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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XVII,-NO. 18.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 29. 1907

ORCHARD PROVEN MINE OWNERS TOOL. DARROW'S ARGUMENT TO DISMISS CASE

First Witnesses for Defense Quickly Expose Relations of THE "TIMES" DUPLICITY Assassin With Hirelings Employed by Corporations to Destroy the Organizations of Labor.

Weakness of State's Case Against Haywood Suddenly Exposed — McParland Failed to Deliver the Goods-Orchard Only Prop Prosecution Has to Lean On-Lid of Capitalist Conspiracy Will Be Taken Off.

> By Hermon F. Titus. (Special Correspondent of The Worker.)

BOISE, Idaho, June 25.—The defense case to-day clearly connects Orchard with Sterling, chief detective of the Mine Owners' Association at Cripple Creek, Colo., during the summer of 1904, prior to the blowing up of the Independence depot.

The witnesses are all independent, having nothing to do with miners' union. They are Mrs. King, who formerly conducted a rooming house in Cripple Creek; her daughter, Frances King, and Mrs. Alice Fitzhugh, who succeeded Mrs. King as landlady of the same boarding house; C. W. Aller, formerly a telegraph operator in the Cripple Creek station; Ira Blizard, a freight agent employed by the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad at the time of the explosion at the Independence depot, and Dr. McGee, a physician in the Cour d'Alenes at the time of the Wardner mine explosion.

Mrs. King testified to Orchard having visited Sterling at her house, while latter was boarding there, Orchard always coming up back stairs. Miss King corroborated mother's testimony, and Mrs. Fitzhugh said she saw Orchard in Sterling's room at least a dozen times. Also that she saw McKinney, who was charged with putting spikes on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad in order to cause a wreck to be charged to miners, in Sterling's room after McKinney had been released from jail.

These witnesses made-excellent impression. Miss King acted more like lady on the stand than did Governor Peabody's daughter who was so flattered by the reporters of the New York "Times" and "Sun".

Aller declared he saw Orchard in company with Sterling and D. C. Scott, a detective of the railroad company, all together in Scott's room at the Cripple Creek depot. Orchard's own testimony connected him with Sterling in the fall of 1903. He has been shown to be a mine owners' detective for many months and at exact time he made first acquaintance of Haywood and

Blizard related about putting bloodhounds on the trail to get men who perpetrated the Independence depot outrage, and said he was told by Sterling to call off the dogs when they had got on the scent, Sterling saying he

Dr. McGee testified Orchard sold him at Burke, Canyon, in summer of 1994 he was a spotter. Doctor was sure of date. Orchard's testimony places him at San Francisco at this time. Three other witnesses testified Orchard called Steunenberg vile name and wondered latter had not been killed. Orchard said he would have been a rich man but for him and he would kill him if nobody else did.

Witnesses for defense all fine looking lot, quite in contrast to mean looking men like Major Naylor of Cripple Creek.

Prosecution made hard fight against admitting evidence taking lid off

the mine owners' deportations of miners in 1904. Darrow made the best speech yet made against such one-sided ruling as would exclude this im-

Judge Wood overruled the state's objection to admitting this, but indicated he might change this ruling later.

The state is plainly afraid to have the counter conspiracy of the mine owners and Pinkertons revealed. Conspiracy by labor is all they want to show but conspiracy by capital must be concealed.

Do they fancy the defense will fur-

dare to show their trump cards? No.

prisoner free. But, of course, that was

too much to expect. He will throw

The Statute.

the duty of the judge to advise the

jury to acquit a prisoner when the evi

dence is THAT OF AN ACCOM-PLICE UNCORROBORATED BY IN-

DEPENDENT TESTIMONY SUFFI

CIENT OF ITSELF TO CONVICT OR

TEND TO CONVICT THE PRIS-

Richardson in the spening argument

first stated the law and then analyzed the evidence. He quoted the statute and sustained it by interpretations of

highest courts in California, Oregon,

Montana, and Idaho, all states which have similar statutes. These statutes

provide that where an accomplice in

crime gives evidence against a fellow criminal, that is, in a case of "State's

dent altogether of accomplice's evi-dence", must tend to connect the de-

fendant with the commission of the

That means in this case, it is no

enough for the testimony-altogether

to raise a suspicion of Haywood's

guilt. IT MUST ACTUALLY BE IN

THEORY THAN GUILT. The evi

dence, independent of Orchard's, must

be such that you cannot explain it on

any supposition of innocence. That is the law in Idaho.

The Only Circumstance.

Borah in his reply to Richardson ad-nitted the law to be as stated above.

Then he tried to make it appear that the evidence pointed to a "conspiracy"

Continued on page &

independent of Orchard's testim

Evidence", the testimony

Yet the statute explicitly makes it

that responsibility on the jury.

it means they have no trump.

Defense is making a strong showing and visible impression.

STATE'S COLLAPSE CAUSES SURPRISE inish testimony for the prosecution? They must be hard put to it indeed! Then they say, "Wait for our rebuttal." That means they do not yet

BOISE, Idaho, June 21.—The case of the state of Idaho, alias the Pinkerton Detective Agency, alias the Mine Owners' Association, alias "Standard Oil". alias Capital, against William D.
Haywood, representative of Labor, for
the alloged murder of ex-Governor
Stangenbarg was alogal to Jan (Proed to-day (Friday) in Judge Wood's court at Boise.

We can hardly realize the fact. Just as we were preparing to fortify our minds against a fremendous array of eridence showing "the bloody trail" promised by Hawley's opening address for the prosecution, when we were holding our breath in apprehension of the awful revelations held in reserve for seventeen months and now at last to be precipitated on us by 150 witses; swiftly the fear disappeare and we are left gasping with relie and joy. THE PROSECUTION HAS NO CASE: THE STATE HAS FAIL-ED! ORCHARD IS THEIR WHOLE

They have closed their testimony. They have sent home half their wits after paying enormous sums get them here. They have not con-nected Haywood with Orchard's deeds CEPTTHRUORCHARD'S OWN TESTIMONY. We cannot credit the evidence of our own eyes and ears. Yet it is a fact—"THE STATE

"Is This All?"

For once the motion, the stock mo-tion, to dismiss the case without hear-ing the defense, is no form. Even friends of the state, the deinded citizens of Boise and of Idaho, are wak-ing up and asking, "Is this all?"

Judge Wood declined to give his reaacquit. With good reason, for there were no reasons to give. If he had reviewed the evidence in order to give reasons for not stopping the case here and now, he would have been stumped. Wisely he refrained.

es Galore.

secution, on Monday last Clarence S. Darrow made the speech to the Haywood jury outlining what the defense expected to prove and to controvert in the testimony to be summoned in Haywood's defense. Darrow spoke for three hours and twenty minutes, and, according to the dally press reports, made a profound impression. He held the closest attention of the jurors with a clear and simple review of what had been presented by the prosecution and what was to follow

DEFENSE OPENS.

World Will Now Hear Other

Side—Haywood Witness-

After weeks of publicity for the

Darrow's eloquence and wit was received at times with manifestations of approval and amusement and his earnest spirit and sincerity strengthened the position of the defense very considerably.

Next week The Worker expects to give a full report of Darrow's speech. which revealed a thoro investigation in every item of Orchard's testimony A flood of witnesses for the defense, many of them coming voluntarily and at their own expense, are in Boise and it is admitted that the defense are going to make a powerful showing.

On Tuesd : Orchard was recalled to

the stand and interrogated by Defense Attorney Richardson on several important points upon which his previous testimony will be impeached. He denied knowing or having conversations with certain witnesses with whom he was confronted, but who are prepared to testify that he made revengeful threats against Steunenberg to them.

The next week will probably see the whole story of Orchard torn to shreds and the mine owners and Pinkerton organizations laid bare to the world.

"CAN'T CONVICT".

Compers Declares Testimony of Bestial Brute Not Sufficient Against Haywood.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial in the July, "Federationist", issued today, has this to say about the Haywood trial:

"Taking Harry Orchard's description of himself, in his evidence against William D. Haywood, he writes himdrel and bestial brute the world has

"Murderer, bigamist, burglar, incendiary, fraud, liar, thief are his titles by crimes which he cheerfully testi-

fies he committed.
"It cannot be imagined that upon the testimony of an incarnate villian so debased any bonest American fury will convict a man, who, despite his opinions, has hitherto borne a spotless personal reputation.'

ROCKLAND, ME., HOLDS BIG HAYWOOD MEETING.

Miss Luella Twining spoke to one of the largest meetings ever held in Rockland, Me., last Sunday. The meeting had been advertised with posters which were placed in all the down town stores and in the street cars.

The meeting was held on the post-office square and the speaker was continually interrupted with cheers and applause. The workingmen of Rock-land seem to be thoroly conscious of what it means to the entire labor movement should Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone be sent to the gallows thru unfair and illegal means.

MORE TROUBLE IN JAPAN.

According to the latest advices the iners' strike in northern Japan is spreading to other districts. In the CONSISTENT WITH ANY OTHER vicinity of Miyanoshita ten thousand copper miners are out and a number of serious disturbances have occurred. Soldlers have been sent to the scene of the strike and it is claimed that the strikers are arming themselves. As in the case of the February strike at the Ashio mines, the Socialists are charged with fomenting disorder. As the Jap-anese organ "Hikara", now defunct, counselled peaceful methods at that time, it is more than probable that this latest charge is false.

Reached the Limit in its Report of Darrow's Speech on Monday.

Those who believed that the New York "Times" could not sink to the lowest level of base misrepresentation in its reports of the Haywood trial mast have had their illusions dispelled on Tuesday last, when the report of Darrow's opening speech at Bolse on Monday appeared. That report con-tained absolutely no allusion whatever to Darrow's story of Prosecuting Attorney Hawley's connection with the Western Federation of Miners when it was formed under Hawley's direction in 1892. Hawley, it will be remembered in his opening speech for the state, had declared the Federation was a criminal organization from the begin-

Since Oscar King Davis' name was not attached to that particular report it may be that the "Times" cut out all its readers learn of Hawley's inconsistency (to put in mildly). This does not mean that Davis himself is deemed incapable of such deliberate distortion. He has shown himself capable of any act that would make a case for the prosecution, but he is merely given the benefit of the doubt, under the circumstances. As for the "Times" its cloven hoof has been so plainly and vulgarly displayed in this important case, that it should receive the reprobation of every one capable of dis-tinguishing palpable lies from plain

The conduct of the "Times" and other daily papers of this city during this trial has brought home with added force the imperative necessity for a Socialist and labor daily paper in New York.

BLOODY SLAUGHTER OF PITTSBURG WORKERS.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—Of 2,660 deaths reported to the Coroner of Allegheny County in 1906, 919 were the result of accidents in mills, mines, or on railroads.

Some of the victims were burned by molten metal, a blast furnace burst, or a huge ladle was upset in the steel mills; others were caught in the rollers in a plate mill, and some were crushed in the machinery of the rail mills. Many were killed in mines by falling slate, some by gas explosions, and others by falls from derricks, scaffolds and like structures. Not a few met their death while working about the numerous electric cranes.

It is admitted that these fatalities were mostly preventable, if proper precautions were taken by the capitalist owners of the different industries, but the people here realize that there would then be less opportunity for Pittsburg to maintain its reputation as a producer of millionaires and philanthropish sports. Parasitism and Carnegielsm must be upheld even at the cost of workingmen's lives:

ONLY POOR PEOPLE-SO IT DOESN'T MATTER.

Seven lives were sacrificed in the collapse of a New York tenement building last Tuesday, six of them representing an entire proletarian family. An unsafe order had been issued against the building but owing to the egligence of an inspector and the in difference of a contractor, no precautions were taken to make the building safe or to warn the occupants of their danger. The inspector had told the contractor that he "needn't worry" when the latter expressed his doubt as to the safety of the building. The assurance of the one satisfied the doubts of the other altho both knew of the official action of the Bureau of Buildings in declaring that particular tenement unsafe.

But working class life is cheap, so cheap that when contrasted with the salaries of indifferent contractors and inspectors, it becomes insignificant, The city officials are more interested in pro viding efficient sewage and paving facilities for the "desirable citizens" of Fifth avenue than to guard human life in the quarters of the poor.

PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL ARE ALSO REVOLTING

The dismissal of the Pauliament of Portugal by Premier Franco last week was followed by large popular demon strations at Lisbon. The demonstra tions reached their climax when the people erected barricades in the streets and fought the troops. Government by "decree" has practically succeeded the dissolution of parliament.

The Premier made a journey from the capital to Oporto expecting to receive an ovation but found the city hoisting trepe to flag-staffs instead of the national emblem. A number of people have been killed by the troops in both cities and popular resentment it at a high pitch.

Evidence Has Been Presented That Connects Haywood with Orchard's Crimes-State's Showing So Weak That Jury Need Not Act.

batim report of the argument made by Attorney Clarence Darrow, on Friday, June 21, 1907, in support of the motion for the Court to take the case

of Haywood from the jury. Judge Wood refused to grant the motion.] Your Honor, it is not necessary for me to go over this evidence because I think Mr. Richardson has gone carefully over the evidence of all of the witnesses in this case. I shall only attempt to notice what Mr. Borah has said in reference to connecting this zine" used to intemperate language defendant with the case. I take it that the reading of authorities is of very little use here. The statute is just about as plain, it seems to me, as the remarks of the court upon the statute, possibly plainer. The statute explains itself and; when it is enlarged upon, it is possibly obscure.

Before anybody can be convicted where the evidence of an accomplice reference to Hawley rather than have is used there must be other evidence which directly connects the defendant with the commission of the crime. I don't know how any language could make it much plainer. Before the defendant in this case can be convicted there must be corroborating evidence which directly connects' him with the murder of ex-governor Steunenberg. Now where is it? We have had a list of one hundred and fifty witnesses presented to us. We have listened to some fifty of all sorts. And in summing this up counsel only draws attention to a letter addressed to Caldwell in connection with a draft which he cannot claim by the wildest flight of imagination tends to connect this defendant directly with the commission of this crime.

What is there to show that this defendant William D. Haywood had anything to do with the murder of exgovernor Steunenberg? What is there that will, standing alone in this case, if the evidence of Harry Orchard was not admitted? Now, let us see: It takes something besides general statements and intemperate charges to make a case of murder against a citizen, especially with the court. Some of those things might go with a fury, but when it comes to connecting a man with the crime of murder there must be something specific, something definite to show that the defendant is guilty of a particular act charged.

Where is the Conspiracy?

First, we are told there is a conspiracy and the word "conspiracy" covers a multitude of sins and it always has especially the sins of the state. As a general rule it has been somewhat discarded in more enlightened times. It always was a convenient way to get rid of someone whom the particular people in charge wished to get rid of at the time. They charge him with the conspiracy and then the court had to let it go when that charge was made.

If there is a conspiracy in this case. what is it? When was it born and who were parties to it? Is it claimed there was any conspiracy to murder ex-Governor Steunenberg? If so, when and where and who? Is it claimed that there was a general conspiracy to murder governors? Who was engaged and when and where and what? Was there a conspiracy to kill everybody or anybody or any particular class or any particular person? If so, when and where and who, and what is the evidence upon which any such conspiracy is urged or charged in this

Senator Borah says away back in 1869 the governor of this state got into some difficulty with the organization of the Western Federation of Miners. Assume that is true, and for the purpose of this argument I concede, with him, that it is not necessary to go into the question of who was right or who was wrong. There was some difficulty between ex-Governor Steunenberg and the Western Federation of Miners, and a thousand of them, of the miners, according to the evidence so far in this case, were put in the bull-pen. It may have been entirely justifiable or it may not. Does it follow from that that every man who was in the bull-pen or every member of the Western Federation of Miners, or every miner, or any other large class of people entered into a conspiracy to kill a governor seven years later? It is absurd upon the face

The Substance of It. Do you suppose a miner could be

prought into this court and because he happened to be in the bull-pen, and because he happened to use intemperate language in 1899 or in 1900 over a political matter upon which all sorts of people expressed their opinion in the freest possible way, that he could be charged with conspiracy? If so there isn't a member of Congress, there isn't a senator who could not be charged with conspiracy upon the one

could not be charged with being a party to a conspiracy upon one part or the other. It takes something besides saw fit. One man directed him, one intemperate language, something besides feeling, something besides a cause for prejudice to make out a conspiracy to kill, and there has been nothing else in this case.

Attorney for Defense Analyzes Testimony of Prosecution and Shows Clearly No.

That is followed up with reading from the "Miners' Magazine" certain articles showing that those who were then in charge of the "Miners' Magangainst ex-Governor Steumenberg. Now, what is there of that? Only one or two articles have been read from the "Miners' Magazine" since Mr. Haywood had anything to do with it, and I submit they are the most temperate of any. You could not compare them for one single moment with one single issue of the "Statesman" of this city or pretty nearly any other newspaper that pretends to discuss the issues to-day, not once for a minute. There were many of them, and the only one there that had any vigor in it was a quotation from a congressman containing a piece of a poem from James Russell Lowell that we used to recite loudly and vigorously when we went to school years ago.

