# WEEKLY (3) PEOPLE

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## STILL PICKING JURORS

DARROW POINTS OUT THAT SHERIFF SUMMONS MEN WHO ARE

twelve in the box.

John Whitlock, a farmer, who was be-

Darrow, counsel for the defense, then announced that the defense would use its sixth peremptory challenge to excuse John Fisher at No. 16. Fisher is the rancher and fruit grower of whom it was testified yesterday that he had declared Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone "should be strung up in Colorado for the Independence exploson before they were brought to Idaho."

James Afler, a teamster, was called to the vacancy at No. 10, but was exsed after saying he had an opinion that only the strongest sort of evidence

opinion as to the guilt or innocen coming over to Idaho. Statesman," Gooding's organ, is his

physician that juror Orric Cole was not

sionally, the defense having received permission of the Court temporarily to pass his examination. His case will be referred to again. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Meridian, Id., which passed strong resolutions on the

Before adjournment, the Court directed the sheriff to hand him a list of the new

from North Idaho were here Sunday and Monday consulting with Senator-elect make known the result of their de-

Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, re-opened this afternoon at 2 P. M., although Sheriff "Shad" Hodgins had not quite filled up his panel of sixty new tales-

In spite of the great delay in getting a jury, the defense is entirely hopeful. impartial jury could and would be cted. He said he was satisfied that the people of Ada County were not so much blased as to be prejudiced against Haywood, as had been indicated at the start. He believed that the large maty of the citizens really were anxse that Haywood and his co-defendNEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

### SELECTING THE JURY.

PARKS DESCRIBES IN DETAIL THE TEDIOUS IDAHO PRACTICE, AS ENACTED IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL-THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VARIOUS CHALLENGES.

fact that the new special venire of jurors for the Haywood trial seems to have been picked out with the special purpose of avoiding men who might prove acceptable to the defense, little progress was made to-day toward filling the jury box.

So suspiciou did the constant recurrence of prejudiced men become that finally attorney Darrow for the defense declared:

"There are twelve hundred union men in Boise, and only two have been summoned by the Sheriff. There are many farmers who are Democrats and Socialists, and ony two Democrats have been summoned. Under the law the Sheriff can summon whom he pleases, and he please jut now to summon men who are biased for the State."

Wade R. Parks.

Special Correspondence to The Daily People and Industrial Bulletin:

Boise, Idaho, May 20 .- I write to explain Court proceedings in Idaho, as Idaho practice does not seem to be generally understood.

In Idaho there must be 12 men in the jury box all the time or else the whole work stops. When the case was called for trial and the defense said they were ready to proceed there was present a panel of about thirty jurors. Their names were all put in a box and the Clerk of the District Court put in his fingers and pulled out one slip of paper with one name on it, read the name and the person took the first seat in the jury box. The first name called was Mr. Ewing, an elderly man who had served time in the civil war and was superintendent of the Soldiers' home here under Steunenburg's first administration; and who has a son who is a member in good standing of the W. F. M. Well this is not by any means the way facts came out, but immediately after the name of Ewing was called, the clerk put his fingers again in the box of names and pulled out another name, read it and the person so designated took his seat, and then the clerk again pulled out another name and so on wifti he had pulled out twelve names. After twelve names were pulled then Hawley for the State made a brief statement of the case. The twelve persons whose names were drawn were sworn to tell the truth as to such questions as the lawyers and court might ask them. Then the State, through Mr. Hawley, began on Mr. Ewing, the first man in the jury box, to examine him to ascertain if there was any reason why he should not surprise when the prosecution accepted sit on the jury to try Haywood. If him. Curtis also had known Borah for Ewing had told them he had formed an opinion of any kind, which it would require evidence to remove, or had had any bias or connection, or had at any The prosecution tried to have five out of lawyers' hands. He had no preas to either the guilt or innocence of When court opened at 9:30 this Haywood, the State could have challenged him for cause, and he would have been dismissed by the Court; and then the Clerk of the Court would have pulled out another name, sworn the man who would then have taken the seat made vacant by Ewing. Then the State would have gone after this new man to see if they would rather have him off than on. As it happened, Ewing passed the State for cause and then the lawyers for the defense took a whack at him. They asked him many many questions and they could find no rea sons why Ewing would not make a good juryman from their point of view. The State tried to get Ewing to say that his son had talked about the case to him, but the defense did not seem to

> as juror. After Ewing was passed for cause, the State took up man number two in the box; and I think the State found some good reason why number two could not act, so the State challenged this juror for "implied bias, in that he has both formed and expressed an opinion," or some other statutory form of challenge according to the reason of the case. Then as before indicated, if the Judge allowed the challenge, the Clerk of the Court drew another name who, being sworn, was gone over by the State before being passed by the State. If the State found this juror to be prejudiced, or for any other reason

care whether Ewing's son had preached

a sermon as long as the moral law to

the old man. So Ewing was passed by

the defense for cause i e, the defense

found no reason why he should not serve

would go the juror and another name would be drawn the person sworn and utes what the court considered a suffithe State would try and qualify or disqualify him according, as they thought that juror for cause. That same prone might be favorable or unfavorable to the State. If he was known to be favorable to the State then the prosecution generally gave him an easy and quick examination and passed him. If the defense found him to be bad in their judgment, they had to get the juror to say something that would show



WADE R. PARKS. Special Correspondent A Soise for Daily People and Industrial Union

Bulletin. him to be in a state of mind which the statute of Idaho says would disqualify him as a juror in this case. If he showed bias and was challenged therefor, the State might exercise the right of resisting the challenge by asking the prospective juror if he meant what he said or meant something else which might not then disqualify him. A man anxious to do jury service, and there were many, would follow the lead or suggestion of the prosecution and qualify his statement to mean something else or nothing. Often the Judge took a hand in qualifying, when he thought the lawyers for either side had failed to ask questions enough or proper to bring out a full or proper expression of the juror's mind. After all questions were in the Court then decided whether the man was entitled to remain in the day to get them. box. If he was left in the box the denore questions and make many more through the same proceedure as above ing the case. indicated, be rejected or overruled in

Boise, Idaho, May 25 .- Owing to the qualifying him, the defense would exer- | the language of the Court. And though cise its right of challenge for cause, the defense might not want the man which, if sustained by the Judge, off in the jury box, yet, if they could not state in the form prescribed in the statcient reason, they would have to pass ceedure went on and on with each and every juror. One thing I did not state and that is that the State went over and canvassed all the men in the box first, all the twelve before the defense began. No business is done in court if there are less than twelve men in the box, except to get another man.

After both sides had canvassed all the candidates for the jury and found none to whom they could object within the language of the statute, then the jury was said to have been passed for cause. After this each side was and is privileged to make peremptory challenges. That is, either side may call the name of any one whom they do not want on the jury, and, without assigning any reason, the Court informs the man so designated that he is excused from jury service. The clerk thereupon draws another name and the new man is sworn to tell the truth to all questions whatsoever of the Court and lawyers touching the case and then the State goes at him either to qualify or disqualify him according as they may think he will serve the interests of the prosecution. And the prosecution have had the whole county carefully canvassed to ascertain the sentiment. Any they know not to be pleased with the State's policy is gone after very vigorously. Before in the history of the State

the prosecution only had five peremptory challenges, but the last legislature changed the statute, giving the prosecution ten. This statute went in force about the 7th of May, two days before the trial started. The defense objected to the State's exercise of ten challenges on the ground that Haywood was arrested and brought to Idaho when the State had only five peremptory challenges. The State set up that the law making such a change would be ex post facto. Other objections were also made, one being that it was not due process of law under the 14th amendment, and others. The defense fought the use of more than five peremptory challenges at both the time when the third challenge was to be made and also to-day, when it came time for the defense to make its sixth peremptory challenge. As the case now stands the State will have four more peremptory challenges and the defense has five vet. There were twenty-six veniremen last Saturday when Court adjourned. To-day when Court adjournd there were but nine left out of the hundred veniremen summoned a week ago. In all probability another venire will be ordered to-morrow and Court may be adjourned for a

There is much speculation as to how ong the trial will last. Mrs. Olive M Johnson arrived last Saturday evening challenges, all of which might go and will co-operate with me in report-

Wade R Parks.

JUDGE WOOD PERMITS PROSECUTION TO PLACE NEW NAMES ON HAYWOOD INDICTMENT.

Many Names Given Without Street or Post Office Addresses-Only Twelve Venire Men Left, New Panel May Become Necessary-Prosecutor Hawley Called To Order by Court-The Timber Fraud Cases.

nont Wood, presiding in the Haywood violence." case, allowed yesterday before court adjourned the endorsement by the prosecution of additional names on the indictment as further witness.

This was done over the protest of the defense. The reason for the defense's protest was that it was too late in the trial, and also that the addresses of the witnesses were unobtainable. The prosecution has named as witnesses many residents of Colorado and San

number, or the post office box. Bolse to-day is talking over the admission made yesterday by Borah that he would attempt to prove the whole Western Federation of Miners "an organization that has for its nurpose the set forth in the statutes of Idaho dis- destruction of human life and society

Boise, Idaho, May 26.-Judge Fre- as it is now organized by murder and own hands. It has been making threats

Every one in the town feels that Borah has bitten off more than he can chew, should he really mean to undertake that impossible feat. No one has the slightest idea that he will be able to prove any such calumny against the W. F. M. Up to vesterday indeed, both Borah and Hawley have continuously declared that the Federation was all right; that it was made up of ordinary and decent American citizens, but that there was a vicious "inner circle" composed of "half a dozen anar-Francisco, without giving the street chists who plotted and executed the Grand Jury was drilling out indictments murders of mine owners and governors." Now, to every one's surprise, they take the tack of declaring the whole organization as bad as they would have the leaders to be.

This bad break of Borah's was made (Continued on page four.)

## SMITH AND PRESTON'S TRIAL

EX-CRIMINALS. Claiborne's Palpably False Conspiracy Story Exposed by Well Substantiated

I. W. W. MEN WERE CONVICTED ON THE PERJURED TESTIMONY OF

Alibi-Prosecution's Appeal to Put Down Labor Organization In Order That Capitalist Interests May Be Developed Wins Jury of Prospectors-A Review of the Case-The Indictment against St. John and His Fellow

[Special Correspondence.]

over. Two of our brothers, Smith and Preston, are convicted; one for murder in the second degree, the other of voluntary manslaughter. The capitalist plot has succeeded so far.

We have now time to look back and onsider the situation calmly.

In order to arrive at a proper conception of the diabolical plan to railroad our innocent brothers to the jail and the gallows it will be necessary to give a short outline of the previous events as they occurred. I have related the affair and the arrest following it. as to how Preston and Smith were taken to Hawthorne and later at their own request to Carson.

The time they were taken to Carson the Goldfield papers with flaming headlines came out to the effect that the Hawthorne jail was not strong enough for Preston and Smith. They related how the cowards were shaking in their boots when the brutal Hessians of the law notified them to get ready.

In the State prison at Carson our boys fared well till they again were removed to Hawthorne for trial. While in Carson, Preston's mother,

sister and nephew arrived in order to be with the one who had been the mother's support and whom the family all loved so dearly.

When the prisoners were taken to Hawthorne I escorted them on the train to their destination. On the way the guards beaped insults on their heads hat were frightful to hear, all of which is characteristic of capitalistically trained minds when dealing with workingmen Such people utterly fail to take into consideration the fact that men are considered innocent before the law until proved guilty.

