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HITS HERE AND THERE

SOCIALIST SALLIES AGAINST THE MANY-SIDED FOLLIES OF CAPITALISM.

The Boise Trial a Purely "Business" Affair—The Czar a Bungling Card Sharp—Diction As a Substitute for Virtue—The Adams' Express Company's "Melon" Cut—Some Others, Also.

It appears every day clearer that the Boise trial is a purely "business" affair. The existence of two business firms—Pinkerton's and the Mine Owners' Association—is at stake. Pinkerton's office, it is now transpiring, is making the disbursements for the appearance of a large number of witnesses.

The Czar is a bungling card sharp. At every new deal he seeks to "stack" the cards. Despite all his "stacking," the hand regularly turns out adverse to himself. Thereupon he orders, "according to the Fundamental Laws of the land, Paragraph 105," that there be a "new deal." He calls it a "new election."

A janitor who used an old flag to wipe the windows in a factory in the little town of Orange, Mass., so incensed some folks that they were on the verge of mobbing the man. Voltaire, the critic of the declining days of feudalism in France, once observed: "In the measure that morals become depraved, language becomes choice: people imagine they gain in diction what they have lost in virtue." The mob of Orange has seen without a protest the flag of the Nation used for worse than a mop to wipe the smutty windows of the mine owners' conspiracy against the life of Haywood. That mob imagines it can make up with "patriotism" for the utter loss of "civic virtue."

Adams Express Company has just "cut a melon" amounting to \$24,000,000, or 200 per cent. on its stock. According to the theory that money placed in the pocket of the employer fattens that of the employe also, the Adams drivers and agents, used though they are to the handling of heavy freight, should now be staggering under the weight of their "prosperity."

After-dinner cockfights are to be introduced in the banquets of New York's elite this winter. Now Roosevelt, the hero of a hundred sportsmanlike attacks on drinking deer and fleeing grizzlies, may feel that he has been of service to society. His example must have gone far to inspire the ingenious Kentucky bantam breeder, who contentedly asserts that his innovation is bound to be a popular one.

Although "your President" C. O. Sher-

man, is not a candidate for re-election, it is said that some of his New York straggling constituency is voting for him. A fit epitome of the clear headedness of reaction the world over.

Now that the steamship lines which compromised with the striking longshoremen quickly, because of their handling perishable freight, have cut the wages back to the old scale, it is time for some able apologist of capitalism to come out with a manifesto to workmen on the "sacredness of the contract."

The inevitable, as predicted by Alexis Aladin in his American tour, has happened. The Duma has been dissolved. It is to be hoped that the second part of Aladin's prophecy hit the mark as well as the first, and that this last act of insolence of the Romanoff regime will indeed be the signal for its final overthrow and the establishment of a true political republic in Russia.

Where the treasure is, there will the heart be. Thomas Walters, a liquor dealer, lost \$150,000 in the late Wall Street slump in stocks and thereupon committed suicide. His treasure being gone, the heart went after it. It is no slight comment upon capitalist society that it nurtures sentiments which rear the mere accumulation of wealth to the standard of an ideal—an ideal, which once lost, renders life no longer worth living.

The Haywood prosecution continues to earn a reputation for consummate dishonesty. Its latest achievement in the "corroboration of Orchard" is the reproduction of a letter from Haywood in answer to one of Orchard's wife's stating that the last he heard from Orchard he was in Alaska. The prosecution hereby seeks to prove that Orchard being in Caldwell at the time and about to blow up Steunenberg, Haywood was trying to keep Orchard's "scent cold." The facts are that Orchard was deceiving everybody, Haywood included, as to his whereabouts. He himself testified that he had letters mailed from all parts of the country; whether his fellow Pinkertons acted as mailers for him he did not state. And thus Haywood's letter, giving what he was led by Orchard to believe was Orchard's then residence, is trumped up as a "corroboration!"

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE

SOUGHT TO BE USED BY BORAH TO PROVE CONSPIRACY AGAINST STEUNENBERG.

Evidence Contested by Defense, and Judge Wood Takes Matter Under Advisement—Judge Goddard on Stand, Reveals Network of Pinkertonism in Construction of His Story—Kirwan, O'Neill, and Marion Moore Arrive at Trial—Latter Predicts Reaction's Waterloo at Denver Convention.

Boise, Idaho, June 19.—The attempted dragging in of articles and editorials in the Miners' Magazine to bolster up the charge of conspiracy against Wm. D. Haywood kept Senator Borah and the prosecution busy to-day.

The prosecution has provided itself with bound volumes of the Miners' Magazine, and from these it sought to place in evidence every article it could find which breathed the spirit of revolt against the capitalist lawlessness rampant in Colorado and Idaho for years. The object was to show that the Magazine had incited to violence, and so played a part in causing Steunenberg's death; and so anxious was the prosecution to prove its point that it even quoted articles written after December 30, 1905, the date of the Steunenberg assassination.

The attorneys for the defense entered a general objection against the whole evidence, on the ground that it was not of a nature to show any connection between Haywood and the killing of Steunenberg. Specific objection to each extract placed in evidence by Borah will also be presented.

Richardson, for the defense, held that articles contained nothing more

than many a newspaper has when attacking an enemy or a rival. He quoted extensively from the proceedings following the martyrdom of the Chicago so-called anarchists in 1887, especially the case of Spies vs. the People.

Richardson read long extracts from the papers published by the martyred men, the "Alarm," the "Arbeiter Zeitung," the "Anarchist," and others; also from letters which passed between them. He showed that while these articles were admitted in the Haymarket cases, they were ten times more violent and revolutionary than anything that had appeared in the Miners' Magazine. He admitted that Haywood had a dislike for Steunenberg because of the Governor's official conduct in the Coeur d'Alenes and scored the latter for it. But this was no more than thousands of other working men had done; and Haywood never counseled murder or violence.

Borah, carefully abstaining from quoting from the articles, said that the articles did advocate force, and that they advised the members of the organization to arm themselves with rifles. He held that if the evidence of newspaper

ORCHARD'S "RELIGION"

There is such a thing as a man, long steeped in crime, turning over a new leaf, making public confession, and thereby cleansing his breast. There is such a thing. When such a thing happens, every inch of that man's being attests the fact of the conversion. He is penitent, he is meek, he is contrite. Whatever conception he may have of the Creator at whose bar he is supposed soon to appear, he feels awed. Is that the attitude of Orchard on the witness stand? He has said that his "religion" is giving him strength and is guiding him. What "religion" must that be that for nearly a week enables a man to joke; that enabled him, without a quiver of the lip, to recount monstrous deeds which he claims to have perpetrated; that enabled him with the "interest of a scientist" and the "keenness of an artist" to draw diagrams before the jury; that prompted him to quick-witted repartees; that steered his nerves to narrate minutely plots of poisoning the way a man would tell of how he poison-

ed a dog? Orchard, the prosecution, and, last but not least, the capitalist reporters who are wiring these details throughout the country, were overdoing the thing. The alleged "weeping spell" in court only accentuates the point. Orchard is a bad actor. His posture, that alone, is evidence in abundance that he is a regulation hireling of the Mine Owners' Association. He may and he may not have committed any or all of the crimes he has confessed. Other hirelings of the Association have before him confessed they did the deeds for the purpose of implicating the miners. As a hireling of the Association, Orchard is now doing his part. It matters not what crimes he confesses—he feels his life is safe; it matters not what heinous deeds he admits he is guilty of—he does not thereby put himself out of the only heaven where his "religion" lies, the company of the capitalist brigands, who control Governments and Courts, who commit the act of kidnapping with impunity, who keep as-

sassins and incendiaries on their pension lists; it matters not how he blackens his own character—his "religion" gives him strength, and that "religion" is the cash that he is confident will keep him in food, shelter, clothing the rest of his life.

The perfect criminal does not exist. Crime implies a mental derangement somewhere. Criminology tells us how it relies upon this saving fact to track the criminal. However clever the criminal may seem to be, he has some shortcoming through which he gives himself away. Orchard, the seemingly well equipped criminal—equipped in mental and physical and literary powers—a picked man by his masters, yet lacks one requirement. He is not an actor. Were he an actor, able to play the role of the contrite and conscience-strung criminal there might be a possibility of one being misled as to the man's religion. As it is, the veriest booby can see through the game. The man's "religion" is his master's "religion"—the \$.

HAYWOOD DEFENSE OPENS

Chief Counsel Clarence Darrow Makes Opening Speech To the Jury—Lashes Prosecution Right and Left, To Intense Delight of All—Early History of Western Federation Traced—Hawley, of the Prosecution, Its First Attorney—An Industrial, Not a Criminal Organization—What It Has Done for the Miners — Witnesses for Defense Pouring In.

Boise, Idaho, June 24.—In a courtroom more crowded than it has been almost at any time since the great Haywood trial finally got under way on May 9, Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for Haywood's defense, opened the case for his side in the Boise Courthouse this morning. Darrow's opening lashed the prosecution right and left, to the intense delight of the spectators and even of some of the jury.

At 10:10, after the various formalities of opening the court were over, Darrow began his calm, deliberate, but stirring address to the jury. He opened by reiterating impressively the admonition of the Court that each juror should keep his mind free from bias till the last word was spoken. Then he continued, while a dead silence covered the courtroom:

"You have heard the evidence of the State and the theory of the State. It has now come our time to tell our side. Like everything else, this case has two sides. The prosecution has covered a large field and we must meet them at every step.

"Mr. Hawley laid out the case for the State. Nominally the defendant stands charged with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. But there had to be some nominal charge. The State has told you the case rests upon a giant conspiracy of which the defendant among others is a part.

"The State's attorney has told you the murder of Governor Steunenberg was but an incident. They have told you the Western Federation of Miners was an organization to commit murder, to control politics, to hire lawyers and other criminal things. Part of this is true, and part of it is not true. It is true there is a labor organization known as the Western Federation of Miners. It is true the Western Federation of Miners has spent money for lawyers. It was unfortunate, but most people have to employ lawyers at some time or another.

"This organization was really born in 1892-1893, right down in a cell beneath this courtroom, where Edward Boyce, the first president, was a prisoner, and where now the three men charged with this murder are awaiting the judgment of this jury. To start out with they hired lawyers and they hired the best they could. They hired Mr. Hawley, now the leading counsel for the State. Mr. Hawley laid out the plan of their organization for them; he advised them, he was the godfather of the Western Federation of Miners, and the men who formed the organization thought it was an innocent undertaking. Mr. Hawley was their first attorney and continued as their attorney for a long time. If there was anything criminal in their appropriating money for a lawyer the miners did not know it.

organization, and it was organized under Mr. Hawley's own advice.

"True, the W. F. M. has from time to time taken a hand in politics, but we are not going to hang every organization which has done such a thing. If we did, no organization would be safe. The Western Federation of Miners did all it could to pass the eight-hour law in Colorado, Utah and Montana. It tried to elect friendly United States Senators. It tried to elect Mr. Hawley, but unfortunately failed.

"No one has ever claimed that the Western Federation of Miners was an organization of angels. Angels do not work in the mines; they are supposedly the mine owners.

"The Western Federation was organized that the miners might have shorter hours and better pay, that its members might provide for the widows and orphans. It is a beneficial organization solely, and had no other purpose than the uplifting of its class."

"It was nearly ten years after its organization before Haywood and Moyer had anything to do with it. It was 1901 before this defendant became secretary and treasurer. Mr. Boyce was its first president. This organization was born in jail, and many of the members have been in jail ever since. It has been a fighting organization. This we do not deny. And it will be fighting to the last ditch. We have nothing to apologize for. We will show that this organization has not been the criminal conspiracy that it is said to be by the State.

"The life of the miners and the mill and smelter men is not an easy one or one conducive to a great feeling of security. There is the union at Butte that has paid out more than \$1,000,000 to widows and orphans.

"We will show that the union's officers were the head and front of every political movement in Colorado, Utah and Montana for the eight-hour law and other beneficent measures. They have established libraries and hospitals. They have done these things since Mr. Hawley organized them into one compact union. We will show that in every camp where they have undertaken to organize they have met opposition from the bosses and that their workers have been blacklisted. The president has even been refused food and lodging. Not only this, but the Federation's leaders have been charged with innumerable crimes. No sooner was this organization formed than the mine owners set to work to destroy it. One of their means to effect this was to employ Pinkerton detectives. We will show that these Pinkertons became officers of the Federation, and it was the Pinkertons who advised violence and crimes. We will show that the detectives have been the chief factors in this case. The mine owners have also resorted to a campaign of slander. Every crime in the West has been charged to this organization.

"We will show that when the Moscow University was burned it was charged to the Western Federation of Miners. When a cage, through faulty construction, fell at Cripple Creek and killed sixteen men it was charged to the union miners. Every illegitimate child born in the West has been bundled up and laid on the doorstep of the Western Federation of Miners.

"As to the attack on the Sullivan mine, some men did get together on the train a thousand strong—miners, merchants, lawyers and probably preachers—everybody who wanted a free ride, but without leadership or purpose, and the mill was blown up. But this is no crime to charge against the Western Federation. We will show that the powder was furnished by a rival mining company. Harry Orchard was there. Jack Simpkins was there. I shall not discuss whether it was right or wrong to call out the militia. Jack Simpkins was sent to the bullpen with a thousand other men. Among other things he was stood up at a post by a colored soldier and a bayonet was run into his breast."

Witnesses for the defense continue to arrive in large numbers. The most unique witness, probably, is E. L. McParland, a brother of James, the Pinkerton agent who "worked up" the case for the prosecution, who will take the stand for the defense. McParland, who is a shoemaker at Cripple Creek, was deported with the union miners because of his sympathy with the strikers. He is especially bitter against his detective-spy brother and the mine owners, and will tell of the outrages committed by the military authorities during the strike.

There seems no doubt but the week will end with the perjured testimony of Orchard blown to bits.

AND THE JURY SMILED.

An Interesting and Amusing Incident of the Haywood Trial.

A private letter from Boise, Idaho, to a friend in New York, dated June 18, contains the following interesting passage concerning the Haywood trial:

"As to the trial it really looks as if it were going to turn a complete farce. The state has promised to close its case in another day and a half at most. They seem to have no evidence whatever. They look foolish the last couple of days; and I'm no mind reader if the Judge is not thoroughly angry at them. A witness FOR THE PROSECUTION who had known Orchard a long time in Colorado, blurted out last Saturday, before he could be stopped by the prosecution, that his impression of Orchard at the time was that Orchard was 'bughouse.' You should have seen the cheery ray of sunlight that passed over the face of every juror then. It was as much as to say that they had thought so all along, and were glad that others thought so too."

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION THROUGH

IMMEDIATE MOTION OF DEFENSE FOR ACQUITTAL DENIED BY COURT.

Opening Statement of Defense Due on Monday—Closing Testimony of Borah and Hawley as Inconsequential as All Previously Heard—Haywood Not Linked with Steunenberg Murder in the Slightest—Gooding's Secretary Helps Pinkertons in Paying Out Money to Witnesses.

Boise, Idaho, June 21.—The prosecution in the Haywood case closed this morning in a very short session. Court was then adjourned till 1.30 P. M., when the defense moved that the Court instruct the jury to find a verdict of acquittal.

A masterly argument by Richardson followed. He summed up the worse than paltry evidence adduced by the prosecution, and quoted the Idaho statute, which demands that Haywood's guilt must be established clearly by testimony independent of Orchard's.

Borah made a heated but inconsequential answer to Richardson's glowing address, and Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, closed the debate.

Judge Wood instantly, and without consideration, adjudged that the case must be decided by the jury. The Judge had discretion to throw the case out of court entirely, for lack of evidence, but failed to do so.

Court was thereupon adjourned till Monday, when the defense will make its opening statement.

A larger crowd than usual was present in the courtroom this morning, in anticipation of the closing of its case by the prosecution.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Robert W. Steele in the Moyer habeas corpus case in 1904 was yesterday offered as evidence for the prosecution, but Borah, when its turn came, failed to read it, reading only the majority report of the Supreme Court in the case. Darrow last night made a strong fight to have it admitted as evidence. He made a splendid argument, distinguishing a court's "opinion" from a "judgment." At adjournment last night the understanding was that the Justice Steele's dissenting opinion would be read to-day, but to the surprise of all, the Court this morning upheld Borah's objection to his own evidence, and the opinion was not allowed to be read.