Now that is the conspiracy, and that is all there was of the conspiracy. Just think of it a moment! At that time Mr. Boyce was at the head of the organization. The most vehement of these articles bore his signature. Almost everyone of them were printed when this defendant was an obscure miner working down in the bowels of the earth over here in Silver City. Not a single word from him. Not a single line from him. The articles introduced are written by someone else and are clearly in line with the articles and with the speeches that were delivered and written all over the United States at that time and with which he was in no way connected, and still we are told that everyone of these miners everyone of these miners and everyone of these people then entered into some conspiracy to commit murder.

The Alternative. Why, it is of a piece with the state-

ment of one witness in this case, and

just think of it. Here is a man who has been followed for years; a man whose every act and whose every word, spoken and written, has been noted for year and able men have been following his footsteps and able people have been collecting from the four corners of the United States every scrap of evidence they could get, and they brought one man here who in 1899, at the very height of this excitement here, may have heard him use some intemperate language in reference to ex-Governor Steunenberg, but not a single individual has been brought upon this stand who ever heard him say one word in the seven years since; and for four years there is not a scrap of evidence in this record that the "Miners' Magazine" ever mentioned the name of Steunenberg and yet we are told, with the possible exception of once, and that was in 1992, I think, but I am not very certain, it we are told that all these men were in a conspiracy to murder.

Supposing these men had been runhing a great newspaper and had made frequent charges against men high in political life or industrial life, and had published editorials day after day and cartoons day after day in reference to political men and men engaged in industrial affairs; and supposing they are killed, does that prove a conspiracy to murder? Does it prove that they had anything to do with murder? If it has any effect whatever in fastening any crime upon them, it would be safer to shut down the printing presses and forbid public speaking, forbid the discussions of public questions. If be ause of any intemperate word of poitical discussion some one is liable to se his life on a charge of conspiracy. t would be far better to follow that policy. There can be absolutely nothing n any theory, or the idea that a great labor organization in 1899; or in the vears thereafter, soon thereafter, entered into any conspiracy against the life of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Nothing happened long after to establish the evidence to show that a number of men entered into a conspiracy. That may be the theory of the case to wring a verdict from the jury where there s no evidence, but that will not do.

The Only Theory.

That was not the evidence of this off-confessed criminal. His evidence was that this defendant and Mr. Mover and Mr. Pettibone bired him and gave him directions to kill this man, that man and the other man, and he went here and there to execute those commands just as those commands were given, for hire. He did it for so much side or the other. I undertake to say money, but not that a large number there was not a political speaker who of men or a small number of men were went up and down the state of Idaho in any general conspiracy to do any

[The following is a stenographic ver- | and thruout the United States who | filegal acts, but that certain specific man told him to go there, another toki men it was generally-almost always, only Haywood or only Pettibone.

Now, that is the only theory upon which any of this evidence, I take it. have any bearing with this jury. If there was any such general conspir your Honor, I want to know why, it is that just these three men, or these four men, have been singled out to be indicted and tried before this jury. If there was any general conspiracy at the time, and those mes were in the bull pen in 1899, and while other men were in charge of this organization, men whose words have been read and for whom we are to be held respo ble, why is it, I ask you, that only these men who at this particular time were In active charge of this organization, why have these men been singled out for slaughter? If your conspi is as broad as you say, why not reach out and get them?

It was not presented upon the theory that this man, confessing himself to be an assassin, confessing himself to be hired, that he was employed to do this work and that work, and the other work, and that the men who hired him were responsible for the acts a they would be if there was any legal evidence to connect them. Now, it is perfectly plain that if Harry Orchard confesses that he committed a crime in San Francisco, and then you produce evidence from San Francisco that way connects this defendant or any one else with the commission of that crime, and so far as that is concerned there is no evidence of crime in San Francisco if his testimony is left out of this case. There is no evidence of any attempt to compass the death of Governor Peabody if his evidence is test out of this case. There is no evidence that any members of the I ers' organization ever had anything to do with the Vindicator mine, or with do with the vindicates the explosion at the depot, if his evidence is left out of the case, and as the the first specific charge that is to that the first specific charge made that these men ever had anything to do with any of these affairs nfter 1899 was at the time of the ex-plosion of the Vindicator just in the last end of 1903.

Orchard's Story.

In 1800 it was not pretended that Orchard had anything to do with the organization whatever excepting that he had carried a card for thirty days. He knew none of these de-fendants. He had nothing to do with any of them, he had nothing to do with any of the active members of the organization. He simply held a card for thirty days and got on the train with those other men and went do to this mill, and you hear nothing mothing until the last days of 1903, then he tells this court and this jury that he went into the Vindicator mine at that time, not even acquainted any of the parties charged with the indictment, at that time having no I think, but I am not very certain, it ing whatever to do with a single one was one presidential campaign, and of them, and did something which not one of them knew anything whater about; and without his evidence there is not any connection whatever to show that any crime was committed at the Vindicator mine at that time. and if so, not one of these men knew anything about it. The next be says, or while he was a miner there at Crip-ple Creek, in the midst of a great strike that had been lasting for months, without any specific directions from any one of these defendants, from any one of without being bired, he put some powder under the depot at Independence. but as to what he did, there is nothin in this record whatever excepting his testimony; and he does not swear that he did it at the bidding or on behalf of one of them.

And what followed that? He says that he killed Lyte Gregory. What sort of a conspiracy could exist, or what sort of a conspiracy had been proven or could be imagined to get rid of him? If there was one, where and who was in it, and how Gregory connected with it? Accoring to his own testimony, he went out with one or two other men, and everything in reference to Gregory rests upon the testimony of Harry alone. Not another man saw him, not another person even recognized him, much less connecting this defendant or any other man indicted with him, with the commission of that offense or that crime. And when it comes to the question of Bradley, where he him self has sworn that he attempted to commit a crime, or attempted to commit the crime of murder, there is no evidence in this case that could for one moment even connect Harry Orchard with it excepting the statem of Harry Orchard alone—nothing else, and much less connect ap other indi-

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The mailing lists.

The Worker rose to press on Wednes-correspondents sending news should their communications in time to reach edited by Monday, whenever possible, unplaints about the business or editormagners of the paper should be added in the Board of Directors, Socialist peractive Publishing Association. 15 to street, New York.

Tork, N. Y. Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. ncialist Party has passed through its meral election. Its growing power red by the increase of its vote: ettah408,230



Fifty young women stenographers ployed by the Health Department of New York City have complained of being overworked. It is shown that the girls have been working two hours extra each day since February without extra pay for it or even for the extra meal they have to buy when down town. The work has also been speeded up so that they get no rest except at the noon hour. It seems that the city government is trying to make record as a sweatshop that will equal or surpass some of the departments of the federal government at Wash-

"FRIENDS IN NEED."

At this time, before the presentation of the defense has given them a chance to switchback, it would be well to say ething about the attitude assumed by some of the "popular" magazines toward the trial of William D. Havwood at Idaho. These magazines depend a great deal upon progressive thinking people for support, and their claims for further support should be considered in the light of the present situation. The best test of friendship comes when friendship is most needed and it is important that we see who our friends are right now, when they are indeed sorely needed.

The one fact worth noting most of all is the alacrity with which the magazines have accepted Orchard's testimony as gospel truth. Both those mi-religious and highly respectable weeklies, the "Outlook" and the "Independent", have apparently swallowed the assassin's story without a tremor, his announced conversion to Christianity being the bait that caught them. The declaration seems to be sufficient in their eyes to make Orchard a paragon of truth. And then the cultors of such magazines wisely discuss from time to time the vexed question of why the working people do not go to church, as the Chicago "Daily Socialist" points out in an article upon the sermon of a Chicago preacher who eulogized Orchard. These religious folks have evidently not stopped to consider that Orchard was once before an avowed Christian and a strict church member and this did not prevent him from becoming what he is now.

Those who have followed the articles by C. P. Connolly in "Collier's" know how unfair and blased in favor of the mine owners they have been in many particulars, notwithstanding that the editor maintains they are prepared with an eye to fairness and accuracy. "Life" has also not failed to take a shot at these whom Roosevelt dubbed "undesirable citizens".

The only magazine we have noticed so far as giving anything like a fair account of the Western troubles is the "American Magazine", the July issue of which contains in the department called "In the Interpreter's House" what purports to be a conversation be plete sway of the capitalist there. tween three people geowing out of the

writer witnessing the Moyer-Haywood parade on May 4 last. This depart ment, by the way, le supposed to be under the direction of Finley Peter Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"). True, there are some things in the article we would not stand for, but at any rate it shows that there is another side to the Colorado and Idaho affair, and this is more than other magazines have made any effort to show.

When the trial is over, and the inno cence of Haywood and his colleagues of the Western Federation is firmly established, the actions of the "radical" magazines when our comrades were in danger should be remembered with profit to the labor movement and a consequent decrease in profits to the publishers.

"The legislation of states continuous ly under democratic control is not less conservative than the legislation of republican states," says the New York 'Globe". In other words, the states under democratic and republican control are all under control of the capitalist class. It is well to be explicit about these things, so that working class voters can have less excuse than ever for supporting either of the okl

ROOSEVELT'S NEW SOP TO LABOR.

President Roosevelt's support of an employers' liability law has elicited favorable comment from many capitalist papers, who are calling attention to a number of facts which, they hold, should commend the recommendation to the employing class. Among these considerations are that an established uniform compensation fixed by law will abolish the costs of heavy law suits to big employers; an automatic scale of payments, such as Roosevelt advises, would abolish the heavy damages employers are sometimes forced to pay, and reduce the expenses of the state and thus save the tax payer's money.

No doubt the capitalist class will see the value of such a law to them. The feature that would meet most favorable support would be the graduated scale that will fix the price of a finger, an eye, a hand or the life of a workingman. This reduces the worker and the various parts of his physical organism to a uniform valuation expressed in terms of money, an item in the production of wealth which the capitalist would like to know.

This proposal of Roosevelt is another addition to the various devices being adopted to classify and list workingmen as so much merchandise. They are now tagged and numbered; time clocks are installed to note their producing efficiency; the check system is employed in paying wages; the Bertillion system for measuring criminals is being installed by some railroads for recording their physical make-up and now Roosevelt proposes to establish a standard of prices for eyes, fingers. arms, etc.

This reduction of labor power to the status of inanimate merchandise is given fresh impetus by Roosevelt who. in the same speech in which he advocated "automatic" liability, warned his hearers to "beware of the deaden ing tendencies of Socialism!"

Two kidnappers of a seven year old child were sentenced to fourteen year

imprisonment in Sing Sing by Judge O'Sullivan in the court of General Ses. sions last week

It is strange how long it takes for information on legal matters to penetrate the minds of some people. The two men sentenced last week seem to be among the class of ignorant people who never heard of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States which plainly states that kidnapping is reserved for governors of states to commit, not irresponsible citizens without "pull" or "influence." The men now wearing prison stripes would have had the endorsement of the Supreme Court and the President had they waited for gubernatorial honors before kidnapping anybody. Others should profit by their fate

THE SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN

The rapid economic development of Japan is being accompanied by a numher of other factors that make it simllar to the development in other countries. One factor is the graft and political corruption which on all sides is acknowledged to exist and the other the growing discontent among the politically disfranchised classes, who are just beginning to agitate for an extension of the suffrage, Graft, dishonesty and petty meanness in the manage ment of public affairs is typical of the capitalist class in all countries. Its existence in Japan indicates the com-

the suffrage among the workers is in line with the normal development of a subject class under capitalism. The representative system in Japan is a farce. According to the census returns of 1905, the number of persons entitled to the franchise was only 757,000. This is less than two percent of the total population registered the same year-47,200,000 in round numbers. No other country, unless it be Russia under the new electoral law just promulgated, shows such a restricted electorate. The United States have a voting population of about 22,000,000 out of a population of 80,000,000. Germany has 12,000,000 voters in a population of 60,000,000 and France has 10,000,000 voters in a population of 40,000,000. While Great Britain has a restricted electorate, the number of eligible votes is given as 7,200,000 in a population of 41,000,000. With a total population several millions in excess of that of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the number of eligible voters in Japan is but one tenth as large.

None of the influential parties in Japan are championing universal suffrage but the question will, in time, be forced on their attention thru working class agitation and become an important issue in the politics of that country.

Irwin Lewis, who murdered a little child by burying her alive, howled for a bible as soon as he got into prison. Chester Gillette, under sentence of death for killing the working girl "Billie" Brown last summer, is reported to be finding his way to God thru prayer. It is not likely these manifestations of reform will save Lewis or Gillette from execution, nor will they have the press of the nation plead for them. Only an Orchard, who seeks to incriminate and hang honest labor officials, will get that consideration.

JUSTIFYING THE "STRONG HAND."

The New York "Evening Post". which poses as a bulwark of individualism as against the encroachment of paternalism, does not hesitate to declare that "the strong hand of government" is necessary on occasion, the occasion invariably being when movements threatening the rule of the exploiting class are concerned. For this reason, the "Post" applauds Clemenceau's employment of troops against the wine growers of France, which resulted in a number of innocent people being shot down in cold blood. It is worth remarking also that there was no disorder in the strike region until the troops entered Narbonne, which parallels similar experiences during strikes in this country.

For the same reason also, the "Post" endorses John Morley, secretary of the British Colonies, in his use of force to suppress the agitation of the growing revolutionary movement in India against British misrule. This policy was illustrated in the arrest and deportation without trial of Lala Lajpat Rai, a brilliant native leader of the movement, for being guilty of "sedition".

In the same way, the "Post", which pretends to oppose President Roosevelt because of his usurpation of unconstitutional powers, heartily dorses his attitude toward the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and says, "if that organization is guilty one-tenth of the crimes alleged against it", it should also be treated with the strong hand, tho it has no other evidence than Orchard's testimony that the Federation is at all guilty of the crimes charged against it. But highly respectable as the "Post" is, the word of a criminal assassin is good enough for it to condemn labor leaders by.

All this is instructive to us. It shows plainly that the wildest howlers for "con /tutional action" and "democratic government" do not intend that these precepts shall hold in the treatment by governments of movements that strike at bourgeois exploitation and misgovernment. When it appears necessary to maintain the existing brutal rule of capitalism, phrases like "individual liberty" are thrown to the winds, and the mailed fist, the bayonet, the gatling gun and the Mauser rifle become sacred emblems of "firm government" and "wise administration". Then it is that "radicals" of the Roosevelt Clemenceau, and Morley type reveal themselves as akin to the Tsar and as bloody and ruthless as he when the struggle of the oppressed is to be throttled and stamped out so that the capitalist system of greed and cruelty may be perpetuated.

About twenty institutions, museums and universities have been granted the right by Congress to make extensive researches for the purpose of preserving American antiquities. Among the On the other hand the struggle for things that will be relies and objects

of curiosity to the people of the future, are the following: The constitution of the United States; the sus pended writ of habeas corpus; suspended right to a speedy trial; a few bull-pen proclamations; a Roosevelt speech: a democratic platform; Harry Orchard's picture: General Bell's cele brated oration entitled "To Hell With the Constitution:" a plaster cast of a child slave, and any other old thing that identifies the capitalist civilization of to-day.

WE DO NOT DESPAIR.

The New York "World" has despaired of receiving a decisive answer to its interrogatory, "What is a Demo crat?" The replies were so widely varied and so irreconcilable that the 'World" was forced to declare:

If the "World's" question is unansu barriers between the parties have been broken down, that the parties have merge in all except name and organization, and that there are no longer vital difference measures, but of men; not of frinciples but of persons; not of conflicting policies of government, but of conflicting adminis be only one issue in the next presidential campaign-Shall the John Does or the Richard Roes have the offices?

Years ago the Socialists predicted that at some time it would become generally recognized that there are no vital differences between the republican and democratic parties, and now the leading democratic paper in the country is forced to acknowledge the fact. There never was any vital difference between them-there was an appearance of differences, that was all. Both represented the interests of the exploiting classes. The democratic party can no longer present a united front on any issue. The industrial development has made that impossible

The democratic party is without a ritalizing, unifying issue because the elements composing it are lacking in economic stability and are floundering without chart or rudder, in the industrial sea. It has no issue left to steer by. That's why the best definition of a democrat is a cipher.

But it is not true that "the issue now is not measures, but of mear not of principle, but of persons." Never were principles so therely discussed and investigated, and never were men chosen and listened to because of their principles, as they are now. Men are regarded in the light of what they stand for rather than what they personally are. If Roosevelt is cited as an exception it may be said that it is because he is supposed to represent certain principles, vague ones, it is true, but still what appeal to the people as principles.

Therefore, the Socialist does not despair. We know that the same forces that are rendering the democratic party innocuous and concentrating capitalist interests and influence with increasing rapidity into the republican party, are also bringing strength to the Socialist Party and vitalizing it with the quickened intelligence and creative energy of the class conscious working class.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER

The article on page five of this issue reviewing the effect of the amende primary law of New York state upon the present Socialist Party organization should be carefully read by every party member. It is essential that those upon whom devolves the responsibility for the existence and suppor of the party should be thoroly well posted upon the workings of the new As the article makes clear, a change in the form of the party machinery, so far as its relations to the state election laws are concerned, is forced upon the party and the importance of members being fully posted is apparent.