In Hawthorne the boys were thrown into a tank ( not to be dignified by the name of prison), which must have been relic of the age of the Spanish Inquisition.. Here were four small holes in the bottom and this was all the circulation and the little air which came through from a cell filled with other men, and the stench was fearful. In this rat hole the prisoner remained for 24 hours, till the sheriff of the county, on the complaint of Preson' mother released them. When the sheriff was informed of the true condition of the prisoners he would not believe the brualities that our brothers were subjected

On the 19th the choosing of a jury began, and 150 men were suband the choosing and scrutinizing for the eligibles was very close. On both sides challenges were made and contested with vigor.

The main weapon of our learned district-attorney wherewith he assailed every would-be juror was that he was guilty of the heinous crime of reading the Appeal to Reason. If such was the case he had forever forfeited the right to sit on a jury in Esmeralda County. Questions were not asked as to whether the prospective juror had beeen reading the Goldfield papers or the Tonopah Sun; papers that had continuously incited the citizens of Nevada to arm themselves and take the law in their calling on men to band themselve together and hang the agitators; but this all for law and order; so the capitalist masters retaining such parasites as the district attorney may with impunity exploit their slaves. Not a question in regard to this. Where is your boasted right of liberty if it is in the hands of a shyster district attorney to judge you just because you are reading some publication which he dislikes, are considered not capable and therefore mistrusts you as to your honesty.

While examining jurors was going on in the court room, in another room the for eight of our boys on manufactured evidence. The following is a copy of the indictment:

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Stateof Nevada,

in and for Esmeralda County. "State of Nevada, County of Esmeral-

da; The State of Nevada, ss., plaintiffs Goldfield, Nev., May 20.—The trial is against Vincent St. John, Dan. Roudebush, H. T. Jardine, Walter Campbell, Jerry Sexton, Harry Rogers, Ben Donnelly, Elmer Vice, and one Johnson, whose given name is unknown, defendants.

> "Indictment for Murder, "Defendants, Vincent St. John, Dan

Roudebush, H. T. Jardine, Walter Campbell Jerry Sexton, Harry Rogers, Ben Donnelly, Elmer Vice, and one Johnson whose given name is unknown, above named, are accused by the Grand Jury of the County of Esmeralda, State of Nevada, by this indictment found this 22nd day of April, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seven, of the crime of murder committed as follows to wit: The said defendants, Vincent St. John, Dan Roudebush, H. T. Jardine, Walter Campbell, Jerry Sexton, Harry Rogers, Ben Donnelly, Elmer Vice, and one Johnson whose given name is unknown, on the 10th day of March, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seven, or thereabouts, and before the finding of this indictment, at the County of Esmeralda, State of Nevada, did then and there wilfully feloniously without authority of law, and with malice aforethough kill and murder one John Silva, a human being, all of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada.

"A. H. Swallow, "District Attorney of Esmeralda Coun-

ty, Nevada.
"Names of witnesses examined before the said Grand Jury, on finding the foregoing indictment: Jack Davis, W. L. Claiborne, James Bliss, Frank Branch."

Campbell was released the nex tday.

The court held its first session on

the 21st of March. The so much talked of confession did not appear; but the would-be gum shoe sleuth and aspiring McParland, a deplored degenerate of the human family, Claibourne, by name, went on the stand and testified to a conspiracy which was hellish in its entirety; a conspiracy to kill prominent men of this community, Silva among them. This plot had been promulgated in the Miners Union Hall on Saturday night in March between the hours from 11 P. M. and 3 A. M. next morning. Claibourne had been in the Union for 3 months; had never been to meetings but twice during that time, but had been taken into the confidence of the conspirators to plot to kill eventful night there was a dance in that hall, therefore they could not conspire there. Several of the "conspirators" showed documentary evidence that they were at work. Comrade Preston was sound asleep by my side, in fact, no one of the so---called conspirators was near the hall at that time. The next day the same gang was supposed to be on a certain spot aiding and abetting Preston, and after the deed was done, circled around him to protect him; which was sworn to by "Diamond field" Jack Davis who has been convicted of killing innocent sheepherders while they were asleep.

Both these witnesses, swore to false testimony and it was brought out on the stand that they had been at different places at the time of the shooting. therefore could not have seen the "conspirators" nor the shooting; while on the other hand an alibi was produced to show that the accused men were any other place but there. Time books were produced to show that some of the men were at work: witnesses were plentiful to swear to the whereabouts of the others, and of the whereabouts of the witnesses of the prosecution.

For this unspeakable crime he was par-

doned by the Governor of Idaho. A

detective Bliss, who has been known

in other places as Maxwell, an ex-

convict from Utah, also swore to the

The session of the court was inter-

(Continued on page four.)

BIASED FOR PROSECUTION.

cialists Also Excluded-Third Pan el of Venire Men Having Been Exhausted, a Fourth One is Called F or-Boise Chief of Police Orders Hired Thugs of Prosecution To Leave the City.

jurors yet to be permanently seated, fair trial. and both defense and prosecution with The rumor is now heard that even six peremptory challenges used out of if Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone are the allotted ten, Judge Fremont Wood acquitted of the Steunenberg murder, adjourned the Haywood trial at forty they will not be set free, but will be minutes past ten this morning, till two taken to Colorado and put through ano'clock Thursday afternoon, to allow of a new special panel of 60 venire men authorities, it is reported, have planned, being called, the first special panel of if the verdict is that of not guilty, to 100 having been exhausted. Eighty-eight take the men back to Colorado and prospective jurors have now been ex-amined, of whom twenty-four have the murder of Arthur Collins, of the qualified; of these twelve have so far been excused peremptorily, leaving

ing examined at adjournment last night, Stevens. Collins was killed in 1903 in qualified soon after court resumed this

The only other talesman ascepted today was Levy Smith, the ninety-seventh member of the special panel. Smith is an interurban railroad employe, and declared he had never formed or expressed of the accused. He is 65 years old, twelve years a resident of the State, having been born in Canada; till last year he had ranched since coming into the State, at a place about 10 miles down the valley. Smith is a Republican, and a member of the Knights of Pythias; not a church member; lived in South Dakota twenty years before

The Court then announced that he had received a report from the attending

condition to serve. He was excused. Whitlock was only accepted provi-

more names placed in the indictment, judice against the Western Federation. Among those sought to be endorsed are Stanley P. Fairweather, clerk of the Wallace, Id., court and William O'Neil, a hotel proprietor in the St. Joe county.

talesmen as soon as completed, that he might furnish counsel for both sides with copies of it. Several of the indicted land frauder

Borah of the prosecution. They did not

The city continues quiet. The courtroom is well filled daily, but no unusual d'Alene district from 1800 to '99, was monstrations have taken place. Boise, Idaho, May 23 .- The trial of

The remaining number were to be secured in town to-day. Those already secured were from the outlying

ence Darrow, chief counsel, said that it was his opinion that a fair and

Only Twe Out of Twelve Hundred Unio n Men Summoned-Democrats and So-

Boisse, Idaho., May 21.-With nine | ants receive every opportunity for a

other shameless ordeal. The Colorado charge them with being accessories to Smuggler-Union Mine, in Telluride, for which crime Vincent St. John was tried at the time, but the indictment was quashed by the trial judge, Theron his home after the conclusion of a protracted strike, by a bullet which went through the window. Indictments are now being sought in San Miguel coun-

ficers. Bulkley Wells, former superintendent of the Smuggler-Union Mine, and leader of a mob, according to Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, is here as a witness, accompanied by many mine owner representatives from Telluride. Wells is the Adjutant-General of the Colorado militia, appointed at the request of the mine owners.

ty, Colo., against the Federation of-

The defense is prepared to contest every move to bring the Colorado troubles before the Haywood jury. The testimony should be confined to the Steunenberg assassination alone, as that is what the men are on trial for.

Boise, Idaho, May 24.-Two new jurors for the Haywood jury box were secured in court to-day. They are Henry Curtis, and Job Whitlock, a nurseryman Whitlock's examination had been passed temporarily several days ago.

He was examined to-day by Darrow for the defense, and was passed after it was clear that he had no prejudice against Haywood or the Western Fed-

eration of Miners. Henry Curtis, the other talesman accepted, had been passed by the prosecution before adjournment last night. He is a Republican, a native of England, having lived for a long time in Canada before coming to Idaho. Curtis knew Steunenberg for seventeen years. He also said he had read up extensively on Socialism, and it was something of a many years, and was glad to see him sent to Washington as a Senator, but had always tried to keep his business

morning-Judge Wood has decided to hold longer sessions until the jury is picked-eight men of the new panel applied to be excused for various reasons. One pleaded illness, who last night had pleaded business reasons. Judge Wood reprimanded him for his anxiety to avoid duty, and denied his

excuse. The prosecution then used its seventh eremptory challenge by excusing Isaac Bedell, a farmer who had been filling the seat No. 2 for several days.

In yesterday's examination of jurors A. J. Swain, a member of the Federation, who had been in the Coeur challenged by the prosecution, and the challenge allowed by the court. Swain said he was well acquainted with Petti-

It has grown noticeably harder to secure talesmen who have not formed an opinion on the case than during the first days of the trial. This is largely due to the publication of the Orchard interview. .The attorneys are not oversure that a jury will be secured this week, and the possibility has even arisen that the new venire may be exhausted before the work is finished.

Darrow still hopes, though, that tomorrow will see the jury sworn in, ready to begin the hearing of evidence Monday morning. In the examination of jurors on the

new panel, prosecutor Hawley roams over a wide range of questions, many of which are calculated to influence the (Continued on page four.)

### PERLY PROPLE

and 6 New Reade Street, New York. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth Published Every Saturday by the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-Owing to the limitations of this omce, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stemps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:



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

TO OUR READERS. Owing to the removal of the Weekly People plant, this issue is limited to four pages. The next issue, it is hoped. will contain six pages, as usual.

### AND HAYWOOD.

In Morris Friedmann's book, "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," there appear on p. 187, the following paragraphs:

"A resident of San Francisco, George Estes by name, recognized the principle that LABOR, AS ORGANIZED AT THE PRESENT TIME, IS ORGANIZED AGAINST ITSELF, AND CANNOT HOPE TO COPE ON A FOOTING OF EQUALITY WITH SOLIDLY ORGAN-IZED MONOPOLY. Mr. Estes contended that, since capital, irrespective of the nature of its business, was always ready to combine with capital in order to present a united front to labor-so LABOR, REGARDLESS OF TRADE OR OC-CUPATION, SHOULD UNITE AND CO-OPERATE WITH LABOR, IN ORDER TO PRESENT A SOLID AND IN-VINCIBLE FRONT TO CAPITAL.

"Mr. Estes undertook to demonstrate the truth of his theory by calling into existence the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees."

The Brotherhood became powerful on Harriman's Southern Pacific. It was destroyed by the Pinkertons, who systematically defamed Estes, thereby creating distrust and dissension.

It is the principle of labor organiza tion that Estes discovered to be wrong that the capitalists promote. That principle is represented by the American tion of Labor. This body organ nomy, that is, each trade or craft for itself, and the devil take the hindmost. The ultra-capitalists grant the A. F. of Le the closed shop, signing trade agreements, forcing their employees into the A. F. of L. unions. The ultra-capitalists, through the Civic Federation, protect the A. F. of L. from the onslaughts of Post's Citizens' Industrial Association. It is the ultra-capitalists who give the A. F. of L. its power and enable it to become, in the language of "The Wall Street Journal," "the greatest bulwark in this country against Socialism."

