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MEETLY (3) PEOPLE

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PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

Orchard Gets Another Day's Grilling Revealing Further Lapses of His "Steadfast" Memory-Steve Adams Declares He Will Not Support Orchard's Per-

in the trial of William D. Haywood, Sceretary of the Western Federation of Miners, on the baseless charge of murdering ex-governor Steunenberg, were livened to-day by the welcome announcement that Steve Adam, brought here under compulsion by the prosecution, has flatly refused to turn turncoat support of Harry Orchard's perjured "confesion" for them, and will not say a word in

They can't do it, but I won't be used to send anybody to the gallows."

to save his own skin and under promise that he would go free.

stand to-day, his testimony being shaken in a number of vital points. He had testified previously that he had sent "Pat" Moran from Cheyenne to Denver to get \$500 from Pettibone. To-day, Orchard - said that he had not met Moran

says he saw in Denver was Pettibone. got \$150 from Pettibone. He then

Richardson brought out the fact that Mayberry and Haywood were life long friends, Mayberry having taught Hay-

killing, Orchard went to San Francisco to assassinate Fred Bradley. Bradley was in Alaska when Orchard reached San Francisco. While waiting for him Orchard spent a part of his Caliente Springs. Orchard heard from neither Haywood nor Moyer while is California, but received several letters he destroyed immediately after reading

of making confessions, just for the fun of it, whether he committed the crimes or not. Richardson asked:

"Did you while you were Francisco, go out one night to the end of the car line at Golden Gate Park

Did you ever tell any one you did?" Hupp, Secretary of the San Francisco

the telegraph office. n you have confessed to a crim

"And you have confessed to other

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907

NASTIER AND NASTIER.

the capitalist-ruled society of America has entered upon the stage of dissolution. Step by step the Boise performances betray the fact that we are fast drifting into the turbulent seas that the race labored itself out of, and where all the maxims proved by experience as necessary to civic freedom are thrown to the dogs. The principle that the criminal jurisprudence of the Nation is the barometer of the Nation's degree of civilization is a principle that should to-day cause our Nation's hair to stand on end. Gauged by that principle, we have sunk down to the level of the barbarian.

It is a principle of civilized criminal jurisprudence that the prisoner should know just what he is to defend himself against. If he is dragged to court to lefend himself of a charge not specified,

Step by step the performances at | tion condemns that. Again, it is a prin- | Steunenberg, Haywood has suddenly, un Boise are disclosing the nasty fact that ciple of civilization that a criminal trial shall be held in the place of its commission. To drag a man to a great distance in order to try him for an alleged crime committed at another place is to place him at the mercy of foes. Under the rulings of Judge Fremont Wood, the Justice who is presiding over the Haywood trial, both these principles, so necessary to the safeguarding of civil rights, are iolated flagrantly.

Orchard has been allowed to recite a score of crimes, apart from the Steunenberg killing alleged to have been committed by him at the instigation of Haywood. Granted, for the sake of argument, that the confessed bigamist, liar, cheat and murderer Orchard told the truth, then Haywood is implicated in those crimes: it follows that he must now answer to those charges: but he has not been inthen he is stabled in the dark. Civiliza- at his trial for the alleged killing of

expectedly to answer for a score of other crimes without preparation. Again, not a few of these crimes were, upon Orchard's own testimony, perpetrated in Colorado. It is there Haywood should have been indicted and tried on them. Why was he not? But no! He is tried on those charges outside of Colorado, and without the notification implied by an indictment!

Such a procedure spells-DELIB-ERATE INTENT ON THE PART OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS TO COMMIT

Why, if Orchard's charges are true, why resort to such indecencies? What kind of a case is that which requires such manoeuvres to bolster it up?

If ever there was any doubt of Haywood's innocence, the measures adopted to convict him prove his guiltlessness, dicted on any of them. Consequently, and they prove the guiltfulness of his

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION CRESTFALLEN

Many of Their Strong Points Utterly Smashed-Orchard Admits Moyer Had Nothing To Do with Planning Independence Depot Explosion-Both His Wives Live Lives of Hard Toil, Destroying Prosecution's Claim of Orchard's High Pay from .

Federation for Dynamiting Jobs-Orchard As a Fake-"Hail Insurance" Agent-Confesses to Fraud

and Sheep Stealing Without Turning a

of the Denver Post, an organ of the Mine Owners' Association, charges Attorney Richardson for the defense, with ing responsible for the kidnapping of his clients on February 17, 1906.

The local papers, in big scare heads, lition." Previous to the kidnappiny Richardson told your correspondent he received threatening anonymous letters. One night a stranger awakened him at midnight, and wanted to be ad-Richardson de mitted to his room. manded the would-be intruder's name, but received in answer only the words "A friend." The midnight prowler refused to reveal his business, his name, or who sent him.

Here in Bolse detectives and gun men follow Richardson hourly. When asked about it he shrugs his shoulders and says "they can only kill him."

In finishing up the story of Orchard's attempts on the life of Fred Bradley in San Francisco, Richardson brought out the fact that the owners of the flats in which Bradley lived, received \$10,000 damages from the gas company for the ion. Orchard admitted that Mo-Parland and Gooding secured from him the affidavit used by the gas company in its motion for a new trial, to prove the explosion was not the company's fault. The court denied the motion, from the Japanese janitor that Orchard was not present when the explosion oc-

Borah and Hawley for the prosecu tion, tried to shut out such testimony but failed. Richardson held it was produced to show that Orchard was in the habit of receiving instructions from Me-Parland.

Richardson asked Orchard, as an pert with vast experience with dyna-mite, to explain how the explosion of a somb on the porch could have thrown Bradley out into the street when he ened the door. Orchard couldn't exain this contradiction of the laws of

After the Bradley job, for which he ceived \$25, Orchard said he returned to Denver disguised in a soldier's khaki it, and wearing glasses. Richardson led the disguise, pointing out that or eyes disqualified recruits.

Orchard sought Justice Gabbert with a gus, because Haywood discouraged dynamiting, saying the officers would suspect him (Haywood) if Gabbert was dynamited, but he would be immune if the dge were shot. The Gabbert assassina tion was, however, abandoned, Haywood preferring to have Peabody killed to prevent his being seated as Governor. Haywood and Moyer went to Chicago hat at that time to attend the first In-

was placed at eight o'clock in the morning, and taken up same foreneon after the failure.

Orchard next attempted to dynamite Frank Hearne, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, saying Haywood thought him back of all the trouble. Haywood, before the Colorado legisla tive committee, charged Hearne face to face with bribing the Pennsylvania legislatures, and said he was in Denver to bribe the Colorado legislature to vote against the eight-hour law. A number of debates were held between Hearne and Haywood before the Senate com-

mittee. Orchard next moved to Globeville, a suburb of Denver, during Globe smelter strike. He attempted to dynamite Judge Goddard because of his decision in the Moyer and eight-hour cases. Judge Campbell was made immune by Haywood because he always was against unions. Orchard said he stole sheep for meat while in Globeville. He claimed that Adams, though, had unlimited money from Haywood prior to his getting drunk, after which Haywood shut Adams off. Adams lived in poverty during 1904 and 1905, borrowing furniture of Pettibone and Moyer. While in Globeville Orchard talks about dynamiting a notel where a hundred and fifty Austrian mine workers boarded. He denied trying to entrap Max Malich, a wealthy grocer of Globeville into conspiracy gainst a competitor running a company store. He denied trying to get Malich's co-operation in dynamiting the aforesaid hotel. Richardson showed that in project, but Paulsen refuesd the loan. Cripple Creek Orchard's wife had to sell wash tubs and work out when the court enjoined the relief coming from the Western Federation. He also showed that Orchard's Canadian wife had lived hard, honest life of toil. The capitalist press had made much of the fact that the Federation had extended relief to Orchard's wife. Orchard claimed he was continuously employed while in Denver dynamiting, yet got scarcely any noney. He says he had to wum" his living. The prosecution is crestfallen at this declaration.

Another crime was added to Orchard's already long catalogue to-day. Under examination he confessed that h windled farmers in southern Colorado with a fake hail insurance game, while there trying to kill ex-Governor Peabody. "This insurance of farmers against

hail-storms was a fake, wasn't it?" asked Richardson. Orchard replied, "It was a fake, yes, sir."

"You just gave the farmers a piece of worthless paper and took their noney!" "Yes, sir. Orchard added that he made a grea

deal of money out of the scheme. The plan to blow up Peabody with a bomb had been abandoned in the meantime "Why?" asked Richardson.

Richardson tried several times to ge the exact dates of Orchard's travels when in the hail insurance business, but Or chard was so obviously bent on evading a direct answer that Richardson said:

"Who told you not to let me pin you town to any place or date?"

"Nobody." answered Orchard.

When the insurance business gave out, Orchard said, he returned to Denver, and went to work on Judges Gabbert and Goddard. Orchard said that Pettibone had agents out in the country soliciting orders for his house specialties-such as carpet-sweepers, clothes-wringers, etc. These men sometimes solicited life in-

Orchard said he made the Goddard and Gabbert bombs in Pettibone's basement, and that Pettibone had the powder buried in his yard.

While he was making the second bomb Orchard said, Pettibone was in Salt Lake. The bombs for Judges Gabbert and Geddard were made within a few days of each other. Orchard said he talked with Pettibone

about the bomb, which killed a man named Walley instead of the intended victim, but he had not talked with any of the Federation leaders regarding the Goddard bomb. Orchard detailed his attempts to kill mine owners' Adjutant-General Sherman

he was at Bell's residence waiting an opportunity to shoot him. "You were going to kill Sherman Bell you bought a horse to help you in the task, and yet you went away in two

Bell in Denver. For some twelve nights

"And you didn't kill Bell?" "No."" Orchard said he never got an opportunity. He saw Bell once or twice on

"Why didn't you shoot him?"

weeks' time?" "Yes."

"Because it was dark where he sat and was light where I had to go to shoot. Several times I tried to approach the house, but there were some little dogs, which would start barking.

"On these occasions Pettibone waiting for you down the street in a buggy?" "Yes, sir."

Orchard said Moyer finally ordered him to let up on Sherman Bell. Moyer, he declared, had just returned from California and was in ill health. He said he wanted nothing done in Denver while he was there, as he did not care to run the risk of being put in jail again. Moyer had been in bad health ever since he was released from the bull pen at Telluride

"And he continued in ill health, so far as you know?" asked Richardson. was the last time I saw him." said "Moyer had not anything at all to

do with planning the Independence Station affair, did he?" "No. sir. He knew nothing about it."

The thorough coaching which Orchard is getting daily in Hawley's private office is becoming so evident that both he and his sponsors are getting touchy about it, and vociferously deny it at every opportunity. Still Orchard admitted he had visited McParland in Hawley's office yesterday morning, and he is openly taken from the penitentiary every morning to that office.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the was arrested. The first attorney Orportant ruling in favor of
porkers. Buy a copy and pass it around, chard saw was Jeb Sullivan of Denver. made so far in the trial.

RICHARDSON CONCLUDES HIS MASTERLY SIX-DAY CROSS-EXAM-

Prosecution's Assassin Weepfully Tells of His Wonderful Conversion by Pinkerton McParland-Says He Has Taken King David for His Moral Guide.

Wm. D. Haywood for the alleged murder | tion with his previous attorney, Miller. of ex-Governor Steunenberg bids fair to of Denver. become a comedy instead of a tragedy.a Comedy of Errors.

The cross-examination of Harry Or-

chard was conclued shortly before adjournment to-day. The prosecution's selfconfessed assassin and main witness, who had daily been getting more flustered under the relentless rapid-fire questioning of Attorney Richardson for the defense, to-day broke into a weeping spell and cried aloud while he told the story of his conversion in the prison cell by the good offices of Pinkerton McParland Orchard tearfully told how the ghoulish lahor spy and detective had plied him with Bible stories, and said he had taken the Hebrew King David as his moral guide. He gave in detail a story of how McParland had wormed his alleged "confession" out of him, but persisted in denying that McParland had edited it or told him what to say.

Gun men are as numerous as ever in the streets of Boise. Hawley withdrew from the court yesterday foreneon to hold a consultation with detective agent Thiele and several of his men. Orchard's latest story on the Steunen

perg assassination is that he made a side trip to Boise for the puropse, while ostensibly headed west on a hunting trip. He said he left the bomb in his trunk at Nampa while he went to Boise, thus contradicting his testimoney in direct examination when he said he placed the bomb in Steunenberg's room a the Idanha hotel here in Boise. He says he left Boise for the Portland exposition; thence to Seattle, spending four days looking for a ranch; thence to Spokane, where finally he decided to go to Wallace, Idaho, to meet Simpkins and David C. Coates, for the purpose of kidnapping the children of August Paulson, one of his old mining partners, and holding them for \$50,000 ransom. He claims that Coates returning from the first Industrial Workers of the World convention at Chicago, told him at Denver that his old Coeur d'Alene partners, Paulson among them, were millionaires, and suggested the kidnapping. Orchard broached the subject to Coates on arriving in Wallace. Coates told Simpkins, who warned Paulson and frustrated Orchard's plan. The defense will prove that Orchard dined at Paulsen's home. In the summer he requested Paulsen to advance him \$5,000 for a Salt Lake Ice proAject, but Paulsen refused the loan. Paulsen did, however, loan Orchard the \$300 which he used in assassinating Stennenberg, Orchard telling Paulsen he was going to Los Angeles to sell mining stocks for Coates.

Richardson stopped the story at the point where Orchard lays plans to go to Caldwell when Simpkins would be passing through that city on his way to visit the Silver City local of the Western Federation of Miners. While in Wallace, Orchard confesses he burglarized the O. R. and N. depot, expecting to secure a trunkful of jewelry. Instead by mistake, he took a trunk loaded with sample shoes. He pawned his belongings and either "blew in" or gambled away the money. He then robbed a cash register of \$40 in Burke before borrowing \$300. He said he gave the now usele Peabody bomb to Cunningham who wanted it to blow up the Tiger-Poorman mine, carrying out St. John's direction to "kill the scabs." The defense will

show that it was St. John who had organized the Tiger-Poorman miners. Orchard's story of giving Cunninghan

the Peabody bomb contradicts his statement on direct examination, when he said Simpkins objected to using the Peabody bomb on Stennenberg because it was too large. The defense intends to prove that Orchard went direct from Denver to Wallace and not via Seattle The story of Orchard's "conversion"

was led up to by Richardson, beginning with the incidents just after the fatal Steunenberg bomb explosion, and his arrest two days later. Orchard declared he made no attempt to leave Caldwell the night of the explosion, but slept as usual in his room at the Saratoga Hotel The next day, Sunday, he was suspected and placed under parole. Monday he

Boise, Idaho, June 13 .- The trial of | He was denied by Gooding a consulta-

Orchard remained in the Caldwell jail eighteen days and was then brought to the penitentiary in Boise. "Where were you put when you reach-

ed the penitentiary?" Richardson asked. "In the new cell house." "What sort of a cell?" "A steel cage. The walls were solid, the front and do

were barred." "You were in solitary confinement?" "I don't know what you call it."