ELLIS ISLAND.

The Shapes press on-mask after mask Agape, we watch the never-ending line; The crown of thought, the cap and belis

And next the monk's bood see the morion shine. Age on his staff and infancy's slow foot

These we discern, if all else be disguise. They fix on us an allen gaze and mute, From the mysterious orbit of the eyes. They come, they come, one trends the

And some we laugh and some we wee to see, And some we fear; but in the throng w

The mighty throb of our destiny. Outstretched their hands to take whate'er we give. Honor, dishonor, daily bread or bane;

Not theirs to choose how we may bid then But what we give we shall receive again.

America! charge not thy fate to these: But Freedom's voice, far down the cen-

Shall sound our choice from blazing star to star! -C. A. Price, in Scribners.

— This is the close of an era; we have political freedom; next and right away is to come social enfranchisement.—Kidd, "Social Evolution".

CURRENT LITERATURE

All books noticed in this department can | for one's bread. The revolutionist se obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that post-age or expressage will be charged extra.

MOTHER. By Maxim Gorky. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, 50) pp. Price, \$1.50. Any book from Gorky's pen is sure

to challenge the attention of Socialists. His latest book is the story of an old woman. Someone has said that after fifty one never has a new idea. Gorky's story is a refutation of this. His old woman, "mother", rises from a beaten nd submissive slave of a brutal working-class husband, into a revolutionist,

Gorky pictures Russian workingclass life; hideous in its aimless cruelty and brutality; satisfied at the close of the day with the stupor of drunk-

"The day was swallowed up by the factory," he says, "the machine sucked out of men's muscles as much vigor as it peeded. The day was blotted out from life, not a trace of it left. Man another imperceptible step toward his grave; but he saw close be-fore him the delights of rest, the joys of the odorous tavern, and he was sat-

isfied." Such a husband had Nilovna 'mother";- and her son seemed to be traveling the same road. It was the conventional road; the road every son of the working other mothers' class traveled. The brute of a husband dies, leaving the mother and son in peace and poverty. The son works on in the shop; but after a few months he quits coming home drunk. He stays out all night, but when he does come home he comes home sober-and serious. The mother wonders what new kind of dissipation he has found. She fears he is going to throw something into her life which will disturb its straight, dismal course. She broods and worries. She'd rather he'd come home drunk like the others. She gets up in the night and finds him reading.

"I am reading forbidden books." he replies, calmly. "They are forbidden to be read because they tell the truth about our-about the workingmen's life. They are printed in secret, and if I am found with them I will be put in prison-I will be put in prison because I want to know the truth.

She finally accosts him.

The mother is terrified; but he explains to her the Socialist philosophy, and she listens, vaguely comprehend

The story is the development of this old woman into a great and heroic character. She grows by contact with the little revolutionary circle which begins secretly to meet in the house. She questions the individuals and tries to measure them by the religious fetichism she has been taught.

"Yes," replies one; "yes, it hurts, but you must-you must distrust man; you must fear him, and ever hate him. Man is divided, he is cut in two by life. You'd like only to love him; but how is it possible? How can you forgive a man if he goes against you like a wild beast, does not recognize that there is a living soul in you, and kicks your face a human face. You must not forgive. It's not for yourself that you mustn't. I'd stand all the insults as far as I myself are concerned; but I don't want to show indulgence for insults. I don't want to let them learn on my back how to beat others."

"We shall be victorious becaus are with the working people," said anther. "Our power to work, our faith in the victory of truth we obtain from you, from the people; and the people s the inexhaustible source of spiritus and physical strength. In the are vested all possibilities, and with them everything is attainable. It is necessary only to arouse their consciousness, their soul, the great soul of a child, who is not given the to grow.'

The mother marvelled at this lady who walked on foot and carried litera-

ture on her back. "Who's going to reward you for your

labors?" asked the mother. "We are already rewarded for everything. We have found a life that satisfies us; we live broadly and fully, with all the power of our souls. What else can we desire?"

The mother begins to eatch the spirit. She, too, begins to distribute revolutionary literature. She begins to make her life count for the cause of the people, too.

The story is full of Gorky's ripe experience. One comes across passages like this:

"She was already able to distinguish spies in a street crowd almost immediately. She recognized the exag-gerated carelessness of their gait, their strained attempt to be free in their gestures, the expression of tedium on their faces, the wary, guilty glimmer of their restless, unpleasantly sharp gaze badly hidden behind their feigned candor. The middle class is aptly described:

"It's strangs to me," says one. "What's strange?"

This; at one end they beat you in

the face: at the other they wash your feet. Is there a middle of any kind?" "Oh, yes. In the middle stand the cople who lick the hands of those

who beat you in the face and suck the blood of those whose faces are beaten. That's the middle!" Gorky voices a thought which must

have come to many when he makes

one of the men say:
"Family life always diminishes the
energy of a revolutionist. Children
must be maintained in security, and here's the need to work a gre

ought without cease to develop every lota of his energy; he must deepen and broaden it; but this demands time. He must always be at the head, because we—the workingmen—are called by the logic of history to destroy the old world, to create the new life; and if we yield to exhaustion, or are attract ed by the possibility of a little immediate conquest, it's bad-it's almos treachery to the cause. No revolution ist can adhere closely to an individual
—walk thru life side by side with another individual—without distorting his faith; and we must never forget that our alm is not little conquests but only complete victory."

The author pays his respects to the ourts in these sentences:

"In the courts they say, quite openly that the sentence has already been fixed. What does it mean? Do the authorities fear that the judges will deal too mercifully with the enemies of the government? Having so long and so assiduously kept corrupting their servants, is the government still unassured of their readiness to be scoundrels?

The whole group goes to Siberia, ourse. The old mother is left. But not for long. The story closes with her arrest in a railroad station, with bag of revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She snatches them out by the handful and scatters them in the crowd, calling upon the people to rise, as the officers of the Tsar drag her away to prison.

The story is evidently translated by Russian, who has no idea of the rendering of the idiomatic expression into intelligible English. The use of the Russian diminutives has the confusing effect of calling the same characters by different names. Still a poor translation can only mar, it cannot destroy the effect of Gorky's worl upon the English-speaking people. It a great book; full of inspiration and that intense human interest so absorb ing to the mind which understands sympathizes with the world struggle of the proletariat toward lib erty.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH

THE INDUSTRIAL REPUBLIC. By Upton Sinclair. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20 net.

It is pretty clear from this book that however much Upton Sinclair has read and studied the abstract principles of Socialism, he has yet much to learn about the working class move ment and the definite program of International Socialism. It is true that he says a great deal about the movement, but merely in a general way and without giving a distinct idea of what it really means. Glowing generalities about the world-wide growth of the movement, and vague suggestions about its influence upon political events in different countries are likely to give the seeker for knowledge the impression that instead of being an organized, coherent and indissoluble movement, modern Socialism is but a but indefinite and confused in its aimand purposes. In other words, a manifestation of discontent, rather than s concrete outgrowth of capitalist society, with the extinction of that soclety and the substitution of the Socialist society as its inflexible and hs-

torical objective. This is made clear in Comrade Sin. clair's chapter on "The Revolution". which he confidently predicts will occur in 1912. He has led up to this chapter (apparently intended as the feature of the book), with a spritely written diagnosis of industrial evolution and social and political conditions, picturing the trend toward a crisis rather graphically, and preparing the reader for a thrilling climax—which turns out to be a decidedly tame affair, after all. He prognosticates that things industrially will come to a head in 1912, and will culminate in the triumphant election of William R. Hearst as the Democratic candidate to the presidency, demanding "Federal ownership of criminal monopolies". As a result of this triumph, a panic will ensue, out of which will emerge the "In-dustrial Republic" we are all striving for. There are many details of course but the whole affair reads just as easy

And what part will the Socialis Party play during this tremendous upheaval? To quote:

And also, of course, there will have been processions in the street, and unemployed lemonstrations every day. There will be a Socialist meeting round every corner-al warming time. That is the function of the swarming time. That is the function of the Socialist Party all thru this crisis, to stir up and organise the proletariat, to make certain that in the crisis the people are not ignorant of the way. . . They will be polling unheard of votes—in one or two cities they will be carrying the elections, and Socialist mayors will be confiscating street railroads, and clapping obstructive judges into jail. The Socialist Party is a judges into jail. The Socialist Party is a party of agitation rather than administration; but it is of vital importance that it should everywhere exist, as a party of the inst resort, a club held over society. Everywhere the cry will be: Ilo this, and do that, or the Socialists will carry the country.

We have heard this sort of thing be fore, mostly from people who are cialists, too", and who believe hope that history will repeat itself, that a Lincoln will arise, someone who will speak for the "whole people", while the militant Socialists will all while the mintain Socialists will me the rôle played by the Abolitionists who made the anti-slavery agitation but shared not in the fruits. Be these people say: "Yes, the Socialist Party is all right in its way; it is doing a val-

Socialism. We will have to depend upon some other force, on the great middle class, for instance, to furnish the brains and statesmanship to bring about the transformation."

This viewpoint comes both from a lack of understanding of the organized Socialist movement and of confidence in the working class itself. Those who do not know and understand the working class as it is, who cannot grasp the extent of its inherent power and the significance of its present and political organization and who retain the bourgeois idea that salvation can only come thru some hero or higher power, these people cannot be-gin to understand that the Socialist Party, the proletarian political organieation, is a party of action as well as agitation, that it proposes, not only to elect a Socialist mayor "to confiscate street railroads", but to capture the whole powers of government and ad-minister them in the interests of the working class for immediate purposes as well as for the ultimate Social Rev. olution. It cannot be denied that the Social-

ist Party in this country has not so far risen to its opportunities as a practical political party. We are far behind Europe in this regard. But this admitted, it must also be said that this is due as much as anything to the tendency of well known Socialists like declare their opinion that "the Socialist Party is a party of agitation rather than administration". This leads those agitated to the conclusion that the Socialists do not want to acquire political power for their so much own party Hearst or a Bryan with the result that the Bryans and Hearsts get the benefit of Socialist agitation. This also partly explains why the Socialist Party has not increased in membership and political strength commen surate with the tremendous circulations of certain Socialist papers which Sinclair loves to cite in his books as representative Socialist propaganda literature. The task of supporting the party organization, of educating the working class to its function as a political factor and administrator, is left to the few papers that struggle against the more popular and superficial and noisier agitation.

Holding the view above quoted, it is quite natural for Comrade Sinclair to devote several pages of his book to a hiography of Mr. Hearst, ending with the declaration, "I believe that Mr. Hearst is to-day as sincere a man as we have in political life." And this was written within a few weeks after Hearst's disgusting alliance with Tammany in the New York campaign! After that, is it any wonder that in the elections last year the Socialist Party vote fell, while our agitation apparently only served the purpose of feeding the campaign for "Americanism", of Hearst and his colleagues in New York and elsewhere? If the Socialist Party does become the active political force it ought to be, it will be in spite of the influences which continually arise in its own ranks to retard it.

Further, there is nothing very in-

spiring in having the Socialist Party pictured, as Comrade Sinclair does, as an aggregation of wind-jammers with no other reason for existence than to be used as a horrible example to scare politicians into being good and into giving us "something now". Neither is it encouraging to be told that as far away as 1912, when the great crisis is on, the party will have only reached the stage where its "mayors will be confiscating street railroads and clap-ping obstructive judges into jail." We are not going to be the main squeeze, after all. We'll be merely hopping around on the outskirts of the political battlefield, doing guerrilla chores while William Abraham Lincoln Ran dolph Hearst is the center of things, turning the crank of the machine which is to evolve the Industrial Re-If this is all the Socialist Party is to be in that great day, then what's the League and toot our horn from the front seats of the Hearst band wagon?

Incidentally, Comrade Sinclair re-marks that he is "inclined to think the Democratic candidate for president next year will be Mr. Bryan; and I am sorry, in a way, because that will out him out of the race in 1912. I conceived an intense admiration for Mr. Bryan after his last speech in New York City." Too bad to have Mr. Bryan's nomination next year change the course of future history. Can't Comrade Sinclair use his influence to try and prevent it? A mere detail like that should be quite easy to one who has promulgated a whole revolution to

But perhaps Comrade Sinclair has only allowed his poetic fancy to run away with him. There is always a temptation to dream about the Industrial Republic, we are so anxious for it, and it seems so far away at times And Comrade Sinclair is not an economist, but a novelist. And this book, altho not especially new, and despite some economic confusion, is readable, and actually enjoyable in the very chapter I have most criticized. In-deed, if Sinclair were at all a humorist, I would almost hazard he had attempted a whimsical satire rather than a serious prophecy.

THE IDEAL STATE

The excellence of the social state does not lie in the fullness with which wealth is produced and accumula but in the fact that it is so distrib as to give the largest comfort and widest hope to the general mass those whose continued efforts contuit the present industry of the tion and the abiding prospect of fatters well being.—Bogots, "Work.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott:

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Tom nodded

candidates.

ploded again.

urned Connelly.

election returns?"

begun!

His only hope now was that not

enough false ballots had been got into

the box to carry the election. But as the count proceeded, this hope left

him. And the end was equal to his

worst fears. The count stood; for

walking delegate, Foley 976, Keating

763; for president, Keating 763, Foley's man 595; all the other Foley candi-

dates won by a slight margin. The ap-

parent inconsistencies of this count

Tom readily understood even in the

shead of his ticket was to be explained

on the ground that the brief time per-

mitted of a cross being put before his

name alone on the false ballots; his

own election to the unimportant presi-

dency, and the failure of his other

candidates was evidently caused by

several of his followers splitting their

tickets and voting for the minor Foley

As the count had proceeded Tom had

exploded more than once, and Pete had made lurid use of his gift. When Con-

nelly read off the final results Tom ex-

"It's an infernal steal" he shouted.

"Even if it is, what can we do?" re-

Words ran high. But Tom quickly

saw the uselessness of protests and ac-cusations at this time. His great de-

sire now was to take his heat and dis-

appointment out into the street; and so

Barry, who wanted to talk it over, and

made his way out of the hall alone. Cheers and laughter were ascending

from the bar-room. As he was half-

way down the stairs the door of the

saloon opened, and Foley came out and

started up, followed by a number of

of the drunken group that had upset

the ballot-box; and he also saw that

they probably had not been more sober

in years.
"Why, hello, Tom!" Foley cried out

on sight of him. "D'youse hear the

Tom looked hard at Foley's face with

its leering gentality, and he was almost

overmastered by a desire to hurl him-

self upon Foley and annihilate him. "You infernal thief!" he burst out,

Foley sided toward him across the

broad step. "I'll pass that by. I can

afford to, for youse 're about wiped

I guess youse've had enough.

"Enough?" cried Tom. "I've just

With that he brushed by Foley and

passed thru the door out into the street.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE DAY AFTER.

half a hundred blocks, but he chose

underlying these the hopeless sense of

being barred from his trade, all de-

nanded the sympathy of physical ex-

ertion-and, too, there was the in-

evitable meeting with his wife. Walk-

ing would give him an hour before

It was after one when he opened the

hall door and stepped his flat. Thru the dining: ne could see the

gas in the sitting-room was turned

down to a point, and could see Maggie

lying on the couch, a flowered com-

forter drawn over her. He guessed she had stayed up to wait for his re-port. He listened. In the night's dead

stillness he could faintly hear her

ing at the chance of postponing the scene, he cautiously closed the hall

door, and, sitting down on a chair be-

side it, removed his shoes. He crossed

on tip-toe toward their bedroom, but

turned quickly about. There was Mag-

gle, propped up on one arm, the com-

She looked at him for a space with-out speaking. Thru all his other feel-

ings Tom had a sense that he made

anything but a brave figure, standing

in his stocking feet, his shoes in one

"Well?" she demanded at length.

Tom returned her fixed gaze, and

made no reply to her all-inclusive

Her hands gripped her covering. She

gave a gasp. Then she threw back the comforter and slipped to her feet.

"I understand!" she said. "Every thing! I knew it! O-o-h." There were

more resentment and recrimination packed into that prolonged "oh" than

Tom kept himself in hand. He knew

the futility of explanation, but he explained. "I won, fairly. But Foley

robbed me. He stuffed the ballot-box.

"It makes no difference how you

o face. You know I didn't want you

to go into this. I knew you couldn'

win. I knew Foley was full of tricks. But you went in. You lost wages. You

threw away money—our money! And what have you got to show for it all?"

Tom let her words pass in silence. On his long walk he had made up his mind to bear her fury quietly.