Vice versa, it is the principle of labor organization put into practical execution by Estes that meets the vigilant hostility of the capitalist class. It is this principle, logically extended, making of it the basic framework of Socialism, that is now on trial at Boise, Idaho. Wm. D. Haywood, the able secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, also saw what Estes did. He was a co-worker of Estes' in the American Labor Union, during which the lives of the accused of which the Brotherhood of Railway Employes was a part. The American Labor Union espoused the principles of industrial unionism. "The purpose of industrial uniquism," declares. "The rican Labor Union Journal," December, 1904, "is to organize the working ss on approximately the same deents of production and distribution as those which will obtain in the Corative Commonwealth." In brief, operative Commonweater.
the principles of Estes and Haywood the overthrow of the capitalist ss; while those of Gompers and Mitchell mean its preservation. There is no ier then that Estes was defamed and Haywood is threatened with judicial murder, while Gompers and Mitchell are feted and wined by the capitalist class, who are solicitous for their health.

Morris Friedmann's book has done much good in exposing the nefarious Pinkertons; it will do an inestimable ount of good, if it will drive home to the working class the deep lesson embodied in the experiences of Estes and

THE SITUATION AT BOISE, IDAHO. "The Sun" on May 21 contained the following in its report of the Haywood

"Boise, Idaho, May 20 .- Should things continue as they are now going a serious ong the socialistic elements bedefense of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone may be expected.

"There are probably as many correspondents for Socialist papers here as there are for all other newspapers comworking class crises.

bined. The trial has been under way less than a fortnight and already not more than three or four of the Socialist correspondents are speaking to one another. Those who do speak frequently say impolite things.

"They are scrapping with counsel for The correspondent for The Socialist, for example, went up to the office of John Nugent, one of the lawyers defending Haywood, got into an argument and at the end of it was thrown out of the office accompanied by the epithet 'Traitor!'

"The correspondent of the Appeal to Reason has no use for The Socialist, while the chap who writes for The People can't see of what use the other two

"The Socialist papers are interested in the work of raising funds for the defense, and it is possible that their animosities may be traced to this fact. One of the socialistic writers, the one who was catechised by the Chief of Police with reference to a threat he was reported to have made contingent upon the jury's convicting the defendant, got a brand new idea to-day. He lost no GOMPERS AND MITCHELL; ESTES | time when court adjourned at noon in conferring it upon one of Haywood's

"'Say,' he said, 'I have been watching Lawyer Hawley closely ever since I've been here and I can prove to you that he is a hypnotist. Yes, sir, he is a hypnotist. I can prove to you that he is hypnotizing the members of the jury.

"'Is that so?' said the lawyer. 'Well, let me tell you one thing, what you need is a padded cell.'

"That, in fact, is the general opinion." "The New York Times" of the same date had this to say:

"The Socialist newspapers represented here are having a fine row among themselves. Titus of The Socialist, a peripatetic publication of his own, temporarily resting at Seattle, is accused by Shoaf, of The Appeal to Reason, the Kansas paper, supported by Debs, of being a traitor to the cause and renegade generally. Titus fires back with superheated shot, and they both get after Parks, the representative of The People, a New York concern."

The above quotations are noteworthy. They reflect the fundamental differences between the Socialist party politicians and the Socialist Labor Party industrialists.

The Tituses, Shoafs, Untermans, et pirge an armed revolt in case of a decision unfavorable to the defense. How such a revolt is possible, with all the powers of state, and all the means of transportation, communication, production and distribution in the hands of the capitalist government, and unions organized on the craft basis, they do not make apparent. They, in fact, content themselves with declaring for the impotent call to arms characteristic of the political revolutionist, regardless of the awful slaughter involved, deluding themselves and their followers into the belief that such a call will prove both inspiring and successful of its own weight. They, who profess to be anti-catyclismaticists, suddenly turn from blowing cold to blowing hot, and favor that which they ordinarily pretend to oppose.

The Parkses, on the other hand, point out that the prosecution is planning an outbreak. It aims to end the trial in a pandemonium of riot and bloodshed. be sacrificed and an appalling odium cast on the principles of industrial unionism, for which they stand. The Parkses consequently frown down on all advocacy of physical force, as favorable to these plans. They refuse, in brief, to lend their aid to the designs evolved by Pinkerton agents provocateurs. They make clear that, in the present condition of political and economic organization, labor is not prepared to avert the blood bath that would follow the Socialist party politicians' call to revolt. With Labor voting the policeman's club, the militiaman's bayonet, and the power of judge and executive into capitalist hands: with the workingmen divided into crafts at war with each other; with railroad workers transport ing armed forces, with pure and simple hotel and restaurant workers feeding them; with Gompers' organized scabbery instead of industrial solidarity prevailing-in brief, with capitalism dominant, both politically and economically, to call for armed revolt is to invite a holocaust that will only serve to bring about the subjugation of labor for generations to come. The Parkses, preferring steady class conscious industrial union education and organization, will have none of it. They join with the defense in consigning those who do to padded cells. They

thing favorable to the prosecution. The time is not ripe yet for offensive action. The workingmen and workingwomen who for years have made sacrifices to

further join with the defense in coun-

selling calmness and restraint. Do no

HATS OFF!

Hats off to the Finnish Landtag! 1. is the first national assembly in the world in which women deputies appear and the first in which the Socialists are the strongest party. There are nineteen women deputies in the Finnish Parliament. Some are Socialists; one was a domestic servant until she became editor of a Socialist newspaper. The majority of them are very young; and it is said of all of them, "Few if any of the women possessed external beauty, but their evident happiness in their political situation gave a certain charm to their rather stern faces." New conditions not only create new duties but new beauty also. The Socialists number eighty out of 200. Over fifty of them are manual laborers, cabinet makers, shoe makers, house carpenters, filers, conductors and dressmakers, being among them. Their election worries the "cultured" ruling class, who are fearful of their interests at the hands of the new legislators. This combination of woman and So-

cialism presented by Finland is a cause for congratulation. It expresses, in a most conspicuous manner, the tendency to return to the sex equality of primitive communism on the higher plane of civilization, that is manifesting itself, perhaps unconsciously, in the most advanced of modern nations. But too much importance should not be attached to it. Finland is under the absolute domination of the Czar, who can revoke the Finnish parliament at will, if he so choose. It should also be borne in mind that neither the women nor the Socialists, nor both combined, are in an absolute majority. Further, Finland, though advanced politically, is so undeveloped industrially and capitalistically as to be unripe for complete Socialism; its working class representatives cannot as a result measure up to the standards prevalent in other countries. Under these important circumstances much will happen or be done that will prove disappointing to the superficial student of great movements. But there is no doubt that the very best that can be done, under the circumstances, will be done. Of that, the fact that both woman and Socialism are so conspicuous in Finland's parliament, gives ample assurance. Further assurance is found in the encouraging information that the Finnish workers are backing up their political victories by organizing on the economic field.

Hats off to Finland !!

#### DE LEON IN PASCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Though I am somewhat late on the subject, I will state that De Leon's visit to Pasco, Wash, was, despite opposition from all sides, a booming success. We have here in this community a small weekly paper suffering from some ailment, as it occasionally dies and then again it reappears under a new name. Its present name is "The Pasco Express." We paid for an ad in that paper announcing De Leon's meeting, but when the sheet appeared on April 4, it did not contain the ad but instead we found a short announcement in a supplement to the paper, which was not sent with all of the papers. When the worthy editor was asked by us why he accepted pay for ads he did not print he put the blame on a boy When we asked him to give us the remaining copies of the paper he at first made himself busy going through all of his pockets to see if he could' find any, but finally he told us that he had burned them up. In spite of all this, however, our meeting was attended by an audience of almost one hundred persons and at the close of De Leon's one hour and a half talk on the I. W. W., we sold forty pamphlets and since that time we have received twelve subs to the Industrial Union Bulletta and six

to the Weekly People. An incident possibly worth mentioning is that when we, the following morning after the meeting at the depot, bade De Leon farewell, just as he stepped into the car, a stranger carrying a bundle of old bed clothes on his back, stepped up to me and asked "Is that De Leon from New York?" I answered "Yes," asking if he knew him and he stated that he had heard him speak many times and thought that he was a pretty good speaker, but that there were many better labor leaders than him in New York. As the train had left I thought I would try and make myself better acquainted with the stranger but I found him in such company that I could not approach him. The stranger did not strike me as being a workingman and I would not be surprised if I was told that he was one of Sherman's Pinkertons. E. N. L.

Pasco, Wash., May 6.

A REMINDER.

Every subscriber and reader of the Weekly People, take notice: Remember that it is your duty to secure one new The Weekly People subs by States R. I. 1, Tex. 5, Tenn. 1, Utah 2, Va. 2, N. Y., \$1.00.

Wash. 18, W. Va. 1, Wis. 2, Wyo. 1, The new pamphlet "Antipatriotism" is

## THE GOLDFIELD CONSPIRACY

CHICAGO "JOURNAL OF FINANCE" SHOWS WHENCE ST. JOHN'S AR-REST EMANATES.

The Journal of Finance, mouthpiece they would be "Blue-Ticketed" out of of gamblers and speculators in "mining camp. properties," and published at Chicago, recently contained in its Goldfield (Nevada) correspondence the following illuminating statement, after narrating, from the mine owners' poin of view, the incidents that led up to the killing of Silvia by Preston in self-defense:

"The Business Men's Association cau

tioned against violence and publicly denied that it purposed asking for Federal roops, there being no militia organization in Nevada, and let it be known that not for a moment would it tolerate violence. One week ago the leasers of the district, growing restive under enforced idleness and burdened by the expenses of guarding their property, began to bring pressure to bear upon the executive committee of the Protective Association to bring about a reopening of the mines. There are 287 of the leasers in this district and they constitute a powerful body of men in money and influence. The Protective Association met this pressure by asking and

requiring a little more delay. "The action by the leasers followed the decision of the miners reached at a mass meeting to secede from the I. W. W. and leave it merely the ghost of an organization. It followed, too, by a few days, the disastrous crash in the stock market of Wednesda y of last week. The miners' branch of the L. W. W. having at their meeting last week failed to ratify the vote of the mass meeting for separation, prices dropped on Wednesday and during the remainder of the

"Hardly had the smash begun when the executive committee of the Protec tive Asociation was informed that certain stock brokers were working hand kofallelnuMOPMm-Hnpflhuvem"nanr hr in glove with leaders and agitators at the head of the I. W. W. to break the market and cover short sales made on the great rise which followed the action of the mass meeting. There was a corps of Pinkerton detectives in camp, and they were immediately turned loose to run down this rumor. It was substantiated so far as concerned several brokers, the evidence obtained showing positively that the meeting which failed to ratify the popular vote for separation had been packed and the miners had been prevented from following their rightful leader, Acting President Mahoney, of the Western Federation of Miners, in

order that the market might be smashed "Brokers who were implicated in this roceeding were asked to appear before the executive committee of the Protective Association at its rooms in the Montezuma Club. They were confronted with the proof of their acts and were

all in hand; \$45.00 are still required to

complete the estimated amount, \$3,000.

There should be no letup in contributions

until the remainder is added to the

will be needed in the work of removal.

Send it in. Whoop it up and make the

homestretch a whopper!

List No. 272, Birmingham, Ala.,

J. Stonnont, \$1; Mrs. H. Engel

List No. 327, Saginaw, Mich., H.

Ulbricht, \$1; C. Neumeier,

50c.; F. Heidtman, 50c.; J.

Ingram, 25c.; P. Conley, 25c.;

H. Krieg, 10c.; W. Voss, 10c.;

E. Kress, 15c.....

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20c.; J. Greenfeld, 25c.; B.