Since signing his confession, though, Orchard said he had been living high. eating food from the guard kitchen, and also at Warden Whitney's own table. He said Gevernor Gooding always calls him "Harry" now, and shakes hands with him right along.

"After you had been in confinement ten days, who first came to see you?" "McParland."

"Did you know him-that he was a Pinkerton?" "Not until that time."

Orchard said he complained to Mc-Parland about being placed in the penitentiary. He told the detective the authorities had no right to put him in the penitentiary, as he had not been tried or convicted.

"Did McParland talk to you about your ast life?" "Yes, sir."

"And his past life?" "Yes, sir." "And the Molly Maguires?" "Later"

"Did he first talk of the Bible ?" "No. sir; not at first." "And McParland told you about King

David, who was a murderer, had repented and become a man after God's own heart?" "He told me about King David, yes." "And about what a bad man St. Paul "We talked about St. Paul, yes, "And about David killing Uriah, and

stealing his wife?" "He told me David had been a murderer, and had gotten forgiveness"

It was at this point that Orchard's ears flowed. Richardson next took up line of questioning intended to develop that McParland had told Orchard concerning the story of the Molly Maguires in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Orchard said McParland had told him a good deal about the lawlessness of the Melly Maguires.

"Did he tell you about 'Kelly the

bum'?" "Yes, sir." "And that Kelly had committed many murders, but turned state's evidence and escaped punishment?" "He told me he was a witness."

"Did he tell you he had promised to protect Kelly and had kept his word?" "No. sir."

"And that after the trial he gave ountry?" "No, sir."

"What did he tell you?" "He said a subscription had been taken up, and said \$700 or \$800 had been collected for

"And that he was allowed to leave the country?" "Yes."

"Did he tell you about a man named

Kerrigan getting off for testifying?" "No. sir."

Orchard said that when he was first introduced to McParland the detective wanted to know if the prisoner believed in God.

"I had been thinking about such things," said Orchard. "McParland also said he believed I had something to do with the murder of Steunenberg and that I had been at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Min-

"Didn't McParland tell you that every man of the Molly Maguires who turned state's evidence, was allowed to go "I don't know that he -did. Some of them escaped."

During the cross-examination chief prosecutor Hawley broke in to object against the course of questioning. In reply Richardson declared that Orchard had been "fitted for this examination," was an accomplice, and a master criminal. "If there has been influence or inducement as to securing this evidence we have a right to inquire into it," he Judge Wood said he would allow

widest latitude, and Hawley had subside. This is almost the first I portant ruling in favor of the defer

TAKING KEEN INTEREST IN CROSS-EXAMINATION BY RICHARDSON. WHOM HE OFTEN ADVISES.

"You have a mania for telling stories

caps for the bomb with him from Denve

In this he contradicted his testimony

of yesterday when he said he took no-

thing from Denver. He said he bought

sulphuric acid and potash at a drug store,

Getting back to the bomb project

Orchard said he moved to No. 1362

Washington street and that Bradley liv-

ed at No. 1404. About a week or ten

days after the poison was put in the

As an excuse for buying the ten

pounts of dynamite, Orchard told the

clerk he wanted to blow out some

Richardson then asked Orchard to ex-

lain about the testimony brought out

in the Lynforth damage suit against

that the explosion was due to a gas

nformed on this matter by McParland,

Governor Gooding and chief prosecu-

Illustrating the Bradley affair Orchard drew a rough diagram of the front of

the flats and he walked over in front of

the jury to explain his draft. Standing

he placed his bomb and how Bradley had to come out of the door and explode

Richardson here took up a new lin

of questioning. In response to his ques-

tions. Orchard said it was while he wa

living with Steve Adams that he was detailed by Haywood to help Adams as-sacinate Judge Gabbert in Denver.

"Haywood said he wanted at to sh

mite would get everybody in trouble

said Orchard. His idea in continuing t

layed fare bank, draw poker, stud poker,

Orchard said he turked about Judge

of Haywood's public utterances about the

eration of Minera did not care who con

"You used to do the same thing, didn't

ou!" Yes, I did up to the time I

ered the ehor of 18 murders, by his

that he talked about differently

ouse several nights hoping for

tuse I was too coward

nuggested Richardson.
"I don't know about that."
Then Richardson body in Colorado for an

TWhy didn't you go up a

swered Orthard apain.

eetly in front of the jurors, the law-

the San Francisco Gas Co, showtr

"Don't you know there are no stu

within 150 miles of San Franscis

stumps on his ranch,

tor Hawley.

out could not tell where the apothe

was located.

Boise, Idaho, June 11,-The tedious, when we were all telling stories," Orcourt proceedings of the last day or two chard then replied. of crime, haven't you?" "I don't know whether I have a mania or not; but I have told stories when others were telling such things." Orchard said he thought he took giant

This is the most severe blow yet re ceived by the noble prosecuting trio, land-frauding Senator Borah, Governor Gooding, and Pinkerton McParland. In his cell in the Boise jail to-day

"I would rather die like a dog than live like a skunk. I will not corrob Orchard. I was not hired by the chiefs of the Western Federation of Miners to murder anybody. The prosecutors of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone tried to prove that I killed Tyler, but they didn't do it, and they can't fix that crime on me. I never killed Tyler. When I went back on the story I told during the time I was held here, in the penitentiary, they started in to shove me

Adams again reiterated his declarawhen he feared he would be killed if he did not make it. He said that his on was false and that the con-Adams declares now, as he did at his own trial in Wallace, that his admade to Detective McParland were forced from him by the sweating pro-

Harry Orchard continued on the

until he went to Cheyenne. Moran, from Cheyenne, denies that he ever went on an errand for Orchard Arriving in Cody, Orchard said he lost all his money-more than \$500-in Hall's gambling house. He borrowed \$50 from Hall and returned to Denver, in July, 1904. The first man Orchard

met Haywood, who wanted him to go kill was to get the ranch Haywood Moyer and Pettibone had promised him. Bingham, Utah, to assaumate Moyer and Pettibone had promised him.

by Mayberry, who had laid off a "And you were ready to kill every-

wood assaying.
Instead of carrying out the Mayberry

At this point the enlightening fact was brought out that Orchard has a habit call you a coward, did you, in these

and hold up a street-car conductor?"
"No, sir," said Orchard.

ers' Union, who identified me al

ed to this, but the objection

have told such stories among m

Orchard sold of buying a dime's worth of strychnine to put in the milk on Bradley's door-step, when he returned from Alaska. When this attempt failed he bought dynamite to make a bomb.

translated by Mary Miller,

[Feminisme is defined in French dicti-

the absolute equal of man and accords

Because you are a socialist, said some

I confess I was perplexed-what-con-

"The servitudes of the alcove are more

In Guesde further and in Lafargue I

read that socialism proclaimed equality

of the sexes and, even in the present

society it should work for the emanci-

But is not feminisme just this; and

Convinced however that in the domain

of ideas as in those of action, nothing

happens without cause, certain that even

the incoherence of Mr. Clemenceau could

be traced to causes, I asked myself

what could have provoked the repugnance

It was not hard to find. What the

socialists object to is not feminisme but

While philosophy moves always in

the domain of speculation, politics is en-

tirely in life. It gains in interest but

losses in precision. What is in philosophy

cold and conscientious analysis becomes

in politics vague sentiment and impres-

sion. The theories take shape; the shape

of the people one elbows daily; friend,

adversary and ideas are so incorporated

in the man that one no longer is clear

if it is because of ideas that one com-

bats or approves the man; or if it is

the esteem or aversion for the man

which makes us accept or reject the

ideas. And the same as all other political

theories, feminisme is incarnated in

women and these women belong to the

The bourgeoisie emancipated itself be-

fore the proletariat, and their women

also demanded their emancipation before

the working women got the idea.

pation of the inferiorized sex.

of socialists for feminisme.

nothing but this?

the feministes

nemy's camp.

degrading than these for the patrons."

her the same rights.]

Mapleville, R. I.]

WAGE EARNERS AND THE CHURCH

THE HIERARCHY, REGARDLESS OF DENOMINATION, UNSYMPATHETIC TO LABOR'S AS PIRATIONS.

[By F. J. Boyle, Revere, Mass.] The increasing non-attendance of worksen in churches is made the subject considerable discussion among clergy-

men, who, doubtless, view the decrease with alarm. Hitherto a man's non-atdance at church was attributed to man perversity but of late years, ever, the clergy have revamped their rmer opinions, and now attribute the neral absence of working men from ch as, a phase of the "labor prom;" hence many and devious are the ys employed by ministers to attract d held the working class.

ch spasmodic efforts on the part of ationed pastors who cater to spiritual requirements of a congregaon largely proletarian, are nullified to great extent by the hierarchy in auwhose domicile is a palace, whose ock are the rich, whose sympathy is a rich one, whose paunch is well-gorged nd whose coffers belie their "imitation of the lowly Nazerene." Nor even among rs who preside over insignicant parishes can it said that there is nimity of sympathetic feeling for dition of the wage-earners, for o often can it be noted that such minists of small parishes frequently express towards labor, doubtless with a w of gaining the plaudits of some rich ch trustee who is influential enough dictate the ministerial choice for his

The Boston Teamster's strike still in ce, brought to light two wearers of ricel frock that suffice for illustrating

Acting upon behalf of the Team Association, the R. S. Brine mailed to ministers throughout New and a circular letter setting forth employers' side of the controversy. hatic terms, Police Commisr O'Meara denounced the issuance the circular, whose statements he dewere totally at variance with the ual facts, and calculated to create a lse public sentiment as to the strike. and circular was soon issued howr, by the Brine firm, and contained rs purporting to have been received om clergymen endorsing the employers, iftude against their striking employees, to justly felt, as should any minister d, that 10½ hours was enough for a

e following is a sample of the lets received from those who will eventube heard decanting as to why men n't go to church.

May 6, 1907. St. Stephen's Rectory, E. Haddam, Conn R. S. Brine Trans. Co.

am greatly impressed by the illus ent you were good enough send to me. This is a small village, ed my opportunities are but small for preading any influence in the case of ustice in the Labor question. However, eg to enclose 25 cents in stamps to postage on this circular to other , that as many as possible may ican should know and carefully con-Everything possible should be arouse the just sentiment of tic and ruthless cruelty miscreants who are responsible creby on the freedom of cho h is every man's inherent right. In es the "Labor" element permits to be led by rascals who stop at rime, even murder, I trust your will avail much in this cause ual rights and good government.

Very respectfully yours, igned) Rev. R. R. PARKER. contradiction to the Rev. sterical reference to the law (1) "Labor element," it may be here at not one minor teamster, or ed in the Boston strike was or even brought before the t upon a charge of of assault on nonwhere as the court records icted of assault, thievery and, in of the United States would designate as a "liar."

dition to the above letter the cular contains an excerpt from delivered upon the strike by ed St. Baptist Church. Following

Calls Unions a Menace." M. R. Deming preached in the rd Street Baptist Church yesterorning a sermen on capital and his text being Thou Shalt Not arnestly in the dignity of labor rights of the workingman. Labor in their infancy, accomplished

good. They punished tyrannical and covetous employers, but at present he believed they have outgrown their use fulness and have become a serious me nace to the peace and progress of society The ultimate result of trade unions said he, has been to create and maintain a monopoly in labor. The effect of the methods of labor unions has become injurious for the following reasons: They do not discriminate between good and bad employers. They have ruined honest business firms. They give opportunity for corrupt labor leaders to enter into conspiracy with dishonest business concerns, to destroy their competitors by fomenting continual strikes on nominal pretexts. They make it possible for corrupt labor union leaders to blackmail business concerns by demanding and receiving a large sum of money as the price of immunity from strikes. Directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, they are associated with the lawless element of society, which often endeavors by acts of wanton violence to individuals and property to insure the success of strikes. This is proved by the significant fact that disorder instantly ceases when strikes are stopped." It is interesting to note that in the

Rev. Deming's illusion to labor leaders black-mailing employers, he has nothing to say in regards to the culpability of employers as a party to such nefarious dealings, since it takes two to make a bargain; neither does he explain why the principle of unionism should be held as wrong simply because of dishonest union officials. Many, many clergymen commit wrongs under the cloak of their church, frequently the Baptist Church, yet Mr. Deming would not hold the Baptist Church to be a menace to good ociety because of the advantage which that church might afford to recreant ministers. Was the principle of the American Revolution to be decried because of the opportunity which it gave to a Benedict Argold to betray the cause that had been entrusted to his

Of course there may be lawlessness during strikes. But who is responsible? Who brought the thugs to Boston that roamed at will armed with revolvers and urishing them when crazed with liquor? Look at the court records during the late strike, and see who the "lawless" were, union or non-union men. Who in San Francisco to-day brought armed thugs to break the street railway strike? It is not President Calhoun, now under indictment for bribing city officials with \$250,000 as a price of a franchise? Who made possible the slaughter at Homestead, Pa.? Was it not Andrew Carnegie who hired Pinkerton thugs and is now giving stones in place of the bread that was asked by his dehumanized workmen? Is not the capitalist class, for whom the Rev. Deming is an apologist, not only vicious in its personnel but hellish in its programme and conduct; as amply evidenced by the stench arising from insurance scandals, the mine disasters, the steamboat horrors, the theatre holocausts, the railroad investigations, the bank-wreckings, the high society exposures in the divorce courts, the putridity of the Chicago beef investigations,

As to the Rev. Deming's reference to the "good business men" I herewith ess man or firm in this country but who is engaged in manufacturing, selling or wilfully handling impure food products of any nature whatsoever. I challenge Mr. Deming to name a business firm who would voluntarily raise the wages of their female employees' so as to prevent them from the necessity of selling their honor. I challenge Mr. Deming to show us the business men that would refuse to displace their employees by introducing labor-displacing machinery. I challenge Mr. Deming to show us the business man or firm that is not perpetually striving to take every possible advantage of an employee. The honest

Who is it that bribed the officials in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Denver, De troit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Milwaukee Kansas City, Buffalo, and throughout the entire length and breath of the United Business men. Who are the men. Who are tinkering wit hour Mass Rev. M. R. Deming, of the local Legislature?-Business men. Who buy seats in the Senate?-Business men Who furnished "embalmed" beef to sold iers !---Business men. Who adulterates our food, seels us shoddy, cheats in weight, and robs us in a thousand and they for whom Mr. Deming and his ilk are spologists. And then they pretend

the "rights" of honest (sig.) business

A CATECHISM

THAT IS TO SAY: AN INSTRUCTION, TO BE INCULCATED IN WORKING PEOPLE FROM EARLY LIFE.

(From "The Religion of Capital" Paul Lafargue.)

Question: What is your name? Answer: Wageworker.

Q.: Who are thy parents? A.: My father was called Wage-worker; my mother's name is Poverty.

O .: Where wast thou born? A.: In a garret under a roof in enement house which my father and his comrades built.

Q.: What is thy Religion?

A . The Religion of Capital. Q.: What duties does thy religion enjoin upon thee?