Alfred Eoff, the juror upon whom the defense had to use its last peremptory challenge, was also endorsed by Hawley on the indictment as a witness for the prosecution. The prosecution however, refrained from using him.

In reading his extracts from the Miners' Magazine, Borah introduced a paragraph "on page six." When Richardson

demanding in accordance with the Court's ruling, the reading of the whole article, Borah was hugely surprised to find that it was a speech made by ex-Congressman Knowles, of South Dakota. Ex-Governor Morrison, who was present, joined in the burst of general laughter at Borah's expense which swept over the courtroom. In reading, Borah also slurred several thrilling quotations from Lowell; for this Richardson criticized Borah's reading, much to the amusement of the audience and principals. Judge Wood, perceiving that the Magazine articles were all favorably received by the Socialists present and also by the jury, excluded the remainder of them.

Testimony from McCartney and other employes of the Postal Telegraph Company at Denver failed utterly to identify the Denver remitter of several money orders to Frisco, which the prosecution says were sent by Haywood to Orchard. The prosecution also failed to obtain the records of the Western Union Telegraph Company, showing the transfers of money from William D. Haywood at Denver to Steve Adams at Ogden in 1903. The best they could do was to have a telegram saying that they would before closing. The defense agreed to admit the facts, reserving all rights as to their materiality.

Stewart, one of the prosecution's witnesses, testified that he remembered a remark of Haywood's uttered eight years ago. Richardson's cross-examination shattered this testimony. Several witnesses related their knowledge of the fact that Governor Gooding's secretary, Elmore, co-operated with the Pinkertons in advancing money to the witnesses on arrival here. Charles S. Kingsley, an attorney and handwriting expert, testified against the writing on certain applications for money orders sent to Orchard in Frisco. He compared it with some of Pettibone's. The last witness for the prosecution was writing, and said it was the same. James Seahorn, a colored horse dealer of Denver. He testified to selling a horse and buggy to Haywood in Denver.

When cross-examined Seahorn admitted he was getting \$2 a day and his expenses for testifying. It developed that he could not read or write and that another liveryman named Vance had made out the bill of sale and had read it to him.

ARTICLES ADMITTED

JUDGE WOOD DECIDES MINERS' MAGAZINE MAY GO IN AS EVIDENCE.

Wisely Bars, However, Articles Written After the Date of the Deed They are Claimed by the Prosecution to Have Inspired—Admitted Articles Merely Ordinary Expositions of the Class Struggle and Denunciation of Capitalist Plunderers and Their Minions—Prosecution May Close Case To-Day.

Boise, Idaho, June 20.—On convening court in the Haywood case this morning, Judge Fremont Wood handed down his decision in favor of the admissibility of a number of articles in the Miners' Magazine, as evidence against Haywood.

Judge Wood, however, resolved in favor of the defense, the doubt he had as to the admissibility of the articles written after the deed they were supposed to be an incitation to. These articles accordingly, are excluded. Judge Wood said:

"The evidence in the case on trial shows considerable difference to the case cited yesterday by counsel for the defense and generally known as the anarchists' case. In that instance the State relied upon a chain of circumstances and many of the publications then admitted were published by the defendants themselves and were assailed for the specific purpose of showing the intention of the defendants to commit the crime charged and their animus toward the police.

"In the case on trial the evidence of the State purports to come in part from one of the parties to the defense. That witness has stated that not only has he committed the crime here charged, but several others as well, and he is relied upon to show that the crimes were com-

mitted at the instance of this defendant and other defendants said to be managing officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

"The magazine offered in evidence appears to have been under the control of these officers. The court is convinced that after showing the attitude of the organization and the attitude of the managing officers, their animus and feeling toward those against whom the crimes were committed or attempted, certain of the publications cited by the State are admissible. The court will admit the articles bearing on former Gov. Steunenberg, Gov. Peabody, Judge Gabbert, Judge Goddard, and several others, to the articles following the commission of any crime, the court has some doubt and will resolve that doubt in favor of the defendant."

Richardson for the defense immediately noted an exception to the ruling. I row demanded an equal right for the sense, to place in evidence any article saw fit to from the Miners' Magazine but the Court instead of granting said the point would be settled by came up.

Richardson insisted that whole ar

WITH THE BOYS

IN THEIR CELLS AT BOISE, IDAHO; PARKS' VISIT.

Is Impressed During Interview with Haywood's Intellect and Character—Pettibone's Artistic Burnt Wood Works—Moyer's Appreciation of Reporting Done—The Books They Read and the Life They Live.

[Special Correspondence to The Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletin.]

Boise, Idaho, June 16.—I presume that it would not be near so difficult for any ordinary reporter for a capitalist daily paper to be received by President Roosevelt as it was for me to gain permission to have an interview with William D. Haywood in his day cell in the Ada County jail. I will not now recite all the tricks that were turned to defeat me in my purpose to have the interview. But one morning—I think it was the day Judge Wood decided the ruling of the court on the motion for a bill of particulars—that would be the 5th of May; it was just as the court adjourned in the forenoon after only a brief session, that I glided within the bar and went to Darrow to again press my suit. He at once introduced me to Hawley, with an explanation that I would like to "see the boys." It being then well known that I was representing a Socialist paper, I was rather non-assuming in the presence of the chief prosecutor as he scanned me from head to foot. But he gave his consent and the sheriff was requested to allow the interview.

I met Haywood in the day cell, which is a large room about fourteen feet square with one window, such as most have been given in the photographs of the jail. The jail is under the court house. Pettibone was in the cell at the time. Moyer was having his out-of-doors exercise in the yard, only one of the boys being permitted out at a time. Haywood and Pettibone were in their shirt sleeves. An officer went in the room with me. It was the first time that I had met Pettibone. Haywood recalled my presence at the first Industrial Workers convention and remembered that I sat close to John O'Neill. Presently, the sheriff opened the door and handed in through the bars the morning's mail, which consisted of a large roll of papers and a number of letters. After Haywood glanced through the letters, during which I took an inventory of a portion of the books on the shelf, the conversation was renewed. Pettibone got down from somewhere a chunk of jerked venison and chipped off some pieces, which were passed around, the officer partaking along with the rest of us. Haywood sat at the table next the door and Pettibone had a chair at a corner desk. Haywood said that I should report to my readers that "we keep a file of the Daily People," as he pointed to a large file that was on the bed to one side of the room. I cannot recall whether it was before or after the venison was passed around that Pettibone undid all his pyrographic productions then in stock.

Pettibone does burnt wood work that is considered of high class, reproducing famous paintings of world renown artists. He also expressed by the same art ideas of humor and caricature. He takes a plain piece of lumber and shapes it into a dish, such as a bowl or a plate or other useful or ornamental design, and then proceeds to burn thereon his ideas, whether they be grave or gay. One of the most comical is the one representing the kidnapping of Steve Adams out of the penitentiary here, after the State Supreme Court had granted Adams the writ of habeas corpus. Governor Gooding and his accomplices in the dark of night detailed some gunmen to smuggle Adams out of the penitentiary and to dash off to the north through the rugged mountain country past the Seven Devils—a range of mountains north of here—across the precipitous canyons of the Salmon and Clear Water rivers and through the wild timbered region of the north peninsula over to Wallace, the centre of the Coeur d'Alene mining district, to stand trial, as he afterwards learned, for the murder of one Tyler. This murder is one of the resulting consequences of the struggle of large timber interests to gain control of the white pine belt of the north. Adams could have been taken to Wallace from Boise by the railroad. So why should he have to go via the route described in an open rig through storms and by dangerous mountain roads? There is no road direct to the north. To get Adams from one prison where the capitalist supreme court said that they had no right to keep him over to the other end of the State where the Federal Mining and Smelting Company had needed in electing their nominee for president; to get Adams into that court's jurisdiction by railroad would involve going out east through the State and then north round through the mountains, during which transit the question of the legality of Adams' detention would be brought into the Montana court. Gooding was afraid of Montana. There was another alternative and

he was doubly afraid of that. Adams could have been transported by railroad to the westward and thence north to Spokane and thence to Wallace. This would involve entering and traveling some hours in each of the States of Oregon and Washington. The lawyers of Adams were again fettered. Idaho officials do not want get into any court of law seemingly outside their own State; hence Adams' kidnapping.

Pettibone, as I say, has this story nicely worked out and the Pinkertons are represented by a snake; Adams, in his penitentiary stripes, is being dragged behind a carriage with a substantial hemp rope looped around his neck and over a high board fence was crawling up the three little hooligans, who scream out something as Adams trudges along behind. If I remember correctly this is burnt into a plate and there are burnings on both sides thereof.

It is only my intention to depict the life of the boys in the jail as I saw it and their modes of expressing it, but I cannot give you a detailed inventory of all that I saw there in my one brief visit. But there is one more of the productions of Pettibone's which I must mention in order to at all adequately attempt to express to you the grandeur of Haywood's mind as I felt it then. The further burnt offering of Pettibone's is a reproduction of the drawing of Charles Dana Gibson entitled "Going on a Long Journey." For those who may never have seen this drawing of Gibson's I will describe it roughly.

It represents a boy dealing out cards to tell the fortune of his grandfather, an old blind man in his dotage, who was soon to terminate his long journey "to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no man ever returns." The boy turns some cards and stops to relate to his blind grandfather the significance of the three spot or "treig." Haywood leaned over and, in words that were earnest and touching, he said, "And the boy reads to the old man that he is going on a long journey," and Haywood continued, "but the boy don't know how true his prediction is—the boy don't realize that he is telling the truth—but the old man knows: it means the 'last scene of all, that ends this strange eventful history. . . . Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.'" And the Shakespearean quotation was not more eloquent than were Haywood's impressive words as he went on to express his appreciation of the drawing and recited how many realities it depicted and the idea that, as strange as it's true, the boy spoke to the old man wiser than he knew.

"I think this is one of Gibson's cleverest drawings," Haywood went on to say and he wanted to go on and compare it with others works of art, which he said he also appreciated, but, not even being a novice in esthetics, I broke the artistic spell he had thrust upon me and in which he was reveling, by telling him that I did not even know of Gibson or of any of his works, that my "life of toil and effort, of labor and strife" had left me no time to study many such things that I have so often wished to study. I may have impressed Haywood that I had no ability to give the proper setting to the jewels and pearls of mind that he so generously displayed, but he impressed me as an eminently great man, for there was no show of selfishness even when with reluctance and modesty he referred, when asked to the circumstance of his environment.

I stated that I took a few notes of the books I saw in the day cell and among them were the following—some I did not have time to write down:

There was a well worn copy of the New Testament; Shakespeare's complete works; Proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference; Altgeld's Pardon; several books by Clarence Darrow; and several works in history, among them a set of Prescott's works, including his Conquest of Peru.

I concluded that before I should write about the boys in the jail, I would see the cells in which they are confined at night. It was almost noon when I left Haywood and Pettibone in the day cell, with a most cordial invitation to call again. I went attempt to recite why I have not been in to see them again, but will mention that Comrade Olive M. Johnson has been denied a visit. As I passed out I met Moyer in the yard, where he was taking his morning exercise. Our meeting was necessarily brief, as the whistles were blowing; but I met Moyer a few days later on the lawn, when I carried over to the boys the message of confidence and good cheer from Dawson City, Alaska; and had a pleasant chat with him. He expressed appreciation for the reporting I

was doing. That is the last I have been allowed to see of the trio personally. It was several days before I was permitted to visit the night cells and many a question as to the whys and wherefores were asked by Hawley and the corps of sheriffs whose consent I had to get. Finally, when I assured them that I was not going to write any sensational fake stories, I was permitted to see the inner chamber of the Ada county Bastille.

The room in which the night cells are situated contains four cells, two on a side, with a passage way between about five feet wide. The first cell we pass on the left going in is Moyer's; Haywood's is next on the left, and across from Haywood's is that of Pettibone. The first cell to the right as we enter the room is used by the boys as a store room, where they keep some eatables most of the time, such as fruit and nuts if they desire and a number of other useful things. The cells are lined with books, pictures, and many mementoes from their families. They each have their slippers, all of which, I remember, were prettily made; and I also remember that the crimson pair was Moyer's. They have pictures of their dead ones; Haywood having the photograph of his youngest daughter Henrietta at the head of the cot in his cell. Haywood has a shelf extending the length of his cell full of books and many others besides. In the gratings overhead and in the sides of the cells they have stuck hundreds of papers. In Haywood's cell I observed that there was among the books the following: Caesar's Column; The Stenographic Report of the First I. W. W. Convention; Blackstone's Commentaries; a work on domestic relations; a book by Maxim Gorky. . . . I do not remember more: the deputy sheriff would not permit me to write down the names while in the cells. In Moyer's cell I observed the "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Just outside of Haywood's cell there is hung a card with these words in large letters: "FORGET IT." The doors of the cells the deputy told me were never locked, allowing intermingling.

Thus, according to the opportunities I have had, I have given you the best description of the life activities in the Ada County Jail. I am told that the boys have all read a great many books since their incarceration; that they have had a card in the city library and allowed to select any book on the circulation list; and that they have been permitted to receive any book sent them by friends. Thus their lives, and time in jail has not been spent altogether unprofitably. On the other hand, the injustice done under the forms of law, in enacting of their kidnapping by the sworn officers of the law, has given impetus to a world movement, the golden text of which was sounded by Marx at the close of the Communist Manifesto, in these words: "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing but your chains to lose and a world to gain." Haywood had helped to launch the I. W. W., which will profit from this impetus, on the declaration that "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until ALL the toilers come together on the political as well as the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce." And this is but a means to the grand Marxian end. Thus does good come from evil.

Wade R. Parks.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO.

Section Erie County, S. L. P., will have an excursion down Niagara River around Grand Island, on Thursday, Fourth of July, on the steamer "Argosy," and the double-decked barge "Twentieth Century," will leave the dock at foot of Ferry street, at 9:30 in the morning. Stops will be made at several places on the island. The whole lower deck of the "Twentieth Century" reserved for dancing. Good music refreshments, etc., in plenty. Tickets, adults, twenty-five cents; children, from six to fourteen years, fifteen cents. Every friend of the S. L. P. or near Buffalo should be aboard the "Twentieth Century" promptly at 9:30 A. M. this Fourth of July.

ALLENTOWN, ATTENTION!

The annual outing and picnic of Section Allentown, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at Gillard's Farm, SUNDAY, June 30th. Take a Philadelphia car at Sixth and Hamilton Streets in Allentown to Miller's Lawn.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary of the S. L. P., will speak on Center America Square, Allentown, on Saturday, June 29th at 3 P. M. and will speak at the picnic at 3 P. M.

The Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

WOMAN'S FIELD

THE STRIKE AS A MEANS OF PROPAGANDA—PARTICIPATION IN IT NECESSARY TO SUCCESS—OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

By Rhoda M. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y.

If every Socialist woman could or would become interested in some special strike to the extent of taking active part in it, either by working for the strikers or trying to make them understand the class struggle, there would be wider knowledge of what woman's organization means in the revolutionary movement.

Woman has been prone to organize and work merely to sustain or help support some pet male organization which is working along the lines approved by her. If clubs are simply established as auxiliaries to men's societies, well and good. But if we, as women, are banded together to work chiefly for and to try and educate and help woman to become class conscious, that is another and better thing.

Men and women alike agree that the success of the revolutionary movement can never be assured until woman understands her own condition and is able to pull with man for the revolution of things economic. It is not enough that she works to contribute dollars, she must have the trained consciousness of the why of things wrong. She must be broad enough and wise enough to get out of the rut of mere personal feelings and work for the larger and broader incoming of equality, which is the promised land of all interested in the revolutionary movement.

If woman's organization is simply to be the tail to the kite of man's will, then it will be many, many long years of harder and harder economic pressure before relief is obtained.

It is customary to say "Socialism knows no sex, as it knows no racial differences." That is all right, too, providing all were broad enough to take such a statement at its full value. But, unfortunately, in this age and day, woman is still, in spite of her protest, the slave of man—some man—and she must either please or live under conditions intolerant to her peace-loving nature. Sex has to be reckoned with in almost everything, and in this revolutionary movement it certainly remains a factor, whatever the future may do to eradicate differences. Because of this belief men have charged the writer with "being a man hater," as though woman needs hate man because she stands strongly for her own sex. That is the narrow mindedness of some males whom we wonder at seeing in such an expanding movement.