Tambresz, 20c.; F. Widzmus,

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Sukys, 25c.; J. Grinnin, 25c.;

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Yongotis, 10c.; W. Karpan-

sens, 15c.; K. Buide, 25c.; J.

Ischaikowsky, 5c.; T. Dobel,

Rivan, 10c.; T. Rimsin, 5c.;

J. Smith, 10c.; P. Ringald, 25c.

25c.; B. Vaivado, 25c.; F.

"Meanwhile the big net which the executive committee of the Protective Association had planned was drawing closer and closer. Last Tuesday night the meeting of the miners' branch of the I. W. W. failed to take any action whatever on the strike situation. It was en tirely a negative affair, but for days there have been signs of activity about the mines and leases. Houses are put in order and preparation made to resume work. These signs are all apparent and while no formal statements has been put forth brokers and operators have drawn the one permissible deduction, and since my last report stocks after holding steady at low prices during the early part of the week have for the past three days been steadily advancing until high

rumors of a confesion by him implicating as members of a conspiracy ten of the most active and pernicious agitators who have dominated the I. W. W. in the district. The report was quickly stifled, but ever since the Silvia murder a force of Pinkerton detectives has been at work.

"It may be stated that these detectives have substantiated the allegations of a conspiracy to commit ten murders a conspiracy formed and fostered within the hierarchy of the I. W. W. Last evening 26 witnesses went quietly to the county seat at Hawthorne to give evidence before a special grand jury on the subject of this conspiracy. The ten leaders of the I W W the same men who have been using this labor trouble as a lever for stock market jobbery, are slated for indictment. So confident is the Protective Association that all of these men will be indicted before tonight that the word has gone forth quietly that the mines will reopen next week.

"According to the program, the ten alleged conspirators will be arrested on Sunday and quietly taken from camp to Hawthorne jail. IF THIS PROGRAM IS CARRIED OUT IT WILL LEAVE ACTING PRESIDENT MAHONEY, OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS, IN CHARGE OF THE SITU-ATION. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DIFFICULTY HE HAS LABORED EARNESTLY FOR A QUICK AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT, AND HIS ENMITY TO THE I. W. W. IS NOT CONCEALED.

"IT WAS MAHONEY WHO ORGAN-VENTED informed with impelling firmness that HE IS ANXIOUS FOR ASETTLEMENT if there was any more of such practices AT ONCE AND FOR ALL TIME."

R. Ottom, \$5.....

der, \$1; San Francisco, F.

Carroll, \$2 .....

son, \$1 .....

New York, Brooklyn, O. Hughes,

\$2; J. Lindgren, \$1; New York,

N. Y., "Giving a Lift," \$1;

"J. H. M.," \$6; "Arndt," \$1;

P. Augustine, \$5; B. Klawan-

sky, \$1; New York, Yonkers,

P. Jacobson, \$11.60.....

Ohio, Hamilton, Sect. Hamilton,

S. L. P., \$2.25.....

Murray, \$5; J. Teach, \$2; G.

Stery, 50c.....

Texas, Houston, J. Beldon, \$1...

Virginia, Roanoke, E. Smith,

25c.; Emile Schmidt, 25c.; H.

Urich, 25c.; W. Welsh, 25c.;

J. Goodman, 25c....

Friday, May 24, 1907.

Previously acknowledged .... 2,896.38

Grand Total ......\$2,955.98

A. C. Kihn, Secy.-Treas.

Press Security League.

Rhode Island, Providence, B.

California, Fieldburk, J. Ocan-

## levels are again being reached. "When Silvia was murdered there were

IZED THE MINERS' MASS MEETING TWO WEEKS AGO AND GOT THE VOTE FOR SEPARATION FROM THE I, W. W. IT WAS HE WHO PRE-ANY ACTION BEING TAKEN LAST TUESDAY EVENING.

answered above to the New Orleans and just before him to the San Jose correspondent. 2. Keep a mind serene. The alliance between the A. F. of L. leaders and the Civic Federation and Mine Owners' Association capitalists will no more scuttle the I. W. W. than the gathering fleeing comrades. The act is called of all the fleas, that afflict a dog, into "giving the coup de grace" (the blow of the tail of the dog, as he walks into mercy). the vermin, implie the water to drown the dog's death. On the contrary. As such gathering of fleas is a precursor to their death, such an alliance as that between the A. F. of L. "labor leaders" and the capitalists portends the approaching death of the reign of both. Social evolution works towards the formation of that economic organization which Marx's genius foretold is the nec-

### 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.

T. C., CLEVELAND, O .- There is no essary foundation for the true political

"unorganizable proletariat." The word party of labor. proletariat implies "organizableness," as gun powder impiles explosiveness. A. L. A., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.-Read, or, rather, study Lewis H. Morgan's "Ancient Society." It is a work

A. J. D., TACOMA, WASH.,-"Mental reservation" is the term given to the Jesuit practice of acting in a way that conveyes one idea, but reserving in the cialist party's sociology is as visionary actor's mind a contrary or different idea as would be the geography of the man who were to imagine that he could reach Europe from New York in a row-

term "survival of the fittest" is an ele gant term. It was coined by Herbert Spencer. Whether he meant the term to convey the idea it generally and wrongfully conveys we know not. The proper sense of the term is that the life which is fit for its surroundings survives, the life unfit for its surroundings goes out. That by no means implies that what survives is necessarily desirable. Nor does it mean that bad surroundings are sacred. The term implies a warning to man that he improve his surroundings in such way that the fit to survive be also the desirable.

E. L., EVANSVILLE, IND .-- Mono gamy exists to-day in name only. What actually exists to-day is poligamy and polyandry. Monogamy can not really exist until woman is economically free.

difference between the man who points to an increase in the number of dollars the wage slave of Butte gets, and the man who proposes to increase the free coinage of silver regardless of the depreciating purchasing power of the dollar. The quondam "gold bug" who now prates about "higher wages" regardless of the great depreciated purchasing power of the unit of the said wages is "gold bug" turned "free comagist of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

rest of St. John and his friends in Goldfield is but a link in the conspiracy of which the arrest with intended murder of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone was the first link, and the conduct of Sherman, Mahoney, O'Neill, Kirwan, et al. in the matter of the late Chicago I. W. W. convention was the second link. The conspiracy looked and looks to emasculating the I. W. W.

E. W. W., SAN JOSE, CAL-The ar

C. C. D., NEW ORLEANS, LA.-1 As answered just above to the San Jose inquirer. 2. In cases like this it is immaterial whether ignorance or corruption guides the labor leader. The result is the same. Speculation upon whether it is ignorance that ails the labor leader, or malice, is all the more idle seeing that the ignorant labor leader uniformally grows malicious.

W. J. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS .-- 1. As

A. R., LOS ANGELES, CAL,-The "STUDENT," MADISON, WIS .- De eon's address to the students of the University of Utah was on the Law of Value. It will be reconstructed with the aid of the notes furnished him from Salt Lake. It will be published in The People. When? Can't tell. Soon as possible.

indispensable towards understanding

how true is the statement that the So-

"READER," DENVER, COLO,-Balzac's "Human Comedy" is first class reading. Most of the stories are fit companion pieces to George Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss" and "Middlemarch." These works depict the economic psychology of the bourgeois. For the psychology proper of the bourgeois-his superficial nature and boastful vain glory-get a good English translation of Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (The Would-be Nobleman Bourgeois).

T. A. F., VANCOUVER, B. C .- Jehring's "Der Kampf ums Recht" (The Struggle for Right) has certainly been translated into English. Get it.

G. A., OAKLAND, CAL.-Such an eror is unpardonable at this late date. "Price" is one thing: "Value" is another. The value of a commodity depends upon the amount of human labor socially necessary for its reproduction. The price of the same commodity coincides, in the long run, with its value, except in the instance of the commodity "labor power" whose price steadily falls below its value. Although the price of all commodities, labor power excepted, coincides in the long run with its value, the price runs above, or falls below the price, obedient to the perturbing causes of the market. These causes center in the ups-and-downs of the relation there exists between the supply of and the demand for the goods. It is for this reason that the price of labor-power steadily declines dragging down its value. Economic causes that are natural, and economic causes that are artificially instigated by political forces, conspire to affect the price of labor power adversely.

M. S., REDLANDS, CAL.-We are not ware that Ernst Haeckel takes any position that can be positively stated to be for or against Socialism.

L. L. FAIRBANKS, ALASKA,--Whether the principle of Right and Wrong is unchangeable? Suppose you answer the question yourself from the following two sets of facts:

A soldier, lying desperately wounded on the battlefield, is shot dead by his

"murder."

"ELIZABETH," SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-When the Japanese General Kuroki said: "Disarmament? Why, certainly. Wouldn't we soldiers be happy?" He simply indicated that Japan was abreast of our "civilization" in hypocrisy as well as in other things.

ready. Five cents a copy. \$3.50 per 100.

Alaska 1. Canada 1. Foreign 5. The roll of honor: D. G. O'Hanrahan

Seattle, Wash., 13; H. McGarigle, Manchester, N. H., 11; Press Committee, Cincinnati, 10; Theo. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo., 8; G. H. Wieglenda, Kendall, Mont., 7; E. R. Markley, Pittsburg, Pa., 7; H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich., 6; B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y., 5; N. J. Friedman, Chicago, 5; F. Carroll, San Francisco, 5. Prepaid cards sold total \$16.50.

Moving is under way here. At your end keep moving after the subs; we want 500 a week. You must get before the workers the true account of Haywood's trial. Next week's report will be from the new quarters. Make it a record breaker. -

#### LABOR NEWS.

San Francisco, \$10.40; Vancouver, B. C., \$7.05; Raymond, Wash., \$5.00; Eatonville, Wash., \$7.50; Globe, Ariz. \$10; Cincinnnati, \$2.25; Astoria, Ore.

2-6 New Reade Street,

## SHOULD BE A RECORD BREAKER-LAST ONE FROM OLD PLACE IS A

THE MOVING FUND

ESTIMATED AMOUNT NOW WELL I N SIGHT-\$45.00 REQUIRED.

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mount already collected. Every penny Massachusetts, Boston, J. John-

GOOD ONE.

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For the week ending May 23rd, we Conn. 9, Idaho 1, Ill. 18, Ind. 6, Ky. 1, \$1.75; Minneapolis, Minn., \$3.00; Chi-For the week ending May 23rd, we Conn. 9, Idano 1, 111. 18, 110. 6, Ny. 1, cago, \$1.40; Saginaw, Mich., \$1.00 received 194 subs to the Weekly People La. 2, Mass. 12, Mich. 6, Minn. 1, Mo. 9, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$3.00; Paterson, N. J. and 44 mail subs to the Daily People, Mont. 5, Neb. 1, N. H. 11, N. J. 6, \$4.38; Plainfield, N. J., \$1.80; New York, N. Y. 16, Ohio 14, Ore. 1, Penn. 10, \$3.00; Manchester, N. H., \$5.75; Yonkers,

To all our friends, we have a request to make: Send us a remittance on your accounts. We shall need funds during the moving period and immediately after; so help us out all that you possibly can.

## **BURNING QUESTION**

## TRADES UNIONISM

DANIEL DE LEON

The author goes into a searching analysis of unionism, showing the mistakes which have been incurred, and setting forth the correct tactics for the economic organizations of labor.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY New York.

## ADAM AND EVE; AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY

#### BY PAUL LAFARGUE

(Concluded.)