A.: Two principally; first, the duty f Abnegation; second, the duty of Toil, My religion commands me to abnegate my rights to all property on earth, that common mother of us all, to the treasures she bears in her womb, to the product of her surface, to her wonderful fertility through the light and heat of the sun; it commands me to abdicate my rights of property in the product of the labor of my hands and my brain. My religion commands me to toil from early childhood to my dying day-to toll by sun light, gas right, or electric light, by'day and by night; to toil on the earth, under the earth, and in the waters that are of the earth; to toil everywhere and evermore.

Q.: Does thy religion lay upon the ny other duties?

Q.: It lays upon me the further duty of self denial; and privation; to still my hunger only partially; to pinch all my physical wants; and to suppress all my mental aspirations.

Q.: Does thy religion forbid thee to taste of certain articles of food?

A.: It forbids me to touch game poultry, and meat unless they are of fourth-rate quality, and it forbids me to taste at all the better qualities of fish, wine and milk.

Q.: What food does it allow thee? A.: Bread, potatoes, beans, herrings, the refuse of the butchers' shops and also sausages. To the end that I may stimulate my exhausted strength, it also allows me adulterated wines, beer, and similar liquors.

Q.: What duties does thy religion lay upon thee with regard to thyself?

A.: To retrench my expenses, to live in narrow and spare rooms, to wear torn, tattered, and patched-up clothes, until they actually fall off my body in shreds. To go about out at toes and down at heels and without stockings, exposed to the wet and the ollure of the streets and roads.

Q.2 What does thy religion lay upo hee with regard to thy family?

A.: To deny my wife and daughter all ornaments of elegance and good taste: to cause them to be dressed in rude materials and with barely enough to escape being hauled up by the police for indecent exposure. To teach them not to shiver in the winter in calloos, and not to smother in summer in close or top floor rooms, under tin roofs heated with the heat of the Dog Days. To inculcate in my little ones from their tenderest years, the sacred principle of tol, to the end that they may be able to earn their living from early childhood, and not become a burden upon society; to teach them to go nd to accustom them to the miser that is their lot in life.

Q.: What does thy religion lay upon thee with regard to society?

Leaving aside the question of theology the socialist correctly reasons that the osition assumed by the clergy upon the labor question is largely based upor their material interests. Catholics, Pro testant or Jewish hierarchy are a unit when their material interests are at stake in an issue between Capital and Labor, or between the ruling class and

the subject masses. The Epigopal hierarchy of the American Colonies saw nothing wrong in praying for the success of British oppression by a government of which it was a beneficiary; the same hierarhy as well as that of the Catholic Church experienced no qualms in blessing the arms of the British soldiery or singing the Te Deum over the victory of the British government in its brutal extinction of the Boer Republic. Not so many years ago the Catholic Bishop of Havana sitting in his endowed palace furnished by Spain, hurled his anathems against the United States government for its part in assisting the Cuban revolt. The success of the Cuban revolution meant to the Bishop his loss of a patrimony, his palace, his good living, and the protection of his benefactor, the Spanish government. Doubtless, it is the withdrawal of the yearly allowance made to the priests by the French gov-

A.: To increase the national wealth -first through my toil, and next this elevation? through my savings as soon as I can make any.

Q.: What does thy religion order thee to do with thy savings?

A.: To entrust them to the savings banks and such other institutions that have been established by philanthropic financiers, to the end that they may loan them out to our bosses. We are commanded to place our earnings at all times at the disposal of our masters. Q.: Does thy religion allow thee to touch thy savings?

A.: As rarely as possible; but it recommends to us not to insist too strongly upon receiving our funds back; we are told we should patiently submit to our fate if the philanthropic financiers are unable to meet our demands, and inform us that our savings have gone up in smoke.

Q.: Who is thy God?

A.: Capital.

Q.: Has he existed since the begining of time?

A.: Our most learned high priests, the official political economists, say He existed since the creation of the world. At first, however, he was very little, hence his throne was usurped by Jupiter and other Gods. But since about the year 1500. He grew daily into power and glory, and to-day He rules the world according to His will.

Q.: Is thy God omnipotent?

A.: Yes. His grace can grant any and all enjoyments. When He turns His countenance from a person, a family, a country, they are smitten with misery. The power of the God Capital increases with the increase of His bulk. Daily does He conquer new countries, daily does he enlarge the swarms of His vassals, who devote their lives to the mission of increasing

Q.: Who are the chosen ones of thy

A.: The Capitalists-manufacturers nerchants and landlords.

Q.: How does thy God reward thee A.: By furnishing work to me, my wife, and my children down to the

Q.: Is that thy only reward? A.: No. Our God allows us to help still our hunger, by looking through the large pier-glass windows of stylish restaurants, devour with our eyes the delightful roasts and delicacies that we have never tasted and never will taste, because these viands are there only for the nourishment of the chosen ones and their high priests. Out of His kindness we are also allowed to warm our limbs, numbed with cold, by affording us occasional opportunities admire the soft fur and the thick spun woollen cloths exhibited in large stores and intended for the comfort of the chosen ones and their high priests only. He also grants us the exquisite joy of regaling our eyes, on the streets of the public reserts, with the sight of the sacred crowds of Capitalists and Landlords, to admire their sleekness and roundness, together with their gorgeously decked lackeys and footmen as they draye by in brilliant equip-

Q.: Are the chosen ones of the same

A.: The manufacturers and landlords are kneaded out of the same clay as myself, but they have been chosen out

else, a situation well summed up by the behind on two issues of the Weekly famous allusion to the established church of England that it was more concerned over the loss of 1-39th of the governmen allowance than of the whole of the Thirty-nine Articles of its Creed. The Socialist has no quarrel towards

any church or creed, but we feel the necessity of being perpetually upon our guard against the political attitude of hierarchy as affecting the aspirations of the Socialist movement, in its working class mission. Judged by their conduct in the past, and their present attitude solely based upon their material interests the hierarhy of all religions belong to the category of those who, being not with us, are against us, and merit the same attention according to the manner and extent of their opposition.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGER

To all our friends: We are in the new quarters at 28 City Hall Place, and while we are rapidly getting to rights it will be some time yet before everything is in shape; but this will not interfere with our general work of getting out the papers and literature.

erament that has around the ire of the During the moving the Daily People French hierarchy more than any thing came out regularly. We were a little

20 1. EMDS

A.: Nothing. Our God manifests His omnipotence by bestowing His favors upon those who have not earned Q .: Then is thy God unjust?

A.: Capital is the incarnation of Jus-

O: What have they done to deserve

tice; only His Justice passeth understanding. Capital is omnipotent, Were He compelled to bestow His grace upon those who earned it, He would be weakened because then his power would have limits. Consequently, He can show his power in no stronger way than by picking His favorites from

among pickpockets and idlers. Q.: How does thy God punish thee?

A.: By sentencing me to idleness From that moment I am excommunicated: I then know not where to find food, or where to lay myself down. From that moment I and mine must perish with hunger and want.

Q.: What are the sins that call this punishment upon thy head?

A.: None: Capital throws me out of work whenever it pleases him.

Q.: What prayers does thy religion commend to thee?

A .: I pray not with words. My prayer is Labor. The bare utterance of any other prayer would interfere with my actual prayer-Labor. This is the only prayer that profits because it is the only one that pleases Capital and that produces surplus value.

Q.: Where do you pray? A.: Everywhere. On the fields and

in the workshops; in mills and mines; ashore and at sea. To the end that our prayer be granted, we are in duty bound to lay our freedom, our dignity, our will at the feet of Capital. At the ringing of the bell, at the whistling of the machine, we must hasten to congregate, and once engaged to prayer, set our arms and legs, hands and feet in motion like automata, we must grunt and sweat, we must strain our muscles and exhaust our nerves. At our prayer meetings we must submit with humble mein and patiently to the illtemper and insults of the boss and his foremen, they are always right. We must never utter a complaint if the boss lowers our wages and raises our hours of work; everything he does is right, and is done for our good. We must consider it an honor if the boss takes undue liberties with our wives and daughters. Rather than ever to allow a complaint to escape our lips, rather than ever to allow our blood to boil, rather than ever to think of striking, we should submit to all trials, swallow our bread moistened with our spittle only, and drink dirty water to wash that down. Should we be impertinent enough to dare find fault with such treatment, then would our masters scourge us with the prisons and the penitentiaries, sharp-cutting sabres, repeating rifles, canons, policemen's clubs, and even the gallows. They would clap us behind the bars if we were to grumble; they would mow us down if we were to do aught that is contrary to the decrees of the laws which they have enacted and promulgated. Q.: Do you expect any reward after

death?

A .: A very great one. After I am rest: I am then freed from hunger and cold, and from the fear of want for stermore. I then enjoy the eternal peace of the Grave.

People and received a flood of letters from readers who sorely missed its regular arrival. From now on the Weekly People will reach readers as heretofore.

Labor News orders are up to date. There is a mass of accumulated correspondence to attend to and that will soon be cleaned up.

Don't forget the Weekly People prize competition, begins June 15 and ends

This is the year of the International Congress. Don't fail to read the "Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress," the congress of 1904. Men and matters that apeared then and there will be reappearing at Stuttgart this year, and, no doubt, new men and new issues will be there. In order to understand the present one must take cognizance of the past. The "Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress" will throw a flood of light upon whatever the developments at Stuttgart.

The price of "The Flashlights" is 25 cents per copy.

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

The workingman resigned himself to "[From the French in "Le Socialiste," [wage slavery and the working woman to marital slavery; and, to defend the rights of the oppressed sex there were but those whose privileged condition peronaries as a doctrine which holds woman mitted them to cultivate their intel-

Naturally these women of the bourgeoisie, though fighting for their sex; remained none the less in their class; omrades but a short time ago, you canthey reasoned and revindicated as though not remain a feministe: for there are the entire feminine society was comcontradictions between feminisme and prised of only these who had rents, and diplomas. Of the working woman they did not even speak; they were but the tradictions? I then opened the pamphlets vile herd, fit only to work for them. by Guesde and read phrases such as

I explain and do not excuse. I hasten to say, not for an instant is the party to think of seconding the bourgeois feminisme. At the day of the social evolution, which I desire near, their feminisme will not entitle therento one tittle of clemency. We shall place them against the wall along with the antifeminists of the same class. But even in politics, it were a mistake to let ourselves be influenced by persons so as not to see the justness of theories.

Feminisme is political and social equalty of the two sexes; its triumph would profit all women; working women as well as others. The woman proletaire is twice slave; slave of her husband and slave of the patron; the success of the feministe revindication would make her a slave but once; that would be progressing.

The attitude to take toward feminisme is very simple; create at the side of the bourgeois feminisme the feminisme proletarian and socialistic.

The bourgeois feminisme is impotent anyway. The women of the bourgeoisie are saturated with prejudice which blocks their actions or makes them vain. They cannot venture on the street but in their carriages; and to talk loud seems to them the culmination of bad taste. To express her revindication the bourgeois feministe must have a salon, an audience decollete; it is not thus that laws are revoked or the customs of a whole society changed.

The proletarian feminisme would talk where it should, that is, in political meetings, in the public reunions, in the street. And it shall win the victory.

Dr. Madeleine Pelletier.

THE MOVING FUND

TAKES ON A NEW LEASE OF LIFE AND LEAPS FORWARD WITH A BIG BOUND.

The circular letter issued by National Secretary, Frank Bohn, coupled with the statements emanating from the Press Security League, are beginning to bear fruit. The Moving Fund last week took on a new lease of life and leapt forward with a big bound, \$109.65 being received, as compared to \$37.60 and \$11.60 of the preceding two weeks respectively. This is a good showing; increase it, and keep it up; the needs of the Party Press demand it,

Amounts Received:

List 155, New York City, N. Y., F. Guarnier, \$1.50; H. Berger, \$1 \$ List 156, New York City, N. Y., A. Orange, 25c.; A. Westerlund, 25c. List 197. Cleveland, O., J. Bud, \$1; J. Hanzely, \$1 ... -List 323, Patrick, Wyoming, L. Breaman Canada-Saskatchewan, Riverview, E. Knoldt United States-California, -San Francisco, W. Davis .. Connecticut, Rockville, S. L. P. Section Illinois, Chicago, H. Friedman, \$1; T. Kuchenbecher, \$1 2.00 Massachusetts, Jamaica, Plain, C. Christiansen, 50c.; Massachusetts, Malden, A. Toff, 50c. Michigan, Detroit, J. Kortan, 50c.; C. Baetz, 50c. Minnesota, Minneapolis, J. Hurtz, 75c.; C. Smith \$1: A. Peterson, \$1; G. Lund-

strom, 75c.; M. Overby, \$3;

J. Suntby, 75c. Missouri, St. Louis, H. Phe-lan New Jersey, Palisade Park, J. "Sympathizer," 50c.; New Jersey, J. So. Hudson County, S. L. P. ... Branch 1, \$4 5.50 New York, Brooklyn, J. Schwartz, \$2; L. Pristine, \$1; Section Kings County, 25c.: Kings County Committee, \$12.50; New York City, J. Steinberg, \$1; H. Halpern, 25c.; 33rd and 35th A. D.'s, S. L. P., \$5; J. Robb. \$1; M. Heyman, \$5; A. Zimmerman, \$1; A. a Westerlund, 50c.; L. Abel-"B. R.," \$2.40; A. Meinecke, \$2; 32nd and 33rd A. D.'s, S. L. P., \$1; M. Fitzgerald, J 50c.; G. Abelson, \$1 Ohio, Mt. Vernon, S. L. P. Section Virginia, Newport News, E. T. Schade Washington, Elma, E. Cle-Washington, Elma, E. Cle-mont, 25c.; Myrtle Clemont, 25c. Total 109.65

Error last week's report:credited in excess for Hudson, N. J.

Balance 108.90 Previously acknowledged .. 3,005.18

Grand total \$3,114.08 A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League

Friday, June 14, 1907.

USWEDISH U

WHICH IS RIGHT?