With their lack of patient home propaganda, men as a rule are merely revolutionary for woman in the abstract. Each man wants his woman-folk guided and swayed by him, and when she thinks for herself and is not his echo, he gets angry and hurt. The revolutionary spirit is not yet sufficiently developed even among men, to allow the cause to move forward as fast as it might. Narrow-mindedness and bigotry are always clogs to progress.

Notwithstanding growls and kicks from the male sex, my advice is for woman to take a revolutionary stand and think for herself. Suppose she does make some mistakes, my lord? Have you always proven your judgment infallible?

Woman should take up the real work of the fight. Money is needed, to be sure, but she should not be so tied to the capitalistic schemes for raising it that she is only a machine to raise funds for man to expend. There is plenty of

other work to be done by woman in our great movement. The doing of such work calls for large minds and great insight into the real class struggle. Strikes among women is a field which is open to all good workers and thinkers. It is not a question whether we "like" Mrs. So-and-So, but it is the broad and class-conscious knowledge that has to deal with facts that are worldwide in their greatness, and once a woman is enlisted in the revolutionary army, she has the fighting strength of ten men. But it takes much work to enlist her, and patience and perseverance are required.

Sometimes it seems a mistake for which we pay bitterly, to take into our woman's organizations those who come because "hubby" wants them to. If "hubby" has done his whole duty in home propaganda, and his wife still is ignorant of the real issues at stake, then all the woman's organizations in the world will not make a revolutionary woman of her. She will simply remain a kicker from her narrow perch of self-opinion, and will remain a drag upon the real questions involved. So, it seems almost unwise to take echoes into the real revolutionary movement.

Revolutionary women should not waste themselves on trifles nor haggle over small things. We need our force for the great battle before us and should drop off our traditional pettiness like a worn-out garment. If this is not a logical growth to expect of both men and women in our battle for progress, then it is hopeless to look for it anywhere.

There are, there must be, men and women who do not merely read and talk, but who think and act along the broad lines of no race, no sex, one supreme brotherhood of the working class. If such did not exist the class struggle would not forge ahead at all. But, alas, some of us are simply tied to the dollar as strongly as the veriest capitalist, and we are full of carping and kicking to breed dissension and discord. This is not the real revolutionary spirit, and all such would better be out than within the ranks.

Revolutionary women have a great work, a great responsibility before them. It is something greater than being a mouthpiece for men or dollar-getters. Their work is required strictly on the side of the class struggle, particularly where it deals or involves with women directly. And until woman takes up this responsibility and works for the good of woman, she will flounder around and accomplish but a small part of what she might do to further the betterment of her sex and in turn all. But the Socialist woman who really understands the largeness of the work, will not hesitate to take it up from her own standpoint of what the world of working women need, and will not be pulled into the direction of John or George or Joe. She can raise something more than dollars, useful as they are; she can see to it that what she does raise in money is applied—not according to John or George or Joe's ideas—but for the great and lasting good of emancipating that large portion of the working class that must be brought in before the revolution can become possible—the working women. They need us and we need them. Sisters, let us stand and make a good fight for them, and when we have united our class, there is no danger but each and every one will stand and make battle for the Johns, Georges and Joes.

I. W. W. ENJOINED

PATERSON CAPITALISTS, HARD PRESSED, RESORT TO USE OF COURTS.

The Graef Hat Band Manuf. Company Attempts New Tactics To Defeat Winning Strikers—L. U. 152 meets The Attack Promptly—Hires Able Lawyers To Make Answer.

Paterson, N. J., June 22.—The capitalists of this city, having failed to disrupt the Industrial Workers of the World, with the assistance of the "Law and Order League," the A. F. of L., private detective agencies, and the capitalist press, are now resorting to the use of the courts, instead. The Graef Hat Band Manufacturing Co. has had a temporary injunction issued against Branch One, Local Union 152, Industrial Workers of the World. The employees of the company have been on strike against union discrimination since March 25; with a prospect of winning out. The restraining order was granted on June 20, by Vice Chan-

cellor Lindley M. Garrison, sitting in Jersey City. The injunction is as follows:—
In Chancery of New Jersey.
Between the Graef Hat Band Manufacturing Company, Complainant, and Branch No. 1, Local Lodge No. 152, Industrial Workers of the World, et als, Defendants.—On Bill for Injunction. Order to Show Cause.
Upon reading, the bill of complaint filed in this cause and the affidavits of Emil Hardt, August Berchthold, Mary Hancock, Herman Van Der Heyden, Bertha Reimer, Theodore Hertner, John Hener, William C. Fisher, Harry Palmer, John F. Calahan, John H. Brant Charles Hyslop, George Sampson, Robert H. Johnston, Joseph Baker, Joseph Bishop and Michael Bishop, Gerhard Mohren, George E. Penderf, Gottlieb Miller, Jacob Zimmerman, Edward Clewell, Jacob Burnstein and Morris Schaufmann, annexed. It is on this eighteenth day of June, nineteen hundred and seven, on motion of Griggs & Hardig, of counsel with the complainant, ORDERED that the defendants each and every of them

the said Branch No. 1, Local Lodge No. 152 of the Industrial Workers of the World, its officers and agents, Ulrich Frueh, Paul Colditz, Jacob Muster, Oscar Schaub, Albert Prutschein, Joseph Tomn, Charles Steinhauer, Jacob Olthouse, William Halbach, Richard Fink, Joseph Weght, George Mardle, Wolf Wina, Joseph Marck, Paul Larnee, August Mueller, Charles Ringel, Otto Kottchen, William Sturm, Charles Siefert, Otto Deubert, Joseph Kaufmann, Joseph Weibel, Charles Herlehel, August Kloechnor, Otto Walbrecht, Otto Woss, Charles Weiss, Emil Loehle, Otto Hagen, Fritz Hagen, John Einermann, Robert Wasmer, Joseph Jehlen, Sr., Robert Frauenhoff, Paul Mehler, Joseph Exel and Ernst Born, show cause before the Chancellor, at the Chancery Chambers in Jersey City, on the twenty-fourth day of June, nineteen hundred and seven, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an injunction should not issue according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

And in the meantime and until the further order of this court, the said Branch No. 1, Local Lodge No. 152, of the Industrial Workers of the World, its officers and agents, Ulrich Frueh, Paul Colditz, Jacob Muster, Oscar Schaub, Albert Prutschein, Joseph Tomn, Charles Steinhauer, Jacob Olthouse, William Halbach, Richard Fink, Joseph Weght, George Mardle, Wolf Wina, Joseph Marck, Paul Larnee, August Mueller, Charles Ringel, Otto Kottchen, William Sturm, Charles Siefert, Otto Deubert, Joseph Kaufmann, Joseph Weibel, Charles Herlehel, August Kloechnor, Otto Walbrecht, Otto Woss, Charles Weiss, Emil Loehle, Otto Hagen, Fritz Hagen, John Einermann, Robert Wasmer, Joseph Jehlen, Sr., Robert Frauenhoff, Paul Mehler, Joseph Exel, Ernst Born, and each of them be and they hereby are restrained, from any manner knowingly and intentionally causing or attempting to cause by threats offers of money, payments of money, offering to pay expenses, or by inducements or persuasions to any employee of the complainant under contract to render service to it, to break such contract by quitting such service, from any and all personal molestation of persons willing to be employed by complainant with intent to coerce such persons from entering such employment: from addressing persons willing to be employed by complainant, against their will and thereby causing them personal annoyance with a view to persuade them to refrain from such employment: from loitering or picketing in the streets near the premises of the complainant at No. 216 Van Houten street in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, with intent to procure the personal molestation and annoyance of persons employed or willing to be employed by complainant and with a view to cause persons so employed to quit their employment, or persons willing to be employed by complainant to refrain from such employment: from violence, threats of violence, insults, indecent talk, abusive epithets, annoying language, acts or conduct practiced upon any persons without their consent with intent to coerce them to refrain from entering the employment of complainant, or to leave its employment; from attempting to cause any persons employed by complainant to leave such employment, by intimidating or annoying such employees, by annoying language, acts or conduct, or cause persons willing to be employed by complainant to refrain from so doing by annoying language, acts or conduct; from inducing, persuading or causing or attempting to induce, persuade or accuse the employees of complainant to break their contracts of service with complainant or quit their employment.

And it is further ordered that uncertified copies of this order, may be served upon the defendants within or without the State of New Jersey, and upon as many of them as can practically be served and the uncertified copies of the bill of complaint and the affidavits annexed thereto be served on the said defendants within or without the State of New Jersey, or upon as many of them as can practically be served, at least four days before said day of hearing.

Respectfully advised,
Lindley M. Garrison, V. C.

The affidavits in support of the complaint contain, among things, the circular purporting to have been distributed by the I. W. W.:—
"Working men and women, remember the names of these strike breakers now at work in the Graf Hat Band Co. Van Houten Street, where a strike is now in progress.
STRIKE BREAKERS.
Gus. Vanderhuyden, 215 Godwin St.
Charles Mangeney, 73 New Grand St.
Jacob Zimmerman, 155 Madison St.
August Berchthold, 151-E. 23d St.

Wm. Campbell, 240 Straight St.
Schaub, 316 Clinton St.
Paul Dalhaus, 52 Burhans Ave.
Abe. Cooper, 52 James St.
George Penderf, 654 River St.
Feitchman, 11 West St.
JIM O'CONNOR, (Irish King of Philadelphia)
Miss Smith, 210 Paterson St.
Bertha Reimer, 33 Paterson Ave.
Edward Clewell, Philadelphia.
Mr. Dobson, 258 Van Houten St.
Mr. Graham, Philadelphia.
Lumbard, 895 Madison Ave.
The first of the strike breakers, Vanderhuyden, was brought into the shop for the express purpose. Vanderhuyden was formally the proprietor of "The Union Hall" in E. 83rd st., N. Y. City. As will be seen most of the strike breakers were imported from Philadelphia, so effectually was the strike conducted. One of them makes the following affidavit concerning a man who is neither a striker nor a member of the I. W. W.:

"STATE OF NEW JERSEY, COUNTY OF PASSAIC, SS.

"EDWARD CLEWELL, being duly sworn according to law, on his oath deposes and says:—

"I am now boarding at No. 144 Hamilton Avenue in the City of Paterson, and I am twenty years of age. I have been employed by the Graef Hat Band Manufacturing Company for about the last six weeks—since about the first day of May, 1907. On several occasions while I have been going to and from my work I have seen several persons who were engaged in picketing the mill; that on several occasions these pickets would sometimes consist of two persons and sometimes from 4 to 5 would pass me at the entrance of the mill and they would look closely at me as they passed by and would sneer and smile in a sort of sarcastic way; that the following persons have so sneered at me on several occasions: Jacob Muster, Jacob Olthouse, Oscar Schaub, Charley Steinhauer, William Halbach.

"Deponent further says that Jacob Muster has almost every day passed him at the entrance or in the vicinity of the Graef mill, and as he would pass by deponent in company with others or alone he would put his face close to deponent's face and smile and sneer in his face; said Muster did this nearly every day; besides smiling and sneering at deponent, the said Muster would point his finger at deponent and other employees and deliberately look up and down from head to foot and smile and sneer.

"Deponent further says that the said picketers have constantly since he has boarded there walked by said boarding house at morning, noon and evening when said employees were taking their meals.

"EDWARD CLEWELL.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of June, A. D. 1907.

"JOHN L. GRIGGS,
"M. C. C. of N. J."

The above is a sample of the "evidence" that will be used to make the injunction permanent.

Graef, in his own affidavit, gives proof of the effectiveness of an I. W. W. strike. He declares that his "business before the strike in volume averaged about \$25,000 per month, and that by reason of the picketing and conduct of the strikers and defendants, he has been prevented from acquiring and maintaining skilled hands for the purpose of said business, which he otherwise would have been able to procure and maintain, so that he since said system of picketing and misconduct, has not been able to produce and cannot produce more than one-half as much as he otherwise would, and that the loss sustained by him by reason thereof, and by reason of the cost of employing men to keep guard and protect his strike breakers, has been more than \$10,000, and that the conduct of the pickets and strikers and their sympathizers has been becoming gradually worse in their annoyance and intimidation of his employees until and including the present time, and the said employees requested him to take legal means of protecting them from said annoyance and insults."

Graef "charges that the acts and conduct of the defendants named in the injunction is a violation of his property rights both with respect to his business and its contracts with his strike breakers and the relation existing between him and them, and the right to the free flow of labor to it for the purposes of its said business, all of which are constitutional rights guaranteed to him."
L. U. 152 has taken steps to combat the injunction. Ward and McGinnis, two of the leading lawyers of the city, have been secured for the purpose. On Monday they will request time in which to file an answer.

ORGANIZER WANTED.

The N. J. S. E. C. contemplates putting an organizer in the field this summer. Comrades who have had experience and who are free to accept such an office are requested to address John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.

THE TRAGEDY-FARCE

ENACTED BY THE HAYWOOD PROSECUTION AT BOISE, IDAHO.

Five Acts and Epilogue Played To Date Show Roles of Orchard, Pinkertonism and Capitalism in Unfavorable Light—Waiting For The End.

Boise, Idaho, June 15.—The local papers still harp upon the string that Richardson's cross-examination of Orchard was a complete failure. "The Capital News" of last night complained bitterly because "the defense has no theory." They refer to the cross-examination as "rambling and illogical." They say "the theories were shifted with such rapidity as to make the spectators dizzy." Sometimes much time was given to prove Orchard a low unreliable character, again a mine-owners spy, again a friend and chum of the defendants, etc. Again Richardson's handling of Orchard's "conversion," is said to be very, very bad. Hence the "News" closes by saying: "This might have been good argument before a Socialist jury; and it may satisfy the Socialist friends of Haywood, but Haywood would probably prefer to have his neck saved first and his friends pleased afterwards, and the jury trying this case is not a Socialist one."

There is an old saying that none are as blind as those who will not see. The Boise press belongs to that category; Haywood's socialist friends do not. To us the whole case unfolded itself like a horrible but most distinct panorama, during the days Orchard was on the stand. Orchard's direct testimony was a jumble, a fearful jumble. The general impression was that there could not very well be so much smoke without there being a fire somewhere. The first day or two of the cross-examination the whole affair still appeared as a mix-up and a rather bad mix-up. But as it gradually came to a close only those that are so blind as to refuse to see could help understanding the whole truth.

The cross-examination brought out first of all that Orchard is a criminal, undoubtedly a natural born criminal; at least his criminality was shown to have developed very early and without economic pressure. His first crimes were was crimes, cheating, theft and for profit. Simultaneously developed the moral crimes, drinking, gambling, desertion and wife-stealing. This one, by it the defense has laid the foundation for his character.

In act II Orchard becomes a mine owners' spy and tool, he does their dirty work and commits crimes at their convenience, whenever martial law and trouble is desired for the double purpose of crushing at one blow the workers' union and the small stockholders.

In act III Orchard advances to private spy. He is sent to Denver to get next to the Federation officers. As such, he weaves himself into their friendship in a happy-go-lucky easy sort of way. He talks private nonsense and makes big loose expressions about "bumping off" this and that to get even. All this time Orchard, however, degenerates lower and lower and falls deeper and deeper into crime, but always escapes the meshes of the law by the sacredness of his profession. He becomes a highway robber, a thug and insurance fraud to help patch out his expenses, which, by this time, have become tremendous at drinking, gambling and other low pursuits.

In act IV things quieten down in Colorado and there was not much to "get next" to at Federation headquarters. Orchard had to find a new source of living and by this time he had become so steeped in crime that he could live on crime only. In the meantime, some old mining partners of his had become very rich in the Coeur d'Alenes. Crime is closely related to envy and he commenced to covet some of that wealth. First he tried to borrow a big sum "to start in business." That did not go. Then a cancer commenced to gnaw at his thoughts. It became habitual with him to blame Steunenberg for himself having had to leave the region where his old friends had stayed and become wealthy. Gradually the monster who so long had lived on crime consummated a plan of revenge. He started on Steunenberg's trail with a bomb but never found a chance to set it off, because suspicion would plainly have fallen on him and him alone. So he abandoned the plan for the time and returned to the idea of getting money out of Paulsen. He went to Wallace, having conceived the plan to kidnap and hold for a tremendous ransom one or both of Paulsen's children. He approached D. C. Coates, L. J. Simpkins, and others with the proposition, but finally had to abandon it, as Simpkins actually warned Paulsen when he found Orchard was in earnest. During his stay at Wallace, however, Orchard's career of crime continued at lightning pace. He drank, he gambled, he stole, he committed robbery and burglary and everything else in the calendar. His conduct became so disgraceful that when he finally decided to leave town his "friends"

gladly "lent" him money right and left to speed his journey.