The most simple, and yet the most natural explanation of the myth of the serpent, is given by the naive illustrators of the German Bibles of Luther's time. They show us Eve in conversation with a serpent, which has a human head. In the Egyptian pantheon men sometimes are represented with heads of animals, but sometimes reversely, animals are represented with human heads. After the exodus from Egypt, Moses and the Hebrews were evidently familiar with similar representations. But it was not necessary at all to have lived in Egypt in order to combine man and animal into a single being. There is a wide range of savages and barbarians who consider animals as their ancestors, bear their names, and carry in certain ceremonles of their cult, masks which represent the head or body of that animal. But of all the animals the ser pent is selected most often. R. Smith informs us that several Arabic tribes bear the names of various serpents. Very likely it was the kinsmen of a "serpent" clan who persuaded Adam and Eve to revolt against the Jahve-Elohim, their lords and masters, and the possessors of Paradise. Only upon this assumption became plausible the words which Jahve-Elohim spoke to the serpent: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed" (Gen. III, 15), that is, I shall cause war between your two

During their captivity in Egypt the Israelites were very likely often subjected to severe punishment because they had eaten of fruits, whose enjoyment was the privilege of their lords. The punishment meted out was -as was customary also in Rome-to take them out of the pleasure gardens, in which work was comparatively easy. and send them into the country where they had to perform considerably harder work. This makes self-explanatory the passage in which Jahve-Elohim speaks to Adam: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake, in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee and thou shalt eat the herb of the field. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread." (Gen. III, 17-19.) Very likely, one or several such happenings have given the kernel to the myth around which other details then grouped themselves. For the rest, abstract expressions like the knowledge of good and evil, fit considerably better in the mouth of an Egyptian priest, than in the mouth of a Semetic barbarian.

In order to explain the origin of human misery, the myth of disobedience and the fall of the first human pair is perhaps of great importance from a religious point of view-just as, in its repetition, the myth of Ham is important, because it represents the slavery of a whole race as fully justifiedyet, from a historical viewpoint it poss less worth, as many of its de-

man shall leave his father and his mother and cleave unto his wife:" consequently the wife does not leave parents and pleads not meekly like Ruth: "For whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." The woman therefore was not as yet dependent upon the man. But verse 16 of the third chapter shows that the position of woman has entirely changed, because the Jahve-Elohim announce to her that from now on "thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee," that is, the man has now become the head of the family.

The two quoted verses indicate that within the bosom of the family an entire revolution had been accomplished. unt of his studies of the Greek legends, Bachofen had arrived at the sion, that the patriarchal family must have been preceded by another form of the family in which the woman held sway over the man, and, to use a Biblical expression, that his desire was subordinate to hers. After ervations carried on for many years Morgan has come to the same conclu Where the mother-right existed, an remained in her family. clan, and the man must "leave his wife." Before the fall of man Ev

(From the German by Fred Fellerman.) | Spartans say, with whom the primitive customs have prevailed for a people of Finland, relates the story of longer time. For this reason the tempter addresses her; Adam "obeys her word," she commands and suffers doubly for the committed fault; she loses her authority over man and receives bodily punishment; in sorrow she shall bring forth children.

Robertson Smith finds that the name Eve points at the family with motherright; the word stands for "Hawwa;" the Hebrew name for Eve has been formed by the change of sound and the added feminine ending of the word "hagg," which originally signified maternal relationship. Besides there are various other traces in the Bible which indicate the family under mother-right. When Abraham ordered his oldest servant to fetch a wife for his son, the latter remarked that it would be necessaray for Isaac to move nto the country of his intended wife (Gen. XXIV. 5.) The wife of Samson, who is a daughter of the Philistines, remains living with her people and Samson visits her there. (Judges XV.) In our own days Duveyrier has found that, with the Tuaregs, mother-right is still in existence, but has reached its last stage of development. The issuance of Eve from a rib

Adam before the fall of man, is an anachronism. Such a myth could not be developed, unless the family of father-right had been established, and the wife had transmigrated into the dwelling of her husband, no longer as his equal and co-ordinate, but as a subservient person, over whom and her children he possessed the right of life and death. According to Roman law the position of the wife in the family was equal to that of a daughter, "loco filiae," so that by a legal fiction, she became the sister of her own children. The primitive intellect of the Semites had to explain in a way more coarse and palpable than a legal formula, the subordinate of a wife to her husband, and so they permitted the wife to be ssued from her husband's side, as a child is issued from the mother's womb

But, although the wife did not is. sue from her husband's body, she did, nevertheless issue from his moneybag. During the first period of father-right the man either bought his wife with presents, as Isaac did, or he had to serve for her like Jacob. Homer applies to young girls the epithet, "Alfesibola." "the fetcher of cattle." because they were exchanged for cattle; in several languages the expression "to affiance" means to give a pledge. As the father of the family possessed the right over life and death of his children, this right was transferred to the buyer of a daughter, who thenceforth had the right of a father. In order to interpolate an explanation of the authority of the man, he adopted his wife and took her as a daughter in his dwelling. That Genesis permits Eve to spring from a rib, is undoubtedly a sham adoption of the wife by the man which was customaray with the Semites in the early period of the family of father-right.

IV. The Myth of Cain and Abel. This myth, which has become, since etical treatment of the devil, is remarkable for its great unity; the details which it relates, are not of foreign origin, but evidently originated in the bosom of the Semitic nation or at least, in a nation of herdsmen, who were hostile to the settled life of the

Diodorus of Sicily relates, that in his time, the tribes of the Nabataic Semites had forbidden, on penalty of death, the sowing of wheat, the planting of trees and the building of houses At a certain period of their history, the Hebrews must have entertained an intense hatred against the tilling of the soil, which made their nomadic life impossible and which kept their herds off from the tilled ground. Every cultivation of the soil meant for them a restriction of the right of pasture, which, for a pastoral people, is the first and most important of rights.

Genesis relates, that Abraham and Lot had to part from each other, because their berdsmen were continually fighting about the pastures and prings: likewise had Esau and Jacob o part from each other. (Gen. XIII and XXXVI.) But more often must it have come to quarrels and fights beween herdsmen and husbandmen, because the latter claimed it as their right not to allow herds on their cultivated fields. Very likely, at one of encounters the husbandman Cain, killed the herdsman, Abel, whose animals had torn down the fence and

The Kalewala, the epic poem of the a fratricide, which, in its description of bloody brutality, reveals to us perhaps that about which Genesis is silent.

"The proud sheep of Untamo browsed the oats which Kalewo had sown. the wild dog of Kalewo tore to pieces the sheep of Untamo. Untamo became angry and threatened Kalewo his natural brother, with death. He swore to tear down the house, to murder in it big and small: to exterminate all its inhabitants and to burn it to ashes. And he equipped his people, to the strong ones he gave swords, to the weak ones and the children he gave spears, and he went to a bloody fight, to a war of life and death against the son of his mother. They reached the place. . . .

cut Kalewo's people into pieces slaughtered the great race, burned his dwelling and levelled it with the sterile ground. A single woman escaped the butchery, a woman, with a child in her lap." (XXXI Runo.)

The God of a pastoral people could certainly not help but side with his people against the party of the husbandmen, and Jahve also acts accordingly: "And the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering;-but unto Cain and his offering he had no respect." (Gen. IV 4 5.)

The murder of Abel must be avenged. But the revenge for blood, that first conception of retributive justice which rises obscurely in the human brain, is not executed in its full severity when it concerns members of the same family, or the same tribe. The cause of this offence against the simple and inexorable logic of the savages and barbarians is simply as follows: All kinsmen of a clan trace their origin back to a common ancestress, the same blood pulsates in the veins of all: to spill this blood is in their eyes the greatest crime which they can commit. A savage may in a fit of insane rage kill a member of his own family, but he' never will consent to it deliberately. He will refuse to stain himself with the blood of a member of his family, even if it called for to avenge the death of a relative. Banishment is the only punishment which primitive people impose upon him who has taken the life of a member of the clan. Should, however, the murderer be a stranger, then the revenge for blood must be executed in its severest form:

blood for blood, and death for death. But even banishment is a terrible punishment. He who is punished with it roves about unstaid and a fugitive; he becomes a "wolfshead" a "wulf heofold," as the old Saxons say; he is without protection against the clans which surround him and from which he has been expelled. When informed of his fate Cain trembles and weeps. 'My punishment is greater than I can bear." he painfully cries. "I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth: and it shall come to pass that everyone that findeth me shall slay me." (Gen. IV, 13 and 14.)

Savages pursue every stranger whom they meet on their grounds, as a wild upon their grounds, they cut off his nose and then sent him back to the chieftain of his tribe with the message that if he were encountered a second time upon their grounds he would be scalped. Jahve, to whom Cain complains of his sorrows and who on this occasion represents the council of the elders of the clan, does not want the death of the fratricide and "sets a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him." Yea, he even threatens; "Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold." (Gen. IV, 15.) That is, Cain's death shall be avenged by seven other persons. The mark Jahve placed upon him served him as a passport and enabled him to get through the territory occupied by the various tribes and to reach the land Nod, the land of fugitives, which was located beyond Eden, towards the East.

In the land of Nod Cain settles down, builds a city and becomes the progenitor of a new line. Out of aversion many of his descendants return to pastoral life the others develop themselves in the direction which their ancestor had taken. One of them, Tubal-Cain, discovers the art of forging brass and iron. Agriculture, and the art of working metals and buildling cities, makes Cain's progeny so powerful and feared, that Lamech, a descendant in the fifth generation, proudly boasts that he can avenge an insult seventy-seven times. The pastoral god Jahve satisfied himself with

the simple revenge, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth:" in his threat he only promised seven deaths for one. The myth of Cain, which has been so ludicrously conceived by the bourgeois poets, means simply the triumph of agriculture over pastoral life

## GERMANS AWAKING

Labor Party, Despite Volkszeitung

The Belleville, Ill., "Tageblatt and Arbeiter Zeitung' of the third ult. contained the following significant indication that the Germans, long held subject to "Volkszeitung" influence, are waking up:

Daniel De Leon of New York, some time professor at Columbia University, and at present editor of the New York Daily and Weekly People, will speak Monday, May 6th, at 8 o'clock at the Budweiser Garden Theatre. The public in general, and the working class, in particular, is invited.

De Leon occupies a peculiar position in the American labor movement. The two publications named above are owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party, which has also several other publications. These exert so great an influence upon the world of labor to-day that wherever the editor of the "People" goes he is loved and hated, honored and feared.

To be acquainted with the man and the cause he represents is to love both. But to be a defender of the fortifications which he is storming and which are blocking the path of human progress means to hate and fear him.

There are in the United States about 26,000,000 of wage workers. Of these barely 2,000,000 are organized in the penses at the seminary, and he was "craft unions" of the American Federation of Labor. And to maintain themselves these unions must build every conceivable kind of barrier to keep out the 24,000,000 unorganized. High initiation fees, limitation of the number of apprentices, and other such methods are used for this purpose.

But if the union members strike for higher wages or better conditions the unorganized must assist them by striking also or be called "scab."

hurled at De Leon and the Socialist Labor Party. But neither De Leon, nor the party for which he speaks are more responsible for the wrecking of unions, than are those who warn a ship's crew of danger guilty of the wrecking of the ship upon the rocks.