PRICE \$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

Order from "ARBETAREN," 2.6 New Reade Street, New York, or through

THE WOODMEN'S STRIKE

ONE MORE COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

e of joy and sorrow, are of the class struggle, that adds crew who are engineer Federation of Labor in interest and as a bulwark of w that the rank and file long been and still remain like the bands of these labor ants of the capitalist class; with ling of joy that the Industrial Work-World is in the field, and here there has shown itself capable of

allet May I, 1807, in Humboldt County, ed of Woodsmen and Sawmill Worker dent clearer to the outside resketch of the shove named or-

The 1. B. of W. & S. M. W. was char red under the A. F. of La in the spring of read. Its most active promoters were than Grambarth, a eigurmaker, and a moreour of the I. C. M. U.; Geo. Reeling, the International Typographical Line; Joseph Roberts, a rotait clerk, and Owens, is niember of the Preitic t Tele aton of Longahoremen. The ity of these lesiers in pron f. tr. of L. organization among wif kers off shamboutes County in this was been oned by the pres-Can American Mabor Union or Secol Check, H. old., which alby had solidly organized the humber iry in Der Necto County. Shertly its ostablishment, the st. B. of W. sg. all av. leaflet cin one secretaryt every E. G. Papellar bankrupt basiin, who readly fell in with the i was of the founders. Meaning Reeling secwith the bleathat this not to be a union of teopless to t the master for better conditions, ss isstitution" in which the union bespitals, union cigar stores, and arious other institutions by which in wage scale:

plutioniets senttered through enced recruiting its d an will workers in Hum of W. & S. M. A. to make a move Ricus. These conditions densities by which the men

Carthys and other notorious lend the metropolis. Zant in his methods of organizing adopted the usual taction of the labor takir, which consist of false claims of the efficacy of pure and simple unionism and misrepresentation of the aims and objects of the L.W. W. In spite of such tactics, however, little the lost membership of the L. B. of W. & S. M. W. until the promise was in the spring for increased wages at

I. W. W. was steadily increasing pits mbership, perfecting the organization nd carrying on its work of education. In February, 1907, the I. B. of W. S. M. W. held a convention at which

"INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF WOODSMEN AND SAW-MILL WORKERS.

"Affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

"Ernest G. Pape, Sec. and Treas. 1609 Fifth Street, Eureka.

"Eureka, Cal., 100 Wage Scale and Working Condition for the Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers

Millmen's Division. "I. The minimum wage shall be \$40

nd board per month. "2. Those wishing to bear at he or elsewhere to receive same as the mpany charges at the cook has he men working for \$50 and card and less to receive 115 per ken over \$50 and board per menth too increase of 10 per cent; in their may These figures to be taken from the time to count time and a half

"1. The board system in wagain present to be abolished and e free as in 1904.

es of the members were to be used at 6 a. m. and super at 5 p. m. cablished, Bollock his the martin

pullers, \$70; head swamper, \$310; see witer slinger, \$100; helper, \$10; topo sterialize through the turn of events me of the agitation of a little 10 gier (cent.): helper, lincrease e 10 m cents; beltmaker by day, increase 10 per cents; beltsdaker per cond, increase 25 cents per cord; coaks, increase 10

Mattest: die lemme sed ton

Commenting on the above dem at for lumber the Labor News, the official organ of ly increased themand for lumber the Labor News, the efficial organ of the Labor News, the efficial organ of the A. F. of L. of Humboldt County, exceptional opportunity for the city of the same to the following ones. in its issue of April 27:

"in framing their demands last febunusually considerate of their em cts and there are few even outside of the unions who are not willing to ad-mit that what the men are asking is nothing more than reasonable and just."

The foregoing demands were not madeknown to the rank and file until they were published in the "Labor News" about a week before the strike. Early po pay board while innerive, thus any their wages. The opportunity of the theorethquake was not inken tage of, as the wank and file and companies to organizer Williams of the I.W. W. the desired of the west to the work for such occasion of the companies of the logging camps. Williams urged the A. F. of L. men present to work for went on strike, but that, too, the went on strike, but the againsters, is dissatisfied and deopped out of B. of W. & S. M. W. carried out the suggestion of Williams, but this was the only local making the request for the world formed an organic in Humbeldt County, with the world for the strike was called, or on April. fore the strike was called, or on April

2) the following letter was sent to
Secretary Pape of the L. B. of W. & S.

Two days after the
called, when his servi-

WORLD.

ustrial Union No. retary: O. Wickman. Eureka, Cal., April 21, 1907.

Dear air In view of the fact that

men and millowners, Local 330, 1. W. W., requests the Executive Board of the Brotherhood to meet a committee from this local, at such a time and place as may be most convenient for you, for the purpose of securing harmony and unity of action in case trouble should occurr, which we earnestly hope will not be the case. If you decide to have a joint meeting, our position shall be fully

By order of Local 330, O. Wickman, Secy P. S. Please answer immediately.

Eight days later a reply came

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF WWODSMEN AND SAW. MILL WORKERS.

(Affiliated with the American Federa tion of Labor.)

Ernest G. Pape, Sec. and Treas., 1609 Fifth street, Eureka. Eureka, Cal., April 29, 1907. Mr. O. Wickman,

See'y of Local 330, I. W. W. Dear sir: Laid your letter before executive board, and as our time was very much occupied, you must excuse We concluded and expected in all our plans and deliberations that would approve and your membership take part in the con-flict (if necessary) on the side of us wags carners against our employers, case of victory our gain ns in case of victory our games in case of victory our galaxies. What differ he also your advantage. ence dees it make to what organization the men belong so long as we gain our

So far as in regard to a conferen our executive board is of the opinion as we are two separate bodies, working for the same purpose, the bettermen of our conditions, and having full confidence in the members of your organ ization, we therefore deem it un sary at the preent state of affairs. By all appearances, May the first is that Yours respectfully,

Ernest G. Pape, Sec-Tress.

May 1st, the demands having bee usly presented to the companies and ignored by them, the men working and Lumber Co., Pacific for the Hammond Lumber Co., Pacific Lumber Co., El River Valley, Lumber Minor Lumber Co., Little River Lumber men altgether, went out on strike.

Evidently, the leaders of the A. F. o In (as secretary Pape himself admitted in L.W. W. headquarters, in the pres-once of half a dozen witnesses, Hay 22) s well as the officials of the h mpanies, expected the L.W. W. me very disapointed. Although Organiza Williams was in Oregon at the time, the I. W. W. struck to a man for the enofreement of the demands made by their A. P. of L. brothers, thus showing themselves true to the principles of class solidarity upon whic hour organ-

Nevertheless, the refusal of the F. of L. leaders to meet the I. W. W. in join conference left the impression among the lumber owners that the workers were divided and therefore unable to put up the resistance they could have done by the two organizations coming together. And so the emresistance.

affected by the strike, though none of them were meeting the conditions demanded by the union. For example: the men working for Dolber & Carson were allowed to remain at work afthough that company was only paying a minimum of \$50 per month for common swampers and the A. F. of L. felt itself un-

Two days after the strike was called, when his services should have been most required, Organizer T. E. Zant left the scene of action, and for several days no one could find out where he had gone. Later it developed that he had gone to San Francisco on some mission connected with the strike. Upda Zant's return, May 15.

be made known the nature of that mission. In a public meeting of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. he said he was in San Francicso for the purpose of finding a market for the lumber of the smaller companies (non-union) and securing a boycott through the Building Trades Council of San Francisco against the lumber of the larger companies. In other words, Zant and the Brotherhood were going to break up the Lumbbermen's Association.

The I. W. W. protested against such silly procedure, and insisted that the strike was for enforcing the demands against all companies. About this time, that is, May 14, the I. W. W. made a cond attempt to obtain united action, and the following letter was addressed to Secretary Pape:

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD-INDUSTRIAL UNION, No. 380.

Mr. Esnest Pape, Secy. Strike Comm. I. B. of

W. & S. M. W.

Dear Sir:-At a meeting of the I. W. W. strike ommittee this afternuon I was instructed to communicate with you as ecretary of the executive committee in charge of the present strike, and to ask for joint meetings henceforth of the A. F. of L. and I. W. W. strike committees. The rank and file of the W. W. are suggesting such action on our part, and we sincerely hope you will lay aside all personal consideratons, if you have any, and allow the and confer as to the best means of conducting the woodmen's and millmen's strike.

Awaiting a reply immediately, I am, Yours for the I. W. W. Strike

OR HE OWINIAMS Secv. Pape replied es follows: INTERNATIONAL PROTHERHOOD OF WOODSMEN AND SAWMILL

Eureka, Cal., May 15, 1907. Mr W W Williams

Dear Sir

Yours from May the 14th Instant or and and laid your letter before our power to meet with your committee ointly in conducting the strike. Th proposition would have to be turned yer to the different locals for a refe endum vote, and at present it would be nearly an impossibility to get an expression of our members on that object. So far as personal feelings of our strike, as we have made use me of your members, as well as ours, nd found them faithful in every way With best wishes for our success, and coping that you will further give us your best support, I remain

Yours fraternally, Ernest G. Pape, Sec. Treas.

THE NEWBERG INCIDENT. The week following this second in

usal of the A.F. of L. leaders to bring in the strike, and forced the hand of the fallies. As far as the larger commanies were concerned, no indications of yielding the ilemands were in evimies, the Ect River Lumber Co. with comp and will at Newberg, was anisious ito prisume operations, and the strikers, but wit the lumber companies were not at A. P. of L. men, and each time the leaders stept the men from geing to work, saying that the company must ment a reasonittee from the union or a definite pledge" (contract). Speaklug of this matter, the Labor News of

May 31st says: "Newberg is enthusiastic for the mer and their cause; and there is little prospect of any break occurring there for a long time to come, unless the Eel River Lumber Co. nicets either a committee from the Fortuna union or the executive board and gives their employees in a bady the same dife they are making individuals, in which case the present difficulty can be ended in a few moments, FOR THE COMPANY OFFIRES TO CONCEDE EVERY DEMAND THE MEN HAVE MADE. All the men ask beyond this s a definite plugge that all employees shall be granted these conditions with out discrimination against any men on strike, and that the effer be kept in good faith." Thus it was clear that the A. F. of L. leaders were holding

out for recognition of themselves. When the I. W. W. learned of this special meeting of Local 330, alsoussed the situation in detail, and sent a committee to Newberg to find out next day and reported that all de-

vote we decided that inasmuch as our men struck simply to enforce the wage scale demanded by the A. F. of L. union, and that scale had been offered at Newberg, our men should go to work there, and not cause the I. W. W. to commit suicide by holding out for recognition of the A. F. of L. executive board. So the Newberg foreman was given to understand that he could hire I. W. W. men to open his camp provided he paid the scale demanded by the A F of L. He was also given to understand that if he falled to keep his promise to the I. W. W. mon, these men would not stay there. So Foreman Spinney started to hire a crew, and had secured about twenty I. W. W. men, when he stopped, saying to saveral others who applied for work that he was full handed. We suspected that some kind of a deal was on between the Newberg Superintendent and the A. F. of L. leaders, but our men went out next day anyway. When the L. W. W. men reached camp they were told the scale could not be naid. At once our men started to roll up their blankets again, preparing to return to town. The foreman, however, told them to wait, as he would see the superintendent, and thought. he could adjust matters. Returning shortly, the foremen said everything was all right. Our men made the mistake of not thoroughly investigating, and went to work, understanding that the scale was to be paid in every particular. The next day the 'deal' ame to light. When Foreman Spinney stopped thiring d. W. W. men on the pretext that he was full-handed. he had just received a belephone message from Fortuna, presumably from Superintendent Seffens, of the Newberg company, informing him that negotiations were on between the superintendent and the A. F. of L. leaders. Superintendent Seffens at that time met a "committee from the union in the person of John Shillington, member of the executive board of the L. B. of W. & S. M. W., and after "carefully going over the demands with tthe Superintendent Shillington offered to compromise as follows:

cussed and by a practicaly unanimous

Choppers wanted a minimum wage of \$75 and \$70 for firsts and seconds Shiffington conceded the demand, making a cut to \$70 and \$65, the same is they were getting before the strike Again, common swampers wanted a minimum of \$60 per month. Shilling ton consented to reduce that to \$50 for green men, the same as they were setting before the strike. Finally, the Brotherhood had demanded free board the system in vogue prior to 1904. Shillington compromised this to provide for free board only when the men work steadily and on Sundays. If the men lay off on account of a breakdown or bad weather, they pay fifty stically the same board arrangemen cents a day sech. Again this is pracas that prevailing at Newberg before the strike. Whe terms of the "deal." as above, were published in the Labou News of May 25.

Shillington laid this compromise prangement before the Fortuna union and they vated to accept the foregoing erms at the suggestion of Shillington This was the reason Foreman Spinney stonned hiring J. W. W. men. By this "Real" A. F. of L. men had be

Thus John Shillington, acting with ployers prepared for a determined effered to condede all the demands to full knowledge and consent of the Another fact must be noted: All of the union. Twice-prior to May 20, at W. as we found out afterwards. entive board of the L. B. of W. therforman at Newberg hired a erew deliberately threw down the strike of the woodsmen and sawmill workers of Humbold county. Knowing that the I. W. W. men

had gone to work at Newberg, and fearing that they did not understand the "deat" between Shillington and Supt. Seffens (none of our men hired as choppers or common swampers), the I. W. W. strike committee immedintely sent three men to Newberg. When the situation was made clear to the I. W. W. men, with one or two exceptions they at once rolled their blantrets and came back to town, refusing to be scabbed on by the A. F. of L. in an A. F. of L. atrike. It should be noted here that when the i. W. W. men were about to go to work at Newberg, A. F. of L. pickets used all powers of persuasion to keep them at work there, thun trying to make the L.W. W. a party to the shed whereby the A. iF. of L. leaders broke whele nove stridee. That night on which the men re-

turned from Newberg-Saturday, May -another special meeting of Local 320, I. W. W., was held. After again going over the situation in general struction, we immediately colled a and the Newberg incident in particular, the f. W. W. men declined with only one disseting vote, on a secret ballet, that masmuch as it was now clear that the executive board of the M. F. of L. had by their act at New"The Concen ration or Wealth

BY HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of School at Columbia College, New York. December 27, 1906.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call hen shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the mecessity of acelety reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

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5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.

6. The Corporation Should De Social Cooperative.

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By August Bebel

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amality with man is the final goal of our social development, whose reclisation no power on earth on prevent, and the realization is pessible only by a social change that shall about the rule of men sect man, hence also of applications over working man. Only then will the human race seach its highest development. the rile of men ever men bence also of amptalists over we men. Only then will the human state exech its highest do ment. The "Goiden Age" that man has been dreaming thousands of years, and after which they have been longing have come at last. Class rule will have reached its and time, and along with it, the rule of man ever woman.

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for the sake of getting themselves, L. has not yet called the strike of recognized, the I. W. W. would be although a large number of A. F. of L. untrue to the working class if it men have drifted back to work, and should remain out on strike any long-great dissatisfaction is shown by the er. And therefore the I. W. W. de-clares the strike off in Humbold thus betrayed them. About a thouscounty, as far as our members are and strikers have left the county in concerned, and that our men are at search, of work elsewhere liberty to go to work wherever they

B. H. Williams.

At this writing, June 3, the A. F. of Eureka, Cal., June 3, 1907.

respondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps

their articles, and not returned. Conseque suid 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.

When you see a man subject to another, or flattering him contrary to his opinion, confidently affirm that man is not free; and not only if he do this for a bit of supper, but also if does it for a government position consulship; and call these mer little slaves who for the sake of little matters do these things, and those who so for the sake of great things call great slaves, as they deserve to be. -EPICTETUS.

ALADIN'S "PUBLIC OPINION."