In this condition the cancer in his mind became worse. "To get Steunenberg" became a perfect mania. But his criminal cunning dictated to him to have someone by long enough, at least, to be noticed. First he tried to inveigle Bill Easterly to come and "solicit insurance" with him. But Easterly had a good job and would not come. Finally he got Simpkins to stop with him a few days at Caldwell on his (Simpkins') way on his annual visit as an executive board member, to the Silver City union.

"As a closing scene Steunenberg is "bumped off."

In act V, Orchard is arrested. There are proofs enough against him to incriminate him, and he feels he is doomed. "His name is Dennis," and like that well known executioner, he does not relish the fate which awaits himself. In the meantime exit Orchard and great actors enter the stage. McParland holds the place before the footlights. He, the hero of the Molly Maguire's execution, has long had plans with the Mine owners to destroy the W. F. of M. Here is the chance! The details are left to McParland. Orchard is thrown into solitary confinement long enough to become contemplative, and he is made to believe he is entirely deserted. Enter McParland. He gives Orchard to know first that the chain of evidence is complete and that he is a doomed man. Then he tells how such murderers and sinners and had characters as King David and St. Paul became converted and led good glorious lives for ever afterwards, and are still living in the memory of man for the good they did. He then tells his version of the story of the Molly Maguires; how 24 "bad men" were hung; but how the "good men" who turned "states evidence" were well taken care of by the state. He dwells with great favoritism on the story of "Kelly the Bum." McParland then swears a chapter over the Western Federation and tells what bad men they are. He then tells Orchard that he is in position to do the state and society a good deal of good. Orchard commences to think his name ought not to be Dennis. St. Paul sounds far better and even "Kelly the Bum" is more comfortable. So he "gets religion" and "confesses" and starts out "to do the State a good deal of good." From that time onward he has Governors and Senators and many other prominent men on his calling list. And they are all pleasant, and joke with him, and slap him on the shoulder and call him "Harry." Lo and behold he finds himself a real King David! The Villain has become the Hero!

And here the curtain should properly have fallen only to rise on a short epilogue with a few bad examples on the gallows, but the chief actors had reckoned, this time without their audience. In the old Molly Maguire days they had an audience petrified by American sham patriotism and property instinct. In these days the great majority of the audience is of the working class, if not actually class-conscious, at least with a keen class instinct and with a full appreciation that "American institutions" are the property of the capitalist class. Accordingly a tremendous storm of disapproval arose from the audience, to the great astonishment of the chief actors. Hisses and howls rent the air and many unsavory things came raining down on the stage. Quickly the curtain was rung down and stayed down for 15 months. The epilogue is now on, with the main tragedy-farce fully comprehended. We are waiting for the end!

Olive M. Johnson.

LOOKING BACKWARD

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HAYWOOD OPPOSED

KILLING OF PEABODY; SAID THOUSANDS WOULD SUCCEED HIM.

Always Looked With Horror Upon The Programme Of Assassination—Also Feared Reaction On Organized Labor—The Prosecution Exposed.

Boise, Idaho, June 13.—These trial notes were taken during Orchard's cross-examination on June 12. Orchard testified that he had not seen Moyer since leaving him in Ouray, when and where Moyer was seized by the military authorities and bull penned. From that time till after Moyer returns from the I. W. W. convention at Chicago, Orchard says he did not see Moyer—thus he is exempted from any conspiracy during that time; yet he told that Moyer wanted "to get" Peabody for fear he would be seated as Governor.

A leading question is one formed and asked in such a way as to suggest the answer. Leading questions are generally improper, yet Hawley brought out a greater portion of the direct examination by leading questions.

Moyer has said, as the defense can prove, that it would not profit the working class to kill rulers and governors. The officials of the W. F. M. always looked with horror on the programme of assassination in Russia; although always sympathizing with the oppressed, they condemned the programme of the Russian terrorists. Haywood and Moyer said, when fake stories were sprung that the Federation was planning to assassinate Peabody, that he was only a representative of his class, doing what any other member of his class would do, and that if he was cruelly killed it would react on organized labor and that a thousand pocket editions of "Peabody" would spring up in his place.

Peabody was retired from public life at the time Orchard claims he was sent to Canyon city under the guise of an insurance agent to dynamite Peabody. He first planned to shoot Peabody, but being afraid of being caught, returned to Denver within three or four days and procured the famous bomb. But when he returned to Canyon city he finds that Peabody's are cleaning house and that Peabody does not sit of evenings by the accustomed window reading, where and when he had planned to set and explode this bomb which would have destroyed the whole house and killed everyone within. Not because he was fearful of killing Mrs. Peabody and the children, but because Peabody was not by the accustomed window reading he fails to place the bomb!

Orchard claims Haywood had sent four men to kill Steunenberg previously and, notwithstanding Orchard had been a general failure, he claims Haywood selected him to go and get Steunenberg. Orchard claims that he made a side trip and got John Neville at Goldfield at the special request of Moyer, because he said that Neville had tried to blackmail Moyer for \$1,200, on account of inside knowledge about the Independence Depot explosion, June 6, 1904. Yet Moyer was in Telluride bull pen during that explosion and consequently knew nothing, and could not have been in the Federation plot, if there had been one for the depot. Further Orchard, on both the direct and cross examination showed carefully that Neville knew nothing about the depot explosion first hand—that Neville was leaving the Cripple Creek district after having collected the insurance on his saloon, which he and Orchard burned. It was further stated by Richardson that Neville died from natural causes and the time and disease being given—so that now even the corporation-owned papers admit that that much of Orchard's confession is not true.

Orchard claims that he left Denver on a round trip ticket to the Portland exposition, which stops over at Salt Lake and west, returning via Seattle, to Spokane and thence to the mining country around Wallace, which is known as the Coeur d'Alenes mining district. Richardson's cross-examination indicates that the defense will prove that Orchard came direct from Denver to Wallace via Burlington, which would place Orchard through Wyoming, western Nebraska and through Montana via Billings, and changing at Missoula for Wallace. Orchard claims he left Denver via the Rio Grande Railway, going to Salt Lake for a few days. Thence he comes to Nampa, he claims; locating Steunenberg in Boise, he comes here for a few days. On his direct examination he testified to dynamiting him. Locating Steunenberg in the Idaho hotel, he too procures a room there, and one evening places the Peabody bomb under the bed, but, upon reflecting that the magnificent structure with hundreds of notable guests would be thereby destroyed in his attempt to kill Steunenberg, his conscience told him not to do it. So he removed the Peabody bomb from beneath Steunenberg's bed, from direct examination, led by leading questions

of Hawley, he testified "UNDER OATH" he had placed it. On cross-examination, backed with the greatest detailing of circumstances, and that he cannot overthrow by his saying that he was mistaken, he related having left the Peabody bomb in his trunk, which he had left in the Nampa Depot while he made this side trip to Boise. Anyhow it clearly appears that things are getting mixed up for Orchard and the prosecution.

Orchard claims that from Portland he went to Seattle to see about the farm that the Federation was going to buy for a farm of refuge where all the W. F. M. officials and blue carded members would finally go when the W. F. M. became disorganized and broken up. The circumstance of his having heard Pettibone read a letter from Alfred Parker who, with many other old Colorado people, have settled in the woods on Puget sound, the letter telling how they lived and gathered clams after the tide receded, etc. This letter seems to be the foundation for much of the Federation of Refuge farm story that Orchard has been unfolding. Orchard claims he only spent one day about the sound looking for a farm and he did not go in the direction of Arletta, Washington, but up the Hood canal.

Orchard said he wasn't looking for a ranch between Seattle and Spokane, but "only a ride along in the train." Staying one night in Spokane, he says he left for Wallace. He met Coates that day. Coates, he claims, had suggested to him the feasibility of kidnapping one or both of Paulsen's children and holding them for fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Paulsen had been a partner in the Hercules mine with Orchard and others prior to the stormy days of '99. Paulsen is now rich, as are all the rest of the Hercules owners and fifty thousand dollars, though a large amount for Orchard, would be nothing to Paulsen, compared to the possession of his cherished children. Orchard claims Coates suggested these things to him while in Denver in 1905, on his way home from the Chicago convention which formed the I. W. W. Upon Pettibone's suggestion, so Orchard claims, he wrote to Paulsen, asking Paulsen to loan him \$5,000, to go into an ice venture at Salt Lake City. Paulsen wrote back to Orchard that he had no money to loan, it is said, and so testified by Orchard. While in Wallace, during this month of October, Orchard gambled, drank, got busted and pawned his personal effects for \$25 or \$30. Blowing that in he robbed the O. R. & N. depot and also robbed a cash register of \$40 at Burke. Borrowing three hundred dollars from Paulsen he came to Wallace when he had carefully timed his trip with the time that Simpkins would be visiting the Silver City local of the W. F. of M. He has already overthrown the expert testimony of the prosecution when they put on an ex-bank clerk, now bookkeeper of the Federal Mining Company of the Coeur d'Alene mining district.

Thursday, June 13, Richardson exposed Pinkertonism and the Molly Maguire outrage, getting before the jury a good outline of the infamous McParland's great boasted exploits in the latter episode. Richardson also brought out that Orchard claimed to be a Free Mason, having joined them somewhere in Canada in 1890. James H. Peabody, who is also said to be a HIGH mason, met Orchard in Hawley's office this morning, and is reported to have forgiven Orchard. Orchard has only attended masonic lodge once in the States and that was while in Wallace before April 9, 1899, when he attended and registered a name no one could read, so he thought.

The prosecution had Orchard coached to stage a bunch of tears that were not half so abundant as the capitalist press pretends; and his confession of Faith in God, accompanying the farcial scene, did not move any women to weep; but perhaps HAWLEY took advantage of the opportunity to let flow a crop of crocodile tears, for I observed him to be in great suppressed agony over Orchard's numerous contradictions and his Waterloo seemed imminent, when after a vigorous objection and an extended argument, which was answered by cogent legal reasons by Richardson, the judge decided Orchard must tell what McParland had told him about the Molly Maguire outrage. Of course, Orchard lied and denied most of what McParland had said. Orchard believed McParland to be his only and greatest friend in the world. Of course, Orchard would not tell half what he knows about Pinkertonism, and, although he told more than the prosecution would admit, yet the beginning of the exposure of this reptile agency, which stings its victims in the dark and whose great secret of the power over men of affairs both in public and private life is a minute knowledge of the secret of their lives. Labor leaders, legislators, governors and judges in their respective lines of activities are made to bounce into line by the POWER THAT KNOWLEDGE GIVES concerning these secrets of our lives. Therefore I am impelled to say in the words of one of the WISE men of the East: "Let us confess our sins and conceal our virtues." We should

THE TRUTH

ABOUT GOLDFIELD'S "PROSPERITY"—WORST MINING CAMP IN WEST.

Three Men To One Job—Press Circulating Misinformation To Boom Stocks and Flood Labor Market—Miners Confer Favor On Employment Seekers.

Goldfield, Nev., June 13.—Since the settlement of the late lockout in this place, Goldfield has received much cheap advertising from the handmaid and pliant tool of capitalism, the subsidized yellow journals of the country. This shallow hag has abdicated the function of journalism, which is supposed to make it a vehicle of truth. It has prostituted its intellect and has for dirty gold sold its space to publish in glowing lines "the prosperity of Goldfield." It has trumpeted all over the country the richness of the mines as even excellent the proverbial mines of Solomon; and all this richness is awaiting labor to bring it forth. They go on and state that capitalists are ready to open up these fabulous treasures if they can procure labor to give its aid. Glowing tributes are paid to the existing wages, and everything is done to sell stocks, and, what concerns us more, is to flood the labor market. It is nothing more than a covet intended to fill Goldfield up with unemployed labor and, perhaps, when the time is ripe, cut the wages or lock us out altogether.

Fellow workers, the true conditions of Goldfield are, the roads and trails leading to the shaft houses are traveled by weary men searching for a job day in and day out. There are three men for every job. If you are lucky to get a job you don't know what you are up against, for the most of the mines are run on hot air. Out of eight mines that have shut down since June the first, five did not pay their men.

The saloons and gambling houses at night are filled with men who have no other place to sleep, and who were drawn here by the vivid pictures painted by the servile tool of capitalist brigandage. Now these men are "undesirable citizens," as far as Goldfield is concerned. The ever vigilant eye of the law and order brigade are chasing them from pillar to post.

It is not that we are selfish and trying to keep you away, but we imagine that we are conferring you a favor by advising you of the true conditions that exist in Goldfield. What is said of the mines and miners applies also to any other work in and around Goldfield. It is our honest belief that real suffering is greater in Goldfield than in any other mining camp in the West.

Press Committee of Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, Raymond W. Thaler, Wm. Hildebrandt, Wm. Jurgens. Labor press please copy.

OPEN AIR CAMPAIGN.

ON in New York County—The Part of the Socialist Labor Party Therein. To the members of Section New York County, S. L. P.

Comrades: In view of the fact that the 1907 open-air campaign of the Socialist Labor Party is about to start and that signatures of voters will again be required this year to place the Socialist Labor Party ticket upon the official ballot, the County Executive Committee wishes to address a few words on those important matters to the membership of the city. More in particular do we wish to address ourselves to the membership that have been lagging in their duties towards the movement to which they claim adherence.

A favorite expression of most Socialists is that the working people are unconcerned about their condition; and oftentimes we will condemn our much-beguiled class for their passiveness. But what shall be said of the man who calls himself a Socialist and a revolutionist who passes his evenings and holidays in a useless manner?

Again a good many of our members are giving their entire attention to the economic wing of the revolutionary movement. We are not opposed to that. On the contrary, we view with pride the activity of the Socialist Labor Party veterans in helping to build up the economic wing of the revolutionary movement.

be true that we may be just and, as I have before written, if HAYWOOD IS NOT GIVEN JUSTICE THEN SOCIETY IS UNDONE AND FATE MAY RETURN FROM HOT HELL AND "CRY 'HAVOC' and let slip the dogs of war; that this foul deed shall smell above the earth, with carrion men groaning for burial"; that will be but the reaction of "Truth upon the scaffold"—and "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again." Wade R. Parks.

ment of the working class—the I. W. W. But we cannot afford to ignore the political organization of labor. With the political power in the hands of the capitalist class, the constructive work in the economic organization of labor will be hampered by the ruling class. The political power must be wrested from the capitalist class, and it will take an organizations such as the Socialist Labor Party to do it!

The message of revolutionary Socialism must be carried to the proletariat of the metropolitan city of America, and it cannot be done with our members staying at home. The men that have been fighting capitalism for the past 15 years under the banner of the S. L. P. cannot afford to remain idle in the days when they are most needed, and when capitalist society is reaching its period of dissolution. We want every man who is proud of the title "S. L. P. member" to live up to all that that title implies. Come forth from your aimless and one-sided activities! Attend your district meeting regularly, participate in its deliberations; help carry on the agitation of enlightenment. Let us speed the day of our liberation from the wages system and a better world for the future generations.

The time has come when men with hearts and brains must rise and take the misdirected reins of government, too long left in the hands of the capitalist class.

N. Y. County Executive Committee, S. L. P.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. has reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Letonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8

p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

FLASH-LIGHTS of the AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEON

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History of a Proletarian Family... Across the Ages

By Eugene Sue.
Translated by Daniel De Leon.

In order to understand our own time it is absolutely necessary that we know something of the times that have gone before. The generations are like links in a chain, all connected. The study, by which we can learn what has been done and thought before us, is history, and this is perhaps the most fascinating of all studies. Many historians fill their books with nothing but battles and the doings of "great" men, but happily this style of writing history is becoming obsolete, and the history of the people is taking its place. Socialism is more concerned with the history of the people than with the doings of kings and queens; and with a knowledge of the history of the people we can better understand how the great men achieved prominence. Eugene Sue has given us in the form of fiction the best universal history extant. It is a monumental work entitled "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

25 City Hall Place, New York. P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 North. Published Every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 25, 1906. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Circulation. Rows: 1888 (2,068), 1889 (21,157), 1890 (36,584), 1891 (34,191), 1892 (34,172).



Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Material and intellectual interests go hand in hand. The one can not exist without the other. Between the two there is the same connection as between body and soul: to separate them is to bring on death.

A BLIND CASSANDRA.

The story tells us of the days when destruction hovered over Troy, the city of the mighty King Priam, and when his blind daughter, though unable to see the things that threatened danger, felt them. In those days she wandered through her fathers' halls, and moaned, and wrung her arms, and foretold of evil days to come.

Blindness is not necessarily a physical defect. That it can be a mental malady as well, is being illustrated by Chancellor James R. Day of the University of Syracuse. Like another Cassandra the mentally blind gentleman stood last week in Crouse College Hall and emitted a string of long and weird wails. Said he: "The wrong to Anarchy and Socialism has brought the reaping whirlwind of hatred of Government and God's social order." The report does not describe how the Chancellor thereupon dropped his arms in abject despair. We can imagine how it all was.

Yes, the Chancellor was right; he is right—as right as his blind prototype. The Troy of capitalism is seeing her last days. What with the Troy of old was an "avenging Nemesis," the more learned generation of to-day calls "Evolution." The Past is crumbling. It is a way that Past has ever had. They sow to their destruction by raising the brood of the Present which engulfs them. That Past do not love Presents, and Futures is also a feature of Past. They love to call the approaching supplanter hard names. No ruler loves the heir apparent. And so the blind Chancellor calls his Past "God's social" and spews out anathema upon the Socialist Republic.

Poor Cassandra! Poor Chancellor—but it can't be helped—over that art Which you say adds to nature, is an art That nature makes.

PHYSICAL FORCE.

On one hand, the significant persistence with which, in these very days of "Orchard Confessions," certain ominous figures are seen to rise with the advocacy of "physical force" as the sole means for Labor's emancipation; and the equally significant readiness with which a swarm of unbalanced minds are taken in with such rantings, and persist in airing their confused-crude thoughts,—on the other hand, the masterly speech of Herve before the jury in France, recently translated in these columns,—on a third hand, the angry answers to Herve that have proceeded from quarters no less distinguished than Bebel and Jules Guesdes;—finally, the posture of the I. W. W., which, planted upon the Marxian principle applicable in wholly capitalist countries, proclaims the necessity of unifying the working class "on the political as well as on the industrial field," and proclaims that the seizure of the Nation's machinery of production must be achieved by the industrial organization of the Working Class, "unaffiliated with any political party,"—all these circumstances seem to have produced a certain confusion with regard to the meaning of the term "physical force." To-day "physical force" means different things in different mouths. With some, the term is used in the sense of "violence"; among those who do so understand the term, some are of the Anarchistic persuasion and uphold individual, unorganized methods, while others have a military organization in mind, and both sets reject the ballot. With others—and these are the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. men—the term is used and applied in the sense that is born of social evolution. That sense of the term excludes the idea of "violence," organized or individual, military or guerrilla; that sense does not exclude the ballot, on the contrary, sees in it a powerful aid; that sense of the term is the product of social evolution, and is embodied in the

Industrial Organization of the Working Class that shall be ready and able to assume the reins of the Nation's production, and thus substitute the existing machinery of purely political rule.

At a time when so important a term as that of "physical force" is bandied about to-day and in countries of different stages of capitalist development, it is well to read with care the below article from The People of five months ago:

"Since the closing of the discussion 'As to Politics' was announced in these columns a correspondent, who prefers not to have his name published, sent in this question:

"I'm no 'pure and simple political Socialist,' as you will see; and I am no 'pure and simple fornicator,' as you will also see. I believe with you that political action is necessary. The Labor Movement may not step down from the plane of civilized methods. If it did, none would be better suited than our capitalist masters. I hope I've set myself clear on that score. I also believe with you that the ballot is just so much paper thrown away, without the physical force to back it up, or, as you have neatly said, 'to enforce the Right that the ballot proclaims.' I've set myself clear on that score also, I hope.

"Now, what I want to know is this: Does it follow, as you seem to think, that we must have the I. W. W., I mean an industrial Union, to supplement the ballot? I think not. I think we should concentrate our efforts, instead of dividing them. Why should we divide our efforts, and our money, and our time between a political and an economic organization? I'll watch the Letter Box."

"The answer merits more thorough than off-hand treatment in the Letter Box. Both the question and the answer will fitly supplement the discussion which closes in this issue with the answers to Rice's questions.

"What our correspondent desires is to avoid a division of energy. A wise desire. Does his plan answer his desire? Evidently he fails to see it does not. The only interpretation his plan admits of is the organizing of a military, of an armed force to back up the revolutionary ballot. The division of energy is not avoided. It is only transferred to an armed, instead of to an economic organization.

"Seeing that, in either case, the evil of divided energies is incurred, and cannot be escaped, the question resolves itself into this—which of the two organizations is it preferable to divide energies with, the economic or the military? "A military organization implies no one, or two, it implies a number of things. Bombs, explosives, generally, may be left out of reckoning. They may be of incalculable, but not of exclusive use by an organized force."

"First of all powder is needed. The best of powder needs bullets and balls to do the business. The best of powder, bullets or balls are useless without guns. Nor are inferior guns of much avail when pitted against the up-to-date guns at the command of the capitalist class. The military organization of the revolutionary proletariat will need the most effective weapons. The question has often been asked from capitalist sources, Where will you get the money to buy the railroads and the other capitalist plants? The question is silly. No one proposes, nor will there be any occasion, to 'buy' those things. Not silly, however, but extremely pertinent, is the question, Where will the proletariat get the billions needed to purchase such a military equipment?"

"Suppose the billions be forthcoming. Weapons, in the hands of men unskilled in their use, are dangerous, primarily, to those who hold them. Numbers, untrained in military evolutions, only stand in one another's way. Where and how could these numbers practice in the use of their arms, and in the military drill? Where and how could they do the two things in secret? In public, of course, it would be out of question.

assistance to capitalist encroachments, and thereby to act as a breast-work for its members, while getting ready;

"Fourthly, and most significant and determining of all, the day of its triumph will be the beginning of the full exercise of its functions—the administration of the productive forces of the Nation.

"The fourth consideration is significant and determining. It is the consideration that Social Evolution points the finger to, dictating the course that the proletariat must take,—dictating its goal,—dictating its methods,—dictating its MEANS. The proletariat, whose economic badge is poverty; the proletariat, whose badge, the first of all revolutionary classes is economic impotence;—for the benefit of that class, apparently treated so step-motherly by Social Evolution, Social Evolution has wrought as it has wrought for none other. It has built the smithy of capitalist industrial concentration; and, in keeping with the lofty mission of the Working Class to abolish class rule on earth, Social Evolution has gathered ready for the fashioning, not the implements of destruction, but the implements of future peace, withal the most potent weapon to clear the field of the capitalist despot—the INDUSTRIALLY RANKED toilers. The integrally organized Industrial Union is the weapon that Social Evolution places within the grasp of the proletariat as the means for their emancipation.

"Division of energy being unavoidable, can there be any doubt what organization should divide the energies of the proletariat with their political organization—the military or the Industrial?"

The "physical force" that the Social Revolution demands for the establishment of the Socialist Republic is the physical force not of destruction, but of construction; not the physical force that is born of WAR and must contemplate WAR, but the physical force that evolution has brought forth as a means of PEACE—the integrally organized industrial Government of Labor.

ECONOMIC DISTINCTIONS.

So rich in matter that must delight the "undesirable citizens" is the article of Mr. Frederic J. Whiting commented upon last week in these columns that we must return to it once more.

In his defense of capitalism Mr. Whiting performs this sentence: "Nothing pertaining to man is more self-evident than inequality of brain power and individual initiative. Consequently [mark the "consequently"], nothing is more absurd than the attempt to level by force of legislation the economic distinctions between man and man."

Which is the same as to say: "Nothing pertaining to horses is more self-evident than inequality of color. Consequently, nothing is more absurd than to attempt by force of feeding to level the weight distinctions between horse and horse."

Brain power in man is essentially an inherent, a natal quality. It may be cultivated, or it may be stunted. It is, nevertheless, born with man. "Economic distinctions" are essentially the work of legislation. No amount of legislation could impart brain power to the child born an idiot; on the contrary, without legislation to alter the fact, the babe of a Gould, or a Thaw, or a Corey would be economically undistinguishable from the babe born to any of the wage slaves who now bend under the weight of having to carry the Gould-Thaw-Corey class on their backs. "Economic distinctions" are not natal. They are not inherent. They are the creatures of legislation. As well deny that the weight of horses can be altered by feeding, on the ground that their color could not, as maintain that "economic distinctions" are parallel to brain power.

Mr. Whiting advances his theory against the "shallow philosophy" of the "undesirable citizens." Mr. Whiting's philosophy may not be "shallow," but then it is "transparently thin." It is the "philosophy" of the "divine right" of monarchs—a "philosophy" that, in fact, is but a mystification, intended to befuddle the people with the notion that property is a sort of amber that oozes out of the pores of the capitalist class, like royalty was supposed to be an exhalation inherent in the breed of kings only.

Property, like royalty, is the creature of legislation. They are both the creature of man. What man sets up, man can pull down.

SCRAWNY SPARTANS.

Dr. Andrew Christian, reputed to be a successful Back Bay, Boston, physician, is of the opinion that "the race is degenerating"; and the way to strengthen the race is "to put weak babies to death."

breath of Spartan days that are approaching? No; Dr. Andrew Christian is a scrawny Spartan. 'Tis the days of scrawny Spartanism, not the days of the Sparta of Lycurgus or Leonidas that America can await via the Dr. Andrew Christians.

Sparta started from below upward. She adjusted her social institutions in such a way as to produce healthy bodies, holding healthy minds. Sparta knew these were impossible without social wellbeing, and she established social wellbeing. The Spartan was born heir to the necessities for a healthy life, and to the best opportunities for the training of the body and mind that the commonwealth could furnish. Under these circumstances the deformed child was not attributable to a deformed State; the State was guiltless; being guiltless, the State might be justified to look upon the weakling baby as a freak of nature, and treat it accordingly. Otherwise do the Dr. Andrew Christians proceed.

The Dr. Andrew Christians stand on their heads. The social system upon which they dote is that of capitalism. So far from providing social wellbeing, capitalist society provides social distress. The overwhelming majority of the people either are forced to work unconscionably long, or are kept to the perhaps more unnerving task of looking for a job, or scheming to do others lest they be done by others. Woman labor increases, even in occupations that unsex the woman. The wages received are paltry, and even that paltriness is rendered still more paltry by the food adulterations and adulterations of clothing that a "clever" capitalism promotes. Such national physical unwellbeing can not choose but stunt the mind. Stunted of mind, drained of body, what else but an increase of weakling babies is to be expected? Nor is this all. The human race is one, tho' economic distinction may divide us into capitalists and wage slaves. Never yet did a ruling class thrive whose roots sucked up parasite-like, the vitality of the class below. Nature avenges the outrage upon her. The ills bred of tyranny above stalk like specters in the halls of the tyrants and pollute these also. From capitalist economic oppression and want below, morbidity above is inseparable. Infanticide, direct and indirect, is a habitual practice among the rich. Wealth is insatiable. What the poor may thrive upon, happy, the rich dare not marry on, let alone bring forth children. Unnecessary to pursue the subject in all its details. Maternity is undermined. Weakling babies is the consequence. Differently from Sparta, capitalist society is responsible for these weaklings—and these, its brood, it would kill off, with the expectation of "strengthening the race!"

'Tis not the weakling babies, but capitalism that needs the hand of the executioner. 'Tis not the quack social doctors, but the well trained army of the class conscious proletariat that can stay the evil. 'Tis not the scrawny Dr. Andrew Christian Spartans, but the genuine Spartan heart and mind that the Times are urging to the work of saving the race.

At last the Czar has discovered the way to prevent an unfriendly duma from meeting and bothering him. He has discovered that, browbeat as he may the city constituencies the Duma remains unfriendly. He has discovered that the reason for the fact of the continued unfriendliness of the Duma, despite all weedings in the cities, is the preponderance of the peasant delegation. Accordingly, the Czar has reduced the peasant electors from a total of 2,599 to 1,118, and has still further reduced the reduced total by giving representation to his outposts, the landlords, as such. By little and little the Russian Revolution must have its way cleared by the Bourgeois Revolution.

Among the things The People would like to know is this—Why was not Orchard tried long before this on his own "confession," and sentenced to be hanged? Sentence could have been deferred until he had given "States evidence." Can it be that the indictment of Orchard himself is but a feint, and that the Pinkerton, who played the recent clumsy comedy on the witness stand, is to be saved the annoyance of even a mock conviction, before he is furnished with funds to leave the country and live in comfort as a reward for his perjury?

Where is that nuisance of a Socialist who says that the proletariat has no chance under the present system to go into business against the gigantic concerns already in the field? Catch him and muzzle him quick! Hasn't an independent oil company been incorporated to fight the Standard in the south-western oil fields, with a capital of only \$10,000,000? Where is the workingman that by industry and economy can't save \$10,000,000 and do likewise? Muzzle that Socialist!

CONVERSATION No. 4

[Under this head will be reproduced a series of conversations that were either listened to or partaken in by the editor of The People in the company of the capitalist passengers, whom he met in the Pullmans in the course of his recent extensive tour in the West.]

The Pullman smoker on the so-called "Oregon Express," that dragged itself snail-like from San Francisco to Portland on the 8th and 9th of last March, was crowded with an indignant set of capitalists of various industries.

One of them declared hopelessly: "Nowadays one may be glad if he gets at all to his destination. It is a bit of good luck not to lose a leg, or an arm, or be killed by a railroad accident."

Another had a long, sad story to tell of his experience on the roads. With a robust oath he summed up his sentiments: "It is 'ough up, and shut up!' with the railroads. They do as they please with the public."

A third was of the opinion that even the one-time meek porters on the Pullmans had caught the infection. "Why," said he, "you have to bribe the baboons to make your bed, or bring you clean towels!"

Yet another, as he looked out of the window at a cattle train that was dashing by while the passenger train itself was side-tracked to give the freight train the right of way, exclaimed: "Look at that, the public is treated worse than cattle!"

A fifth indignant Pullmanite shook his finger at an imaginary bunch of railroad directors, as he balanced himself on the edge of the wash stand: "These fellows are yet going to drive people to a revolution, I tell ye!"

It went on in this way, off and on during those two days. The more time the train fell behind the more incensed did these Pullmanites become. On one of these occasions, when the indignant mass meeting was at its hottest, the spirit moved one of the passengers to say: "I call this cheating—just cheating—it is robbery—they might as well dig their hands down into the pockets of the public, and pull out our fares, and then make us hoof it!"

Strongly in contrast with the high treble of the voice that was just heard broke in another voice. It came from a passenger who had taken no or little part in the previous conversations. For all the world he looked like a slick capitalist. He looked well fed. He was rotund. With a deep bass voice and deliberate utterance this gentleman said: "Well—it may be 'cheating.' What business is not 'cheating'?" Profound silence ensued. The speaker took his time. With all eyes centered on him he proceeded: "You have been denouncing the railroads.—They may be all you claim.—All I got to say is they are no worse than any other business, and better than some I could mention." Profounder silence. "Take the fire insurance business, for instance.—Not many years ago I lived in Provo, Utah.—There was not a house, barn, or stable insured," with a twinkle in his eyes.—"I doubt if there is any insured NOW, either.—Well one day a fire insurance agent came to town; he opened an office; he advertised for insurance; he did a good deal of drumming.—Then we took it up. The Judge of the Court of Probate wrote several articles in the paper, opposing fire insurance;—the Mormon elder spoke against fire insurance;—the Mormon tithe collector advised against fire insurance; I opposed fire insurance. And what do you think happened?" He looked around. "Can you guess, gentlemen?" No one guessed. "Well, I'll tell ye—a fire broke out and burned down the barn of the Judge of Probate,—a few days later a second fire broke out and burned down an out house of the Mormon elder,—three or four days later the store-house of the tithe collector took fire and all the tithes were destroyed." He looked around and proceeded: "The next morning, bright and early, the Judge of Probate, the Mormon elder, the tithe collector and myself went to the house of that fire insurance agent, with shot-guns on our shoulders, and we said to him—'Now, look ye here, if another fire breaks out in Provo we'll run you out of town—or lynch you!'" Again he looked around, and after a pause, during which he stretched out his arms for exercise, said: "THERE WERE NO MORE FIRES."