Machines have relegated dozens of skilled trades to the past. And the end has not been reached. Shoemakers. tailors and glove makers have become factory workers-mere parts of the nachines. Wherever electricity is applied to transportation it means a dismal ending to the careers of engineers, boilermakers, and machinists. masons are protesting against the use of cement and concrete because they make their skill and experience superfluous. The linotype operator thrusts out the printer and then objects to the teaching of his trade to children at Shall the experience of the craftsman, secured by years of painstaking effort, be pushed aside as worthless? Yes: trades and with them trades

unions, are in natural course of industrial evolution coming to their end. The "Labor Question" presses m and more to its solution. No one can

#### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st.,

N. Y., per year ......50 Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .....\$3.50 Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year 1.50 Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .50 Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per

Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 516 East 6th st., N. Y., per year 1. Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence. R. I. per year .....

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers, and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade St., New York.

MORGAN'S ANCIENT SOCIETY classic has been put upon the market at a price within the reach of all.

Price, cloth, \$1.50. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2 to 6 New Reads Street New York.

## URIAH STEPHENS, FONDER KNIGHTS OF LABOR

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

(Republished from "The People," November 11, 1894.)

Although barely twelve years have elapsed since the death of Uriah S. Stephens, yet this leading figure in the labor movement of America seems to be almost forgotten. It was, accordingly, a difficult task to gather reliable information upon the life and work of Stephens, all the more so seeing that most of the notices hitherto published upon him proceeded either from hostile and capitalist sources, or from the superficial pens of newspaper reporters. His Character.

Stephens was an exceptional figure among the leaders of labor in America. He did not covet office; he hated the adulation so much fished for by others; his one aim was the founding of an organization to free the wage slaves from the yoke of capitalism. It was his belief that this object could be best obtained behind the thick veil of secrecy, and it broke his heart, when, under the

leadership of his successor. Powderly, the order was made public. Early History.

Stephens was born on August 3, 1821, on a farm in the vicinity of Cape May, N. J. His father and his grandfather joined the Revolutionary Army of Washington; and his mother was from a New Jersey Quaker family.

Upon the close of his school days, young Stephens was sent to a Baptist seminary, the intention being that he should take the cloth.

With the death of his father, how ever, his widowed mother found herself unable to defray Stephens' exapprenticed in a tailoring shop.

#### Approaching Manhood.

This change did not end Stephens' ambition as a student. He read extensively in his leisure hours and stored other existing forms of organization. his mind with valuable information. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where winter indoors, and in the summer at a he lived to the last, with the exception of the interval between 1853 and 1858. During these five years Stephens made a trip around the world, visiting the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, "Union wrecker" is the term usually England, Germany, Belgium and returned via California.

Enters Upon Work.

Upon his return from this extensive peregrination Stephens first sought to interest some capitalists in the South for the purpose of draining the North of the numerous unemployed, whose competition for work was playing havor with the labor market.

He failed in this and forthwith joined the abolitionists and stumped the field for Fremont, and subsequently for Lincoln. Upon Lincoln's election, Stephens visited him in Washington and urged him to confiscate the estates of the southern slaveholders and place them in the hands of the negroes, who were to be emancipated and clothed with the

Approaches the Labor Movement.

It was not until 1869, that Stephens addressed himself to the labor problem proper. To this step he was moved more particularly by the tailor Eccarius, whose acquaintance Stephens made in London. Eccarius was a member of the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association, and he was in the habit of supplying Stephens with literature.

Among the pamphlets sent to Stephens by Eccarius was the Communist manifesto issued by Marx and Engels. This work made a strong impression upon Stephens; in later years he admitted that he drew his plan of agitation and organization, and especially the philosophy upon which he reared the Order of the Knights of Labor, from that great Socialist work. The Pure and Simple Trade Union.

Stephens clearly saw that the trade union, in the form it was imported from England, was utterly unfit to successfully cope with capitalism. His keen eye detected quickly the two fatal defects of the old style, or "Pure and Simple Trade Unionism."

He saw in the first place that the "pure and simple" trade union was an attempt to establish a way of living for the workers within the framework of capitalism, and that that was an Utopian impossibility, seeing that the capitalist system steadily and irresistibly knocked the bottom from under the union through the large displace ments of labor by machinery and by the concentration of industry in the hands of ever fewer capitalists. In sight of this, all attempts on the part of the workers to even keep what they have, let alone emancipate themselves, while the capitalist system lasted, he quickly felt to be preposterous, and he realized that nothing short of the overthrow of the capitalist and wages sys-

tem would fill the bill.

The organization which he proceed

and at the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth.

In the second place, Stephens perceived that the "pure and simple" trade union organized to fight the capitalist in the shop alone, was natural enough in England, where the workers were disfranchised originally, and where the franchise given later was not, effectually, much freer. To establish a similar labor organization here in America, where universal manhood suffrage did exist, was self-evidently not only not natural but positively an unnatural aping of England, and a stupid hamstringing of the organization of labor here.

Accordingly, the organization which he contemplated was intended to unite the political with the economic movement, for the purpose of capturing the public powers, and with the aid of that powerful lever to place upon the statute books the laws that should overthrow capitalism and free the toiling class.

#### Knights of Labor.

Proceeding from these two fundamental principles, and attaching to them a third, that of secrecy, Stephens drew up the secret work and constitution of the order of the Knights of Labor. This was done in the external form of the secret societies of Free Masons, but upon the philosophic principles of Socialism. With this draft he hold an initial meeting with some friends and workingmen one evening at his

He pledged them all to the deepest secrecy and started with them the first local assembly.

All those present at that meeting were engaged in the tailoring trade: Stephens read a long address to them described the situation of labor and pointed out the radical defects of all These meetings were continued in the secluded spot in Fairmount Park, pickets being thrown out to signal the approach of strangers.

This first local assembly was organized in January, 1870.

The name adopted for the organization was "Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor." This name was never to be uttered outside of the as semblies, and was never to be set on paper. Letterheads and other documents were furnished with five stars (\*\*\*\*\*) in lieu of the order's name.

#### Growth of the Order.

At that time there was a Cutters' Union in Philadelphia. Soon the best and most intelligent members were enrolled in the K. of L .

From other trades likewise, especially the machinists and shoemakers' the hest elements, were drawn into the or. der, these members remained in their formal unions and influenced their con-

Stephens, whose superior information and natural powers gave him the lead remained the soul of the movement. His honor and inspiring presence held the movement together and imparted to it an unquestioned qurity of aims as well as uniformity of action.

Among the first trades to organize as K. of L. were the ship carpenters and caulkers of Philadelphia. One day, these started on a parade through the city. Stephens heard of it, left the shop, and hastened to the parade and induced it quickly to enter a hall.

Once inside, he caused the doors to be closed and addressed the men in burning words upon the folly of labor's | ple of the same trade than of different parading its weakness, or of notifying the bosses of its strength, and thus affording them time to prepare. From that day no K. of L. parades were seen for many a year. Stephens turned his particular atten-

tion to the Kensington shawl weavers, who, of all Philadelphia workers, received the poorest pay. He visited these victims of capitalism

in their own homes, picked out from among them a sufficient number of the most intelligent and organized them into the order. Thereupon, he took up the carpet weavers, agitated in the same way among them and organized them finally. After this the K. of L. local assem-

blies sprouted up rapidly in Philadelphia and vicinity.

In a few years they numbered sixtyfour. With this number, Stephens organized the first district assembly, whose secret work likewise was prepared by himself. The district assembly consisted of three delegates from each local assembly.

Its purpose was to initiate the men deeper in the aims and objects of the order and the labor movement.

Of course, Stephens was the first district masts workman. to set up declared, accordingly, that it In that capacity he labored unceas-

aimed at the abolition of wage slavery, | ingly in training reliable and fit organizers. He chose with predilection young men of migratory instincts. He took them singly, and during extensive walks drilled into them their duties and the work he expected of them. Just as soon as he considered a disciple sufficiently equipped he caused him to move on and to carry into the remotest corners of the land the glad tidings of the approaching deliverance from the yoke of capital.

> These apostles were kept in direct contact with Stephens by letters, through which he carried on further his system of tuition.

Not less active was Stephens among the women than among the men. He carried on among them an untiring agitation. The first he organized were the women working in the shoe factories. A year after their local assembly was first set up, it consisted of 1,200 members. Toward the end of 1872. D. A. I was composed of more than 100 local assemblies with an aggregate membership of over 20,000.

The influence of this extensive secret rganization in Philadelphia was great; was felt by the foremen and bosses everywhere, but such was the spirit of unity and discipline that prevailed so long as Stephens was at the head of the organization that its secrecy was preserved inviolate.

Above all, Stephens sought to avoid strikes. He energetically opposed them. He knew they were doubtful weapons, whose effect at best could only be temperarily good.

All the while Stephens' work was carried on with wonderful abnegation. His dislike was great to hear or see his name in public. Unlike so many others at the head of labor organizations who love above all to see themselves in print and fish after notoriety. Stephens avoided notoriety.

He justly held that the influence for good of a leader of labor was seriously impaired by notoriety.

These excellent qualities of the head and heart added great weight to his influence. His honor was above suspicion, and when he found it necessary to remind the officers of the order of their duty, his words carried a weight that was irresistible.

#### The First Annual Message.

It was on January 12, 1871, that Stephens issued to the order his first annual message. It was a master work. It contains in rough outlines the Socialist criticism of existing conditions and the Socialist solution of the Cooperative Commonwealth, and the practical methods to reach that goal, to wit: unceasing agitation to the end of unifying the proletarians of all countries. Stephens in this message declares the necessity of the workers of all trades joining hands, of abnegation, and of

No worker, he insists, should consider himself superior to any other. The pride of the skilled worker over the unskilled he pronounces a great stumbling block in the way of the organization of the masses, and of the deliverance of all, for which reason he pressed the organization of mixed local assemblies, composed of all sorts of trades-the trade assemblies he favored only under special conditions, because, he points out in them matters of principle are generally overlooked and often sacrificed to trade matters to the injury of both. This, notwithstanding, he advises the building of trade assemblies, for the reason that it was easier to gather peoones. His argument in favor of the mixed assemblies closed with this climax: "Tear the deceitful mask off the face of the modern system, and recognize the fact that the humblest day laborer is as important to the existence and welfare of human society as the most skilled and intelligent artisan in any field of industry." On the Stump.

Seven years, from 1871 to 1878, did Stephens devote his whole energies to the organization of the order. When the Greenback movement sprang up he espoused the cause after the word "Labor" was, through his efforts, incorporated with the name of the political party to which that movement gave birth. He was, much against his will, put up as the "Greenback Labor Party" candidate for Congress in the Fifth Pennsylvania District. During the campaign he stumped the whole district, and many an evening he spoke at two, and even at three, distantly located places. His speeches contributed greatly toward enlightening the Pennsylvania workers on their political power and rights, and he received a good vote, though not enough to elect.

His Withdrawal.

In the meantime the order had spread (To Be Concluded Next Week.)

S. L. P. OF CANADA. National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. a-6 New Reade street, New York 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.

#### VIRGINIA S. E. C

The Virginia State Executive Committee met at 923 E. Main street, Richnd., Sunday, May 19, Jos. E. Madison presiding. Minutes of previous eeting read and approved.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, National Secretary, dated April 30, acknowledging receipt of State Secretary's report on the labor movement in Virginia. From Section Norfolk County, remitting \$4.80 for forty due stamps and nominating Section Newport News for the seat of the State Executive Committee. From Section Newport News, nominating Section Norfolk County for seat of the S. E. C. From Sections Roanoke and Richmond, nominating Section Newport News for seat of S. E. C.