It is not surprising that the Republican and Democratic press of the land has pounced upon just one certain passage in the interview given by the Rusin revolutionist Aladin on the eve of his departure from his lecturing tour in this country, and has since been singing the praises of that one passage. When igner arrives in a strange country, natever that country may be, on a misch as brought Aladin to America. it is but natural he should be praiseful of the land in which he comes for help, nor should it be surprising if he be not critical. That Aladin's praises of America were uncritical is pardonable. It is hardly possible to censure aught in the that one contrasts with that which the Czar now keeps steeped in the blood of its people. Nevertheless, there was one observation made by Aladin in praise of America so fundantally wrong that it redounds not unst the Czar, it redounds against the le of Russia themselves—It redounds ast that revolution-leavened mass of Russian people; now struggling to overthrow autocracy. That observation was that "America has, and Russia is deprived of a public opinion.

Aladin's estimate is false. It is false as to Russia; it is false as to America. Fact is, there is in Russia, to-day, a more strongly developed and conscious public opinion than the present America joys, or is animated by. Aladin has eived by appearances.

As to Russia, what is it that has drawn upon her the eyes of the civilized world? It is the force of the PUBLIC OPINION that is asserting itelf. Not all the forceful measures of Tsaristic ession can down that public opinion. ion in Russia condemns the Tsar's regimen. The condemnation is tic that the Tsar leads the apsive life of a pursued criminal in prehensive life of a pursued biding. What if not public opinion can be the fire that raises the heavy thunderclouds now heavily gathering over the Winter Palace, the symbol of Russian old style rule. That that public opinion is being cruelly lacerated; that the mailed fist of autocracy is smiting it; e of that is an argument against its existence. On the contrary. The need of the continuous Cossacks' knout; need of the continuous application of the mailed fist-these are so many evidences of a powerful, a virile, a wide-spread, a deepseated PUBLIC OPINION that is too powerful, too le, too wide-spread, too deep-seated

to be beaten down. ow, now in America? The average the average workingman is here r than it is in Russia. In larger bers than in even Russia are workingmen here sacrificed in the shambles of our rulers, the establishments of capitalist exploitation. And when intelligent organization is set up to oppose gent organization is set up to oppose the Wrong, the temerarious act is visited, as now seen in Boise, by kidnapping and by all manner of other roughshod violations of civilization culminating, as exhibited in Boise, with the compelling of a man to defend himself against on which he is not indicted. And yet there is quiet in the land. The absence of protest, in the only emphatic er that Tyranny understands, has sconstrued by Aladin as a sign of public opinion—a public opinion of approval. Aladin erred. America, not been scourged as Russia has n, has not yet reached the point of g animated by a true public opin-A prostituted capitalist press voes the sentiments of the tyrant class. is not public opinion. It is the of the Tsar-class. Public opin-merica is still a-forming. It is

public opinion to take shape in Russia, despite all hangings and banishments and that causes public opinion in Russia now that it has taken shape, to be indomitable, self-assertant, public opinion n America is crystallizing to the hardening point. When a public opinion shall have taken shape here, then, to the rustle of the myriad votes shaken from the Proletarian forest, and backed by the thunderbolt of the Industrial Organization, the Aladin visitors to America will no longer be deceived by appearances. They will recognize their kin.

"SHALLOW PHILOSOPHY" AND "MAWKISH SENTIMENTALITY."

The Boston "Inter-Nation" published and now issues in neat little pamphlet form an article by Frederic J. Whiting on "The Attack on Railroad Capitalizations." The thanks of the "undesirable citizens" is due the "Inter-Nation" and Mr. Whiting.

The claims of Capital to its right to exist, and regarding the wrong-headedness of the "undesirable citizens" in assaulting it, has hitherto been:

1. That Capital only gets and aims at getting a fair return on the capital invested:

2. That Capital secures to all me an equal opportunity; if some turn out rich and others wage slaves the difference arises not from a denial by cap italism of equal opportunities to all

it arises from the circumstance that ome are clever and they become capitalists, while others are asses, and they become wage slaves.

Mr. Whiting boldly abandons these oldtime trenches. Contemptuously he discards them as "shallow philosophy" and "mawkish sentimentality." Plump and plain he now comes out with the truth long known to the "undesirable citizens." and as stoutly hitherto pretended to be untruth by the "desirables."

As to the old-time principle No 1 regarding Capital's fair return on capital actually invested, Mr. Whiting boldly declares: "If railroad charges are made proportionate to a 'fair return on capital actually invested,' the initiative of capital would be immensely impaired." Away with the "mawkish sentimentality" of justifying high or inordinate returns on the plea of their being "fair returns on the capital actually invested!" Robust sense admits the truth. The truth, as admitted by Mr. Whiting, is that "the initiative of capital" is the getting of unfair returns on the capital actually invested. Without such a brigand's initiative the brigand's effectiveness would be impaired.-Correct.

As to the old-time principle No. 2 regarding the tendency of capitalist society to secure to all men equal opportunities, Mr. Whiting tosses it aside, also with admirable boldness. Says he: "It a misplaced zeal that would secure for all men an equality of opportunity.' Away with the "shallow philosophy" that pictures the state as intended to afford to all its citizens an equal opportunity! Away with such shallowness! Profundity knows better and is not ashamed to say so. Time may have been when profound and unmawkish Capital was constrained to hide its candle under a bushel. That time is no more. Profound philosophy knows and tells the truth-Capitalism must aim at the reverse of securing for all men an equality of opportunity. Without that Capitalism would perish.-Correct.

And what would become of the Whit-

CATCHING 'EM ACOMIN', AND CATCHING 'EM AGWINE'.

Here are two seemingly disconnected nomic facts that are, in fact shoots of one root.

The railroads are causing articles to appear in papers and magazines intended to agitate in favor of placing at their disposal the moneys found in the savings banks. The argument has an ingenious flavor of bait. "Money" say they, "is not obtainable except by paying rates of interest so high that the railroads find is impossible to do so"; at the same time, so the reasoning proceeds, "moneys in the savings banks earn only from 3 to 4 per cent., averaging probably 31/2 per cent"; consequently the thing to do is to allow the railroads to borrow these deposits, because, then "a. good deal of the dissa tisfied feelings against railroads would be removed: the 'plain people' depositors would get dividends ranging from 4 to 10 per cent."

The other economic fact is that there is a rumbling in the Pittsburg, Pa., mining district. The dissatisfaction arises from the introduction of the new automatic steam or shaker dumping machines, which are said to cause the throwing out of men, and the inevitable lowering of wages, besides a number of minor, though still galling evils.

The ecor omics back and at bottom of these two items may be presented in mathematical form.

Say, there are 1,000 workingmen in certain shop, producing \$12,000 of wealth a day, each averaging \$3 a day in wages, ositing every day \$1 in the bank. The case is an extreme one, but it has at last been torn to pieces by

identical with those that have caused illustrates the point. We would then have this proposition: 1,000 men; produce \$12,000; retain

\$3,000; yield \$9,000 profits. The capitalist wants ever higher profits. A favorite way to reach this is to lower the pay roll. Improved machinery

is the readiest means: it enables the capitalist to produce as least a much with fewer hands. With the machine we would have this proposition: 500 men; produce \$12,000: retain (at

the old rate of \$3 a day) \$1,500; yield \$10,500 profits-that is, \$1,500 more than before. But an increase in the supply of labor,

brought on by the displacement of 50 per cent. of the hands inevitably resolves itself into a lowering of the price of labor-power, of wages. We then face this third proposition:

500 men; produce \$12,000; retain (at the lowered rate of \$2 a day) \$1,000; yield to the capitalist \$11,000 profitsthat is \$500 more than immediately upon the introduction of machinery, and \$2,000 more than before the improved machine was bought.

With whose meney is that machine bought? Capitalists are rich enough, one might think, not to borrow money. 'Tis not so. That it is not so may be judged from the passage quoted above from the articles inspired by the money-wanting railroad interests. That machine is bought with borrowed money, BORROW-ED FROM THE BANKS.

Thus it is seen that the moneys which workingmen either deposit directly in the in the banks, or which are taxed as dues out of their hides by the labor fakirs and placed in the banks, ready for the capitalists, become to a not unappreciable extent the funds from which the capital ists raise the loans, with which they pur chase the machines, with which they knock out the workers and then reduce their wages-hence the grumblings of the Pittsburg coal district.

Let the cigarmakers, the miners and many other workers, whose labor leaders boast of their vast deposits, chew upon these facts. They will find the explanation of the capitalists' friendship for the fakirs: they will find the explanation for their large deposits; they will find the explanation of how and why their "say ings" are transformed into the means that knock them out of work, and into lower wages.

DRIVEN TO ADMIT THE TRUTH.

The "Worker" of the 8th of this month contains the following signed article by its business manager:

"Inside News of The Worker." "The Socialist Co-operative Publish ing Association, which has published The Worker at a deficit for so many, many years for the sake of the movement, has been sorely tried in the last few months. Our readers have only partly learned the truth. The Volks zeitung' and 'The Worker' for many years were made to suffer directly for the contention of rival unions. The slightest oversight on the part of the management or the editorial staff was given the meanest interpretation. The Volkszeitung' was made to lose thousands of readers for its championship of this or that strike in the interest of the working class, and would have succumbed to the onslaught of enraged firms and corporations directly affected had it not been for the support of the German progressive unions. Recently the Association was compelled to advance the wages of its many union employes. It could not do otherwise. The price of paper also advanced, so that the es were increased about one hundred dollars weekly. The Association then notified the State Committee that unless it assumed the publication of "The Worker,' then the recognized standard Socialist paper of the largest city of the country, would be no more after July 1, 1907. The question before the comrades of the Atlantic states is: Shall The Worker live or die? If the comrades decide for the former, then it means effort and sacrifices of a nature still unknown to the native comrades. This is the moment which will demonstrate whether they are made of the proper material out of which Socialists are cast.-Frederick Krafft, Manager.

Extensive comment on the above quotation is unnecessary. Plainly and bluntly, it sustains the position held by the Socialist Labor Party on the subjects to which it refers.

First-Individuals should not try to dominate the Socialist movement, They cannot. The cloven hoof of a privately-owned Socialist press, trampling on the very ideals of the movement, at last gets tangled in the barb-wire fence which blocks the path of all small private industries. The 'Worker' now admits this fact, and now flees for refuge to that "party ownership" which it has long been decrying as unspeakable "De

Second-The "Worker" admits, its failure to be neutral on the union question. With its hand tied behind its back and its mouth gagged by the A. F. of L., those before whom it bowed and scraped. We congratulate Manager Krafft on the boldness of his confession, and the S. E. C. of the Socialist Party of New York on the thoroughness of its conversion. Will the S. P. of New York stop after this forward lunge, or will it press on to complete ownership of its press, to revolutionary industrial unionism, in short, to that course into which conditions are forcing every honest element of the American movement? Most sincerely does The People hope that a surprise is in store for those whose recollections of the history of the "Worker" fail to warrant great enthusiasm.

"The fight on the Coal Trust will be gin to-day"; "Government will ask for dissolution of the merger"; so run the dispatches from Washington- and, like the moon smiles down upon the dogs that bark upon it, Trusts and mergers continue unabated and growing, obedient to the economic law that competition breeds monopoly; monopoly thereupon preeds competition; competition thereupon breeds monopoly upon a higher grade; monopoly thereupon breeds competition again, but upon a restricted plane; thereupon competition again breeds monopoly upon a still higher. more powerful; less accessible plane; and so on until the inaccessible Trust and Merger sets in and asks the old Tweed question: "What are you going to do about it?"

"If the Coal Trust is smashed", so runs the argument of the opposition, "there will be other broken crockery, and there is no man in a large way of trade who can say now whether or not it is in his pantry." In other words, the question is not whether the Trust is a tyranny, but whether tyranny is exercised by so many other choice plutocrats that, if, it is assailed in any one instance, it is shaken in so many others. Or, again, the defense is-Wrong must be upheld in every single instance, because, if attacked in any single instance, it shakes all "the Pillars of Law and Order."-Shake 'em up, and let the vicious structure tumble over the ears of the rats that infect it.

The New York "Evening Post" sneers at the presumption of Bebel to "prejudge the case of Haywood, and call for a verdict of acquittal." How dare Bebel b guilty of such impudence? Did not the "Evening Post" long ago prejudge the Haywood case and call him a murderer? Does and did not that settle the matter?

A new crop is springing up of protesters against capital punishment. With gladness the capitalist press allows these innocents to give vent to their sentimental harmless gush. Otherwise would it be if these objectors to capital punish ment were to enumerate the hundreds of workingmen who suffer death as the penalty of being wage slaves. The official 'capital punishment" may be decried: that don't hurt. The unofficial "capital punishment" inflicted upon the wage slaves in mines and factories and on rail roads—that may not be complained of: that complaint hurts.

The old fight of the country against the city has assumed a novel aspect in France. The vinegrowers of the region of Perpignan are threatening all manner of gory things if the Government does not stop the wholesale adulterations of wine going on in the cities. The "cleverer" city adulterators, who have chemistry to aid them, are obviously too much for the less "clever" country adulterators, who are still resorting to old-time methods of cheating

"Kelly the bum" was one of the Mc Parland police spies who committed the crimes for which the innocent Molly Maguires were hanged. "Kelly the bum' played the comedy of "turning states evidence." He pleaded guilty as a particeps criminis . And then his capitalist pay-masters, instead of simply "reprieving" him, furnished him with money to leave the country. If the expectation of reward is as good as the reception thereof, then Orchard should add the name of "Kelly the bum" to his many other aliases.

The keen scent of the plutocracy, and its internationality have both received glaring illustratons. European financiers. backed by American dittos to the tune of \$12,000,000, have just merged their purses and raised a \$50,000,000 loan to aid the Tsar of Russia. Thus international plutocracy invests in blood for the protection of the system of bleeding the

Mayor Schmitz, just found guilty of extortion and blackmail, should be quickly added to the list of "selfmade men." Such lists are being gotten up by the capitalist to prove how "cleverness, push and thrift" will enable any man to rise from poverty to affluence. Schmitz was a poor drummer boy, when "cleverness, push and thrift" caused him to rise majestically—till he landed in jail.

Orchard declares that King David is his guide. It must be the bigamy part,

CONVERSATION No. 3.

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

Owing to a washout some fifty miles

east of Las Vegas and spreading over

about eighty miles of the tracks, the

trains from Salt Lake to Los Angeles on the Salt Lake & San Pedro road were prevented from running during the month of March. As a consequence a Pullman and coach left Rhyolite for Las Vegas, connected there with a stub train, and thus the rest of the journey was performed. Three young men, the oldest not over twenty-five, the youngest barely ninteen, were among the few Pullman passengers in the train from Rhyolite to Los Angeles on the morning of March 26. The youths hugged the smoking compartment. They kept it in an almost constant roar. They were going back to Los Angeles for a "lark"; they had left Los Angeles for a short trial in "roughing it." That they were affluent appeared at all points; it also appeared from their talk that they derived revenues from mining stock. The subjects of their conversation were essentially immoral. They had the polish of manners and language. Not by gesture nor word were they obscene. Nevvertheless, excepting at the intervals when they talked "business" their whole talk was upon the immoral plans they had perfected and were now within thirty-six hours of putting into execution. They discussed their "amours' freely: named names, considered a trip to San Diego with their charmers: etc.; etc. What was this ribald conversation this minute preparation for a debauch the back ground of? What were the "business" interludes upon? The "business'

sions uttered: "Damn that I. W. W. to hell!"

interludes were upon the miners' strike.