No one doubted the accuracy of this story. They said not whether the cap fitted them, or whether "all business is cheating," with some of them even worse than the railroads. They looked depressed. The truth overwhelmed them.

At the graduation exercises of the Fordham Catholic University, one by one the incubates of Archbishop Farley "found" Socialism "bad," "worthless," "a remedy worse than the evil," "ungodly," etc.—whereupon the Archbishop is reported to have "approved the findings of the graduates." Modesty, or a sense of humor, do not seem to be the Archbishop's forte. The gentleman complacently approves his own echo.

INDUSTRIAL CARNAGE

The Railroads of the U. S. Bloodier Than Any Battlefield.

We have before us, says a writer in the Scientific American, the casualty lists of the greatest of all fields of carnage—the railroads of the United States. Lest the gentle reader should object to our phraseology, calling it sensational, we ask his attention to the Interstate Commerce Commission statistics of deaths and injuries for the last three months of 1906, which opens with the following statement: "The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of October, November and December, 1906, as shown in reports made by railroad companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the 'accident law' of March 3, 1901, was 474, and injured 4,940. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work and by passengers in getting on or off the cars, &c., bring the total number of casualties up to 20,944 (1,430 killed and 19,514 injured)."

At the above rate the total number of people killed on the railroads in twelve months would be 5,720, and the total number injured 78,056, or a total of 83,776 casualties in a single year. If we remember rightly, this is more than twice as many as were killed on the British side during all the years of the Boer war; while the total number of injured exceeds the total number that were wounded by bullet and shell. But such wars as the South African trouble come intermittently and with decreasing frequency, whereas the casualties of peace are with us always and increase with the passing of the years.

The deaths and injuries of our railroads appalling in number though they be, represent after all but a fraction of the total number of casualties occurring every year in the prosecution of the so-called arts of peace. The mine, the quarry, the smelting furnace, the mill, the machine shop, all present an annual death and casualty roll which, according to the most eminent authority on the in this country, Dr. Josiah Strong, is placed at the stupendous figure of 525,000. The railway accidents and their appalling results are more in the public eye than other disasters, for the reason that practically every citizen travels on the railroads, and that the Government collects and publishes the statistics of deaths and injuries. But the grim facts regarding the frequency of deaths and injuries in pursuits other than those identified with railroading are just as real, just as shocking, and every whit as disgraceful to our national good name as those relating to the railroads.

Now, on the basis of over half a million industrial accidents in the United States in a single year, it may be stated that one person out of every 150 is sacrificed in a greater or less degree, ranging from a slight injury to death itself, in the task of carrying on our great industrial works. And the pity and shame of it all is that a large proportion of this pain and death is easily preventable. Two things are necessary: First, the public must be awakened to the realization of the vast amount of personal loss and suffering which these figures represent; and secondly, they must be taught that by the enactment of proper ordinances governing the safety of life and limb, and the provision of proper devices of a mechanical kind, it would be possible, in a few years, to reduce the casualty list by probably not less than 50 per cent.

The Transatlantic Companies with wharves in New Jersey have been long making it a practice to treat that section of the United States as the "Treaty Powers" treat China. They practised ex-territoriality, that is, they tried the offenses of their "citizens" themselves, and even dragged American citizens who opposed them on strikes, on board their ship and there dealt with them. This outrage has been regularly perpetrated with the connivance of the local American authorities. There is a fatality that pursues the wrong-doer. He does so much wrong that he hangs himself. These same Transatlantic Companies are now in the toils of law for violating the statutes of the land. They have not yet set up the claim of ex-territoriality on that also.

The Fifth Avenue Bank has just declared an additional dividend of 50 per cent. Just before it had declared a dividend of 25 per cent. That makes 75 per cent. in all. A list of these 75-per-cent.-drawing stockholders and of the industries which the bank's loans tapped would impart a liberal education on "Poverty and its Causes," or on "Spongers and Spongers," or on "Toilers and Idlers."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have a plan that will fetch success in no time. UNCLE SAM—Less than no time would be still better.

B. J.—The Socialists want the whole hog; they want the land and they want the tools of production.

U. S.—And right they are.

B. J.—I, also, am a Socialist; there is nothing they can want that I don't want. But they are going with their heads against the wall. I propose a more practical plan.

U. S.—I begin to smile.

B. J.—I propose to make a flank movement on the enemy. My plan is to take the land first; to concentrate our reform forces on that; one thing is easier to get than 100. This move is all the shrewder because if we get the land and the natural opportunities, everything else is bound to fall into our hands. I believe in strategy. What say you?

U. S.—I say that your "flank movement" amounts to putting your head into the dragon's mouth.

B. J.—Isn't it easier getting one thing than 100?

U. S.—Depends upon what. In the case of the land and the tools of production it isn't.

B. J. smiles an incredulous, cocksure smile.

U. S.—I'll take you at your own words. You say if we have the land everything else is bound to fall into our hands.

B. J.—Yes, siree!

U. S.—It follows that if you attack the landlord interests, you simultaneously attack all private proprietary interests. Catch on?

B. J. acquires a distant look.

U. S.—If by attacking the landlord interests you attack the capitalist interests—

B. J.—But listen—

U. S.—No dodging! I shan't let you wriggle both ways. You said: "When we got the land and the natural opportunities, everything else is bound to fall into our hands." If that means anything, it means that by attacking the landlord interests of modern society the capitalist interests are attacked at the same time. If you deny the conclusion of your own statements you reason like a baby and are not worth reasoning with.

B. J.—I admit the conclusion.

U. S.—Now, then the beauty you claim for your "flank movement" is that one thing is easier to get than 100, it is easier to get the one thing, land, than the two or more things—land and capital—

B. J.—Ain't it?

U. S.—No, it ain't, by reason of your own admission, which I just pulled out of you. You can't claim that, by "going for" the land you don't stir up all the capitalist interests. By "going for" the land, you "go for" every capitalist, because the landlord and the capitalist interests are, as a matter of fact, closely interwoven. (Giving J. B. a pull of the ear.) There goes your wonderful "flank movement."

B. J. remains pensive.

U. S.—But that's not all. Even if you had the land you would have nothing. The sea is entirely unappropriated; it is "natural opportunity." Why don't you compete with big capital in ocean navigation and fishing?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—Simply because you haven't got big capital, and with an oyster smack you cannot do what a Cunarder can. If big capital in the hands of others keeps you from plying a trade on the ocean, there is no reason why big capital won't keep you from earning an independent living on the land.

B. J. looks nailed.

U. S.—The upshot of your wonderful "flank movement" is that: First, if your theory were correct, you would have as big a fight on hand with a one-plank land platform as you would with a full or "whole hog," as you call it, set of demands. Second, when you got your land you would have nothing. You would have fought only for the very big capitalists to whom you would have to knuckle under. Your strategy is the fool's "strategy," and you would die "as the fool dieth."

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

OUT TO WIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly send me a supply of large Weekly People subscription blanks. You might as well get that \$50 check ready and make it payable to Section Cincinnati, for we need a campaign fund and, therefore, we intend to work might and main to win that prize. All other sections had better look to their laurels. Fraternally,
Robert Thumann.
Cincinnati, O., June 10.

SECTION SALT LAKE CITY BOOMING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The section is still growing. We took in three new members at our last meeting. We now have 25 members. A committee has been appointed to secure a place for permanent headquarters. Heselwood will be here to organize for the L. W. W. as soon as the W. F. M. convention is over. Fraternally,
W. W. Evans.
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 17.

SECTION CINCINNATI'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the regular meeting of Section Boston held on June 18, it was unanimously decided to accept the challenge of Section Cincinnati, regarding the sending in of the largest number of early subs during the Weekly People contest. Working from the spirit manifested, Section Cincinnati will have to get a genuine hustle on.

We are not going to say very much, as only results count. Watch us move. For Section Boston.
Thos. Maher, Secretary.
Boston, Mass., June 18.

A MISTAKEN KICK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have waited to see some criticism through the columns of The People on Comrade Frank Bohn's speech at the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone indignation meeting in Boston.

As none has appeared, and as a member of the Socialist Labor Party, I must record my emphatic protest against such a harangue as that address by the National Secretary of the S. L. P. on the Boston Common, as published in the Daily People. It seems to me that the S. L. P. is gradually sliding off the revolutionary plane by allowing our officers and members to utter such anarchistic expressions as the comrade did in Boston without censuring him for his act.

The S. L. P. has already violated the constitution by endorsing a Socialist Party candidate and has thereby wiped one of its State organizations out of existence.

Now it lets another of its principles be violated without a protest from its membership, at a time when the labor movement must be more vigilant and aggressive than ever. If the S. L. P. lets its National Secretary go unchallenged for this offense we shall finally drift back to the tactics of the "direct action" bunch of the early '80s and as such must accept the punishment that such agitation brings as a consequence. S. A. Ellings.
Seattle, Wash., June 10.

APPROPOS OF "A MISTAKEN KICK."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This morning's Daily People contains a letter from Comrade S. A. Ellings under the caption "A Mistaken Kick." would refer the comrade to the minutes of the N. E. C. sub-committee, session of June 10, published in the Daily June 14, wherein Comrade Bohn answers the inquiry of Section Minneapolis, regarding the same charge.

I am of the opinion that this letter should have been answered in the Letter Box and not published so as to give the impression that the charge has not been denied.

The article which contained the alleged expressions of Comrade Bohn in his speech, was made up of Boston newspaper clippings, which accounts for its color.

I believe, if the charge is well founded as alleged, it would come with better grace from those who heard the speech of Comrade Bohn and not those who simply read the article.
Paul Augustine.
New York, June 17.

"THE CRISIS" RECALLED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Thomas Paine, in his historical work, "The Crisis," begins with these memorable words: "Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this con-

solation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph." Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are living illustrations in our time of the criminal conspiracy engendered by the master class, to do unto death our brothers, and through their immolation, sacrifice the class they represent, the sons of toil. With the knowledge born of the tragedy now under way at Boise, how true to the studious mind are Paine's prophetic words.

We must not lose sight of the fact that at the inception of this conspiracy the perpetrators vented their criminal nature, when they issued their pronouncement, "We have them now and they will never leave Idaho alive." It is the same sad class struggle, handed down through the ages, from father to son.

In this history-making instant it is to be hoped that the capitalistic class have reached the summit of their pernicious endeavor, and like "vaulting ambition" overleaps itself, falls on the other side." This fall may stun them, but it will not retard the class struggle.

There is another feature in the present case to be kept constantly in view, so ably presented by The People's Boise correspondent, Wade R. Parks, that is, the struggle of the inner circle of capitalists for the possession of the lands they are able to graft through connivance with State and national officials; always bearing in mind that the master class' existence is founded in rapine and perpetrated through bloodshed.

A short reminiscence of something like thirty years ago will help substantiate this as a truism. The facts in this case center around one hundred acres of undeveloped coal land in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. These acres abutted on to coal land owned and operated by a coal company. This coal company tried to secure by purchase these one hundred acres. The estate, with the exception of one brother, was willing to sell. This brother lived on these acres, and was the lone occupant in an old shack. One fine morning it was discovered that the shack had burned to the ground. In the ruins were found the remains of the inmate. Of course, it was a "providential affair," "mystery of mysteries," "accident," "suicide," etc. Whatever may have been the cause, needless to tell, with the taking off of the obstructor, that coal company secured possession of those one hundred acres. With this fight for a paltry one hundred acres as an incident in the long ago, and with hundreds of thousands of acres as the stake in the far West to-day, we may look for most anything diabolical in these days of sordid capitalist rapacity.

Tupper, in his proverbial philosophy, truly says, "Memory, the daughter of attention, is the teeming mother of wisdom." Ignorance of events past and present is the bane that undoes the proletariat. It is our mission to pull down this pall placed over our surroundings by the emissaries of capitalism. Class conscious revolutionary tactics on the economic and political fields will dispell the darkness.

J. J. Meighan.
Coyleville, N. J., June 17.

ALASKAN SOCIALISTS INCREASE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We take this means to inform the readers of the Daily and Weekly People of the progress made since our last communication. We have now a membership of 100 in the Tanana Socialist Educational Society. We held a smoker on the first of May to celebrate the International Holiday of the workers of the world. We took in 23 new members on that date. We had a full house and a very enthusiastic audience. The speakers of the day were Carl Starckenberg and J. G. Taylor.

We are hustling subs for the Industrial Bulletin and Weekly People. We have got 14 subs to the former and 119 for the latter. The population here seem to be very eager to get some knowledge of the industrial movement in the States and also the modern socialist political movement.

The placer miners of Fairbanks and vicinity to the numbers of three thousand are out on a strike for an eight hour day. There are no signs of a settlement up to date; both sides are holding out. The mine owners say they are going to starve the miners into submission. The mine workers of the Tanana held a meeting in this city on the 29 inst. for the purpose of solidi-

fying the ranks of labor. The miners hired the largest hall in the city and it was packed; there were fully 500 people present.

Press Committee.
Fairbanks, Alaska, May 6

SOCIALISM IN SWEDEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of June 12 is a letter by H. M. Hemberg, of Jersey City, N. J., in which he relates what he calls "A Swedish Moyer-Haywood Case." It seems to me as if Hemberg, in this case, is not familiar with the facts.

He refers to robbery of a mail train in Sweden. The robbers happened to be members of an organization known as the "Young Socialists." That is true. But how Hemberg can say that this "almost compares with the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case in this country" I fail to see. If there was anything in the case, which could lead us to the belief that the robbers were hired to do the robbery, for capitalist purposes; then we could compare it with the Haywood case, as with the doings of the Orchard and Pinkertons. But there is no such evidence. The simple fact is this: A man named Fors, who, when in the post service, had been punished for stealing letters and parcels, had some time ago joined a club of the "Young Socialists" in Malmo. He, together with his worthy companions, laid the plot to rob a mail train in order to get money for themselves. But, when arrested, Fors, for the simple object of throwing the halo of martyrdom for the revolution over himself, said that it was his intention to give some of the money to the Young Socialists' organization, for them to buy guns and ammunition with. That is all.

That the capitalist papers took the opportunity to cast a shadow upon the movement of the "Young Socialists" is true enough. But if Hemberg had read the papers carefully he would have found that they don't only condemn the "Young Socialists," but in this as in every such opportunity—and the "Young Socialists" give them plenty—they draw conclusions so as to lay the responsibility at the doors of the "Social Democratic Party," and socialism in general.

Here let me say something as to the movement in Sweden, which Hemberg calls "Our Palm's Movement." As to the "crude form" in which August Palm imported socialism to Sweden, twenty-five years ago, I don't think it was even as "crude" as was the socialist movement here even ten years ago, if my reading of the history of the socialist movement in this country is correct. Remember that this was more than twenty-five years ago, and that Palm was an uneducated workman, who, at that time, brought his ideas about socialism from Germany. The fact is still there, that Palm brought the sentiment of socialism to Sweden; and he was the right kind of an agitator at that time.

As to the "Young Socialists, there are two wings, one of whose leader is Hinke Berzegen, wherefore "hinkeism," that they represent, or are "the moving factor in bringing about the social revolution" in Sweden is not established. In my opinion the "Young Socialists" here referred to, do not represent anything. They haven't got a platform. Every one of them carries on an agitation after his own ideas. A man is not a revolutionist simply because he uses the word "revolution" together with some radical sentences.

I for one hold that the movement in Sweden to-day, represented by the "Social Democratic Party" and the economic organization, is just such as the circumstances permit it to be. It is true that the party at the present time is merely engaged in bourgeois reforms, but I think that the conditions demand it, and therefore the party has this mission to fulfill.

It may be of some interest for the readers of The People to state that a member of the "Young Socialists," one of the few of them, I think, that had a clear Marxian conception of the class struggle, which he got from the literature of our Socialist Labor Party—in a letter to the undersigned, says he believes that the "Young Socialists" in the near future will come forward as an independent revolutionary party and adopt a platform, so he believes, that "will come very near the principles of our movement in America." He has written some articles in "Brand," an organ for the "Young Socialists," wherein he very clearly refers to the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World.