Sections Newport News and Norfolk County having been nominated for the seat of the S. E. C. the State Secretary was instructed to issue a call for a general vote of the membership in the State on the seat of the S. E. C., said vote returnable June 15, 1907. In order to expedite matters he was also instructed to request Sections Newport News and Norfolk County to nominate each two candidates for State Secretary. ding in their names when reporting vote for the seat of the S. E. C., so that immediately after the canvass of the yote for the seat of the S. E. C. the names of the candidates for State Secretary of the chosen Section may be mitted to a general vote of the memship in the State, said vote returnable July 20, 1907.

The State Secretary was authorized to send to the Sections in the State the record of Section Norfolk Couny from its organization to its suspension by the S. E. C.

Financial report for month of April, 1907: Receipts, \$7.20; no disbursements, cash in hand, \$37.51.

#### NOMINATION OF STUTTGART DE-LEGATES

The following nominations for degates to the International Socialist gress at Stuttgart, Germany, have been so far received:

Frank Bohn-Sections Boston, Mass Gleveland, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; Globe, Ariz.; Somerville, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; New York Co., N. Y.

H. J. Brimble-Section Louisville, Ky.

J. Connolly-Section Hudson Co., Branch I, N. J.

Mas.; Boston, Mass.; Plainfield, N. J.; e, R. I.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleveland, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; Newport News, Va.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San nio, Texas; El Paso Co., Cal.: Hudson Co, Br. I, N. J.; Roanoke, Va.; be, Ariz.; Winona, Minn.; Fall River, nmerville, Mass.; Scandinavian, N. Y.; Hamilton, Ohio; New Haven, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; ond, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; Allenn. Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Kin County, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md. Members at-large: A. S. Dowler, Tex.; J. W McAlarney, Pa.; J. Sugram, C. Newman, C. Tiecke, H. Ulbricht, A. McInnis of

J. Ebert-Section Plainfield, N. J. J. Goerke-Section Hamilton, Ohio.

J. T. Hunter-Section Providence, R. I. R. Koepple, Section Los Angeles, Cal. H. Kuhn—Section Newport News, Va.; San Antonio, Tex.; El Paso, Co., Cal.; na, Minn.; New Haven, Conn.; Bichmond, Va.; Allentown, Pa.; Balti-more, Md. Members-at-large: A. S.

Dowler, Tex.; J. Sugram, C. Newman, C. Tiecke, H. Ulbricht of Michigan. H. A. Muller, of Richmond, Va.-Section Roanoke, Va.

B. Reinstein-Sections Worcester, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kings Co., N. Y.; Scandinavian, N. Y. M. Ruther-Sections New Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.

C. Chase—By member-at-large McInnis, Michigan.

F. Bohn, Nat'l Secretary.

#### ORGANIZER WANTED.

The N. J. S. E. C. contemplates putting an organizer in the field this sum-Comrades who have had expeand who are free to accept suc office are requested to address John Jutterworth, 110 Albion avenne, Paterson, N. J.

Watch the label on your paper. d, the day, third the year.

HARTFORD, CONN., ATTENTION!

Members and sympathizers of Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby invited to our pienic on JUNE 2nd, held, as in former years, on Appel's Farm, Station 26, Glastonbury.

The committee has arranged all sorts of amusements and, no doubt, young and old will have a jolly time.

Once more, come all, and bring your friends with you!

#### THE I. W. W. IN SYRACUSE.

There will be a meeting in room 14 Myer Block, SUNDAY, June 2nd, for the purpose of organizing a recruiting local of the I. W. W. The meeting will be addressed by John Burns. A discus-

#### I. W. W. NOMINEES

For Delegate To the Stuttgart International Congress.

"The Industrial Union Bulletin" of May 25 contains the following:

The vote in favor of sending a dele gate to represent the Industrial Worker sof the World at the International Congress to be held in Stuttgart, Germany, from the 18th to the 24th of August, 1907, is nearly unanimous. large number of locals participated in the vote in favor of such action, but many of them, while voting affirmatively, made no nomination. The list of nominees, with the locals nominating them follows:

Augustine, Paul-95. Bohn, Frank-196. Brimble, H. J .- 96. De Leon, Daniel-55, 39, 503, 236, 545, 552, 325, 56, 92, Ebert Justus 86.

Edwards, A. S.-25. Fischer, E .- 51, 259. French, S. J .- 260. Haggerty, M. P.-260, 173, 353, 363, Hagerty, T. J.-353.

Haywood, Wm D .- 98, 178. Heslewood F. W.-260, 215, 276. Knoche F. W .- 224. Lessig, A.-96. Riordan, John-178. St. John, Vincent-55, 283, 173, 161,

Thompson, J. A.-85. Trautmann, W. E .- 160, 367, 150, 84 173, 503, 245, 317, 215, 8, 533, 270, 353, 174, 43, 159, 552, 276, 25, 14, 67, 56, 23,

251, 363, 1, 69, 92. Walsh, J. H.-276, 92, 95. Wilke, F .- 96.

2g, 56, 363.

Members-at-large voting yes made nominations as follows: Bohn-1; Hagerty-1: Trautmann-4.

The following have declined: De Leon, Edwards, Knoche, Trautmann. These accept: St. John, Heslewood.

All nominees who have not accepted or declined are requested to notify the general office of their action not later than June 1.

#### SEV. M. DEHLY.

The People is in receipt of a letter from D. G. O'Hanrahan, the literary agent of Section Seattle, Wash., conveying the sad news that Comrade S. M. Dehly, Secretary of the Washington S. E. C., has pased away. He died Friday morning, May 17th, and was buried the following Sunday afternoon.

On May 3, in a letter to the Labor News, Comrade Dehly wrote: "Most likely this will be the last remittance is so very poor. I am sorry to leave.'
He was a fighter to the end.

As Comrade O'Hanrahan says: "We have lost another loyal worker for the S. L. P." None know the truth of this better than those at headquarters. We also know that as a result of Comrade Dehly's persistent and intelligent work he will have not one, but many successors, in the State of Washington, who will carry on the work he so well began.

#### BEBEL ON GUSTAVE HERVE

To August Bebel, the German Socialist leader, the following words on Gustave Herve's anti-militarist propaganda are atributed by a reporter of the Paris Matin:

"The ideas and the anti-militarist pro-

paganda of Herve are impossible in Gernan Social Democracy. German Social Democracy is the avowed adversary of the present military system, but considers that a military organization is necessary in existing States until all civilized nations have established conventions and institutions which would once for all render war impossible. So long as the danger exists and wars are possible, every nation should possess a military organization sufficient for resisting an aggressive war and defending its own territory against the invasions of the enemy. If German Social Democracy supports every loyal movement for the assurance of peace such as the organiza-tion of international tribunals of arbit-ration—it neverthele— considers a mili-

## **BUTTE MINERS**

TURN DOWN MAHONEY-McMULLEN CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATESHIPS.

Prefer Representation At The Denver Convention That Has No Amalgamated Copper Co. Backing-Who Made Interest.

#### (Special Correspondence)

Butte, Montana, May 19.-It is likely that Butte, Montana, has as fully developed a portion of the capitalistic sys tem as has any city in America. It is here that bold brutality and specious cunning combine to form the bulwarks of as vilianous a system as ever robbed a worker of the value of his labor.

The capitalist papers generously congratulate the workers on receiving over a million dollars per month in wages for mining and smelting three million dollars worth of metal. Recently the miners decided to take a small pinch out of their surplus before turning it over to the Amalgamated and other companies, and accordingly demanded a raise from \$3.75 per day to \$4.00 per day. The companies do not want that two million surplus interrupted, so they consented to pay the wages demanded "on condition that the miners sign contract". This was done and the men receive the advanced pay, but not much benefits, as prices of all commodities are advancing faster than wages have.

As an instance, bread has gone up two and one half cents per loaf at one jump and other things have risen accordingly because "von know what wages are in Butte." It is a case of pay the price or go without, and the miner's \$4.00 buys him no more now than his \$3.50 did a year ago.

But back of all this stand-and-delive attitude of the business men there is a game being played that would make an interesting chapter in the history of capitalistic methods of controlling the Working Class.

Two of the more glaring instances of recent date suffice to illustrate:

On the 5th inst. Rev. Bishop John P Carroll of the Diocese of Helena preached a sermon against Socialism in St Patrick's Church in Butte in which he said that he "thanks God every day that the stalwart union men of Butte have kept the Western Federation of Miners out of the I. W. W." Now the question naturally arises as to who posted the Rev. Bishop on Union affairs and So cialism. Did his instructions come from the offices of the Amalgamated Copper Co., commonly spoken of locally as the sixth floor of the Hennessy, building? And are his heartfelt thanks given to God because of John McMullen? Strange that a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church should praise a man who kneels at the Mystic Shrine more devoutly than at the foot of the Crucifix.

But the second instance concerns Mc-Mullen directly. Butte Miners Union No. 1 held its election of delegates to the Denver Convention on the 7th inst There was a list of candidates in the field that was commonly known as a Mahoney-McMullen Bunch, but this was the only one generally known of until the afternoon previous to the election Then McMullen got wind of the fact that there would be an opposition tickin the field, and at once called up on of the candidates. After a few words of general conversation McMullen said "You had beter get busy; they are going to give you a run for your life." Evidently the candidate asked who would give him such a run, for McMullen replied, "Who? Well you will find out who. You had beter call up fourtwenty." A reference to the Butte phone exchange book shows that four-twenty is the Boston & Montana Mining Co. the original and most prominent part of the Amalgamated Copper Co.

McMullen is one of the delegates elected to Denver by the Engineers Union. Can be be a true working class delegate when he advises candidates for a delegateship to consult with mining companies as to how they may be elect-

It may interest The People readers to know that in spite of the support of the companies (or perhaps because of it) the Mahoney-McMullen candidates lost out by a large majority.

tary organization indispensable so long as the danger of war exists. It is for this reason that it advocates, first, an education which will render all citizens fit for military service; secondly, the substitution of militia for permanent armies. A disciple of Herve could scarcely be a member of the German Social Democracy."

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

#### SMITH AND PRESTON'S TRIAL.

(Continued from page one.) rupted by one of the jurors falling sick and also that the county seat had to be removed from Hawthorne to Goldfield.

Court convened in Golfield on the seventh of May. The prisoners again had to be removed. Nine prisoners and jury in charge of Sheriff Ingalls and Bishop Carroll Wise?-Other Items Of two Deputies went on the stage from Hawthorne to Goldfield, seven miles distant, where they had to wait five hours for a train. There was a special car provided for this occasion, but it was so cold that the sheriff permitted all to go to the waiting room, and there passengers mixed with prisoners, and they with their keepers in turn No handcuffs were used; every on seemed to be his own free agent.

After the train arrived they went into the car; the prisoners in one end and the jury in the other.

Sheriff Ingalls permitted Preston's mother and sister to ride in the same car, and a quiet orderly party it was, notwithstanding the fact that some of the most hardened of criminals were supposed to be in their midst.

At Mina we had our breakfast, had to run to catch the train and finally arrived in Goldfield, where the prisoners-were locked up in the City Bastille, infested by "varmint" and to-day I am guilty of restoring some of the inmates of the pride of Goldfield's liberty, and I belive others who have visited the jail, are guilty of the same crime

On May 6th Judge Langdon, who was trying the case, received a letter with skull and crossbones containing threats in case Preston and Smith should be convicted. Useless to say that this did not come from friends of the defendants; but most likely the work of our so-called law and order people or their servile tools. Immediately after advised of this, the officers of No. 220 sent a letter disclaiming all knowledge of the sending or writing of such an epistle and denouncing such an act, Both of these letters were produced in the papers, and of course these yellow subsidized sheets tried to make much out of this for the prosecution.