The following are some of the expres-

"I'd hang every one of those men!" "They ought to be run out of the country."

"They don't care! What have they to lose? The strike is destroying property."

"One hour of Sherman Bell here in Nevada would be worth a year of that sleepy Governor.

"They had a meeting up in Rhyolite a week ago. Bell should have been there. He would have pumped them full of holes; or dumped them across the borders."

Etc., etc., etc.

These utterances are brutal enough; they are blood-thirsty enough; they are reckless enough taken apart from their context. Taken in their context, as the accentuation of a conversation that contemplated a drunken wassail and otherwise unspeakable debauch, the utterance sounded infinitely more brutal, bloodthirsty and reckless.

A new style of prejudicing public opinion against Haywood is typified in the New York "World." It says: "Haywood's manner has changed since Orchard took the stand. During the period of jury getting he frequently smiled and joked with his lawyers. He has not smiled since Orchard appeared in Court."-As if a man could smile who sees the snaky coils of a conspiracy winding around his life!

While the Hague Congress is getting ready to meet and establish "peace universal," the Kaiser, it is now discovered, is seeking to foment trouble between Japan and the United States.

Let none be deceived by the "Recount Bill" which a Republican Legislature passed in favor of Hearst. Those capitalists who are sore on the bill, like the New York "Times", are making damaging admissions. They are correctly saying that it is "A BILL OF WHOSE PROVISIONS NONE BUT A RICH MAN CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE."

One should think that marriages are few enough not to throw hindrances in their way. Nevertheless, the Assembly of New York has passed a bill making wedding license necessary to matrimony. Into whose hands is this a scheme to throw some little fees?

For comedians give us capitalists and their politicians. Taft, the "rising candidate against 'Roosevelt's boom," is reported to have collapsed in public view after a review in St. Paul, "due to acute indigestion."-Roosevelt's boom immediately went up 10 degrees. The "consideration" is not mentioned

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Italian-English and English-Italian. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 8-8 New Reads Street, New York OMAHA WORKER

Leaves Socialist Party-It Fails To Reflect Working Class Interests.

Omaha, Neb., May 30, 1907.

To Local Omaha, Socialist Party:-I, the undersigned, member of the Socialist party, hereby tender my resignation from said party for the following reasons;--

It seems to me that the class-conscious Socialist, (and to be class-conscious is to know your class), in order to fight for the interest of the working class, must stand for an economic organization of industrial unions, bound together like bands of steel; also for independent political action of the Working Class, and in the recognition of the import ance of both methods of warfare.

It also seems to me that the principles laid down by the Industrial Workers of the World must come first, for here and here only, can we have might with which to defend the rights of the working class at the mills, mines, factories and shops every working day of the

The industrial organization will teach the Working Class their natural rights in all industries, to take and hold and operate these industries for the benefit of the Working Class in these industries. It also seems to me that the political as well as the economic organizations must be controlled always and entirely by the Working Class

If others are moved by ideals of justice towards the Working Class, well and good; and if they wish to help the Work ing Class, we have no fault to find. But if they desire any particular consideration for their help, they must cease being thieves and become workers.

We, as a working class, must have no consideration for any one but the actual wage-worker. If we are ever emancipated from this wage slavery and tyranny, it must be done by the actual work-

It is a fact, admitted by all intelligent persons, that economic conditions give hirth to political parties. It is also admitted that political parties are destrucive, while economic organizations are constructive,

The working class would have good reasons to be hopeless, if it were true that political methods alone are of benefit. Because as fast as the working class are becoming dangerous on the political field, they can be, and are being, disfranchised, until they are left helpless politically.

It needs no proof to show the class conscious working class that the Socialist party is not a reflex of the Industrial Workers of the World. This being absolutely true, I would be false to myself, a traitor to my class, to belong to a political party which is not a true reflex of our economic organization, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Socialist party, under its present management of parasites, will not emancipate the working class. They are not worth one cent a day fighting the battles of the working class, as they do not understand the workers' conditions, in the mines, mills and shops, in fact, they are not students of economics, or else they would not take the stand they have taken against the I. W. W.

They are, as a general rule, untruthful and dishonest. They have lied and tried to deceive the working class as to the true mission of the I. W. W. to further their own interests.

privately owned press, and state autonomy, that is dictating the policy of the Socialist party in these United States at the present time. These political demagogues, instead of trying to unite the working class into one class-conscious union, keep the working class divided into crafts which do not exist. They seem to be afraid of offending these anti-Socialist organizations.

Since the birth of our organization, the I. W. W., what have these privately owned papers, (claiming to fight the battles of the working class), done for the I. W. W.? Some have come out openly and fought the organization; others remained silent, and are silent to-day. These Socialist party papers, owned by individuals, appeal to the working class from time to time, stating, "It will be the efforts of this paper to report the activities of the labor unions, their conflicts, controversies, trials and triumphs." They further say, "We will overlook no group of workers anywhere, to this end, ink and paper, voice and brains, are hard at work."

What report have we received through the columns of these privately-owned socialist papers, of our fellow-workers and comrades, in conflicts with their masters, at Goldfield, Portland, Schenectady, Paterson, Skowhegan, and Nome Alaska? I will leave this to you to

These privately-owned socialist papers are nothing more nor less than imposters and hypocrites; and by their silenee in

(Continued on page 5.) *



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA. THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-To hell with the Unions! There is no use bothering with them! We must devote all our time to building up the politicalorganization of the workingmen. Let's save ourselves the annoyance of these

UNCLE SAM-Not quite so fast! Do you recognize that dual, or competing unions, are a sympton of the declining chances of the union; due, in turn, to capitalist concentration, and all that is thereby implied?

B. J .- I never thought of that before -but I guess that's so.

U. S .- It is, indeed! First, kindred and existing unions begin to quarrel about "jurisdiction," and next the dual or competing, union springs up. Now, just join the last two points together. and what do we find? We find that, so long as unions have a chance, they will exist and in the measure that the chance declines without being wholly destroyed, the dual or competing union will spring up. If you admit ten more years of competition, but of simultaneous declining chances for the union to resist capitalist encroachment, can you escape the conclusion that, the two causes co-operating, dual or competing unions will increase in number and that the "jurisdiction" fight will grow in bitterness?

B. J. (reflects with puckered brow)-I cannot escape the conclusion. It-it s correct!

U. S .- Of course, it is! We see the fact all around us. "Jurisdiction" fights galore among the old unions, and competing unions springing up everywhere!

B. J.-That's so!

U. S.-Now, Jonathan, keep the strings of your thinking cap fast. The crucial point is coming that will put the strings to the utmost test.

B. J.-I'm' ready.

U. S .- Your "political movement" is to be made of workingmen, you say? B. J .-- I do.

U. S .- Do you stick to that?

B. J .- I do.

U. S .- And increasing numbers of hose workingmen will be either in unions that are fighting each other on the "jurisdiction" issue, or in competing unions-all of them hurling at each

other the epithet of "scabs?" Thick drops of perspiration gather on B I's forehad.

U. S .- Will they not? Will not increasing numbers of workingmen be in one another's hair from opposing union camps?

B. J .- They will.

U. S .- Now answer up! And straight forward! Do you imagine that work ingmen in one another's hair, acting like wild Indians on the economic field, will behave like cooing doves inside of your workingmen's political organization?

B. J.'s forehead is bathed in perspiration.

U. S .- Do you, in other words, imagine that, with pandemonium reigning on the economic field, outside of your political organization, you can have, within the organization, that same element comporting themselves as if in church?

B. J. fidgets from leg to the other, nopping his forehead.

U. S .- Do you, in short, imagine that workingmen's political organization can escape what you call "the annoyances of union wrangles" if those annovances affect their economic organization?

B. J. looks as if he were on the point of exploding.

U. S .- No answer?

B. J. (making a supreme effort)-No! -It is nonsense!-The thing is unimaginable. No peace can reign within a workingmen's political organization if war reigns without in their economic relations with one another. U. S .- Now, what becomes of your

plan "to let the Union Question go to hell," "not to bother with the unions," and "to save yourself the annoyance of all those union wrangles?"

B. J.-Gone up the flue! Smashed by Jericho! Knocked into a cocked hat, by thunder!

U. S .- I should gently stutter!

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREPER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICA-TIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE BECOGNIZED

who call the working people ignorant

and darn fools, and I am surprised at

the Weekly People allowing such an in-

In Saner's article one paragraph states

"As to the attending cattle, the question

arises, can they ever be taught to think

for themselves without the aid of a

leader, or must they always be like a

phonograph out of which nothing can

come other than is spoken into it?"

In my opinion, it is an insult to call

working people "cattle", and The People

should not have given space to an article

that contains this remark. The most

that can be said is that the workers

are not informed in regards to their own

material interest in general and indus-

trial unionism in particular. We that

are in the movement to-day are made

out of the same flesh and blood as all

other workers; neither can we lay the

claim to be possessed of more intelli-

gence than the rest of the toilers. The

only difference between us and the work-

ers called "cattle" is that circumstances

and conditions have lead us to think;

literature that has been placed into our

hands by workingmen who have gone

through the same process, has made us

investigate, and finally join the move-

Now, we were darn fools or cattle.

and it is but reasonable to expect that

other workingmen who might be jingos,

pure and simplers, etc., to-day will in

time see the necessity of organizing

along the lines of Industrial Unionism,

if reached by our literature and speak-

ers, and I venture to say without fear

that in proportion as our literature

reaches the masses, in the same pro-

portion will they commence to think,

nvestigate and join us in the overthrow

It is not B. M. Saner alone who calls

the working people "cattle." Mr. F. W.

Knoche, member of Local 85, has stated

at a meeting of said local that the work-

ing people are "cattle," and when this

"yours truly" he said he meant what

e said, although he did not mean all

the y king class. When questioned he

still maintained that it was an insult to

the cattle and not to the worker. Others

of the same type called the working men

'long eared mules" and told working

people that wanted to organize out in

the stockyards into the I. W. W. that

if they wanted to become members of

the I. W. W. they must first join Local

85 in order to get their proper training.

What sort of a training they would get

may be conceived by the utterances

In conclusion, I will say that the great

est menace to the wage working class

to-day is not the S. P., as stated by

Saner, but men who claim to be such

great revolutionists, but when it comes

Yours for industrial freedom,

THE INFAMOUS ORCHARD AND THE

INFAMOUS PRESS:

To the Daily and Weekly People:-

When the reports of Orchard's testimony

began to appear in the capitalist press

would conduct himself toward Haywood,

and read the different papers in order

to be able to do so. I found in two of

the local evening papers of June 5th,

that Orchard avoided the glances, and,

at times, the steady look of Haywood's

that when Orchard was brought into

court and led past the Haywood fami-

ly, he did not look at any of them, but

People with whom I have spoken, that

read the reports printed by the paper

named, told me they believed that Or-

chard was lying because he could not

ook the other man in the face. Others

I heard say that any man that can com-

mit all the crimes that Orchard says he

another crime to his long list by swear-

ng away the lives of two or three more

6th, claimed that Orchard met the gaze

of Haywood's eye with honors evenly

divided. If this is so then the other pa-

pers lied. If it is not so then the "In

uirer's lied, In judging between the

atter paper and the former ones, one

hat if it admitted or stated that Or-

chard did not or could not meet Hay-

ber that the latter is more

"The Philadelphia Inquirer" for June

committed, would not hesitate to add

ooked upon the floor.

"The Philadelphia North Amer-

made it a point to see how Orchard

Otto Justh

to "action," fail.

Chicago, Ill.

of the main gazaboes in that local,

ent was protested against by

of the wage system.

sult to appear.

REACTION IN TRISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People nma Goldman held several successful etings here (from her standpoint). About half the Socialist party members, realizing that they can no longer feed the working class with pure and simple political Socialism, are denouncing their former faith and declaring themselves anarchists and organized a club they called Social Science. The other faction of the Socialist party, also composed mostly of intellectuals and cockroach gess men, still claim a few more nickels and dimes can be collected through their Salvation Army tactics of passing the hat and selling their Wilshire war cry, etc.

Cock-roach business men can see their finish in this city, as far as competing with big concerns go, and they certainly don't want to "shake hands with a No. 2" (that is what the employment office calls shovel work). They think they can ride into a political job on the backs of the wage slave under the name of So-

Cock-roach "Socialism" and cock-roach "Social Sciene" are in a death struggle here now. The wage slave don't see the difference, and consequently does not

The pure and simple political Socialist tells the slave all he has to do is to vote, vote, vote the Socialist party ticket. Now that is not asking much; it only takes a minute and a half to vote out of the four years. Of course they all agree the dream will be much more pleasant if the patient will take "The Appeal" once a week; and occasionally a draught of cereal coffee will quiet the nerves for the coming revolu-

"Good A. F. of L. union men" claim Wayland's "depe" can't stand the test gside of Emma's science and from now on the A. F. of L. will have "genera strikes" instead of "general fizzles" like they have had in the past, "Sacred contracts" will be torn up and more at-

tention will be given to "higher morals." It don't make any difference to the I. W. W. whether the little dying cockch calls himself an anarch pure and simple political Socialist. We t keep right on organizing the wage slaves in the Industrial Union, educating and showing the way for his final cipation from wage slavery. Any cockroach business man that has a let him vote, let him vote his head off if he wants to. If the cockreach business man wants to call himself an anarchist, let him do so; nobody will force him to vote the pure and simple Socialist ticket. The working class would be just as well off on election day if the ach anarchist would refuse to go to the ballot box, and instead go into his bath room, quietly lock the door, take a good razor and give himself some "direct action" across the throat. The L. W. W. will go on no matter whether siness man believes in "voting" or in "direct action."

O. W. Sewell, Local 12, I. W. W. San Francisco, Cal., June 2

> IN FAR OFF AUSTRALIA. Australian Socialist League, West Wallsend Bran May 12, 1907.

Having been constant readers of the Weekly People for nearly four years we desire our subscriptions renewed for the next six months. You will find money d for six Weekly People and one "Industrial Bulletin" to be forwarded undersigned. Seeing you also we a daily production would you be kind enough to send me a sample copy, as I would like to see it, as it is the unly daily Socialist paper printed in the English language.

I may state we are making good use of The People in this coal district of Newcastle, by teaching our class the es, aims and objects of the I. W. of which it has taught us so much ng you will never cease to fight sinherited working class, as we are doing here, in ever increasing abers, I remain, yours ever for the

West Wallsend, via Newcastle N. S. W., Australia,

To the Daily and Weekly People have just seen in the Weekly Peop June 15 an article "Chicago Debate," by M. Saner of Chicago, Ill., a member of al 85, I. W. W. I want to register

by its reader. To-day, however, we find that the local evening papers together with the "North American" and "Philadelphia Record," give the same story concerning yesterday afternoon's proceedings during the trial. As the case proceeds we may look for more of this sameness, because of the interests of the class that the daily papers uphold. There are those unclass-conscious

wood's eye, he would be adjudged a liar

People, which, in my judgment, is not workers who say that any man that can to be used to insult the working class. do all the crimes that Orchard did, can-The "robber class" does that every day, not be sane, adding insult upon injury, and it is they

Silas Hinkel. Reading, Pa., June 7.