As to the Swedish economic organization, it was, from the very beginning, built on the basis of the class struggle; it is to-day organized on industrial lines as far as the industrial life is there developed and organized, and it follows the evolution every day as close as possible; and is a worthy example of working class solidarity. True, it is not clearly clear-cut revolutionary, i. e., it has not fixed its eyes on the goal of revolution as we in the I. W. W. have

SOCIALIST WOMEN

Give Friends and Sympathizers Report of Work Done.

We wish to impress a certain significant fact upon the minds of those interested in the work of "The Socialist Women of Greater New York," to wit, that whenever prolonged silence is preserved by the Socialist Women of Greater New York it is not to be regarded as a sign of relaxation in their activity, but, on the contrary, as the following report will demonstrate, as an indication of intensified activity, not favorable to written reports from their busy members and officers.

Now, let us give the list of accomplished facts, darkly hinted at in the introduction to this report.

You all know of our first call for a prize contest essay upon "Woman and the Socialist Movement," issued in January, 1907. This call was responded to by a rich crop of letters of inquiry cheer and encouragement from all over the country and also Europe, necessitating an adequate amount of reciprocity in the shape of answers keeping your secretary pretty busy all the time.

Results or no results—that will be seen after December 30th, 1907, as then the final accounts will be rendered and the contest closed.

This first call was soon followed by our second call "to Socialist writers" for contributions of articles suitable for "leaflet literature," which is meeting with a very generous response, too, also keeping your secretary busy writing letters up to date.

We will soon publish these articles dealing with the woman question in its various features, as enumerated in our call "To Socialist Writers."

The first to respond was Miss Mary Solomon of New York City with a contribution already known to the readers of The People on "Woman and Marriage," since followed by a series of articles on topics not directly bearing on the subject in question.

Mary Solomon is scarcely 18 years old; she is a typical proletarian young woman, earnest, true and devoted to her class. She has since joined our organization, and promises to become a useful and active member.

Let us hope that this aspiring young Socialist woman will develop into a full fledged and well equipped champion of her class, provided the shop and long hours do not undermine her health and life.

Lately received, though not yet published articles, are headed by a contribution from the pen of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman of New York City, entitled "The Woman as an Economic Dependent," followed by No. 2, from the pen of Eva Osler Nickols of Chicago entitled "How Long Will It Last," No. 3, written by Mrs. M. Halfeld of Terre Haute, Ind., on "Woman and Politics" and one, the latest, by the author of "Nature's Cure," besides many letters of inquiry, and not a few offering their services at distributing and selling our literature at shops and mills.

While engaged in the work of receiving and answering letters appertaining to our two calls, we organized Branch A (Jewish speaking) of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and began to grapple with its educational problem, and, in order to solve it successfully, we had to settle down to a course of hard study, both of languages and methods, and to-day we can safely report that we are self-supporting, that means, not dependent on any outside intellectual assistance in conducting the educational work of the above mentioned organization. Our March auxiliary work we will not enumerate here. You all know it and also the fact that it necessitates doing work.

We also aided in organizing the Socialist Women of Jersey City.

What I have to mention here is the part the Socialist Women of Greater New York took in celebrating the International Labor Day, on May first, which this year, on account of recent events in the labor movement of this country, assumed at the same time the aspect of a Moyer-Haywood demonstration. The Socialist Women of

Greater New York marched in an inspired body, carrying their banner aloft and sending abroad their "Declaration of International Solidarity" (distributing 5,000 copies), their message to the workingwomen of New York to gather under the banner of emancipation from wage slavery and sex slavery—the only lasting effective protest of organizing the conscious intelligent, true force of class unity and class action.

A few details in connection with this celebration may not be without interest to the readers of The People. As most of you know, the Socialist Labor Party celebrated International May Day and Moyer and Haywood Day at Cooper Union on May 1st in the evening, after the demonstration arranged by the Non-Partizan Moyer and Haywood Conference, the Socialist Party celebrating their holiday and Moyer and Haywood demonstration May 4th at Grand Central Palace. A committee was appointed by the Socialist Women of Greater New York to request the two respective arrangement committees to wit, the S. L. P. and S. P. to read the "Declaration of International Solidarity" from their respective platforms. The Socialist Party refused on the ground that the platform, belonging to the American Federation of Labor under whose auspices they (the S. P.) demonstrated for Moyer and Haywood they were thus incapacitated from admitting our committee. The S. L. P. complied with our request and its audience greeted with enthusiasm the reading of the "Declaration of International Solidarity" of the Socialist Women. We, nevertheless, were on deck at the S. P. celebration, as always wherever workingmen and women congregate, to give a lesson in class solidarity by distributing our leaflet and also expressing our sympathy with the Moyer and Haywood demonstration by giving the weight of our numbers—though without official representation—in the ranks of their women.

Between May first and May 18th the Socialist Women of Greater New York were more than busy with preparations for their strawberry festival, arranged for the benefit of their propaganda fund. This festival was a huge success, having so far netted \$130 net profit, excepting outstanding tickets.

After the Strawberry festival we held a lecture, with Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as the able exponent of "The Economic Condition of Women under Capitalism," which for its many interesting and instructive features would deserve separate and detailed attention, but, which, to my greatest regret, I must crowd in with many other details in this general report.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York have a canvasser out extending the message of Socialism to the women of Greater New York through "Woman under Socialism" by August Bebel. The first month of her activity is promising for the future, about 85 copies having been sold. Our comrade was called away by urgent circumstances, but will resume her work as soon as allowed by same. Mrs. Rosenblatt deserves a better definition than "our canvasser"; she is a devoted sincere Socialist woman, and we hope you will hear from her in the near future.

Now comes the finishing touch, which will complete the report of our activity. At a meeting which took place on Friday, May 23, Branch A adopted a motion to bring the principles of revolutionary socialism and unionism before women wage earners, whenever and wherever on strike by arranging mass meetings and distributing literature. To raise the financial means to bring them in touch with the revolutionary message of their class, 2,000 tickets were ordered printed for the purpose of creating a propaganda fund, said tickets to be sold at shops and mills at 5 cents each. We were not long in waiting for our first christening. The capitalist system takes care of these educational opportunities of the working class and chances for the undesirable apostles of the new creed.

The women white goods workers went on strike. Immediately after learning of same a committee was sent to the women strikers. The latter received the message very favorably and expressed satisfaction and gratitude at the interest displayed accepting our offer for a lecture at their headquarters. Miss Elizabeth Flynn then, with the sanction of the officers of the union, delivered a highly instructive talk on the following day on Industrial Unionism, accompanied by a free distribution of appropriate literature.

I must again express my sincerest regret at not being able to enter into a minute analysis of Miss Flynn's masterly elucidation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, on account of lack of space. But it certainly went home and has rendered its services.

Before closing this report I want to

mention one interesting feature of the activity of the Socialist Women of Greater New York among the women strikers.

A committee consisting of Miss E. Epstein, Miss E. G. Flynn and the undersigned was appointed by the striking girls to visit some of the scabbing girls to teach them class solidarity, with the result that the girl spoken to became immediately an agitator herself persuading the other "scabs" to give up their shameful jobs.

Whatever the outcome of this strike may be the Socialist Women have done their duty by bringing the principles of true class solidarity and class consciousness before a body of working women. Not only this, they endeared themselves to these women wage earners, not as individuals, but as a body of Socialist women whose aims and principles they will be eager to learn and to know—and thus get what they lack, Socialist education.

Now we want to go after the banner and see what we can do. So we again must give up our written reports and buckle down to the hard, though unskilled labor of the rank and file.

Yours for it,
Anna B. Touroff,
Secretary S. W. G. N. Y.
New York, June 17.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

Before closing this report I want to

LETTER-BOX
OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your fourth question—

What the S. L. P. man, elected to Congress or a State Legislature, would do is clearly set forth in the "Review of the Dresden Congress," published in The People over three years ago, and republished in the Addendum to the "Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress." In a purely capitalist country like America, there is nothing more to be got for the Working Class through political legislation. To parliamentarize is to log-roll, dicker and compromise. Labor cannot compromise with Capital. The S. L. P. Congressman can only use his seat in Congress in the way the Trojan horse was used—to destroy the Troy of Capitalism.

Next question next week.

D. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—He who uses the expression "the capitalist ballot" either is a Pinkerton or the dupe of Pinkerton phraseology. There is no more a "capitalist ballot" than there is a "capitalist free press." All progress has been wrung from the ruling class. They are conquests by civilization. He who would reject the ballot on the ground that it was wrung from the grip of the ruling class should take to the woods, and return to savagery. There is nothing he can enjoy to-day that is not tainted with the same taint of a "concession."

D. E., BUTTE, MONT.—The proletariat of the land are utterly unprepared to resent capitalist outrage on the spot. They are not yet industrially organized—the only condition that cope with capitalism for effective resentment is the Industrial organization.

A. K., PASCO, WASH.—The Preamble of the I. W. W. may be "hard to understand," and it may be that "it takes much close reasoning" before one can "see that it does not contradict itself." That may all be. So has Socialism been long considered "hard to understand."

The way to make a difficult thing understood is to state it, and keep on hammering. To run away from it will never do. Last of all will light break through wild phrases. It is those who state Socialism and keep hammering at it that are making Socialism understood to-day. The sentimentalizers on Socialism are like Aesop's fly on the wheel.

A. S. L., SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Should it not strike one as passing suspicious to see that the very men who pretend to fight the S. L. P. in the name of I. W. W., and are so loud in excluding politics from the I. W. W., are the very people who are steeped up to their eyebrows in the corrupt political practices of the S. P.? When these folks object to the S. L. P. what they mean and dare not say is that they oppose it. W. W.—The S. L. P. is opposed by them because it comes nearest to reflecting the political aspect of the I. W. W.—Objecting to the reflector, what else can they do but object to the reflex?

E. D. S., SEATTLE, WASH.—When Titus calls the S. L. P. "bossy" the gentleman but does what is common to his kind—to take refuge behind a term of

opprobrium to conceal what he is after. Such methods are the refuge of men who want to do things which they know they cannot defend.

W. A., DENVER, COLO.—There are crazy-headed coxcombs, who, when they take a fancy by the end, are wiser in their own eyes than seven men that can render a reason. "Communitistic Socialism" is a contradiction in term—just the sort of thing to charm scatter-brained folks. Production must be integrally co-operative. A municipality (community) is too small for that. Integral co-operation demands a theater no narrower than the whole Nation.

A. A. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Already before the trial of Haywood, end of last April when your question was written, it was clear that the prosecution of Haywood contemplated some outrage of law. To-day there can be no doubt that they have "laid the reins upon the neck of their lusts."

F. C., NEW YORK.—The British essayist Cobbett once observed—"The Navy is 'His Majesty's,' the Army is 'His Majesty's'; but the debt is 'Public'; the nation is allowed to own the debt—that is called the 'Public Debt.'" The "passing over" of "The Worker" to the Socialist Party by the Volkszeitung Corporation is of identical nature. The party now owns the debt, the corporation owns the paper.

J. W., PITTSBURG, PA.—First—Every tub must stand upon its own bottom. The Craft Union stands upon the bottom of capitalist society—hence is a bottomless tub.

Second—The capitalists are like them that sleep on the top of a mast. Never yet was there a social system of unsteady foundation. On the mast of the tempt-tossed capitalist ship the capitalist class is snoozing.

C. P. R., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—Whether or no there will be but one Socialist presidential ticket next year depends upon whether or no the S. P. will have disbanded into its component parts—reformers and revolutionists, craft unionists and industrialists.

S. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—If all "action" by Labor on the economic field is "political action," then the Preamble of the I. W. W. is just so much nonsense. The Preamble demands the unification of the Working Class "on the political as well as on the industrial field." "Political action," accordingly, is essentially along different lines from "industrial action." The I. W. W. affords but cold comfort to either the Orchard-MacFarlands or their parrot-dupes of various shades.

H. S., DENVER, COLO.; C. H., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; B. E., RED WING, MINN.; S. L. B., BUFFALO, N. Y.; J. R., PLAINFIELD, N. Y.; B. F., NEW YORK CITY; W. J. K., DETROIT, MICH.; B. M. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. A. S., BOSTON, MASS.; A. J. B., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; T. R., SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—Matter received.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

FROM THE FRONTIER TO THE FACTORY. ITS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTS.

By JUSTUS EBERT.

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OFFICIAL

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Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. MEETING.

Attention is called to the date of the next meeting of the National Executive Committee. It will be called to order at 9:30 a. m., Sunday, July 7, 1907. The office of the National Secretary, where the meeting will be held, is on the sixth floor of the People Building, 28 City Hall Place.
Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

A special meeting of the N. Y. S. E. C. was held on June 17, for the purpose of acting upon the demand of the California S. E. C. for the removal of the N. E. C. sub-Committee and the N. E. C. sub-Committee's answer thereto. All the members were present; Walsh in chair.

The demand and the answer thereto were read. After a lengthy discussion the following was moved and carried:

That, in view of the near approach of the semi-annual meeting of the N. E. C., which has power to remove the N. E. C. sub-Committee, should it so decide, the N. Y. S. E. C. take no action on the communication from the California S. E. C., other than to condemn the California S. E. C.'s method of procedure, and that of the California N. E. C. members in desiring to remove the N. E. C. sub-Committee, as unfair and unworthy of the S. L. P.

On roll call the vote on the above was as follows: Yea, Ebert, Lechner and Augustine; Nay, Kuhn and Walsh. Olpp and Moren declined to vote, on the ground that both were members of the N. E. C. sub-Committee; Moren giving the additional reason that, while he was in favor of the spirit of motion, he was adverse to the use of the word "condemn."

Peter Jacobson, the N. Y. member of the N. E. C., was present and asked for instructions regarding the position he should take at the next semi-annual meeting of the N. E. C. on the various matters involved in the California S. E. C. demand and the answer of the N. E. C. sub-Committee thereto. After discussion the following was moved and carried:

That the member of the N. E. C. of N. Y. move at the N. E. C. semi-annual meeting in July the reconsideration of the motion passed at the last N. E. C. meeting, in reference to the rights of the N. E. C. sub-Committee to have its official communications published in the party press. The vote was 5 yeas, 1 nay; Kuhn voting in the negative.

The stand of the N. Y. N. E. C. member in voting against the Kircher motion to remove Connolly from the N. E. C. sub-Committee, without giving reasons therefor, was unanimously endorsed.

Adjournment followed.
Fred Olpp, Secretary.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

This is to advise sections that William H. Carroll of Massachusetts, has been engaged as State Organizer by the New York State Executive Committee, S. L. P., the engagement to commence Monday July 1st and to continue until further notice.

In order to keep the organizer on the road, it will be necessary for the Committee to be supplied with funds for the purpose, and to that end you are urgently called upon to send whatever contributions you can, to Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary, N. Y. S. E. C., 28 City Hall Place, New York City.
Fred Olpp, Secretary.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of the Ohio S. E. C. held on June 10, '07. Hauser in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read. This being the last meeting of the old committee, same adjourned "sine die."

The newly elected committee then went into session with all members present, viz., James Rugg, Fred Brown, Jos. Belman, Richard Koepfel, John D. Goerke, Robert Zillmer and P. C. Christiansen. The last named was elected chairman. The committee then organized by electing the following officers: financial and corresponding secretary, James Rugg; recording secretary, Richard Koepfel; Treasurer, John D. Goerke.

Communications: From Leon Mondron, Mt. Vernon, ordering due stamps and reporting gains in membership. From Section Cleveland, ordering one hundred due stamps. From National Secretary, Frank Bohn, enclosing voting blanks for International Congress delegates' election. From N. E. C. sub-Committee,

reply to charges made by California N. E. C. member.

John Kircher was then instructed to attend the July session of the N. E. C. He was also instructed to visit Mt. Vernon and address a meeting to be held Sunday, June 29.

Kircher having expressed a willingness to visit nearby towns for Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon meetings, he was authorized to call on secretary to defray cost of holding same.

The secretary was also instructed to make like arrangements with Cincinnati speakers.