The trial begun on the 7th. Witnes after witness was brought to the stand nineteen on the side of the prosecution. and forty for the defense. There the case was finally rested for argument. One attorney for the prosecution got up and argued. It was a pitiful attempt. He knew he had no case, so he had to take it out in vituperating and stigmatizing the witnesses of the defense Motherhood and womanhood were not sacred from this apostle of law and order and good citizenship who calls himself a man but must be the offspring of some ferocious beast instead of a wo-

One witness, because she took interest in organized labor, he denounced as a "notorious female anarchist." Another lady who is a mother, just because she was unfortunate enough to testify for the defense and told the true calibre of some of their perjured witnesses, was designated as an "old hag" and so on down the line. If a man had a physical misfortune it was brought out. I had the misfortune of losing an eve in our industrial warfare, therefore

had the honor to be called a "diabolical one-eye, monster," and something as being the incarnation of all vice, sinning and intrigue, one of the very leaders of the anarchistic band, and | others received similar compliments. The witnesses for the prosecution on the other hand were intelligent, dignified men and women feeling the respon-

sibility resting upon them, and were rising to the occasion to save the dignity and prosperity of the State of Nevada. It was a case that the witnesses for the prosecution could be very subservient to the wishes of those who needed them. The main argument for the prosecu-

tion was made by Judge Malone, from Denver. His all-convincing argument, which seemed to convince the jury, was that the liberty of Preston and Smith would be a constant menace to the capitalist interests of Nevada and that on the other hand in case the anarchists were convicted Nevada would have demonstrated her ability to suppress anarchy and the (capitalist) prosperity of the State would continue. The weight of this argument was easily seen in its effect on the jury, which was composed principally of prospectors who draw their living from capitalists who furnish them their "grub stakes" with which to prospect.

The trial came to an end May 8, at 5 P. M., when the jury retired and returned the already widely known and infamously unjust verdict of "guilty." The curtain on the first scene has

rung down. At the present writing we are still waiting what the second act will bring forth. Seven men are in jail yet, on the flimsy pretext of conspiracy to murder and kill, some of whom had never heard of Silva until after his death.

Who can fathom the depths of the

prosecution's infamy? Karl Marx well said "a christian capitalist would rather sacrifice the creeds and tenets of his religion than lose one thirty-ninth

of his profit."

The constitutional rights of life, liberty and happiness are ridden over rough shod in the mad race for profit.

The necessity for organization of the working class on class conscious lines is looming up more and more. The inroads of improved machinery is increasing the productiveness of the worker, and thus they are thrown in the army of the unemployed, who are used by the capitalist class to compete with the possessor of a job, and in time of wage war defeat the men who are trying to better their condition. Only this can be prevented by an organized industrial army drilled and fortified by the knowledge of the class struggle, and the meaning of the slogan that "an injury to one is an injury of all." This fortification alone is able to emancipate the working class.

Wm. Jurgens.

#### STILL PICKING JURORS. (Continued from page 1.)

Clarence Darrow for the defense has been repeatedly compelled to enter objections to Hawley's course. The objections have been, as a rule, overruled, but even at that Hawley has flared up several times. He and the local papers are much given to calling Darrow "obstreperous."

The imported gun-men brought in by certain parties to the prosecution ostensibly to "keep peace," have gotten into trouble with Chief of Police Francis. Telluride Deputy "Bob" Meldrum, who shot and killed Olie Thissel in April, 1904, and who has a reputation of being recklessly handy with his gun, has been bombarding one of the citizens of Boise and has aroused the police.

Meldrum's supposed occupation in Boise is as a witness for the prosecution. In a row with L. F. Whims he hit Whims a blow over the head with a revolver. Chief of Police Francis has told Mel-

drum that a second offense would mean that he must leave town. Francis sent early to-day for three ex-deputies from Telluride and Cripple Creek. They had been swaggering about town and talk-

ing loud.

"Get out of town before Sunday," said Francis. "I know your kind and know you are professional thugs. If you make the slightest move during your brief stay, or interfere with anybody on either side, you will get a lively time."

Boise, Idaho, May 27 .- Having exnausted the third panel of venire men without securing a full jury for the trial of William D. Haywood, court adjourned this afternoon to allow Sheriff Hodgins time to secure another set of men. An effort will be made to secure the new panel by Wednesday, and hold a session on that day. Otherwise, Thursday being a legal holiday, no further proceedings can be held till Friday. This will probably prove the case.

The twelve venire men remaining when court closed Saturday night were one after another used up to-day, only one man, Harmon Cox, a retired rancher and Civil War veteran, being accepted by both sides. Borah tried to follow in Hawley's footsteps by getting in a row with Darrow over Cox's examination, but finally subsided when Darrow passed for cause.

Cox believes in taking the places of union men out on strike, and his son and daughter recently acted on this principle during a strike against the Independent Telephone Company's office in Boise. Still, Cox said he was not opposed to unions "if run right."

Most of the eleven other venire men were challenged for cause by the prosecution, because they entertained conscientious scruples against capital punishment. Among those so disqualified were S. M. Joplin, who had been called to No. 7 last Saturday just before adjournment; C. J. Northrop, a Boise business man; W. S. Bruce, a Boise bank cashier, Jacob Bingham, a farmer, and W. C. Williamson. Williamson, now a rancher, had been

at one time an active member of the Western Federation of Miners, of which Haywood is secretary. His examination brought out a manifest desire on his part to be fair. He said that since he had been called as a juror he had not allowed people to talk of the case in his hearing; that he had formed no definite opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Haywood and was prepared to believe him innocent until he was proved guilty. In spite of this, the prosecution challenged him for cause because he was opposed to capital punishment, and the court allowed the challenge. Williamson's mining career had taken place at Silver City, but he quit because of age. The prosecution used its ninth and

next to its last peremptory challenge to excuse Henry Curtis, at No. 9. Fallure to fill this chair caused the adjournment of court,

NEW WITNESSES ENDORSED.

(Continued from page one.) during the examination of J. E. Tourbox. He has practised architecture for welve years.

change the present form of society by assassination or otherwise. He strongtion under it.

Borah here asked him, "How, if the an anarchistic organization, which has for years committed cold-blooded murder against all who stood in its way, and which intends to revolutionize society?" Tourtellotte thought he could vote a man to death under those circumstances, it being an act of selfpreservation.

Tourtellotte was passed by both sides in the morning, but in the afternoon voluntarily asked to be excused, on account of his disapproval of the death penalty. At Borah's request, made through the court, he stated his position again. Thereupon the prosecution asked to have him removed for cause. The defense resisted the challenge, and the court sustained the defense, retaining the juror. Tourtellotte had been called for ex-

amination after the peremptory challenge, by the defense, of John Whitlock, a farmer. After the Tourtellotte examination was closed, the State excused talesman McIntyre, and E. F. Crow a farmer and money lender was put through the quiz. The prosecution worked hard to get him on the jury, passing him for cause after a brief questioning. Darrow, on examining for the defense, challenged him for cause several times, but the court overruled each time, finally forcing the detense to use their eighth peremptory challenge to remove him.

George Rivers, also a farmer, was the next man to be taken up. On his being obviously biased on the case, Prosecutor Hawley challenged for cause.

"The defense will not resist," said Richardson for the defense, "you have worked hard enough to qualify him."

At this Hawley became uproariously enraged. He sprang up, declaring he had had "enough of such remarks, casting reflections on the prosecution, and it was up to the court to stop it." "Sit down, Mr. Hawley," ordered the

"I want a ruling," persisted Hawley. "There's nothing for the court to rule n," said Judge Wood.

Well, I'll give the court something to rule on if it happens again." was Hawley's remark, as he subsided grumbling. As soon as he was brought to order, the court informed him that Richardson was clearly within his rights in making the remark which had caused the explosion.

Only twelve more names remain on the last panel, and with two peremptory challenges left the defense, and one to the prosecution, it is very likely a fourth panel will have to be called. Of the original twelve to step into the jury box before proceedings began, only one. Samuel Russel still remains.

In the land-fraud cases under way a Moscow, Idaho, the defense is attempting to reach the jury in the federal others invited. Business meetings every court. One Captain Swain is reported to have approached Juryman Johnson. a bailiff, and one of Moscow's ploneers. Wade R. Parks.

THE GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

#### Section Cleveland, O., Now Owns German Paper of That City.

To the Sections and members of the Socialist Labor Party:-

Comrades: Section Cleveland, under

the supervision and direction of the N. E. C., has in its charge and care the publication of the German party organ, the "Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung," which is the property of the party. We were enabled to render this service to the organization because there is published n this city the "Clevelander Volksfreund." The latter is one of the few Socialist papers that remained loyal to the S. L. P. during and after the experiences of 1800 and survived the storms during and after that period although it was a privately owned publication. This circumstance may be ascribed to the fact that S. L. P. men were the dominating factor in the Volksfreund Publishing Association. The purpose of this circular is to an-

nounce the fact that the "Volksfreund Publishing Association" has dissolved, that with the consent of the N. E. C., Section Cleveland has gained possession of the Volksfreund plant and that the property of the S. L. P. Section Cleveland is managing affairs through a publication committee. This means to consolidate the two papers, a good one.

Clevelander Volksfreund and Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung, in which event the German party paper will be an eight-page paper. Another matter under tellotte, a young architect of this city, consideration is the meeting of liabiland, indeed, the youngest man in the ities which, per force of circumstances, the party had to assume in return for assets which the Volksfreund Publish-On examination. Tourtellotte de- ing Association relinquished to the clared himself prejudiced against or- party and wiping out a weekly deficit. ganizations having for their object to The committee is in a position to state that the latter proposition is not a hard task. A renewed effort on the part of ly objected to the death penalty, and the comrades throughout the country thought he could not vote for convic- to gain new readers by soliciting subscribers for the papers will eventually accomplish the work. Efforts are under orisoner be proven to be a member of way to compile figures in order to determine to what extent the circulation must be increased in order to cover the deficit, and the comparative amount of work will be expected from the various localities where we have connections. A circular containing facts, figures and suggestions along that line will be issued in the near future.

In the meantime we would say: comrades, make all possible efforts to gain subscribers for the German party organ. If you should discover that it would facilitate your efforts by offering, at the same price, prospective subscribers an eight instead of a four page paper, we would suggest that you offer them the Clevelander Volksfreund which, in addition to all the contents of the Sozialistische Arbeiterzeintung contains other reading matter. This can be done without any fears or scruples as the former is now as much party property as the latter. For the Publishing Committee of Sec-

tion Cleveland. Edward Hauser, Organizer.

P. S .- Sample copies of Clevelander Volksfreund will be furnished on re-

#### SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, er 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 Countty-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 Reads

street, Manhattan. Los Angeles, Cat., 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 On-

tario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) topfloor, 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 meet-

ings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night. Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still aliveand kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to-Bisbee, blease communicate with M. A.

Aaron, General Delivery. Section Spokane, Wash. S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all

Sunday morning 11 a. m. Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meetsevery first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamiltonstreet.

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 Wednes-

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

#### CHICAGO, ATTENTION!

The Scandinavian Branch of Local 85. I. W. W., will give an entertainment and ball next SATURDAY night June 1st. at Meyer's Hall, cor. Sedgwick and Siegel sts. All readers of The People are requested to be present. Take Sedgwick street car from down town.

#### EXEMPTION STAMPS.

Exemption stamps have been issued by the N. E. C. and are ready for delivery to State Committees and unattached sec-

Frank Bohn, Nat,l Secretary.

#### HUSTLING IN SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., May 21.-We had a splendid meeting in our headquarters committee is now discussing ways and last Sunday night. The collection was