem Daily Advertiser and some other of the Jerusalem fake capitalistic 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 Simpkin's 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 squaller with no re-lief, where his poor body was fed up-on by lice and other vermin.

Hawley had criticized the fact that the Western Federation of Miners had kept Simpkins in office, although be 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 mem bers 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 would advise him to 'come back like

Regarding the taunt 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 be was Adams' attorney in a case in which Adams was on trial for his life in an-other matter. He said.

a man and face his trini,"

"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

Adams take for the world. I am de fending Adams and I would not give his life to save Bill Haywood's life. I'm not afraid about what he would have said about Haywood, but he would be jeopardizing his own inter ests in the charges against him. What was true of Adams was true, he said, of Pettibone. Pettibone was also awaiting trial on a charge of murder.

"Pettibone would be on trial to-day instead of William D. Haywood, shouted Darrow, "if it was not that the mine owners hate Hnywood the most and they think perhaps that just now the country won't stand for more than one big feast of blood and they think they hadn't better take any chances—they had better take Bill Haywood first. Haywood is the man they hate the most of all."

Darrow said himself and his colleagues had serious doubts as to whether they should have put Chas. H. Moyer on the witness stand.

"You all heard him testify. None of you could doubt his words. He made us a good witness. But I still doubt if we had a right to put him on. The only reason we put him on was because there had not been offered a whispered word of testimony against Moyer except the poisoned word of Orchard. Moyer's record is so plain. There are not even suspicious circumstances against him. Charlie Moyer will never be tried on the charge against him. When you have finished trying Mr. Pettibone the cases here will be finished. Moyer will leave the court room a free man in the end with the charges against him dismissed without trial."

in bitter language Darrow so the prosecution for not putting K. C. Sterling on the stand, for not allowing Charlie Neville to testify and for keeping McParland from the witness chair.

"They all had matters that should have been explained. We had questions to ask them!

"Now, take David Coates. Tell me why you are going to believe Orchard against Dave Coates. Coates, as far as any evidence in this case is con-cerned, never did a dishonest act. He never stole anything. He never even weighed milk short. He never killed anybody. Once he held a high and important political office. I don't know what excuse you can offer your consciences for believing Harry Orchard against Coates. Why should you believe him against Mrs. King and Miss King and Mrs. Fitzhughes or Mr. and Mrs. Gill? We have nearly 40 witnesses who have contradicted Harry

"Orchard's story is covered with infamy and slime. He has perjured himself on the stand to hang Bill Haywood-God help you if you let his perjured testimony influence you."

Darrow reviewed the incidents surrounding the Independence depot exlosion, saying he believed it an accident when the 14 men were killed. how the dogs trailed Orchard and how Detective Sterling called the dogs off.

"I want to know what you think about that? How did Sterling know who to accuse? No one knew a think about that explosion but Orchard and Adams. Sterling must have got his information from Orchard. That's where he got it. It's as clear as the noonday sun. Gentlemen of the jury. it was in to Sterling when he was here to get on the witness stand and explain where he found out who blew up that depot. But we know now beyoud any reasonable doubt at whose institgation Harry Orchard blew up the depot. The depot didn't amount to anything-hardly anything. It was deserted as a building. The doors and windows were all boarded up. It wasn't needed. It has never been replaced. They intended to sacrifice the old, forsaken building. The taking of human lives was an accident

"Sometime the people will look upon this great labor war as important a war as the war of the revolution. Then will be different tints upon this great struggle and men known now as aigtators will be looked upon as heroes -heroes who worked for their emancipation.

In impassioned language Darrow told of the riot at Victor the day following the explosion at Independence, He said the riot was started by the mine owners and their bired assassins, and was started to drive the union men out of the district. And he fold of how scores of the miners were driven out During this impassioned speech Mr.

Borah interrupted the argument for the first time since Darrow first began to talk. He said he had understood that the court had ruled to strike out all matters concerning the deportations. Judge Wood replied that was true, but he would see how far Darrow intended to go. He said the instructions to the jury would be in accord with his roling on the testimony regarding the troubles in the

Darrow demanded to know why De tectives McParland and Sterling were not indicted, saying that to the latter especially had been brought home some of the most serious things in the case. He said he referred to the Inde pendence depot explosion which he charged directly to the Mine Owners' Association.

"I don't believe they intended to kill 14 or any men, but they wanted to put up a job as they did in the train wrecking case so that they might take the law into their own hands and drive out the Western Federation of Miners and all the men, women and children in the district who dared to sympathize with them.

When some day the people get the right angle on this case and look back before his own was called? No. It on the Colorado labor struggle they is a step I would not have let Mr. will have read one of the most import-

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 disreputablesthe 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 lots 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 strych-nine 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 Linforth 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 igainst 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

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 insuit 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 belped 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 or climbing a water pipe. He might have hurt his finger and then he could not have picked the harp.

"Orchard said nothing about a senf folding to get up there. No, sir, Orchard has no 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 be came to the Stennenberg murder

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 sald 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 falled to prove that Orchard did not have an interest in the Hercules mine at the time Steunenberg drove bim out of the Coeur d'Alenes. Anyway, the defense had proved con clusively 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 were 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 Cald-well and killed Governor Steunen-berg to settle the hellish hate he had for his victim-the man whom he de clared 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 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 direc-

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"Sentinel, which suspended publica-tion recently. The "Sentine!" was a TERMS TO SURSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

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Complaints about the business or editor-ial management of the paper should be ad-dressed to the State Committee, 239 E. 84th street, New York.

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 colection. This is a mistake on their part. All moneys should be sent in at once. The follow are the donations:

Local New York	300.0
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Total \$512.15

THE READING "SENTINEL". The Worker will fill all unexpired subscriptions of the Reading, (Pa.) tion 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 pos-sible 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 canvassors 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-mouth 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 mouths or one year.

Every city in New York State, Massachusetts and Pensylvania, 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 fike 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

The Harlem comrades will hold an ali-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

The 8th A. D. will give a concert at the Kalich Theatre, Bowery, Friday, Aug. 9, and one-half the proceeds will go to the Sustaining Fund of The Worker.

tion of Haywood, Mover 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."

on that rotten testimony." Darrow then paid a tribute to Sena-

Darrow said the evidence showed that Simpkins was in Caldwell with country. 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 saving 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 him to tell the woman her husban and 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 Stennenberg and suddenly determined to commit the deed he had been planning to commit for yearsto kill Steunenberg. He says Orchard went to Caldwell and finally did kill Steunenberg. Then, when he was ar rested 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 Min ers. He visited Orchard. He finally properly to Orchard a plan by which swearing the crime of conspiracy onto the officers of the Federation he might

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 with es have controverted every feature of

it. They want you to hang Haywood

tor Borah as the able counsel who would follow and plead for law and order and speak of the flag of the

"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 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 Eloquently Darrow pleaded for jus-

tice. 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. don't plead for Haywood. Don't think for a moment that if you kill Hay-wood you will kill the labor movement of the world or the hopes and aspir-ations of the poor. Haywood can die if die 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 plend for the poor and the weak and the weary. The eyes of the world are upon you 12 men of Idaho to-night wherever the English tongue is spoken and thruout the clivlized world they are wondering about your verdict. If you decree his death the spiders and the vultures of Wall Street will send up paens of praise and wherever men live who hate Haywood because 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 facprairies, on the wide ocean, in the Inctories 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."

At ivery 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 wurrks 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 a ax. But ivery man has a opporchunity. . (MR. DOOLEY.)

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