"Oh, you!" she cried thru elenched

teeth, stamping a bare foot on the

suffer for it. You wouldn't take my

advice. And now you're out of a jo

are we to live? Tell me that, Tom

Only the word he had passed with imself enabled Tom to hold himself

in after this outburst. "I'll find work."
"Find work! A hod-carrier! Oh, my

could have put into an hour's up-

hand, hat and overcoat on.

its door betrayed him by a creak.

forter thrown back.

braiding.

come deep and regular. Selz-

The distance to Tom's home was

Anger, disappointment, and

Among them Tom saw several

ie gave evasive answers to Pete and

few minutes. Foley's running

(CHAPTER XII.-(Continued.) Pete's mouth fell agape at sight of

him. "Hello! You look like you been ticklin' a grizzly under the chin!" Tom noted the relishing grins of the Foley tellers. "The trouble downstairs is all over. I'll tell you all about it after awhile," he said shortly; and sat down just behind Pete to watch the voting

Up to this time the balloting had been light. But now the hall began to fill, and the voting proceeded rapidiy-and orderly, too, thanks to the pomen on the stairway and in the street. Tom, his clothes "lookin' like he tried to take 'em off without un-buttonin'," as a Foley teller whispered, his hat battered down over his eyes, sat tilted against the wall scanning every man that filed past the box. As man after man had his membership card stamped "voted", and dropped in his ballet, Tom's excitement rose, for he recognized the majority of the men that marched by as of his following.

At nine o'clock Pete leaned far back in his chair. "Lookin' great, ain't it?" whispered.
"If it only keeps up like this." That

it might not was Tom's great fear "Oh, it will, don't you worry."

The line of voters that marched by, and by, bore out Pete's prediction, as Tom's counting eyes saw. He find the wild exultation and throbbing weakness of the man who is on the verge of success. But the possibility of failure, the cause of the weakness, became less and less as time ticked on and the votes dropped into the ballotbox. His enthusiasm grew. Dozens of plans flashed thru his head. But his never left that string of men who were deciding his fate and that of the

At half past ten Tom was certain of his election. Pete leaned back and gripped his hand. "It's a cinch, Tom, It's a shame to take the money," he

Tom acquiesced in Pete's conviction with a jerk of his head, and watched the passing line, now grown thin and slow, drop in their ballots, his certainty growing doubly sure.

Fifteen minutes later Foley entered the haft, whispered a moment with Hogan at the door, a moment with Connelly, and then went out again. Tom ht he saw anxiety showing thru Foley's ease of manner, and to him it vas an advance taste of triumph.

Tom wished eleven o'clock had come and the door was locked. The minutes passed with such exhausting slown to stragging roter dropped in his ball tot—and another straggler—and another Tom looked at his watch. Two min utes had passed since Foley's visit. Another straggling voter. And then four men appeared in a body at the door, all apparently the worse for Foley's hospitality. Tom saw the foremost pre sent his card. Hogan glanced at it, and handed it back. "You can't vote that card; it's expired," Tom heard him

'What's that?" demanded the man,

threateningly.
"That card's expired, I said! You

can't vote it! Get out!" "I can't vote it, hey!" There was an oath, a blow-a surprisingly light blow to produce such an effect, so it seemed to Tom-and Hogan staggered back and went to the floor. There was a me; the tables on which lay the ballots toppled over, and the ballots went fluttering. By this time Tom reached the door, policemen had rush-'ed in and settled the scuffic, and the men were being led from the

Hogan was unhurt, but Jackson was so dazed from a blow that Tom had to put another man in his place.

th slow, ticking steps. Two straggiers . . . at long intervals. At a few minutes before eleven the exhausting monotony was enlivened by the enhole jolity. They marked their bal-lots and singgered in a group to the ballot-bar. Two tried to deposit sheir ballots at once.

"Leave me alone, will youse!" cried one, with an oath, and struck at the

The ballot-box slipped across to the age of the table. Connelly, who sat nest behind the box, made no move for ts safety. "Hey, stop that!" ete and sprang across to seize it. But was too late. The one blow struck, the eight were instantly delivering blows end pushing and swearing. The box was knocked forward upon the or, and the eight sprawled pell-mell

Tom and the tellers sprang from behind the tables upon the scuffling beand the tables upon the scuffling heap, and several policemen rushed in from the hillway. The men, once dragged apart, subsided and gave no trouble. They were allowed to drop their ballots in the box, now back in its place on the table, and were then led out in quietness by the officers.

Fete turned about, struck with a sudden fear. "I wonder if that was a trick?" he whisnessed.

Tom's face was pale. The same fear had come to him. "I wonder!"

In another five minutes the door was locked and the tellers were counting the ballots. Among the first hun-dred there were perhaps a score that bore no mark except a cross before Foley's name. Pete looked again of Tom. With both fear had been re-

ping the comforter.

Tom silently watched the workings of her passion for a moment. He realized the measure of right on her side. and his sense of justice made his spirit unbend. "If we have to live close, it'll only be for a time," he said.

'Oh, my God!" she moaned He grimly turned and went into the bedroom. After a while he came out again. She had drawn the comforter over her, but her irregular breathing told him she was still awake.

"Aren't you coming to bed?" he

asked. She made no answer, and he went back. For half an hour he tos about. Then he came into the sittingroom again. Her breath was coming quietly and regularly. He sat down and gazed at her handsome face for a long, long time, with misty, wondering thoughts. Then he rose with a deepdrawn sigh, took part of the covering from the bed, and spread it over her

He tossed about long before he fell into a restless sleep. It was early when he awoke. He looked into the sitting-room. Maggie was still sleeping. He quickly dressed himself in his best suit (the one he had had on the night before was beyond further wearing), noting with surprise that his face bore few marks of conflict, and stole quietly out. Tom's disappointment and anger

were too fresh to allow him to put his mind upon plans for the future. All day he wandered aimlessly about, talking over the events of the previous night with such of his friends as chance put in his path. Late in the afternoon he met Pete and Barry, who had been looking for work since morn They sat down in a saloon and ing. talked about the election till dinner time. It was decided that Tom should protest the election and appeal to the union-a move they all agreed had little promise. Tom found a soothing gratification in Pete's verbal handling of the affair, there was an ease, broadness, a completeness, to Pete's profanity that left nothing to be desired; so that Tom was prompted to remark, with a half smile: "If there was a professorship of your kind of English over at Columbia University, Pete, you'd never have to put on overalls again,"

Tom had breakfasted in a restaurant, and lunched in a restaurant, and after Pete and Barry left he had dinner it one. It was a cheap and meager meal; with his uncertain future he felt it wise to begin to count every cent he walked about the streets till eight, bringing up at Ruth's boarding-house. The colored maid who answered his ring brought back the message: "Miss Arnold says will you please come up.

He mounted the stairway behind the maid. Ruth was standing at the head of the stairs awaiting him."

She wore a loose white gown, held in at the waist by a red girdle, and there was a knot of red in her heavy dark hair. Tom felt himself go warm at sight of her, and there began a throbbing that beat even in his ears.

"You don't mind my receiving you in my room, do you?" she said, opening her door, after she had greeted him.

"Why, no," said Tom, slightly puz zled. His acquaintance with the prieties was so slight that he did not snow she was then breaking one.

She closed the door. "I'm glad to see you. I know what happened last night; we heard at the office." She held out her hand again. The grip

was warm and full of sympathy. The hand sent a thrill thru Tom. In his fresh disappointment it was just this intelligent sympathy that he was hungry for. For a moment he was un-

able to speak or move. She gently withdrew her hand. "But we heard only the bare fact. I want you to tell me the whole story.

Tom laid his hat and overcoat upor the couch, which had a dull green cover, giancing, as he did so, about the room. There were a few prints of good pictures on the walls; a small case of a large screen whose dominant color was a dull green. The thing that struck him most was the absence of the knick-knackery with which his home was decorated. Tom was not accustomed to give attention to his surroundings, but the room pleased him: and yet it was only an ordinary boardroom, plus the good taste of a tasteful woman:

Tom took one of the two easy chairs in the room, and once again went over the happenings of the previous night. She interrupted again and again with indignant exclamations.

"Why, you didn't lose at all!" she cried, when he had finished the epiode of the eight drunken men. won, and it was stolen from you! Your Mr. Foley is a-a-" Whichever way she turned for an adequate word she ran against a restriction barring its by femininity. "A robber!" she

"But aren't you going to protest the

"I shall - certainly. But there's mighty little chance of the result being changed. Foley 'll see to that."

He tried to look brave, but Ruth

ruessed the bitterness within. She yearned to have him talk over things with her; her sympathy for him now that she beheld him dispirited after a daring fight was even warmer than when she had seen him pulsing with defiant vigor. "Won't you tell me what you are going to do? If you don't mind."

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

—Pity the hireling journalist! The ore he writes the more he wrongs.—rishans Worker,

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

guing politics" or not? If not, you ought to, for it is good fun, and is considered to be improving to the mind, if not to the temper. It is best as a two-handed game, though it is livelier if more engage. I am not going to de scribe it particularly, beyond saying that if A, for example, leads out a strong argument, and B happens to hold a quotation from something that George Washington said in one of his State papers, or Alexander Hamilton (it's the same thing), or Thomas Jeffer on, or Benjamin Franklin, or one of the Adamses, or any of that crowd. and B thumps that quotation down or the board, it takes the trick. And if B holds a handful of such quotations then A might as well go on along home and not keep supper waiting, for he is beaten man:

The general understanding is that those old fellows just about knew all there was to know about government, and anybody who will not take their opinions for the Lord said unto Moses s inclined to be flighty. Personally, I haven't much respect for these games that have a "joker," or cards that hold sudden values out of their reasonable order, or men that hike across the board every which way because of special privileges, due to class and not to achievement. like getting into the king row on their merits. And at the risk of being thought flighty. I make bold to say that I don't think much of the opinions of the Fathers of the Constitution. We are not bound to assume that they knew it all. It doesn't prove anything.

They were all right in their day, no doubt; I am not disputing that. But their day is so remote from ours (in years it is not a century and a half; in achievement it is a millennium and a half), and men's hearts and minds and ways of looking at things are so different, that we ought not to pay any more attention to what they said than we do to what any other man nowadays says when he hasn't the slightest under standing of what he is trying to talk about.

They Cut No Ice Then.

Like enough you will balk at my tatement that men's hearts and minds have changed materially since the days when some of Washington's compat riots were trying to make up their minds whether "His Majesty" or "His High Mightiness' would best fit his case. "Human nature," you will say, is just about the same now as it has always been." Well, maybe that is so to a certain extent; but a man's surroundings are bound to have some thing to do with his general disposi tion, his principles, and his action For example, I don't suppose I could

get you to consider seriously the ad vantuges of a cannibal diet. And if anybody should happen to say how much young monkey tastes like chicken, you would put out your hand to bid him stop. The looks of it-And yet, if you and I were alone in an open boat in mid-ocean, say, for about ten days, and all there was for dinner was a piece of a shoe upper, you couldn't keep your mind off the thought that if I was boiled I'd go pretty good with horse radish. That is a rather violent illustration, I admit; but I think it goes to show that our surroundings, and especially the way we get our living, affect our conduct and our principles. The people who lived when this Government first organized couldn't possibly think and feel the same as we do, because they lived so differently. We don't realize how differently, because the change has been gradual, although here lately things have been moving along pretty rapidly.

It is warm weather now. You have a refrigerator in which you keep but ter and milk and meat and other creature comforts. The iceman comes and slams in the ten-cent chunk. Ice a great convenie butters comes on the table nice and solid instead of being a gob of yellow grease. But you have to consider more than that. Where would you get your fresh meat otherwise? choose between eating beef that hadn't got done bawling when you put it on the fire, and was tough as sole leather, or beef that- But we'll not go into that. Not to expatiate too much, wha would love, courtship, and marriage be without the soda fountain and the ice cream parlot, institutions absolutely dependent on the ice supply? Look at all the fruits and vegetables that you have that come from afar, away in advance of the brief local season, away after the local season. And it isn't only diversified diet and comfort and luxury, it is life and death. What would become of all the bottle bables if the milk they drink came logging down from the country without ever being chilled? Think of all the sich tolk burning up with fever. Just that one item of ice in summer makes this a far different world from the one that Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and all the rest of them took up so much room in.

There Are No Flies on Us.

When the Continental Congress was in session in Philadelphia a hundred and thirty years ago, at this season of when they didn't have the year, when they didn't have screens, the files bit viciously through their thin silk stockings, and they brought in typhoid and cholera and what not. The screens keep out mosquitoes too. In the days of the Continental Congress, New York had yel low fever epidemics every summer. Some credit for our present exemption be due to window screens, even admitting the fact that we are the least bit tidler in our ways. We are not allowed to throw slops out of the rindows as they were. George Wash-

Eugene Wood, in the Sunday Magazine. Did you ever play a game called "ar- ington's picture comes up on the stereopticon screen as pink and fresh colored as you please; whereas the real George was as white as bone, and pockmarked, as everybody was in those days, and as almost nobody is in these days. A world in which smallpox and cholera and yellow fever are practically unknown world from one in which these pests are a constant menace.

During warm weather, the madam

does her cooking with gas or gasolene or on the oil stove. The Colonial dame did her cooking the same in summer winter. On a range? No, in deed. No range for her. At an open fireplace. If she remembered dving woman's advice .- "Always out the dish water on to heat before you sit down to a meal,"—she had to hang n kettle of water on the sooty crane No hot and cold water laid on for her no sink, no stationary tubs, no bath tub, no plumbing of any kind, no kitchen pump even. Wash day must have gone pretty hard with her, having to carry every drop she washed with, having to rub out everything be tween her hands, or pounding the clothes with a big stick There were no wash boards, or clothes wringers, or clothes lines, or clothes pins, or bars of laundry soap, or washing powders. That battling of the clothes must have been rough on buttons, and in those days there were no shirt buttons that could be removed; they were all sewed on.

And the Colonial dame had to make them, as she made everything else without the help of tissue paper pat terns, without a sewing machine, all by hand, every stitch. She probably wove the linen, and bleached it, and spun every thread of it .- you have seen spinning wheel, no doubt,-and hackled the flax. The women must have been made out of Iron in those days, to work as hard as they did, and raise a family of ten or fifteen children into the bargain.

It was a regular slave's life, you say. So it was. A wife was practically a slave, and there was no other way for a respectable woman to make a living except to marry. The way it is now, if your husband wants to sell a piece of property, he must get your signature to the deed; but he hasn't a word to say when it comes to your disposing of your property. What is his is yours, and what is yours is your own, madam. But it was just the other way round with the Colonial dame. And perhaps that doesn't make a different world! The Fathers of the Constitution might have thought differently about Woman's Rights if they were allve to-day.

George Washington was the richest man in the country. He was the John D. Rockefeller of his day but he was too poor to bus a box of matches. He was too poor to buy a glass lamp chimney. He couldn't afford to have He couldn't afford to have lights, or a battery under the cellar steps that rung the front door bell. In those days, if you wanted to read at night, you got right close to the candle or a saucer of lard with a rag hanging over the edge, or you saved up chips and pine knots, and put then on the open fire, lying down floor in front of it, and cooked the top of your head while you pored over the page printed on an old hand press, a page as rough as a nutmeg grater And what was there to read? Not a daily newspaper in the country, and what weeklies there were you wouldn't call newspapers at all. Not a novel There were volumes of sermons and such, and if you were reckless and abandoned and didn't care what became of you, there were plays to read, which were just a shade duller than If you were lucky as the sermons. well as reckless, you might get a chance two or three times in your life to see a play, performed without scenery, with tallow candle footlights, -Hamlet, for example, costumed like a British army officer.

They Had No Opera Wars

Music wasn't in a much better estate. Our Revolutionary sires and dames never heard a brass band, for the sufficient reason that not until 1814 was a horn invented upon which it was possible to play a simple scale. Colonel Pitcuirn, when he marched out to Lexington and Concord, was accompanied by the regulation full military regimental band of the British army of those days. It consisted of eight pieces, two oboes, two bassoons, a clar-I forgot the full roster, but it must have sounded nearly as loud as a good accordeon. And the march they played out of Boston was "The Black Sloven", which is the nearest to nothing of a tune that can be called a tune. There were no planes for anybody but the Rockefellers, and of course no reed organs, and few organs in the churches You might go for a walk in those

days; but there were no paved streets or sidewalks. Macadam was in this country; but he was a loyalist and had to get out of the country when the Revolutionary War was over, so there was nothing but mud roads. lamps were a new thing, and the lantern you carried when you ventured out after dark was a tin thing punched full of holes in patters. If you were invited to a party, the invitation was written on, a playing card, for there were no other cards-visiting cards. business cards, or anything of the sort. There were no letter envelopes postage stamps. The mail left for Boston from New York three times a week and it took the postman six days to get there. All the news came by priabout how long it would take for the

you suppose the telegraph, the telephone, daily rural free delivery, the newspapers with their despatches from all over the world, have changed human nature?

Washington and Jefferson were Virginians-Southerners. They never saw or beard of a field of cotton in this country. Cotton, with them, was a garden flower. When the first eight bags of cotton from the Southern states reached London, the merchant to whom they were consigned thought there was some shenanigan about it, and the cotton kicked around in his warehouse for months before he would turn a hand to try to dispose of it. Has the growing and manufacture of cotton been without its influence upon the American character?

Had to Lead the Simple Life.