A SWEDISH MOYER-HAYWOOD

CASE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:have to-day received some newspapers from Sweden, some are capitalist papers and some the organs of the "Social Demokratiska Partiel," among the latter "Arbetel" published in Malmo, a city in the Southern part of Sweden. My object in writing this letter is to make known an incident that has taken place in the Southern part of Sweden, which almost compares with the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibor case in this country.

In Sweden Socialism began in 1881, imported in a crude form by August Palm, who is pronounced the father of Socialism in that country. As Mr. Palm's organization consisted in sacrificing Socialism for Reform, it increased rapidly; co-operative store schemes cheap education life insurance and lower taxes helped along Mr. Palm's movement. During this progress (!) there developed in Sweden what is termed "Hinkelsm", in Sweden, the revolution being expressed in Hinke Bergren, who, a few years ago opposed the rapid progress of Palmism in Sweden and is now the moving factor in bringing about the Social Revolution, not by reform, but by the formation of "Ung Socialism" (Young Socialism) in Sweden.

I recall a meeting a few years ago in Stockholm, at which August Palm and and Hinke Bergren were present Hinke Bergren there began his first attack on Palmism. At this meeting Mr. Palm said that he was a "property owner and a tax payer"; and could hardly therefore justify his claim of being a Socialist. What Mr. Palm dld at that meeting was to attack Hinke Bergren as being narrow minded and a fanatic, Nevertheless. Hinkeism has begun and stands nearer to emancipate the working class in Swe den than ever Palmism did. The proof of this lies in the expressions of the capitalist press of Sweden, which helps along the Palm movement by condemning the Ung Socialist movement as

I shall now come to my motive for writing this. As has happened in the United States, where we have our Pinkerton spies in the form of the Or chards who gain admission- to the working class organizations in order to create destruction, so in Sweden now In Sweden there seem to be no private Pinkertons, but the government drills the subjects, who are then sent out at large to practice what they have learned in the army. In the month of March this year there occured a trainrobbery on the Malmo-Cimbucshamr railway, which created a great sensation and sentiment such as was never before known, especially as a train robbery was never before heard of in Sweden. The best sleuths were nut on the trail of the robbers and after about a month's hunt the perpetrators were run down. They were found to be two soldiers, Fors and Friberg, both of whom have a criminal record

Fors had been a member of labor organizations, "trusted and true" and an alleged follower of Hinkelsm, which the always-in-the-right Swedish press now seeks to connect with the crime It claims Hinkeism as the creator of these two robbers. How does the press of Sweden try to connect the tale?

Fors, as well as his co-partner in ican," on the morning of June 6th, stated orime, Friberg, it is claimed, are members of the Ung Socialist organization and have been active members a la Orchard and to cap the climax half of their plunder was to go to the agitation fund of the Ung Socialist organization(!!!).

Notwithstanding the fact that these two criminals learned the successful use of firearms in the army-the success which proved itself in the train robbery-the capitalist are busy creating the sentiment that the crime was instigated through the teachings of

Furthermore, after the soldier has been drilled in the use of firearms, served his coutry a period of time, he is left to go out to make a living, at good citizen, to defend his country at all times, and for ever to be ready to bayonet the non-patriotic? All of this he has learned and knows to perfection. part and parcel. He may even carry a medal for good markmanship. But, has he learned to

Linto one united whole; is creating, has created a condition in " civilized society' that makes workingmen and women and Industrial Workers of the World, having children but living, breathing, suffering parts of the machines, which ,when broken, are thrown away like any other part. New parts, both the feeling and unfeeling, are ever at the command of the capitalist, for labor is ever breeding iron and children for its masters' use. The machine, man's own creation, dominates the world to-day. The machines are all; the capitalists who own them are therefore the lords of society, while the workers, who created all things are as homeless strangers on the face of the earth. This, then being the condition of society, production and distribution being one united whole, being organized from field and mine and forest to the factories, from the factories to the stores, industrial units locked and interlocked with each other, is it not worse than folly, is it not a crime for the A. F. of L. leaders to insist on splitting up the working class into a thousand and one petty, warring, socalled craft organizations? Let us see. Take the Standard Oil Company, for instance, or any other corporation you choose: The A. F. of L. insists that the firemen belong to one organization, the engineers to another, the clerks to another, the well drillers to another, the laborers to another, and so on and so on "world without end;" each of these organizations has a separate charter from a different "International" and each has a separate holy, sacred contract with its masters, each contract expiring on a different date from that of its "brothers"; then comes a day of trouble-the firemen strike: the Standard Oil advises them to go to Hades: it fills their places with "scab labor" and the firemen are beaten. By whom? By the "scabs," or by their "brothers" disorganized in the A. F. of L.? The next months the drivers strike and the same fate is theirs, and so it goes down and up the line until labor is disheartened into submis sion and surrender. In the bitterness of defeat, charges and couter-charges are made, each union (?) flinging reproach and epithets at the other; craft upbraids

> The Carpenter of Nazareth said two thousand years ago, "There are none so blind as' those who will not see, there are none so deaf as those who will not hear," and, unless a man belong to this class, looking around him to-day and hearing he must acknowledge that the I. W. W. speaks truth when it charges that the so-called organization of the A F. of L. promotes the defeat of the working class. Therefore we say, Let the brewery workers' unions in this city be proud of the fact that they have been declared "outlaws in the labor movement" by the A. F. of L. mouthpiece here, the Central Trades and Labor Council. For, let it be remembered, it was this same Council that did its best to help outlaw the hero Haywood: let them stand up and be counted among men and be unafraid, for if they are "outlaws in the labor movement" of to-day, by that same fact they are standing in the foremost files of time, are soldiers in the greates struggle of all the centuries, the emancipation of the workers of the world, and their deeds will go sounding down through all the ages that are yet to come.

craft: hate and jealousy reign supreme

and the working class lies prostrate at

its masters' feet-whipped by itself!-

the working class, the class that made

the world and that carries it upon its

shoulders!

For the workers craft autonomy, the A. F. of L., is organized defeat; and were this not true you would not see the brewery owners, at Mr. McGill's request ordering their drivers to join this Teamsters' Union Local 701, paying their initiation fees and raising their wages to get them to do so; nor would you see the bosses in Goldfield, Nevada, importing A. F. of L. organizers into the district, giving them free halls and churches to speak in, while they were jailing the organizers of the I. W. W. were not the A. F. of L. a master class organization, organized for working class defeat. We know that the I. W. W. is working class victory organized, not only because the masters hate it so, but because it is everything that the A. F. of

We hold that "an injury to one is an injury to all," and, so holding, the I. W. W. has never gone around the country gathering up strike breakers for the masters, as is being done against the brewery workers here to-day and has been done elsewhere, and all our press, industrial and political, has always been at the service of the workers when they were in trouble, and this whether they were craft organized or not. We do not seek to destroy working class organization; what we seek is to perfect

(Continued on page 6.)

THE BREWERY WORKERS AND THE I.W.W.

ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL UNION SPEAKS OUT ON THE ATTEMPTED DIS-RUPTION BY THE A. F. OF L.

Now Orleans La June 6 1907 To the working people of New Orleans: Fellow workers: Our organization, the been brought into the controversy now raging between the American Federation of Labor and the International Brewery Workers, we deem it our duty to lay our side of the matter before

In the first place, we are not affiliated in any way with the International Brewery Workers, nor they with us. but. wherever workingmen and women are striving to consolidate their power, to perfect their organization on working lass lines, all our sympathy is with them, and we shall use every effort in our power to aid the Brewery Workers n their fight against those who seek to drive them back into craft disunion.

Not only do we pledge the Brewery Workers and their allies our voice, our time and our sympathy, but we will strip ourselves of our last dollar to aid them in their fight against the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class; and we generally make good our promises, as bear witness our actions during the last four long and bitter years.

When we make a fight, WE MAKE IT, and we never seek to avoid the responsibility for our deeds whether they succeed or fail: but not so with our opponents, as, in the Picayune of the 1st of June President Robert E. Lee of the Central Trade and Labor Council (a body that tried to knock a meeting called to save the life of William D. Haywood, as true and noble a champion of the sons and daughters of toil as the world has ever seen) says: "This fight is not of the Federation's making, but the Brewery Workrs can rest assured that it will be to a finish, and in the end we will see whether the American Federation or the Industrial Workers are the strongest in this section of the country.' All the balance of his address is on a par with the above boastful buncombe and all of it is a mixture of half-truths, intended to cloud the issue, and misguide the workers for the benefit of a horde of would-be politicians; for every unionist, who is not a fool or a fakir, knows that the A. F. of L. began the fight on the Brewery Workers and not the Brewery Workers on the A. F. of L., as Mr. Lee would have it believed. And this fight was begun because the A. F. of L. could abide nothing that savored of working class unity, of industrial unionism. As to the part taken by the I W. W., we cheerfully admit that we began the fight on the A. F. of L., and we gladly accept Mr Lee's challenge to a battle to the finish. We know the inherent strength of the I. W. W., and the inherent weakness of the A. F. of L., and, therefore, do not fear it nor the outcome; we know that the I. W. W. is working class victory organized, the

A. F. of L. disruption and defeat. We say that the A. F. of L. is organized defeat, and for the following reasons: Look around you to-day. How is industry carried on? By hundreds of petty bosses using crude or no machinery at all? No! The corporation, the trust dominates every field of production and every avenue of distribution; which is to say that the capitalist organization of society is no longer individual, but collective or co-operative; which organdevelopment of the instruments of production from simple hand driven tools to immense machines that do the work of thusands, aye, of millions of humans. These machines are the invention of no one man, but represent the product of. the age long effort of the race, embody its toil and its genius; and these machines the PRODUCT of the race, are the PRIVATE PROPERTY of the capitalist class who made them not. Own ing these machines, the master class is busy locking and interlocking industries

do anything useful? Has he learned to be a producer? Has he learned wherefrom flows the wealth, part of which is paid him for seeing to it that the present order of things may be perpetuated for ever and ever?

To all, of these questions the capitalist press of Sweden remains silent. The thinking part of the workers only have the solution for the abolition of the cause that breeds the train robber. the self-confessed multi-murderers, the Orchards the Forses and Fribergs, And the solution lies in a class-conscious industrial and political organization Capitalism may term it whatever it likes. The pure and simple Socialist may term it De Leonism or Hinkeism what not; and for doing this they will get the staunch support of capitalism of which they are, consciously or not,

Jersey City, N. J., June 13.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN AMOUNTMOUS

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.,-Now | is a sink of corruption. As one authorfor your third question-

On the political field the S. L. P. states that the workers can get nothing worth having from the capitalist government; consequently, that that government must be captured and overthrown to make room for the government of the Industrially Organized Working Class.

On the economic field the I. W. W. preaches the necessity of the classconscious organization of the Working Class, and the absolute folly of expecting any economic advantages under capitalism, except those advantages are gained with a knowledge that they will be lost doubly unless the goal-the overthrow of capitalism-is kept before

There is no "bait" in the latter language, and no contradiction in the two

H. B. or W. N., NEW YORK .- The People is here for the purpose of conveying information and instruction concerning men as well as things. It would suit the Duncans to a T if their crooked work could remain known to only those in the locality where the crookedness takes place. In that case the Duncans could try their schemes in a second place. The people of that place not knowing of what happened before would have to make their own experience. And then, the experience also being kept unpublished, the Duncans could go on and brouse on a third place, and so on indefinitely .-- No. Sir, with a big S-I-R.

I. W. W., TACOMA, WASH .- That mission of craft unionism is ended. So long as competition existed in staples the craft Union could be justified as a help in the process of Trustification. That process having reached present perfection, Industrialism becomes nec-

J. J., NEW YORK-The Trust is unsmashable. That is true. It does not follow from that that the monopolists may feel indifferent towards the attempt at smashing. All such proceedings tend to make revelations that strip monopoly of the sanctity with which it seeks to wrap itself in. While Trusts are unsmashable, the monopoly feature of the Trust is smashable. The Socialist Republic does the job. The job does not suit the monopolists Hence their tears.

S. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA .- We have it upon good authority that the Central Federated Union of this city | - Matter received.

ity puts it: "If the membership of the Unions knew how many of their representatives in that body are on the pay-roll of corporations they would be so incensed as to go down there and clean out the place.

T. J., CHICAGO, ILL.-First-There must be some mistake in your claim that your Scandinavian organization joined the I. W. W. The preamble of the I. W. W. distinctly proclaims the necessity of Labor's unification on the political as well as on the industrial field. This language distinctly excludes the theory of "physical force only" as a means to progress.

Second-The difference between "parliamentarism", "political action", "physical force", etc., has been only recently fully elucidated in these columns during the discussion "As to Politics". It was made clear that, without the industrial organization of the proletariat, political action was moonshine; and without political action the industrial organization of the proletariat would only invite the police spies to play the Orchard trick and smash up things --Only children debate for ever.

O. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA .- The works of Walter Scott are good reading.

P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.-Write to the Librarian of Congress for the Act.

R. J. B., ST. LOUIS, MO .- Read the third chapter of Marx's Capital carefully. Then put your question-if you still think it should be put.

J. P., NEW CASTLE, PA .- The trouble with you is you don't think. You think you think. There is to-day a world's market for the staple commodities. Labor power is a staple. Hence labor-power is virtually bought and sold in the world's market. The price of labor-power, wages, tends to one level the world over. Drop Jingo con-

F. L. S., SAN JOSE, CAL.-The Daily People was established on July

H. A. M., RICHMOND, VA.: F. K., NEW YORK: B. S. J. M., NEW HAV-EN. CONN.; E. S., NEW YORK; E. R., COLUMBUS, O.; W. J., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; N. H., DENVER, COLO.; E. B. B., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; G. R., JACKSON-VILLE, ILL.; G. F., SPOKANE, WASH .:

OMAHA WORKER.

(Continued from page 4.)

these trials and triumphs of our fellow workers and comrades with their masters, have not impeded our progress in PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS.

We propose to fight this war along class lines, asking no favors, and granting none. Our claim is and shall ever be, that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common"; | that we are slaves, and all capital is unpaid labor, whether owned by cialist or a Republican.

And our motto is to stand squarely on the lines of the class struggle; and rely only upon the awakening of the working class to arise from their slumbers and carry the Industrial Workers

A political party can never fight the every-day battles of the working class, with the master class. The working class, organized as a class into the I. W. W., can.

A political party alone can never take from the owning class the industries and protect the workers in the possession of them. The I. W. W. can and will do that very thing, and prepare the workers to take and hold their own The only thing a political party for the working class can do is to represent the working class on the political field, which gives us at stated times the revolutionary spirit of the working class; and also opens up the way for agitation and education along the lines of the class struggle. The true revolutionist must be ac tive on both fields. The political field must be a reflex of the industrial.