Various communications bearing on the N. E. C. sub-Committee trouble were then read by Kircher who asked for advice. After lengthy discussion the following motion passed:

Resolved, That, according to the facts at hand, it is the opinion of the S. E. C. of Ohio that the sub-Committee has pursued the proper course in the whole controversy.

Receipts: Section Cleveland, 100 due stamps, \$15.00; Section Mt. Vernon, 41 due stamps, \$4.95; total, \$19.95. Expenditures: Postage, \$1.00; Stationery, \$1.20; total \$2.20.
Richard Koepfel, Recording Sec'y.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

A resume of the proceedings of the Virginia State Executive Committee sitting in regular session at No. 923 Main st., Richmond, Virginia, on Sunday, June 16, 1907.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, National Secretary, sending 100 due stamps and receipt for \$7.00, plan of selling the Weekly People, answer of the N. E. C. sub-Committee to the charges made against it by the member of the N. E. C. for California, and assessment stamps for the Stuttgart Congress. From Comrade B. D. Downey, of Section Norfolk County, Va., tendering his resignation as member of the N. E. C. for Virginia. From Section Newport News, remitting \$6.00 for 50 due stamps, reporting 11 votes in favor of Section Norfolk County as the seat of Virginia S. E. C., and the acceptance of Comrade B. W. Downey's resignation as member of the N. E. C. for Virginia. From Section Norfolk County, reporting the acceptance of Comrade B. D. Downey's resignation. From Section Richmond, remitting \$2.40 for 20 due stamps, reporting 10 votes in favor of Section Newport News for seat of the S. E. C., and reporting the acceptance of the resignation of Comrade B. D. Downey. From Section Roanoke, remitting \$2.40 for 20 due stamps, and reporting 5 votes in favor of Section Newport News for the seat of the S. E. C.

New Business.—Section Newport News having been elected by a vote of 16 against 11 (Section Norfolk County not voting), was declared the seat of the S. E. C. Sections Newport News, Norfolk County, and Richmond, (Section Roanoke not voting), having accepted the resignation of Comrade B. D. Downey as member of the N. E. C. for Virginia, the said office was declared vacant, and the State Secretary instructed to issue the call for nominations.

Financial report for the month of May, 1907: No receipts; Expenses, \$7.50; Cash on hand, \$30.21.

The S. E. C. adjourned "sine die" subject only to the call of the State Secretary in the case of an emergency up to June 30, 1907, when its resignation will take effect.

NEW JERSEY CANDIDATES FOR N. E. C.

The following are the nominations of candidates for member of the N. E. C. from N. J. to finish term of comrade James Connelly, recalled:—

Ernest Romary of Passaic County, by Section Hoboken and Branch 1, South Hudson.
Ulrich Fruch, of Passaic County, by Passaic County and Essex County.
Julius Eck, by Branch 2, Section South Hudson.

James Connelly, by Section Essex County.
Romary and Fruch decline; Eck and Connelly accept.

Ballots have been sent out, and they must be in the hands of the Secretary of the S. E. C. not later than June 30.
John C. Butterworth, Sec.

VERY IMPORTANT FOR CLEVELAND.

Comrades! Section Cleveland S. L. P. will hold a very important meeting on Sunday, July 7, at 3 p. m. (Sun time), at 356 Ontario St. Germ. Ann. Bank Bldg., top floor. At this meeting the vote on delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, will close and every comrade, not having voted yet, should not miss this last opportunity to cast his ballot.

Also a new set of officers for the ensuing term has to be elected; other business of importance will come up. The attendance of every comrade is absolutely necessary.
Organizer.

MOVING FUND

SOME ACCOUNTS STILL AWAIT PAYMENT — MORE CONTRIBUTIONS NEEDED.

Thirty-five dollars and seventy-two cents were received for the Moving Fund last week. As there are still some pretty large moving account payments to be made, our friends are urged to do a little better, and do it quickly, so that these matters may be cleaned up and the business management freed to go on with the ordinary work of the Party Press. The comrades in the plant have performed heroic service to the Party in this moving affair and the rest of us who can only contribute to the fund should do our share.

Don't wait for a letter urging you to give a little more help. Take this as a personal appeal. Sit down and figure out what you can send and send it. Do it NOW. Bring the matter up in your Section. Don't forget it.

Following are the contributions received during the week:

- List 1, Los Angeles, Cal., C. Anderson, 50c.; J. Begovich, \$1; A. Rosenblad, \$1; A. Muhlberg, \$1; J. Sauter, 50c.; J. Nielson, 50c.; W. Juhnke, \$1; R. Musep, 50c.; E. Schmidt, 50c.; W. Engelhe, 25c. \$ 6.75
List 138, N. Y. City, 3rd and 10th A. D.'s, S. L. P., J. Scheurer, \$2; D. Simpson, 50c.; J. Job, 50c.; C. Schneeweis, \$1. 4.00
List 150, New York City, 3rd

- and 10th A. D.'s, S. L. P., J. Pilout, 50c.; E. Moonelis, 25c.; J. McKinnon, 50c.; J. Simon, \$1; J. Mazouk, 25c. 2.50
List 442, Redmond, Washington, W. Norman. 1.00
Great Britain, Scotland, Dundee, H. Myers. 47
Illinois, Aurora, D. Rudnick. 1.00
Massachusetts, Lowell, J. Farrell. 1.00
Kentucky, Louisville, T. Sweeney. 1.00
Minnesota, West Duluth, D. Lyons, 50c.; Minneapolis, M. Overby, \$2.75; P. Riel, \$1; M. Benzing, 75c. 5.00
New York, Brooklyn, G. Signarowitz, \$2; Huntington, L. L., Marion Courson, \$2; New York, L. Neuman, \$1; "H. L.," \$1; Richmond Co., S. L. P. Section, \$3. 7.00
New Jersey, Coytesville, J. Meighan, \$1; Palisade Park, F. Basky, 25c.; So. Hudson Co., Branch 2, \$3.50. 4.75
Rhode Island, Mapleville, E. Capean, 25c.; F. Miller, 50c.; M. Miller, 50c. 1.25
Total. \$ 35.72
Previously acknowledged. \$3,114.08
Grand total. \$3,149.80
A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, June 21, 1907.

A THEORY OVERTHROWN

S. L. P. MEN FOUND WELL FITTED FOR THE WORK OF PROPAGANDA.

For the week ending June 21st we received 208 subs to the Weekly People and 41 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 249.

The prize contest started June 15th. It is to run until July 15th. A comrade has furnished \$100 to be awarded in three prizes: \$50 first prize, \$30 second prize, and \$20 third prize. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE THE ONLY ONES THAT WILL COUNT IN THIS CONTEST.

Section Cincinnati's Press Committee leads thus far with \$3 yearly subs. Section Boston's Press Committee, we fear, did not read the conditions closely. They send 4 yearly, and 19 half yearly subs. Of course, under the conditions, the half yearlies cannot be credited to them, in this contest. We are sure though, that this oversight will not discourage them to keep in the contest.

The contest has already served one good purpose. It has overthrown a theory, the theory that S. L. P. men are not fitted for subscription getting. What Cincinnati and Boston have already accomplished can in a measure be done by every other section. Where there's a will there's a way.

But we hope that Cincinnati and

Boston are not to be the only contestants. What of New York, of Brooklyn, of St. Louis, of Chicago, and the other large industrial centers? They too must be heard from. And the smaller centers need not fear to enter this friendly contest. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. There may be some surprises when the contest closes July 15th.

Now then let everybody hustle! You who can get one or two subs keep at work. Don't sit down and watch the leading gladiators in the contest. Be a gladiator yourself.

The Roll of Honor, Seattle, Wash. 8; San Francisco, 7; Cleveland, O. 6; Worcester, Mass. 5;
Prepaid cards sold: Seattle, \$20; Boston, \$10; St. Paul \$5; Belleville, Ill. \$5; London, Ont. \$4.

In the Labor News department orders have been fairly good, and as soon as the book press is in shape some pamphlets will have to be reissued. By the way our operating fund needs attention—that is replenishment. Sections are urged to keep this in mind. Make it a feature of your business meetings: How to assist the Party plant.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE.

(Continued from page 1.)

articles was admitted in the Spies case, the evidence of articles in the Miners' Magazine should be admitted, because in both cases animus was shown and violence advocated.

Richardson closed the argument again maintaining that in no word contained in the Miners' Magazine was there an advocacy of the use of arms, except for self-defense, a right allowed by the Constitution to every citizen. He forcefully argued that criticism of a political opponent could not be construed as an evidence of murder.

Judge Wood then asked for a schedule of the exhibit and said that he would take the question of the admissibility of the evidence under advisement, and would read the articles involved, also the papers in the Spies decision. Borah said that the remaining evidence depended largely on the admission of the articles in the Miners' Magazine.

Mrs. Sowers, of Berkeley, Cal., was put on the stand by the prosecution. On cross-examination by the defense, she declared two Pinkertons had visited her sixteen times, inducing her to come to Idaho. This was notwithstanding the fact that the San Francisco gas company did not consider it worth while to subpoena her during the Bradley suit.

Judge Goddard, who Orchard says he tried to "get," occupied the stand for an hour telling of the bomb explosion at his gate. On cross-examination by Darrow he admitted that he first noticed the screw eye in his gate to which the bomb is supposed to have been attached, when a Pinkerton

ORCHARD SQUIRMING

Tries To Deny His Off Reiterated Threats To Do Away With Steunenberg.

Boise, Idaho, June 18.—The examination of Orchard for impeachment was taken up on the continuance of the Haywood case here to-day. The long hatred of Orchard for Steunenberg was fully developed by Attorney Richardson for the defense, and the reasons for it brought out. Complaining that Steunenberg had made him a poor man was Orchard's hobby.

Max Malich, a prominent contractor and politician of Denver, formerly known as the "King of Globeville", was prominently brought into the case to-day.

According to a written statement of Malich's, now in the hands of the defense, Orchard said to him in the spring of 1905:

"I will kill Steunenberg if I have to swing for it twenty-four hours after. Only for him I would now be a millionaire."

This conversation occurred in the Windsor Turkish baths, in Denver. Orchard at one time owned a sixteenth interest in the valuable Hercules mine, in the Coeur d'Alenes. When Steunenberg sent the state troops into the district Orchard sold out for \$500 and fled, becoming an Ishmaelite. Those who bought the mine are now wealthy.

When asked by Richardson about the above statement, Orchard denied ever having made it. Richardson then announced that the defense would later place Malich on the stand, and prove that Orchard had made the threat against Steunenberg.

To prove other threats of a similar nature, Richardson asked Orchard if he knew Lottie Day of Deaver, and whether he told her in a room at the Belmont Hotel that he intended to kill Steunenberg. This also Orchard denied.

Next Orchard was asked if he had not made similar threats in the hearing and presence of "Kid" Waters of Cripple Creek and others. He was asked if he had not told Dr. J. S. McGee, formerly of Wallace, that he was a spy, and that he was going to "get even" with Steunenberg. He positively denied he had. A conversation with D. C. Coates, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, was repeated by Richardson, but also denied by Orchard.

Two letters admitted by Orchard to have been written by him just before leaving for Idaho to kill Steunenberg, were introduced in evidence. One of them was to Mrs. Orchard at Cripple Creek. In this Orchard wrote:

"The more I see of my old partners in the Hercules the more bitter I feel. They all are rich and I am a wandering pauper. I'll get even with Steunenberg yet."

The prosecution, in spite of all its boasts, is no nearer connecting Haywood with the case than it was the first day of the trial. The Idaho statute on conspiracy, on which the attempt to railroad the W. F. of M.'s gallant Secretary to the gallows is based, reads:

"A conviction can not be had on the testimony of an accomplice unless he is corroborated by other evidence, which in itself and without aid of the testimony of the accomplice tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offence, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offence or the circumstances thereof."

So far the prosecution has utterly failed to show evidence of sufficient weight to corroborate Orchard in any one important point.

Wade R. Parks.

ARTICLES ADMITTED.

(Continued from page 1.)

and not only isolated paragraphs be read as contemplated by the prosecution. He gained his point.

The articles which Borah succeeded in getting in as evidence, by the Court's decision, are every-day articles such as continually appear in the advanced trade union or Socialist press, pointing out the class struggle, and calling on the working class to unite for its abolition and the overthrow of capitalism.

For instance the first extract read, was from Vol. I, No. 1 of the Magazine, being the article written by Ed Boyce, then president of the Western Federation, in which he outlined the policy of the magazine as proposing to stand for the interest of the Federation and for the working masses against the predatory classes.

Another extract was from a letter from Eugene Debs, published in the second issue. Debs greeted the magazine and paid tribute to the announcement of its policy by Boyce. In it he denounced Steunenberg and the Idaho officials, and

prophesied that they should not escape the consequences of their crimes.

The article which Borah seemed particularly anxious to drag in as evidence, was one headed "The Passing of Steunenberg." It appeared in the Magazine for January 1901. As an evidence of the atrocious and never-to-be-forgotten things it says, a few extracts are transmitted. The article says:

"On the tenth day of January, 1901, Frank Steunenberg of Idaho will sink into obscurity from public view where he shall forever lie buried, damned for the outrages he committed upon the working men of the Coeur d'Alenes during the past twenty months.

"Four years ago, when the president of the Western Federation of Miners helped make this monstrous Governor of Idaho, he said he did not have \$20 in cash, but four years later, in 1900, he was able to spend \$4,000 to manipulate the Democratic Convention.

"When men and women will bless the name of Paul Corcoran, the model husband, the honest man imprisoned by this filthy reptile, Steunenberg's name will be uttered with loathing. Farewell, Steunenberg, once Governor of Idaho; your political career is ended. You have done everything in your power to send the men who made you Governor to the penitentiary, and worse than all, you stand before the world a convicted perjurer before a Congressional investigating commission. But your cheek has long since lost the blush of shame, and your damnable deeds will never appeal to your manhood, for such you never possessed. Your sole ambition was money, which in your estimation, was superior to honor, but you are gone, and upon your political tombstone shall be inscribed the indelible words: 'Here lies a hireling and a traitor.'"

Going back in the files, Borah also read in the issue of February, 1900, an editorial entitled "Another Outrage," dealing with the well-known circulation of a petition by Governor Steunenberg for a continuance of the federal troops in the mining districts of Idaho. The editorial declared that Steunenberg was being well paid for persecuting the miners' union, denounced him as a Hessian and as an unscrupulous person never known to speak the truth.

Another much vaunted "exhibit" was a long extract from a speech delivered by Boyce on Miners' Day, at Butte, Mont., in 1900, in which Boyce vigorously and scathingly denounced the Standard Oil Company in connection with its invasion of the copper field. Boyce referred to Governor Steunenberg as the hireling of the oil trust.

Under the heading "Eight Hour Law," Borah read an editorial calling upon the miners of Colorado to defeat Judge God-

dard at the polls, for aiding in having the eight-hour law declared unconstitutional.

Still another article included a resolution adopted by the Western Federation of Miners and signed by Haywood, denouncing Governor Steunenberg for arbitrarily demanding that all persons seeking work in the Coeur d'Alenes renounce affiliation with any union.

The prosecution virtually acknowledges that the class struggle is the issue in the case.

Just before court adjourned at 11:45 a. m., Borah announced that the prosecution would close its case to-morrow.

CLEVELAND CAMPAIGN ON.

Open Air Meeting Resumed At The Old "Hunting Grounds."

Cleveland, O., June 24.—The campaign of Section Cleveland S. L. P. is on. Open air meetings are held every Saturday night at the old "hunting grounds," N. W. corner Superior Ave. and Public Square (at Marshall's Drug Store.) It is expected that the comrades will show a little more of the old S. L. P. fighting spirit and activity than they did last year and not let the same few comrades do all the work. ALL the comrades do ALL the work. ALL the times. So roll up your sleeves, comrades, and do some work. Be on hand at the Public Square every Saturday night. Meetings start at 8 p. m. sharp. Organizer.

MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

- F. Ashton, Shields, B. C. \$ 1.00
G. Anderson, Salinas, Cal. 1.00
Bill B. Cook, Dallas, Texas 10.00
Bill B. Cook, Dallas, Texas 5.00
C. China, Maynard, Ohio .50
Carl Peterson, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
A. Friess, Brooklyn, N. Y. .25
Karl Lendstrand, Lynn, Mass. 1.00
S. E. Bevers, Batson, Texas 12.20

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