If cotton was an ornamental garden plant, the geranium and the verbens were not. Almost all our garden flowers are new. Washington or Jefferson never ate a cantaloup, or rhubarb, or cauliflower, or head lettuce, or home grown table grapes, and certainly not tomatoes. Tomatoes have a terrible effect upon the system; you'll go crazy if you eat them-so they thought in those days. They never ate any kind of canned goods.

They never wrote with a lead pencil, or a fountain pen, or a steel pen, and certainly not with a typewriter, and the paper they had was just about the quality of grocers' wrapping paper. They never carried an umbrella, or wore rubber overshoes. They never had anything made of rubber. Just let your mind wander a moment, and try to figure out what it would be like if everything you have that is made of rubber should vanish. They never wore a sult of woven un-

derwear, woolen or cotton, or a pair of

suspenders, or a silk hat, or a pair of shoes ready made, or laced them up with woven laces with a metal tip thru metal eyelets; never wore a horn but ton, or a cloth covered button; never hitched up a horse with leather harness; and the horse couldn't trot; and there were no spring buggles; they never used a tooth brush or saw a dentist; never took a dose of quinine dreamed of ether, chloroform, cocaine, or laughing gas-so you can imagine what surgery was like never had fewer than six panes of glass to a window sash; and their wall paper did not come in long rolls, but in squares; never slept on a spring mat tress, or drove a wire nail; never saw anything that was nickeled, or made of galvanized iron, or malleable iron, or cast steel; never handled a revolver or a cartridge, or a gun cap, or a breech loader; never went to a base ball game, or a circus, or a minstre show; never used a monkey wrench, or a safety pin, or a pasteboard box; never saw a ship with red and green lights for port and starboard; never saw a Christmas tree, or a picture card printed in more than two colors; never put any money in a savings bank or s building and loan association; never had a photograph taken-oh, well what's the use? One might go on for an hour like this. You can see what a different world theirs must have been

from ours. You can see too that I have been holding out on you, that I have been dodging and evading the one great thing that made their stage of ture as much below ours as the Indians' was below theirs. Indeed, they were nearer to the Indians than to us. Whenever an Indian wanted anything, he made it by hand. So did they. We never make anything by hand. Think of everything that is in your house, from the shingles on the roof to the cement in the cellar floorand what is there that is not made by machinery? Every nail driven in their day was hammered out by the black smith on his anvil; the modern nail maker with machinery turns-out fifty five hundred pounds of nails a week wonder how long it would take a blacksmith to do that much?

A Century Lands Enchantment.

They didn't see much money in those lavs. Each family was its own fac tory. They didn't produce much compared with now, but what they did produce they got practically at cost We produce with powers enormously multiplied and cheapened; but the cost of selling a thing is from four to times as much as the cost of making it. The little comforts I have been tellng you about are additions to life the steam engine in the factory turning ong lines of shafting; the steam en gine on tracks pulling long trains of freight cars; the steam engine in boats carrying water borne commerce all the mechanical devices for saving abor have been more than additions they have been multipliers. But the multiplied product is not for the benefit of the people at large, that the Scripture might be fulfilled which with, "Unto him that bath shall be given; and from him that bath not shall be taken even that which hath."

Lately it has occurred to me that perhaps that isn't the best way to have things. There is something wrong. There is talk about the tyranny of the trusts; there is talk about the tyranny of the labor unions. The man who can thump a quetation from Washington, or one of the Adamses, or Thomas Jeferson down on the board does it as if he played the ace of trumps. I don't the first thing about either subject There weren't any combinations enpital in those days, because there wasn't any machinery. The rich men were landlords, and the Revolutionary War was a land speculating war. Poor people kept coming to America after the colonists had taken up all the land in their grants. wonder why the pioneers

should have been so crazy to leave news of the San Francisco earthquake Christian neighborhoods to live a state to reach the Atlantic seaboard. Don't such hardship on the core where Ethics.

the Indians might swoop down them at any moment, hy murdering and plundering. I'll tell you why. They took a chance with the Indians, and anyhow it was soon over. But in the neighborhood of their people misery unspeakable was an ab colute certainty, and it was We don't begin to understand the hor-rible wretchedness of the people who worked for wages in those days. You wouldn't treat a dog like that now. They were a lot worse off than negro slaves. They were wild to get out where they could have land of their own, and Washington Franklin and Jefferson and all the rest of the fathers were equally wild to get their hands on the land first.

When Is a Republic

Not a Republic? The fathers of the constitution bad

no use whatever for a man who didn't own property. They wouldn't let him vote, and they built a government which is full of devices to keep the mass of the people from having a direct say in things. You are not supposed to have sense enough to choose president, and you never really vote one. You vote for electors there is no law to prevent their ch ing somebody else for president than the man you want. The fathers took the ruling power away from an aristoc racy, and put it into the hands of property owners.

The problems of to-day are to-day's problems, and we shall have to work them out ourselves. What those fellows thought and said doesn't cut any figure. They built them a government that did very well for them and their age. They built them houses that did very well for them and their age. But if you came into the posse of such a house, you would probably consider whether it would be better to keep on patching it up, putting in steam heat and gas and samtary plumbing and all the modern con veniences, or whether it wouldn't pay in the long run to tear it down and put up a new one on the same site, a good deal on the same plan of archi-tecture, but better arranged and more comfortable to live its

I think we have sense enough to do it.

ARMOUR AND HIS WORKERS.

J. Ogden Armour is spending about \$2,000,000 for a palace home in Lake Forest. It will be the most exper nome in America and will equal almost any royal palace in the world.

Hundreds of men are working there every day, simply to create a pe for the stock yards king. Most of these men live in small flats or small house but they are ready to work all su mer, or for any length of time, to home for a man most of them never

Armour is having an embankmen fifty feet high erected to hide the rak road from the eyes of the stock yards ristocracy.

He has a private railroad to use in the construction of this home.

He is building a private lake in the midst of his estate. It will be hundreds of acres in extent, and great pumps will have to be kept going day and night forever to keep it filled with water.

Armour has made all this n out of the stock yards teamsters at the other workers in the yards w spend their days wading in blood for him and their nights in mise homes so miserable that! Are would not permit his dog to stay there a miunte. If the dog should spend a night in some of the homes occupied y teamsters and other men who me the millions Armour would have killed to prevent contamination of the sacred palace of the Armours.

In addition Armour is inve just now in the Chicago subway, which was stolen by bribery and other

crimes. He is taking the surplus produced it into subway stock. He is to be the head of the subway company.

He uses more of the surpus to specu

late in wheat, leaving a tax on e oaf of bread consumed in this com

He was milions in railroad stocks, all taken from the workers. His household expenses are

han \$200,000 a year. Heads of departments, the skillful men who plan his great business ventures, get small pay. One man who does more than \$3,000,000 worth of

business for him every year, is paid \$30 a week and thinks he has a good Don't blame Armour for this. He is ooking out for himself and his family. The workers must do the same. - Chi-

THE PROFESSIONAL IDLERS. Another group of persons who have

cago Daily Socialist.

no calling is formed at the upper fringe of society. I mean the professional idlers who live on their interest and absolve themselves of the duty of having a calling. Looked at from the outside, their manner of life differs from that of the other class; seen from within, however, it shows many points of resemblance. Besides, the classes come into personal contact with each other; they meet in the demi nonde and among the gambling fraternity. Both congregate in large cities, both have perfectly perverse norestiess in disposition and unsettled in their movements. Just as a ship without a cargo is aimlessly tossed about IV the wind and the waves, so the life of the rich idler is the plaything of every whim or mood that happens to strike him.—Paulson, "A System of Ephics."

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"NELSON'S UTOPIA"

cently in the article and editorial note in The Worker, entitled "Nelson's Utopia"; therefore further information about the strike at the works in Le Claire will inter-

est them.

Upon first view Socialists properly assume the striking trade unionists are justified and that any employer who recuses the union demands deserves no sympathy. If Mr. on were running the Le Claire business personal profit I should make no argu-t to Socialists upon the recent strike; but his case is unique and raises problems of special interest to Socialists. Since 1886 Mr. Nelson has been giving his own stock in his company away to the employees and customers as an annual bonus upon wages and sales. Last year the bonus on wages was 25 per cent, so that a man earning \$15 a week got stock worth \$188. Dividends of six per cent are paid on this stock in cash, not in more stock, as the article by Mr. Kopelin declared. To-day Nelson has ferred so much stock in this way that no longer owns a majority and could ousted by the employees and customers

ceives limself neither dividends on the stock he still owns nor interest on the working capital he supplies. All that he takes out of the business is his salary and, tho he is chief manager, his salary is less than is paid to three or four other employed. ployees of the company. Therefore this is a case in which the employees are self-employing. No capitalist is exploiting m, for the capitalist takes not a cent beyond his wages and the fact that other men holding inferior positions get higher es than his seems to show that he is not overpaid. Against him the wage-earning stockholders can have no complaint except that he is not earning his salary and if they hold that view they can combine

and dismiss him.

By striking, the machinists and the brass sorkers showed that they thought a ten per cent increase was due to them. Who was to settle the justice of their claim? Practically they were demanding a bigger share of the joint product of themselves and their fellow workmen. They weren't striking against Nelson, for his salary waen't threatened and that is all he gets out of the business. So the dispute was precisely such as would arise in a co-operathat in a commonwealth there would be no differences of wages. Clearly the people to settle the matter are the wage carning and constoner stockholders themselves. The enges of one set of men, simply because they are organized, cannot be raised in definitely by the remainder. At this point I think Mr. Nelson might have adopted a wiser, more democratic course. Instead of where, there can be consulting a number of the worknen pri-cessed he might have put to referendum tote the question; "Shall the demands of the machinists and brass workers to grantknow of a mixed set of workers who want

non-unionists be likely to increase, at their own expense, the wages of unionists?
It is evident that there is a conflict between the "Le Chire iden" and the trade union blea, a conflict sure to develop when-ever's co-operative group is established in the unlist of the competitive system. Trade unions must be national and cannot make trainers must be cational and cannot make exceptions in special cases. Each union is fighting fee its nwn hand against the employing class. But a compensative group is not lighting any employers it must settle wages within the group by multud-againment. A man who enters the group is freed.

from the exploitation of his labor, except possibly by his fellow members. Only with them need be bargain as to wages. So Mr. Nelson is logical in excluding unions from operative works. He is claiming that each man can get justice from his fellow worksfor the advantage of the most favored workmen is unjust to the remainder

Of the dangers and the merits of establishing such a co-operative group I have not space to write. That is another matter. But, whether or not N. O. Nelson has chosen the wisest possible method of adtive commonwealth, at least the generosity and sincerity of his method need not b There are so few employers like him that his scheme has no general sig-nificance, while trade unionism is univer-sally applicable. Therefore the union cause must be dearer to the heart of Socialists doing the best he can; probably more than any other employer in the country. He is a social hero, not a miscreant. There is no grain of hypocrisy in his make-up. Surely Socialists should be the last to complain of him for honestly trying to transfer the ownership of a factory to the workmen themselves and Socialists of all people should not curse the man who refuses to receive interest on his capital.—Yours,
JOHN MARTIN.

Grymes Hill, S. I.

WOULD CHANGE NAME OF THE WORKER.

To the Editor of The Worker: -The approaching change in the business relations of The Werker would seem an appropriate occasion to seriously consider a change in the name of the paper. I have no desire to criticize those who chose the present title, as doubtless it was suggested by siderations of expediency at the time. All must admit, however, that the name is somewhat ambiguous, and that it gives no indication to the general public of the principles of which the paper is so able an exponent Grent changes have been wrought in public sentiment since The Worker was established. Socialism has been and is now being so widely advertised that the desire or perhaps curiosity to know something of the movement is quite general. This being true, would it not be wise, proper and politic for the publishers to come right out into the open and adopt some such name as, say, the New York Weekly Socialist, and thus remove all uncertainty regarding its character. There must be many non-Socialists who would buy a Socialist paper from the newsstands if it were so named as to attract their atten were so named as to attract their atten-tion. And its appearance in the hands of readers would be an advertisement of very great value to the movement. The time has gone by when one need be ashamed of the cause, or need fear ridicule for reading a

Socialist paper. Nothing succeeds like success, and if papers hearing the title of "Socialist" are found on newsstands and are seen in the hands of people in street cars and other public places it will help very much to remove that prejudice which still exists among those who know nothing of its meaning. Fours respectfully,

I. JULIAN MeINTYRE New York, June 23.

- The day of the capitalist has come, and he has made full use of it. To-morrow will be the day of the laborer, provided he las the strength and the wisdom to use his opportunities.-Gibbins, "Industry in England"

Now is the time to subscribe to a So-natur paper. The Worker, 50c. a year.

AND SOCIALISM.

The undersigned has been authorized by eal Rings County to establish a Socialist lecture bureau, the purpose of which will be to offer Socialist speakers to the various labor, religious, fraternal and civic organizations in Brooklyn during the coming season. It is believed that if we make it convenient, and as inexpensive as possible, for these societies to have the philoso-phy of Socialism presented to them at the various meetings set apart by them for economic discussion, we shall be able to reach, in the course of the year, scores and possibly hundreds of different audiences consisting of people who could not be induced to attend an avowed Socialist propaganda meeting. Furthermore, if the plan could be enlarged to cover Greater New York and vicinity, we could reach possibly five hundred such audiences without any expense to us for rent, advertising or even of the energy which ordinarily consumes the funds and vitality of our workers. Accompany-ing the letter offering these speakers should be a small booklet containing brief opinions of Socialism by famous clergymen, scientists, authors, etc., together with the statistics of the world strength and au-thentic convention and dictionary definitions of Socialism.

The undersigned therefore solicits from the readers of The Worker such brief quotations as will be suitable for such a book-let, and will send to each person furnishing acceptable contributions full details of the plan, and copies of the booklet when completed. W. W. PASSAGE.

411 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPITALIST PARASITISM.

In the factory system the evolution towards parasitism goes its way in open daylight, and under a variety of forms. In proportion as the extension of the market calls for an increase, in the scale of production, the more marked becomes the separation of the wage-carners, who are engaged in the actual work of production, from the capitalist master, who retains to himself the task of direction alone. Then comes the moment when those captains of industry delegate their functions to lientenants reducing their personal interference in the business to a minimum. One step further and we have the parasitic condition fully achieved; on the one side, work and no property; on the other si - coperty and no work. Then the vo do not even know who the capitalists are by whom they are exploited, and the exploiters have perhaps never even seen the industrial black-hole or factory of which they are the shareholders.—Massart and Vandervelde, "Parasitism, Organic and Social".

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis has issued a special appeal to labor organizations in New York and vicinity, urging them to as-sist still further in the warfare against tuberculosis in tenement houses, shops and factories. The appeal acknowledges the ald the trade unions have already given in the crusade and states that eighteen unions in the first week of April gave the privilege of the floor at meetings to the short talks with stereopticon views which are arranged by the committee. The appeal concludes! "But we cannot be satisfied with

what is being done. After all, and in solte of the numbers who have given us a hearing, far more unions have not yet responded to our request for permission to address them. We want to have extended to us the privilege of the floor by every union in this city. We will furnish a speaker in any tern is not in use at other lectures we will illustrate our talks with stereopticon views at our own expense.

"It is to the union's own interest to learn of this preventable disease which at present is costing them far more in members' lives and union funds than any other cause.

"A letter to the undersigned giving day and hour at which our committee may appear will receive prompt atte

Paul Kennaday is secretary of the committee, and he can be addressed 105 E. One Hundren and Twentysecond street, New York City.

THE GREAT ENEMY. Chauces of being marred or maimed,

of contracting tuberculosis and all the long train of diseases that send a girl Into womanhood depleted and defeated—these are the burdens we add to the labor weight laid upon the little maidens who work in the silk mills. But worse than all these hurts of the flesh are the injuries imposed upon the soul. Incessant drudgery at day-work robs a girl of play and rest, and often makes her feverishly eager to rush into coarse evening pleasures, which often are the only pleasures her training seems to fit her to enjoy. But the girl who works nights is up more dangerous influences. The mora evils that stalk in darkness dog her path.-Edwin Markham.

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LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor.

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LABOR BECRETARIAT.— Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address, correspondence to Labor Secretaria. 220 Broadway. Telephone 3817 or 5818 Worth.

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets I and ath Wednesdays in German's Hall, ecretary, W. Wollnik, I Hutton 88,

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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in The Labor Temple. 241 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 482 W. Thirty-eighth street. New York City. Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

The Maryland state convention will held at Baltimore, July 6, convening at 2 n. m.

Local Sandusky, O., endorses the proposed amendment to the constitution made by Local Reno, Nev.

Delegates and others who contemlate attending the International Socialist Congress should write Comrade H. W. Dietz, Furthbach Strasse 12, Stuttgart, Germany, for hotel accom-modations. The opening of the Congress has been definitely fixed for Sunday, Aug. 18, so the International Secretary has informed Comrade Morris

The National Executive Committee has adopted the motion of Comrade Work appropriating \$50 toward the expenses of Ida Crouch Hazlett in re porting the Haywood trial for a num-

er of party papers. The National Committee declined to act on the following motion of National Comitteeman King of Michigan:

That we instruct the National Secretary to send out a letter requesting the party and all sympathizers, in event of the judicial murder of our comrades in Idaho, to refmin from incendiary violent talk, also from all acts of riot.

The vote stood, Yes, 4; No 9; not voting 46.

National Organizer Goebel's report of June dates came too late for the last Bulletin. Under date of June 14 he reports the following locals organized: Klamath, Ore., 21 members; Yreka, Cal., 11; Sisson, Cal., 12.

National Executive Committee mo tion, submitted by Comrade Work, June 12, has been adopted.

Another mayor who won't have workingmen told anything about the capitalist class, if he can help it, has been found. Organizer A. W. Mance discovered him in the person of h Mr. Winter, who, with the aid of the city fathers of Negaunce, Mich., refused to allow him to speak in that city last However Comrade Mance writes that the mayor did us a good turn—a spiendid hall meeting resulted from the agitation and the Negaune comrades are jubliant.

National Committeeman Barges, Oregon, offers the following explanation for failure to vote on recent motions: "I note in Official Bulletin my name recorded as not voting on two previous occasions, and wish to explain that I have not been in communication with the National Office previous to this unication: except some matter that had been remailed to me from the mal Office that had been missent to Dallas. Ore: No doubt this similar address in the state explains my fallure for not-having been in touch with the national work."

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFEREN-

Local Lucas County. Ohio, offers the following substitute for the amend-ments to the National Constitution effered by the State Committee of

Art. 12. Section 1. A majority of all votes legally cost shall be necessary to elect to any office or committee of the Socialist Party or of any of its subdivisions, or other bedies. Whenever this necessitates repeated balloting, at least twice as many names must be submitted again each time as there remain places to be filled, as long as there remain places to be filled, as long as a sufficient number of candidates shall be artificially out of the original list. Sec. 2. A committee may be appointed, instead of being elected, only if it is to

perform merely minor services that do not extend beyond the duration of the session at which the appointment is made, and even in that case election must be resort-ed to on demand of one-third of the com-rades cutified to a vote at that session. Art. 13. The call for nominations shall be issued four months before the beginning

be issued four months before the beginning of the term of office of the officials to be elected. Each local or member at large shall be entitled to nominate one candidate for each place to be filled. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for neceptances and declinations, and twenty-eight for the casting of a ballot.

Upon the first voting, all those candidates are accounted to the casting of the second control of the casting of the second control of the second control

hallots shall be declared elected, and of the names having received the next highest number of votes, only twice as many shall in places to be filled. If, however, the remain places to be filled. If, however, the strict application of this rale would require a different treatment of several candidates having received the same number of votes, the names of all these several candidates shall again be admitted.

If a third election becomes necessary in order that every place be filled by a candidate elected by a majority of the ballots, the same rules shall apply as before, and

if appearing only once.

The following amendment is also

ffered as Sec. 2 of the article entitled 'Amendments":

See 2. Whenever an addition or amend-aent to this constitution is proposed that ontains a contradiction to any portion of ontains a contradiction to any portion of the constitution, the motion submitted for the referendum must include a distinct process! for the repeal of this portion; otherwise, in case of the adoption of that motion, the older one of the two conflicting sortions shall have superior force.

COMMENT:—The evils of an election by

mere plurality are so obvious and wel known and have in part been set forth so ably by our Texas comrades that they need not be polated out any further. Too much emphasis can, however, not be placed on the necessity of banishing that cherished child of old party bossism, plurality elec-tion, forever from our midst. Rule by the majority, and only by the majority, should be one of the first principles of Socialist practise and should therefore be embodied explicitly as such in our national constitu-tion, its enforcement being made manda-tory on all dividous and conventions of the party, just as our national constitution atet as our national consequires of all state consequires of all state consequires of all state constitutions. That is all discretive when only stated than at a time.

fates the practice has often been for submitting to a second ballot or more name than there are piaces to be filled. The result of the election must in this case he of necessity almost entirely the same as if the candidates receiving mere plurality had been declared elected right out, for only one of these can have been eliminated by the second ballot; the s, therefore, almost wholly imaginary. If we wish to obtain a majority vote we have to leave a choice between at least two candidates for each place or, in other words, at least twice as many candidates as there are places to be filled. As an essential condition for a real majority this should form a part of the general constifutional demand for elections by majority

the all too couvenient but dangerous prac tise of letting the chair appoint the com mittees, another one of those powerful, pericious aids of old party bossism in steering legislation away from the will of the majority. Exceptions should, of course, be permitted in those cases in which the selection of the personnel is unimportant, as in appointing men for gathering beliets in a meeting for taking up a collection, and for similar services. The last clause of the ection will protect a minority of considerable size against the abuse of that pe at will extend this protection to a much smaller minority.

Our Art. 18 proposes the shortest process jority. It is thru its alluring simplicity that and has been used again and again, and we should adhere to simplicity as closely as our object will possibly allow. Especially a this necessary in all our national proceedings where the entire memb ot will be required only in rare cases, and the necessity of a fourth ballot will practically out of the question. On ther hand, the method proposed by the Texas amendments, which fully agrees inciple with our substitute, would make third and even fourth ballots so frequent that the membership would probably sooi wish for another change. That method may not be too cumbersome for smalle bodies, which will be at liberty to continu its use under our article, but it seems certainly impracticable for the national or

The last clause of the third paragraph of our Art. 13 makes provision for the case of a tie, the possibility of which seems to have been overlooked by the framers of the Texas amendments.

The Sec. 2 that we propose to add to the stall the unintentional repeal by the mem-bership of any part of the constitution thru the inadvertent adoption of some clause contradictory to it. Such clause may form a minor part of a new article, the main feature of which may meet the approval of the majority, while that clay may have attracted little or no attention and many may have failed to notice its con tradiction to some older clause, which the majority had not the least intention of re-scinding. For example, the Art. 6 and 7 might have been adopted in their present form even if our Art. 12 and 13 had been in force at that time, as many a mer night have voted for them in o in the hands of the membership and might in his zest have paid scant attention to, or even have entirely overlooked the little clones in each article that reintro duces election by mere plurality. If, however, such a section concerning amend ments as we here propose had been in would have had to be accompanied by a motion for a repeal of our Art. 12 and 13, or else those two clauses would have had to force whatever. The members could in that case not have toted for plumility election without being fully aware that they were doing so. At any rate the pro posed Sec. 2 will help greatly to prevent confusion that might otherwise be caused by carelessness on the part of the mover

Besides telling us, however, what is the case of the existence of two con ing clauses in the constitution, that section will prevent to a considerable extent the very occurrence of such a case. For, as no isoly likes to see an important motion of his invalidated by an oversight on his part, the existence of our section. In the constitution will tend to result in the exercise of great care in the drawing of amendments.

Notwithstanding an impression to the contrary that may be gained on first read ing, the proposed section will never act in favor of old paragraphs against inter preferences of the majority where the latter are clearly expressed. It merely means that every part of our constitution shall stand until repealed by a clear, direct expression of the majority, as it ought to stand. NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-

GANIZERS. Dates for National Organizers and

ecturers for the coming week are as follows: John Collins: Pennsylvania, under direc

John Collins: Pennsylvania, under direc-tion of State Committee.

Inanc Cowen: Minnesota, under direction of State Committee.

J. L. Fitts: West Virgina, under direction of State Committee. Geo. H. Goebel: California, under dir tion of State Committee.

Marten Hendricksen (Finnish): June 30 McKinley, Minn.; July 1, Sparta; July 2 Soudan: July 3, 4, Ely; July 5, 6, Tower. Gertrude Breslau Hunt: June 30, July 1, Washington, Ind.; July 3-6, Evansville. Arthur Morrow Lewis: July 2-6, St. Lou's,

Lena Morrow Lewis: July 5, 6, Detroit Gny E. Miller: Okiahoma, under direc

tion of State Committee.

J. E. Snyder: Maryland, under direction

of State Committee.
William A. Toole: July 2. Centreville,
Md.: July 3, Denton: July 4, Easton; July
5, Cambridge: July 6, Sallsbury.

A number of the sixty-eight contracts for plate matter now in the National Office are for either short or indefinite periods. When contracts are secured comrades should endeavor to have them signed for a definite period the longer the better. The National Office desires to begin the service early in July, if possible.

All locals having received circulars regarding the proposed lecture course are requested to have their replies in the National Office by July 10.

mel. Richardson comey, Applegate, Kratz and Smith, cretary reported receipts of \$29.12. report showed balance last Treasurer's meeting of \$47.34; received of Secre tary, \$29.12; expenditures \$34.50; balance \$41.96. Reports were referred Reports were referred to auditors. Comrade Beardsley of Shelton was elected State Secretary. It was decided that duplicates of all membership cards shall be filed in the State Office. The next meeting will be held at Shelton in Arcanum Hall on Howe ave., July 14. A new State Treasurer will be elected at that meeting. All locals are requested to be ented at the meeting.

Ella Reeve Bloor will speak as follows: Derby, June 28; Waterbury, June 29; Bridgeport, July 1; Danbury, July 2: Meriden, July 3.

Massachusetes

The next meeting of the Essex County Federation of Socialist Clubs will be held Sunday, July 7, 2 p. m. at 76 Merrimack St., Haverhill. Every Socialist in the county is requested to attend the meeting as business of importance will be acted on.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. The campaign is on. Ten meetings were held during the past week. Col-lections amounted to \$5.71; literature. \$9.40. Average attendance about 110 per meeting. As the meetings continue it is expected that the attendance and results will increase. Money is coming in for the campaign and the committee is very hopeful of realizing a fair sum

Picnic committee will shortly send out tickets for the annual picnic at Maple Grove, Second street and Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31.

The Socialist Ethical Society, composed of young men interested in the study of Socialism, meets every Sunday, 2 p. m., at 426 N. Sixth street.

Comrades are requested to settle for their subscription lists with Samuel Sadler, financial secretary of the Cam paign Committee, on or before July 1. A dollar now is worth two later onwill enable the Campaign Committee to lay their plans with some assurance of their ability to meet their obligations.

The regular monthly meeting of the local will take place Sunday, July 7, in Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia re as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 30 .- North Plaza City fall. R. Satin, E. J. Higgins. MONDAY, JULY 1.—Twenty-third and South Sts. G. Bowersox, E. J. Higgins. TUESDAY, JULY 2.- Broad St. and Fair-

mount Av. J. J. McKelvey, M. Wait; Broad St. and Columbia Av. Wm. T. Kelly, Sam-nel Clark: Girard Av. and Warnock St. H. Russell, E. J. Higgins.
PRIDAY, JULY 5.—Front and Dauphin

Sts. P. Hemmeter, E. J. Higgins; Ken-sington Av. and Clearfield St. Wm. Fletch-Chas. Sehl; Pifty-second St. and Haverford Arc. E. H. Davles, San Thirtieth and Diamond Sts. W. H. Con-

Lehlgh Avs. John P. Clark, I. Levifsky; Wermantown and Lehlgh Avs. H. Russell, Samuel Sadier; Germantown and Bristol St. W. T. Kelly, E. H. Davies; Germantown and Chelten Avs. Jas. McDermott, Ed. Moore; Forty-second and Lancaster Av. Max Stadlen, Samuel Clark; Frankfort Av. and Unity St. R. Satin, E. J. Higgins: Fighth and Spring Garden Sts. V. L. Gul bert, Simon Knebel; Richmond and William Sts. Wm. Fletcher, D. K. Young, Twen-tieth and Federal Sts. J. J. McKelvey,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Owing to the success of the last boat excursion another may be held this summer. In that event the Labor Day excursion to Ashtabela Harbor will probably be cancelled. The last excursion netted about \$275. Members are again urged to undertake a systematic canvass of their districts for party members. Referendam ballots on the actions of the state convention have been mailed to branch secretaries and returns are requested as soon as possible. Four dates have thus far been secured for Comrade Kirkpatrick, Members are requested not to forget the general party meeting on the first

Wisconsin.

A Scandinavian branch has just been organized in Superior and a Finnish branch in South Superior. Organizer W. A. Jacobs, reports good

neetings in Janesville, Beloit, Brodhend and Monticello.

Here and There.

Local St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., have engaged Guy Williams for Organizer, and street meetings are being held in both cities regularly. Williams speaks from a lecture van belonging to the State Committee. Comrades Broms, Hansen and Ostrander are also speaking at street meetings.

New York State.

State Committee met on June 18. Comrade Lewis presided, with L. A. Malkiel, U. Solomon, Thos. J. Lewis, Wm. Koenig. Wm. Butscher and Alb. Pauley present. Communications from locals regarding status of the up-state organization and agitation during the summer. Local Rochester reported engagement of Jas. H. Brower of Elgin. Ill., for two months and suggests that the State Committee make arrangements for one or two meetings each week in Rochester and vicinity, as this would greatly reduce expenses, both for Rochester and State Committee. Suggestion approved and State Secretary was empowered to make necessary arrangements with Local Rochester. Communication from Alex. Rosen regarding his indebtedness to Worker and the Socialist Literature Company and the treasurer was authorized to settle same. Acting Secretary reported tour arranged for Comrade Carey, which, as outlined. will cover 25 towns from July 8 to Aug. 3. So far Carey's dates are as-signed as follows: July 8, Albany; July 9, Troy; July 10, Schenectady;

July 11, Gloversylle; July 12, Utica; July 18, Rome; Fuly 14, Watertown; July 15, Onleda; July 16, Syracuse; July 17, Auburn; July 18, Geneva; July 19, 20, and 21, Rochester; July 22, Buffalo; July 23, Niagara Falls; July 24, Dunkirk; July 25, Jamestown; July 26, Salamanca; July 27-28, Olean; July 29. Wellsville: July 30. Hornell: July 31. Corning: Aug. 1, Port Jervis; Aug. 2, Middletown; Aug. 3, Newburgh, Comrade Chase's tour in unorganized sections of state was greatly interfered with on account of bad weather. He spent several days in Portchester, Middletown, Binghamton, Elmira. In first two places locals have been inactive since last campaign, but Chase's work rounded up old members and an effort will be made to reorganize the locals In Binghamton and Elmira open-air meetings scheduled were not held on account of bad weather; readers of So cialist papers and sympathizers were visited and arrangements made for meetings on Comrade Chase's return tour. Next week he will be in Steuben County. Acting Secretary Solomon was authorized to make arrangements with National Secretary Barnes for one month's tour for John M. Work beginning Sept. 15. The Primary Law was discussed by the committee. As the law in all provisions and details will apply to all political subdivisions and nominations, the Acting Secretary was instructed to send to the State Committee and local secretaries a synopsis of the law, so that it may be taken up again by the committee at its next meeting, and recommendations made to the locals. Comrades Solo-

mon. Malkiel, and Koenig were chosen committee to prepare rules of proedure under the primary law and report to next meeting of the State Committee. It was decided to take up at next meeting question of state nominations to be voted for at coming election; also that plans regarding funds for propaganda and organization purposes be discussed at that meeting. Communications were read regarding applications for manager of The Worker from Louis Cohen, Philadelphia Louis Leome, Newark: F. J. Janthey Brooklyn; Wm. J. Grouchy, Philadel phia; J. C. Lipes, Brooklyn; Julian Mc-Intyre, New York: E. S. Egerton, East Orange; G. C. Creel, Chicago; G. H. Strobel, suggesting Geo. H. Goebel; Thomas Crimmins, New York. The Acting Secretary was instructed to communicate to the applicants, with the exception of Grouchy, Cohen, and Crimmins, that the committee cannot avail itself of their services, and that Grouchy, Cohen, and Crimmins be in vited to attend a special meeting of the State Committee on Tuesday, June 25, giving their plans degarding managing the paper. Declinations for editor were received from Max Hayes. John M. Work, F. H. Wentworth, Jos Wanhope. Those who have accepted far are: Algernon Lee, Jos. Cohen. The sub-committee in charge

of printing of The Worker gave a preinary report, estimates were ed from various printing establish ments, but no definite arrangement

will be made until the result of the referendum vote will be known. De cided to hold special meeting regard ing manager for The Worker on Tues day. June 25, and that next regular meeting be held on Tuesday, July 9.

New York City, General Committee met on Saturday

June 22. One hundred and two appli cations for membership were accepted Request of Moses Oppenheimer and Mary S. Oppenheimer for transfer to the 20th from the 16th and 18th A. D. was granted. Recommendation of City Executive Committee that Comrade Fieldman be employed for street work throout the campaign; that services of Lena Morrow Lewis be secured- for four weeks in September, were affirmed. Comrade Gruber's case was re ported upon by the Grievance Committee and on account of his claim that he had received no notice of their meeting, was referred back to them for further action. The Organizer was instructed to prefer charges against Comrade Gruber for disorderly coneral Committee. It was decided that a special banner for advertising The Worker should be prepared for use at street meetings. The State Commitee reported that all recent sessions have been devoted to consideration of necessary preliminary steps in taking over The Worker. Present arrangements for printing the paper will be continued but no definite decision has vet been reached. Twelve or fourteen comrades have been asked if the would accept the editorship and the names of those accepting will be submitted to the locals for vote. Out of fourteen or fifteen applicants for the position of business manager, all have been rejected but three, two of these being comrades from Philadelphia and the third Thomas Crimmins of Local New York. These comrades will appear before the meeting of the Stat Committee, state their experience and outline their respective policies, after which selection will be made. List of applicants rejected were not submit-

City Executive Committee met Monday, June 24. Twenty-six applications were referred to the General Committee, A communication from Police Commissioner Bingham stating that ar order forbidding the use of flag had been issued from his office and that hereafter parades in which the red flag was displayed would be dispersed, was referred to Morris Hillquit. Delegate from First Agitation District was not present, and as he has been irregular in his attendance the Organizer was requested to notify his district. Hariem delegate reported that on Sunday, Aug. 4, the Harlem Socialist Club will hold a picnic and summer night festival at Schule's Park, Fort Lee. The recommendation upon changes in local form of organization as published over the name 'Vulcan' in The Worker was dis russed in connection with the report of a sub-committee appointed to consider the matter. Comrade Guttman's (Vulcan) plan proposes the creation of language committees to replace our present agitation committees that is, the appointment by the General Committee of a German committee to have charge of agitation among the Germans and of Jewish, English, and other committees to have charge of the agitation among their respective nationalities. Comrade Guttman main tains that more effective agitation can be done by this method than by our present method of organizing our agitation committees upon a territorial basis. His plan embodies also the division of the agitation work and the strictly executive work of the local and the employment of an organizer to have charge of the work of organization and agitation and of a secre tary to have charge of the executive work. A sub-committee appointed to examine into these proposals did not report favorably upon them, but their report was not adopted. It was de cided to hold the matter over until such time as discussion is had upon the changes necessary to be made in conforming with the new primary election law when the subject change can be more fully considered.

On account of the date of the regu lar meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee falling on July 4, the meeting will be held on Monday evening. July 1, at 585 Eighth Avenue. Eletion of officers and other important business will be transacted.

An ice Ceam social will be given by the 6th A. D. Saturday evening, June 29, at 293 E. Third street. Admis sion, 15 cents.

Kings County.

Local Kings County met June 22. Comrade Pauly presided. Bills of Bartell Printing Company, \$39.50, and the Organizer, \$10, were ordered paid. Communications were read from the Workingmen's Publishing Association on election of managing board of the "Daily Call", from National Secretary regarding lecture circuit, from M. Eldridge announcing suspension of the 'Public Servant' and Carriage and Wagon Workers' Local Union No. 135, asking aid in their struggle with Obermeyer and Liebman Brewers. cided not to join the lecture circuit. Campaign will begin Ang. 1. Fourteen applicants were accepted. Receipts \$29.95; expenses \$49.50. Seventh A. D. expects new members by canvassing enrolled voters. Ninth and 16th A. D. held a successful debate between Warren Atkinson and Bird S. Coler and will hold street meeting June 29, corner 39th and Fort Hamilton avenue. Twelfth A. D. will start street meetings July 13, and 13th and 21st A. D. started June 24. Nineteenth A. D. asks for a Boro meeting to discuss party ownership of The Worker. Twentieth A. D. donated \$15 to the Worker Sustaining Fund. Twenty-second A. D. held a special meeting to discuss The Worker, Ninth A. D. doing good work, selling literature and getting new members. Method of electing Board of Managers for the "Daily Call" as proposed by the Workingmen's Publishing Association was approved. Letter of the State Committee was laid over till next meeting.

The campaign in the 16th A. D. will be opened with an outdoor meeting corner Thirty-ninth street and Fort Hamilton avenue on Saturday, June 29, with Eugene Wood and Isaac Bunnell as speakers. As this is Comrado Wood's last appearance in this local ity, on account of leaving the district. all who wish to hear him should at-

The South Brooklyn Division will meet on Sunday, July 7, 7:30 p. m., in Brooklyn Hall, Thirty seventh street and Fort Hamilton. All members are urgently requested to attend and bring non-Socialist friends along. W. W. Passage will speak on the Working Class Remain Poor." Discussion will follow. Organizers of branches in this division should make up their semi-annual reports to avoid delay on night of meeting.

Josefus Chant Lipes, organizer 4th A D. will deliver a series of Saturday night open-air lectures at corner of Broadway and Havemeyer street, Williamsburg overlooking plaza. Subject Saturday, June 29, 8 p. m.: "Political Reflections Mirrored from the Haywood Trial." James Hanrahan will have charge of litera-

Washington Division meets Saturday, June 29, 8 p. m., at Silver Hall, 315 Washington street. All in this section who can help in furthering the cause please attend

UNION COUNTY CONFERENCE.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Union County, New Jersey, have com pleted announcements for the picule and summer nights' festival to be held July 22, in High street Turnhall. The following resolutions of condolence were adopted and ordered sent to The Worker, and a copy of that paper sent to the family of the deceased: Whereas, We mourn the loss of our

active and dutiful brother, Thomas O'Neffl, be it Resolved. That we, the delegates

composing the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Union County, New Jersey, do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family and be it further

Resolved. That a copy of these res lutions be entered on the minutes and another sent to the widow.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL. All the pupils of the Socialist Sun

day School and comrades interested in work are requested to attend the closing exercises for the summer Sunday afternoon, June 30, at 108 Ludlow atreet.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY UNDER -THE NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The following review of the effect upon the present Socialist Party organization of the new Primary Elecflon Law was drawn up for the State Committee by Morris Hillquit and is given in full because of its importance to the party and its special interest for all party members:

An amendment passed by the Legislature on May 5, 1907, compels the Socialist Party to follow all the details and providons of the Primary Election Law, the principal provisions of which, as far as mato our present consideration, are as

1. VOTERS.-- Under the Primary Elec tion Law, the right to vote at Socialist Party primaries is not confined to duespaying members of the Socialist Party, but it is extended to all voters who enroll as Socialists. In the city of New York such enrollment can only be had on one of the four regular registration days preceding the general elections. Voters enrolling as Socialists must be in general sympathy the principles of the party, and have the intention to support the party generally at the coming elections. Should it appear that any voter has enrolled as a Socialist who does not possess these qualifications his name may upon proper proof of the fact, be erased from the enrollment books. 2. VOTING .- Primary elections are held

in the city of New York on the seventh Tuesday before every election day, except

in years of presidential elections,

day before election day. Two polling places officially designated by the Board of Elec districts, one for the use of the Republican party and the other for the Democratic party and all the other miner parties. The enrolled Socialists will thus have to vote in primaries in the polling places of the Democratic party and under the supervision of the election officials of that party. The vote is by ballot, but the ballots at primary elections differ from those used at the gen eral elections. In the case of primary elec or candidates to be chosen at the primary elections must print their own ballots con-faining the names of Their candidates, and deliver the same to the Board of Elections. prepared, and chooses, the one he wishes to vote. The ballot to chosen by him is cast and counted as voted, and the discard-ed ballots are not counted. The size, style and color of the ballots for each party are prescribed by the Board of Elections, and the board also furnishes the paper upon which such hallots are to be printed, at cost. Thus, our party, or sub-divisions of the party, will practically have to elect be offices to be voted for at primary elections, print their names on the various ballots to be furnished to the Board of Elections for all election districts, and furnish the same to the Board of Elections

3. CANDIDATES, DELEGATES AND COMMITTEEMEN TO BE CHOSEN AT ELECTIONS.—The Primary Law permits political parties to nominate candidates for office to be voted on in the general election, by direct vote of enrolled party voters at primaries, or by delegates in conventions a rule to that effect must be adopted by the General Committee of the party, and pubelection. Delegates to conventions may be chosen at the primaries, or in conventions the rules of the party. Delegates to the General Committee in the city of New York must be chosen in primaries. The "Gen-eral Committee" within the meaning of the Primary Election Law may be a boro, county or city committee, according to the rules of the party. 4. CONVENTIONS .- Delegates to party

er entions chosen at primaries must be ap. Oned among the various election dis-tricts with reference to the number of votes cast by the party for governor at the last preceding general election in such district. But in the city of New York the parties may retain their present form of rep-tion in conventions if they choose. rum of the delegates elected must be pres ent at all conventions. Conventions must be opened by the chairman of the General Committee of the party or a person designated by him for that purpose. The temporary chairman of the convention must be elected by roll call, permanent officers of the convention may be elected by roll call or in such other manner as the convention decides. The permanent officers and com-mitteemen of gach convention must subtheir office in the manner provided by law, and such oath must be filed with the Board of Flections within forty-eight hours after the adjournment of the convention. The record of the convention certified to by the permanent secretary must be filed in the

SUGGESTIONS .- To reduce the effect of the Primary Law on our present form of organization and methods of work, the

adoption of the following rules, are All nominations for members of the as-sembly, state senators, aldermen and all semily, state semilors, access, to be elected other nominations for officers, to be elected within a district less than a boro, other than congressional districts, shall be made at primaries by the direct votes of the enrolled Socialists. Nominations for memhers of congress shall be made in conven-tions composed of delegates chosen at pri-

maries, and such congressional district con-ventions shall likewise elect delegates, to all bore, county and city convention Members of the county committee (Gen-eral Committee) shall be elected at primaries, and members of the State Commit-tee shall be elected by such county com-Under this plan, the candidates delegates and officers to be elected in the

primaries would be as follows:

1. Candidates for aldermen, assembly, enators and judges of municipal courts, if

2. Delegates to congressional district conventions on the basis of, say, one delegate for every 25 votes cast in the election district or fraction of such 25 votes. 3. Members of the County Committee,

on the same basis. The political conventions of the party will thus be reduced to congressional, boro, county, city and state conventions.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION.-The form

of organization thus forced upon us by the Primary Election Law is, of course, adapted to the purely political activities of the party, it is entirely inadequate for the transaction of all other business of the party, and stands in contradiction with the fundamental principles of the national as well as local organization of the party It abolishes the system of dues-paying membership, and practically takes away from the party all discipline and control of its members. It also makes difficult, if not impossible, to transact such general party business as may come up on national e state referendums.

To meet the requirements of the Primary Election Law, and at the same time to obeary for our party in this state and city to maintain henceforth a dual organization one the purely formal political organization which will, however, he the only organism tion recognized by law, and the other, the nformal organization for the purposes of Socialist propagauda, and for the transaction of party hustness generally.

1. THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The political organization will consist of a elected at the official primaries, and a state committee, whose members will be elected by the various county committees of the state. The conventions of both committees thould be reduced to the minimum requir one or two meetings per year.

2. THE ACTUAL ORGANIZATION. The actual but informal organization of the party may remain substantially unchanged. The assembly district organizations may clubs within their respective districts, the agitation districts may continue under same name, the locals of the state retain their present names, and the goneral su their present names, and the governments state committees may change their names to "Central Committees of the Socialist clubs or locals." It should, however, not be known as the "State Committee", or "General Committee", since the latter are the official names given by law to the political names given by law to the

cal city, county and state committees.

Upon this plan two sets of rules or by aws will have to be adopted. One. political purposes, to be adopted by the political committee, and to provide for rules as to primaries, conventions, political committées, etc., as outlined above other, for the general purposes party, may be the same as now in force, with only such formal changes as may be necessary unfer the new plan.

3. THE PRACTICAL WORKING.—In

order to continue the control of Socialis politics by the party, we may continue the present methods of nomination and election in substance if not in form. The assembly district organizations, and the comrades within each senatorial, congress other subdivisions of the city may conti to make nominations for officers to be your to make nominations to make nominations to the on within such districts, subject to the approval of the party as heretofore, except approval of the party as heretofore, except mere conferences, and nominations as i recommendations. Such meetings sh e held a sufficient length of time to enable the party to prepare be accordance with such "recommendations" of the subdivisions, and to supply them to

the Board of Elections. The organizer of Local New York may be identical with the chairman of the county committee, so as to enable him to comply with all the requirements of the Primary Election Law, and supervise the political work of the party under that law.

This workable plan is calculated to interfere least with our present methods and form of organization, and at the same time fully complying with the Primary Election. The organizer of Local New York may b

fully complying with the Primary Election

DPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

sth A. D.—S. F. cor. Rutgers St. and E. Irondway. Soi Fieldman. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and

Second At. Alb. Abrahams, J. C. Frost.

2)th A. D.-N. E. cor. Eighty-first St.
and Pirst Av. Jas. Oneal. F. W. Har-SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

21st A. D.- N. W. cer. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. H. San-ders, Wm. Meadelson. 324 A. D. (Williamsbridge)-Two Hun ired and Mnetcenth St. and White Plains

Av. J. C. Frost.

22nd A. D. (Rrenx) S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av.
Wm. Mnilly, Thos. J. Lewis.

Rist A. D. S. W. cor. One Hundred and
Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Sol

Fieldman. MONDAY, JULY L ofth A. D. N. W. cor, Fourth St. and Avenue C. J. C. Frost, F. W. Harwood. Sel A. D. N. W. cor, Norfolk and Grand

Sts. A. Sanders, F. Urbansky.

26th A. D. S. F. cor. One Hundred and
Second St. and Madison Av. Wm. Mailly, Abr. Chess.

23th A. D. N. W. cor. Twenty seventh
St. and Broadway, E. M. Martin, Sol Field-

The state of the s

man. TUESDAY, JULY 2. 2d A. D. N. W. cor. Market and East Broadway, Wm. Mendelsen, P. H. Dono-

9th A. D.- N. W. cor. Thirty-sixth St. and Fighth Av. Sol Fieldman.

13th A. D. N. E. cor. Fifty-fourth St.
and Eighth Av. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abra-

35d A. D.-N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Jas. Onesi, Thos. J. Lewis.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

11th A. D. N. W. cor. Forty-fou

and Eighth Av. H. Sanders, A. B. Demilt, 9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-afth St. and Eighth Av. Sol Fieldman. 28th A. D. One Hundred and Twentyafth St. between Lexington and Third Avs.

A. Chess, J. C. Frost. FRIDAY, JULY 5.
Sth A. D. S. E. cor, Ludlow and Grand
Sts. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams. toth A. D. N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Soi. Fleidman.

20th A. D. -N. E. cor. Eightleth St. and First Av. T. J. Lewis, F. Poirée. SATURDAY, JULY 6. 31st A. D. S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty fifth St. and Seventh Av. W. At-kinson. Chas. Vanderporten.

inson, Chas, Vanderporten, S4th A. D.—N. W. cor, One Hundred and S4th A. D.—N. W. cor, One Hundred Sol Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Fieldman. 35th A. D. S. W. cor. Webster and Trenont Avs. H. Sanders, J. C. Frost.

Correspondence appears this week on the fourth page of The Worker.

-A new subscriber to The Worker

may mean a new Socialist.

GORKY TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE

Will They Support the Russian Tyrant or the Growing, Glorious Young Democracy?

LONDON, June 22.-Maxim Gorky in letter to the "Nation" denounces the ngio-Russian entente and puts forward reasons why England should refuse the Russian government money. He describes the Tsar in the following

"A degenerate, as egotistic as an aniil, and equally ignorant of every principle of justice, he is incapable of ork and is guided solely by the instinct of self-preservation. Apart from this instinct he has neither aim, idea r duty. His business is in disorder and on the very verge of bankruptcy. Every day he seems to be approaching nearer and nearer to ruin.

He is a Tyrant in his home, a cruelsensually diseased man, bated by d repugnant to all, incapable of high aims and lost to all human feelings. He is still physically strong and the and lost to all human feelings. lowledge of his approaching anni-lation is no secret to him. It arms aim with the courage of despair. He He already shows, however, signs of weariness, and the end, which he so well deserves, is drawing near."

The Russian people are struggling for freedom to learn, the Tsar for freem to rule, the bureaucracy for free

Gorky explains the Tsar's "cruel obacy and struggle for power" by an ysis of the last of the Romanoffs.

confidence of the Tears in their nts to the throne has been shaken Paul I., who was murdered by his was the son of an unknown father. That thought tormented him all his life and finally drove him to s. Alexander I suffered the bubt as to whether he was entitled to the throne or not. That uncertainty found expression in Nicholas I. The vaciliation of Alexander I tween liberalism and autocracy d by the same doubt as to ther he was a Tsar by right."

Gorky charges direct that any alliwith the Russian despot amounts to complicity in his views, and con-

"Your future ally, O you English, who are so proud of your ancient civiliza-tion, is drenched from bend to foot in tion, is drenched from bend to foot in the blood of the Russian people, without discrimination, to attain the comte autocratic power to uphold a form of government which has clearly grown old. Spiritual and economic progress is at a standstill in the land. The autocratic form of government is only useful to the Tsar because it gives him unlimited power, and to enucracy because it enables them to steal without limit and without control. The people have very little education, but they begin to value knowledge and are greedy for it.

The struggle is of general European Importance, for if the government dd temporarily conquer, a hearth will exist at your doors round which all sorts of catastrophes will gather. Britons, you have your choice to make Will you support the tyrant with his satellites and their anti-civilizing plans, or will you support the growing young democracy capable of life, rich in the strength of its spirit?"

Gorky says the struggle will last long and will end, either in the formation of a great Russian Jemocracy or the ruln of Russia as a political entity. "With whom," he asks, "do you wish to make an alliance? There are two Russias. One is the Emperor Nicholas, the bureaucracy and the union of the Russian people, some 10,000 of the lowest classes led by evil, ruthless peo-The other is composed of about 100,000,000 Slavs, about 50,000,000 belonging to other nationalities within the Russian Empire. All this mass with one accord hates the Tsar and those who are with him and for him. Which Russia do you consider as the real Russia capable of Bround of work for that elvilization which you so love

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WOMEN UNIONISTS.

The Women's National Trade Union League has issued a call for a convention of women unionists, for the purpose of considering ways and means of stimulating women to a more active interest in union affairs,

The convention will meet Sunday, July 14, simultaneously in New York, Chicago and Boston. Local unions which have received no official notice should write at once to Miss Helen Marot, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, 220 E. Fifth street, New York City,

The committee having the convention in charge is Miss Rose Schneiderman, Cloth Hat & Cap Makers' Union; Miss Mary E. Dreier, President of the New York Women's Trade Union League Miss Gertrude Barnum, Miss Ida Raub, Miss Mary E McDewell of Chicago; Miss Rose Brennan, Textile Workers, Fall River, Mass. and Miss Mary K. O'Sullivan, Writers' Union, Roston, Mass.

RECIPE FOR BUSINESS SUCCESS

Maintain a good reputation, regardless of your character; be loyal to your combine, regardless of its rasbusiness combine, regardless of its ras-calities; keep out of jall, regardless of your crimes.—The Public.

The stronger the Socialist Party ination the more powerful the

ORCHARD PROVEN MINE OWNERS TOOL

Continuet from page 1.

by the Western Federation entered into far back in 1889, to exterminate all opponents. Darrow answered this in a masterly speech, the first we have heard from Darrow.

I send this speech in full. This is the only report secured by any correspondent of either Richardson's Darrow's speech. The local papers give Borah's in full, but the speeche of the defense are only epitomized. If no Socialist reporters were here, the world would hear far less, even in capitalist papers, of the side of the defense, than it does now.

Absolutely the only definite circum stance in evidence pointing to Hay-wood's connection with Orehard-independent of Orchard's own word-was Sheriff Nichols' copy of a letter sent from Denver, Dec. 30, 1905, but unsigned, alleged to be from Pettibone and reading as follows:

"Friend Tom:-Your letter received That was sent to Jack Dec. 21 for you. He should have sent it so that you would have it by this time. Will not write any more this time. Write me

soon as you get to four new field." This letter, to meet this case, must be absolutely inconsistent with the innocence of Haywood. It must be in-capable of explanation on any other theory than Haywood's guilt!

The Mountain Labored.

AND THIS IS THE STATE'S CASE! Truly the mountain labored and brought forth a ridiculous mouse

What explanation the defense will make of the above letter, or of the general close relations between Petti-bone and Orchard, the argument of ounsel for defense before Judge Wood in support of motion to dismiss, did not attempt to say. They are not giving away their case in advance. Next Monday. June 24, Darrow will make the opening statement for the defense and then you will see the fur fly.

I will only say that another letter of Pettillione's, introduced by state, proves that Orchard was one of Petibone's agents or solicitors to sell "household specialties", like clothes wringers, carpet sweepers, etc.

We shall wait and see what we shall

This much can now be said. Unless omething unforseen and unsuggested so far, shall be developed, or unless some juryman is "fixed". I look for Haywood's triumphant acquittal about Aug. 1. And then Boise cannot he'd

Meanwhile read Darrow's speech exclusively provided for the renders of these reports.

NOTES ABOUT CHIEF ACTORS.

Adams is the court talk since Or chard stepped down. He was led into court last Friday to be identified by an Ogden detective who was testify ing. He is as unlike Orchard as a goat is unlike a sheep. Orchard looks like a bank president. Adams looks like a brikeman. He is of medium height, light complexion smooth, thin face, about thirty, walks with a swagger. His wife says, "he's always good to me". He has a reputation for drinking too much sometimes, certainly not a mark of meanness.

The state dares not call him. He said. when he was habeas-corpus-ed out of the penitentiary months ago, that he was forced by threats to sign the confession which be afterwards repudiated. Whether that confession which Orchard assisted in getting would help or hurt the state's case, is the doubtful question.

It is altogether probable Adams will go on to testify for the defense whenthey call him. His wife, who has the greatest possible influence on him, is here in Boise and there is no doubt whatever about her position. She is a constant companion of Mrs. Pettibone, and the detectives of the which is one of the moss powerful you ever saw on a woman

Gooding and McParland.

It is common gossip that Gooding yesterday gave McParland some well merited curses. Certain it is the law yers for the state have sent home some two score witnesses not found availble, whom the Pinkertons brought here aj great expense to the state. Fly thousand dollars uselessly spent don't look good to Gooding and his taxpay-

ing supporters. Besides, the state looks ridiculous to find a swarm of its called witnesses. advertised so extensively, useless to convict Haywood. The lawyers have evidently depended wholly upon the mighty McParland and his "Pinks" to furnish the evidence. What else are they paid for?

w they find the goods spoiled, and her curse the salesman.

What will become of McP, if he fails to convict Haywood? He will go down with sorrow to the grave, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Borah, Senator Borah.

And what of Borah? This young hero of Idaho, the W. J. Bryan of the state. a Roosevelt senator about to enter on his Washington career, "our Borah", as Idahoan ladies say, if lie falls in this critical case he has stood sponsor for, "23 for him", as the boys

For an indictment hangs over Borah like a sword of Damocles. This miners' case is the slender thread that sus pends that sword over poor Borah's If it holds, all right.

But if it breaks, woe to Borah. His prestige will be gone. He will have brought disgrace on Idaho and Roosevelt, and the land fraud attorneys will drop on him

A jury has to-day rendered a ver-

dict of guilty in northern Idaho against

some prominent bankers for fraudu-lent entries on public lands and United States District Attorney Ruick is now in Boise to prosecute indict-ments now held in Judge Dietrich's court.

One of these is against Senator Borah. This state of affairs may have mere to do with the Haywood case appears on the surface. Borah is not making any more enemies just now than he has to. The defense has pretty powerful array of legal talent around its table. These men, Darrow, Richardson, Wilson, Breen, Nugent, Miller, can easily force this matter of Borah's indictment on public attention and compel him to come to

This is what Borah dreads. He would give half of his life to hush up this case. His friends are denying here is any indictment in existence. But there is. Borah is a very am bitious and popular young man. he has been known to trade in politics. He may even be willing to let the great case fall by McParland's bungling, if he can avoid his own indictment and escape political ruin. So political gos

And Judge Fremont Wood, Too If Bornh falls, Wood also. A United States Senator holds the state patron age in his hands. Postmasters, United States marshalls, even United States judges have to secure his endorsement before confirmation by the Senate. Judge Dietrich, now United States judge, would make a fit successor to the uppopular and decrept Heyburn. This would leave a vacancy on the United States bench for Borah to fill. Who more appropriate than his person al friend, political benchman and complaisant judge in the Haywood case

The political complexion of Idaho for years to come depends on the issue of this case. Borah is in fact between the devil and the deep sea. If he pushes this case to the utmost, it is practically certain his own case will he pushed o the utmost. He cannot escape theindictment for land frauds. On the other hand, if he fails in the Haywood case, everyone will be down on him, and his indictment will be pushed.

Horah, and with him his judicial friend Wood, are in a bad way, anyhow you look at it.

Present Prospects of Haywood. There is a lull to-day, (Monday), while Judge Wood goes to Caldwell to set Orchard's trial over another term. In this day's respite, speculation is rife as to present indications. Great excitement was oscasioned by State's announcement on 3s orday that defense should get its witnesses h r. by Wednesday, while the state will conclude its case in one more day.

But every one expected the Pro-ecu tion to confinue for several weeks more. It has presented only about 15 of its announced 150 witnesses.

More important and all nificant, the state, even according to its own friends, has not yet made out any sort of a case against Haywood. There is practically nothing except Orchard's testimony and some corroberations of his accounts of his crime. BUT NONE WHATEVER TO CORROGORAF4 ORCHARD'S WORD AS TO HAV-WOOD'S CONNECTION WITH THOSE CRIMES.

Friends of the Prosecution are dazed amazed-but claim the state is holding back to present its full case in rebuttal after the defease has shown its hand. This seems incredible, after all these mouths of delay and secrecy. Even friends declare such action imps. show a bluff game.

Friends of defense are jubilant hardly able to credit their senses. Is it possible this is all the terrible proof Gooding and McParland promised? Haywood decirres he will be set free in six weeks. The crowd of witnesses the defense has ready will overwhelm of all times.

So we wait for the next few days This week will show whether the state is really weak and pusilianimous as appears likely to night.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL VS.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS. The London County Council has decided to refuse the use of the public schools for the Socialist Sunday Schools, chiefly on the ground that Socialism is a political theory and not an ethical one. In the debate, the Socialist side of which was led by Sydne? Webb, the opponents of Socialism had to admit that the ethics taught by Socialists were beyond reproach, but the Moderates had determined to exclude the Socialists and this was done. The question aroused great interest in London and will not be without its benefit to Socialism.

PAWTUCKET MACHINIST'S STRIKE. The employees of the Waragausett Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, R. I., are on strike for a shorter work-day and better conditions. The company are manufacturers of the Babcock printing press and is circulating the story that there is no trouble with its employees. Many working-nien have been deceived into going there only to be disappointed when learning the truth. Union men are requested to make the facts known as widely as possible.

"ORCHARD".

What a pleasant reptile a Gila monster is; what a companionable thing a rattlesnake is; what a joy to heaven and earth a vulture is—beside this strocity. An "Orchard" of upas trees - United Mine Workers' Journal.

DARROW'S ARGUMENT.

Continuet from page 1. faried and so irreconcileable that the

As to Jack Simpkins, the evidence in this case has shown that he was in the bull pen in northern Idaho in 1899. If he had anything whatever to do with the Caldwell matter, his motive was plain, his reason was plain, but without the testimony of Orchard there is nothing to connect him excepting that he went down to Caldwell and registered under some other name upon the hotel register. I trust we have not got to where a man can be convicted of murder merely on the false registry of your name on a hotel register. There might be any number of reasons falling far short of murder, and there is no presumption whatever because a man registers some other name than his own that he is presen in a town to commit musder, but if he were there and there for that purpose, what is there that directly connects this defendant with him or with Or chard? .

Why, your Honor, it is said that Simpkins was one of the executive board of the Western gederation of Miners. Well, now, is it possible that any one could say for a single moment that because a certain member of the board, whether it is an industrial organization or a business organization, or a political organization, that be cause one of the members was guilty of a crime that every member of the board was in a conspiracy with him to commit that crime? I take it that there is nothing in this case to show that the main purpose, or certainly the sole purpose in this union was mur-der. Their membership consisted of ome 40.000 men; it was a regular labor organization formed like any other and operating like any other for the benefit of the class to which they belonged. It might be true that some member of the organization would be guilty of crime, that he might have committed murder, but it could not follow from that that every member of the organization, or even every director of the organization, was in a conspiracy with kim to do it.

Orchard's K w rd.

Where is there a scrap of evidence that could tie Haywood to it-directly t'e him with it? Why, it is a strange tling, if true, Suppose Senator Borah's statement is true, or his theory is true. that here was an organization that for several wars was bent on murder, and that these men who have been sindicted here were the leading spirits of that ervanization that they had killed ome twenty people and committed crimes without on", and yet in what year-in what year were these men ortion-were they engaged in this Instress? Not one person ever saw one of these men with a stick of dynnnite; ever heard them use a single word by way of making a threat, have listened to a single syllable connecting them with any one of these crimes Where is there one single witness in this case who has ever heard a lisp connecting Haywood with it? And yet we are told that for ten years, or for eight yours of least, he has been an active member in this plot of assassination, and we have got nothing extestifying against the lives of three other men to save his own as coolly and dellerately as he ever tried to murder any buman being in his life eccopi'ng to his own statement; and than le ever received for any murde; before.

When they sum up this testimony. out of the whole mass of passion and feeling and prejudice, out of the whole delective-made case from the beginning to the end, after five years of following these men for the purpose of retfing incriminating evidence. an l are then asked to lay their hands upon it they say what? That Haywood sent a draft to Jack Simpkins on the Orchard's own contradictions and ex-lose him as the most monstrous flar 21st day of December, and that on the 20th day of December Pettibone wrote n letter to Orchard in Caldwell saying that something had been sent to Jack fer him.

The statute of the state of Idaho A Supposition. Now, for the purpose of this action, we will construe that the etrongest it could be construed in favor of the state, without discussing the question of whether Pettlione wrote the letter without discussing why it was that Haywood sent the draft, without discussing why the letter was written, let us make it just as strong as the state could possibly imagine, and then see if there is a single thing in that accomplice. evidence which could connect Haywood with killing ex-Governor Steunenberg in Galdwell, and that is all there is in this case, and they have not been able to lay their hands on a scrap of evidence that they could argue could directly connect him with it. Now, what they would argue as to this circumstance seems to be some-thing like this—and I put it as strong as I think they would dure to put it even if we put in no evidence whatever-that on the 21st day of Decem ber Mr. Haywood sent a hundred dollars to Jack Simpkins, that a little later than that time Harry Orchard wrote a letter to Pettibone asking about some money, asking for a hundred dollars-put it as strong as Orchard put it, and that is as strong as could be imagined—that thereupon Pettibone either went or called up by phone and found that a hundred dollars had been sent, and he wrote Harry jury at this time. Orchard telling him that the mone had been sent. Now, what of it? Sup-BAKERS STRIKE IN ITALY. pose, your Honor, that Mr. Haywood had sent a hundred dollars direct to Harry Orchard at Caidwell while he was there to murder ex-Governor Steunenberg, is that evidence against him? *And could that by any possible

e took that and bought a ticket to Caldwell and paid his hotel bill with

it, and he murdered Governor Steunenberg. Does any inference follow from it? Suppose he had bought a ticket and given it to him-does evidence of guilt follow from it? How far is it, your Honor, between giving man a hundred dollars and making him guilty of murder, because the dollars commits a crime? Why, I take it, your Honor, that no person could a circumstance like that could incriminate him. And yet with all their watching and work they have not had a lisp, they have not had a line or a letter, they have not had a word to

The Letters.

connect him with it.

One more circumstance which the Senator seems to think was worth arruing to this jury: A letter, or two letters, were supposed to have been written by Harry Orchard in April or May to his wife. These are Orchard's statements. But, in November, after Orchard had been away from Denver since August, two months after Or-Mr. Haywood writes a letter to his wife saving that he had heard that Orchard was up in Alaska. Could you hang him on that evidence? Suppose that Orchard had been at his elbow and had asked him to write-but b don't-is it evidence of murder? Is it anything whatever? Suppose he knew it was a lie; what of it? And yet there is not a scrap of evidence in this case that he knew it was a lie. At the most, under any interence in this case, he had written a letter to Grchard's wife because Orchard wanted him to do it. The chances are that he wanted to get away from her-that is perfectly plain under the evidence and be asked somebody to help him do it. Now, what of it? The evidence in this case does not even show that, when Orchard's testimony is stricken out. A man writes to a woman who

has made an inquiry about her husband, and he asys: "The last I heard of him he was in Alaska;" and it is perfectly plain be had not heard of him for three months, and is presumed to be direct evidence connecting Haywood with the commission of this murder. Now, your Honor, it seems to me that it is perfectly plain in this case that from the beginning to the end there is nothing of this case but Or-chard; that in a case where every eye

has been opened and every car aler to catch something, to see something, that after mouths of arrest and impris onment and waiting for trial they ome into this court with nothing but Orchard, not one incriminating circounstance, not one fact that could rise to the dignity of evidence if it was unconnected with anything else and when those scraps and odds and ends were introduced into this court coursel says, we will connect them we will connect them, we will connect them; connect them with what? With the rotten thread of Orchard's testimony and nothing else-and not one of them would be competent without

The Statute's Meaning.

ought to mean something, and it does It means that the legislature of this state has crystallized into a statute that which every lawyer and every judge and every well informed student of history knows is what it ought to be. No man's life can be taken from bim, no man's liberty can be taken from him upon evidence which come from such a polluted source as thisan informer, a traitor, an assassin, an can take away the life or liberty of any man. There must be some other evidence, something which stands alone, which standing alone directly connects the defendant with the commission of the crime. From the beginning to the end I insist there is not a syllable of evidence in this c which does connect this defendant with this crime excepting the statement of Orchard, and that for this reason this case should not be submitted to the jury. This case should not be submitted to the judgment which naturally and inevitably must be largely influenced by the passions and feelings and prejudices of the day. but if ever in any case the cour should insist upon the clear letter of the law being obeyed. In order to pre serve its principle and its intent and purpose, it should be done in a case as clear as this case is, and your Honor should take this case from the

ROME. June 22.—The government having postponed consideration of a bill prohibiting night work, the bakers to-day declared a general strike thruout the whole of Italy.

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Gustaf Sjöholm

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