Therefore, organization industrially and politically along actual working class lines is the issue. Any wage worker attempting to stray from these lines, damns himself, and all of the workers of the world.

I have no intentions for the present of affiliating with any other political party; and will not until such a time when there will be a true reflex political of the Industrial Workers of the World.

During my wait for that political reflex of the I. W. W. I shall work and vote for the working class. Yours for the revolution.

F. H. Alexander.

Address on Preamble I. W. W. Burning Question of Trades Unionism. Capitalist Class. Class Struggle. De Leon-Harriman Debate. Mistorical Materialism. Industrial Unionism. Mark, The. Mitchell, John, Exposed Reform or Revolution. Religion of Capital. Socialism.

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

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OFFICIAL

SATIONAL I XECUTIVE COMMITTEE Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Mail Place, M. Y. City. CANADIAN S. L. P.

Wellington Road, London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. City Hall Place, N. Y. City. (The Party's literary agency.) announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, to p. m.

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

M. R. C. SUB-COMMITTEE. regular meeting of the N. E. committee was held June 10th 8 at 25 City Hall Place. Present: Vaughan, Moren, Chase, Jacobson, p, Vaughan, Moren, Chase, Jacobson, Iters, Wilton, Romary, Crawford, shares Connolly and Heyman, Abnhaus, Connolly and Herman. Ab-

minutes of the previous regular special meeting held June 2, were and accepted after slight correc-The financial report for the week ending June 1st showed receipts, \$76.70, ces, \$29.08; for the weak ending 8, receipts \$17.12, expenditures

The chair ruled the objection out of order. On an appeal from this decision, the chair was sustained. A to go into executive session was presented the following objection to a resolution of the previous ling and requested that it be entered the minutes and published: "Re-to the resolution as to the handthe N. E. C., in as much as my ob-ton was not included in the pub-ed minutes, I record for publication at I hold that the appeal of any memat once submitted to the vote of the N. E. C, for the reason that no good can come from delaying the determination of a disputed question by swalting further motions and seconds or

aports of committees: The commit-cierted at the previous regular meet-to draw up a statement of facts' reasons for the removal of Chase as the sub-committee reported. Moved a seconded to have copies of the com-ities's report sent to the members the N. E. C. and to Comrade Chase.

list of candidates nominated sections and members for delegates the International Socialist Congress es: Frank a, by seven sections; H. J. Brimble, on; Chas, Chase, by one e; D. De Leon, by thirty several members-at-large; by one section; John section; James Hunter ection; Richard Koeppel, by one Henry Kuhn, by eight sections mbers-at-large; H. A. by one section; Boris Reinstein. tions; M. Ruther, by two s. The report of the come mittee ted that he had interrogated all the comrades nominated, with the result ecepted and all the others de ng the names of the four es had been mailed to sections abers-at-large.

doved and assumed to add the name omrades Zimmerman, Olipp and E. er to the auditing committee. Car-

munications: From the National ry of the Socialist Labor Party of is, making faquiry as to the pos y of S. L. P. members attending International Socialist Congress ana, San Diego the S. E. C. of Cal. of the reto the Cal. S. R. C. Carried ticable for the Lab le German literature. Fron of the Posts S. E. C. and Sa ng a list of the sp

for the Weekly People. Gillhaus finds returning list No. 76; from Organizer that not nearly so much is being done as might be by readers of The People. some towns, such as Jerome and Santa Cruz, a single reader secures seventy or more subscribers. In other towns here the membership is large, .The People has few readers. From D. De Leon, a report of expenses incurred during his tour. A committee of two, Olpp and Heymann, was elected to audit the report. From Chas. Chase, a letter relative to charges against Vaughan when the latter was in employ of the Daily People. A motion was made that, as the csharges against Vaughan had not been sustained by Section Brooklyn, the manager of the Daily People be instructed to pay to Vaughan the sum due him. Carried, with Moren dissenting and Vaughan abstaining from voting

The National Secretary then reported that he had learned, upon investigation, that the expenses of delegates to the International Socialist Congress were greater than at first was provided for; that he had so reported to the subcommitte by mail and that all who replied had expressed themselves as being in favor of raising the special assessme from 25 cents per capita to 35 cents. In view of this stamps calling for a 35 cents assessment had been ordered.

The inquiry of Section Minneapolis as to the nature of the speech delivered by Frank Bohn in is at n Commo I was then taken up. Bohn presented, in writing, a statement. Moved and seconded to corporate the statement in the minutes. Carried. The statement was as follows:

To the chairman of New York N. E. C. Sub-Cozamittee

Comrades: In reply to your question as to whether or not on Boston Common May 6th, 1907, I advocated the nie of physical force in case no other means avails against the conspiracy of the capitalist class againt Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, I wish to say emphatically: NO. I did say, however, that, were the working class, especially the railroad workers, industrially organized, it would be possible to prevent the mur-ders from being committed. This statement was reported in the capitalist press of Boston as a demand that we "seize the railroads to Idaho," etc. Unforfunately, an article written for The People by one of our Boston comrades contained clippings from these papers and one of them contained the state above mentioned.

> Yours most fraternally Frank Bohn.

The National Secretary reported a dan, proposed by Comrade Jame funter, for raising funds for the purpos of assisting the work of agitation. The plan involved the disposal of a work of art at the coming picnic of Section New York. Metion made and seconded that the request be granted and that a committee of two be elected to assist Hunter. Carried, and Jacobson and Paul Augustine elected as the committee. A list of questions to the manager of the People was presented by Chase with the request that the sub-Committee present them. The questions related to the management of the Daily People, its policy, etc. Moved and seconded to my the proposition on the table. Car-

The National Secretary reported on the state of the Party in Philadelphia. During a late visit of the National Sec retary to that city, great interest in agitation had been shown and plans made to place a permanent organizer there. Section Philadelphia and the local of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Fedtion have provided for the temperature support of an organizer. Moved and seconded to recommend Comrude Frank Young and promise assistance as soon as the state of the Party's finances should warrant. Carried.

Moved and seconded to elect & mittee of three to prepare a report to the N. E. C. Vaughan, Connolly and Telchlauf were elected as the committee

A. Moren, Secretary.

NYABEC

meeting of above committee was at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, Priday, June 14, Lechner in chair. All present with exception of Kuhn and Walsh; latter excused. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Secretary Frank Bohn, forwarding From California S. E. C., de nittee. From N. E. C. Sub-C was decided to held a special meeting of State Executive Committee or day, June 17, for the purpose of action on above communica

Oppositor Tong Section Newburgh

Gunn, Section Schenectady, on local activity; from Fred Fellerman, Secy. Conn. B. E. C., in reference to State organizers; from Covington Hall, who cannot accept offer of State organizership, as he is too busy; from Wm. Carroll, answering as to State organizership. It was decided to accept Com. Carroll as organizer for State of New York.

Correspondence Burcau was authorized to confer with National Secretary Bohn regarding the use of some of his office space by the bureau. Adjournment followed.

Fred. A. Olpp, Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New JerseyS. E. C. was held Sunday, June 9, at Helvetia Hall, Paterson. Ball in the chair. A Buechner of Essex County presented credentials as delegate; seated. Minutes of last meeting approved

Communications: From Labor News Co., to be attended to by Eck. From N. Y. Corespondence Bureau; request granted. From Frank Bohn, National Secretary, stating the secretary failed to furnish report for half year ending December 31, 1906, notifying sections to place tickets in the field for fall campaign. and dwelling on Weekly People plan for securing subscribers, delegates to push sections in these matters. From Cal. S. E. C.; also the answer to same by N. E. C. sub-Committee; received and placed on file. The vote on James Connolly received and filed. From Chase and Oatley on organizer; filed to be attended to later on.

Report of Sections: Essex has 25 members and will divide into branches, so as to carry on more effective agitation; also active in the I. W. W. Passaic-all members active for Party and I. W. W. Hoboken-the same, and taking in new members.

Moved that sections make nomina tions for member of the N. E. C., nominations to be in hands of secretary not later than June 17th, and secretary to send out nominations on June 18th; the vote to be in hands of secretary June 30th. State Committee to meet June 30 to canvass votes.

Receipts: Section Passaic, per cent on May picnic \$12.60 and \$6 for due stamps; Section S. Hudson, \$12; Plainfield, \$3; total, \$33.60. Expenses: \$14 for due stamps. Balance on hand, 963.45. Stamps on hand, 123.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

REFERENDUM ISSUED BY THE S. E. C. OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1907. Proposition No. 1: Shall the S. E. C. be reorganized? Yes ; No . Proposition No. 2: Shall the seat of

Proposition No. 3: Shall a State Conntion be held July 7, 1907? Yes

the S. E.C. be Tacoma : Spokang

Seattle

Proposition No. 4: Shall the seat of the Convention be Tacoma ; Spokane ; Seattle

Candidates for National Committeemen (vote for one): A. C. Holms of Tacoma; S. Brearcliff of Scattle.

DETROIT. ATTENTION!

The annual outing and plenic of Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at the well known Westphalia poting Park on Gratiot Road, SUN-DAY, June 23rd.

Take the Mt. Clemens car. Dancing, bowling and other games, good music. 10 cents admission.

MIWAUKEE, ATTENTION.

Comrades, don't fail to attend the gen ral meeting of the Section, to be held THURSDAY evening, June 27, at headquarters, Lipp's Building, 3rd and Prarie sts. It is absolutely necessary for every comrade to be present.

Organizer.

DE LEON TO LECTURE.

Editor of The People Will Speak On Impressions Of His Recent Tour.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily cople, who has recently returned from cessful agitation tour throughout the West in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak under the auspices of Section New York County, S. L. P., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26th, 8 o'clock, at ARLINGTON HALL (Ball Roote) 23 St Marks Place VFast Sth Street) near 3rd Avenue, Manhattan,

Party members, sympathizers and embers of the Industrial Workers of the World will find it worth while attending this lecture as it will disclose a good deal of valuable and instructive Every body be present! Bring your

friends and shopmates with you! Ad-Arrangements Committee

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CORRALLED BY PINKERTONS

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION'S WITNESSES TELL HOW THEY WERE BROUGHT TO BOISE.

Picked In Agency Offices, Expense Money Advanced, and Bonus Paid on Arrival At Trial-The Intervention of a Noon Time Causes All To Take Another Tack-Prosecution Seems To Feel Itself on Slippery Ground.

vood prosecution to-day examined some thirteen witnesses on purely circumstantial matter, only remotely connected with the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, the charge on which Haywood is indicted. Little of bearing on the case was brought out.

Nearly all the witnesses testified to having been examined in the Pinkerton headquarters in San Francisco and Denver. The Thiele agency also picked three of the witnesses, one in Ogden, one in Colorado, and one in California The witnesses, like those of Friday, all acknowledged receiving from \$20 to \$200 advance money from the various Pinkerton agencies which enrolled them and all received \$90 on their arrival in Boise. During the forenoon they admitted being steered to McParland's rooms on their arrival here; after the noon recess, none could be made to admit conversation with McParland.

One witness was subpoenaed under one name, but sworn in on the stand under a different cognomen.

Clarence Harrah, an alleged Vindicator mine scab in 1903, now employe in the Guggenheims' reduction works at Colorado City, appeared, having been subpoenaed by a U. S. Marshall." He laimed he worked in the Vindicator mine as a cager at the time Orchard s supposed to have attempted to explode the carload of powder. Harrah claimed he saw a man, inferentially Orchard, pursued him in the dark mine with a lighted candle for 300 or 1,000 feet, getting within two feet of him, when the man, supposed to be Orchard shot, at him twice. He went to the surface not excited, as he had frequent-

Boise, Idaho, June 15 .- The Hay- | ly been shot at in Oklahoma. On crossexamination, Harrah followed Orchard's cne, and contradicted himself. He said he reported to no officers and saw no soldiers who were within two blocks.

> Charles Johnson, a Vindicator scab cager, minutely recited the harrowing condition of superintendent McCormick's corpse when discovered after the Vindicator explosion. Associated Press and Connolly, reresenting "Collier's," eagerly seized the death scene. Borah asked scab Johnson a string of questions calculated to insinuate that the Vindicator was then a union mine. Crossexamination showes that union men were then blue-carded and the mine heavily guarded by soldiers.

Three Ogden detectives and officers testified that Steve Adams was arrested there in 1903, but their testimony was superficially circumstantial. Adams was brouht in but not allowed to speak. The prosecution will not permit him to testify, says report.

State Manager Hackett, of the Western Union, gave some preliminary testimony anent Orchard's telegram to attorney Miller. However the prosecution would not offer the telegram in evidence.

The cashier of the First Nationa Bank of Denver was called to the stand. Haywood used to do some of his banking business there.

The Postal and the Western Union Telegraph Companies have been ordered to produce their records. It is alleged by the prosecution that some of the telegrams that passed between Haywood, Pettibone, Orchard and Adams will be produced.

Court adjourned at noon, the prosecution being unable to proceed.

Wade R. Parks.

MAY BE THROWN OUT

PREDICTION MADE IN BOISE THAT HAYWOOD INDICTMENT WILL BE QUASHED.

Court Adjourned Over Yesterday To Allow Arraignment Of Orchard At Caldwell -Will Continue Today-Witnesses for Prosecution Sent Home In Batch, Their Story Being Valueless Against Haywood-Late Testimony Of Saturday's Session-Hawley Dumbfounded At Conduct Of McParland's Pripe Witnesses.

was no session of court here to-day, it was predicted that the court will throw the Haywood case out of court on a motion to quash the indictment to-morrow or Wednesday, Prosecutor Borah has told the attorneys for the defense to have their witnesses here by Wednesday The burlesque which is being played is only to allay the suspicions of the voters and taxpayers. The local papers are doing their part by add coloring to their reports of the case, promoting ignorance and confirming prejudice among the residents of the town.

The reason there was no session here was that Harry Orchard, in charge of Warden Whitney, of the Idaho Penitentiary, and a force of guards, was taken there for the murder of Steunenberg. The case had been set for trial to-day but because of the Haywood trial it was arranged that as soon as the case was call. ed it would be postponed until September so it would not conflet with the Haywood case. It was planned to return Orchard to Boise as soon as the adjournment had been taken. Judge Fremont Wood, who is presiding in the Haywood ase, held court in Caldwell on the Orchard case today for Judge Bryan, who is disqualified in the case because his partner was counsel for Orchard at the

Miss Peabody's testimony on Saturday roved wholly favorable to Haywood Borah asked Governor Peabody if he remodeled his house when returning to Canyon City and whether he saw Orchard there. Peabody answered both questions in the affirmative, whereupor Borah turned Peabody over to Richardson. Borah seemed afraid to take the lid off Peabody.

Court then adjourned over noon, Coun sel for the defense, and Haywood had a consultation during the recess, and concluded not to cross-examine Peabody. When this decision was announced in the afternoon when Peabody took the witness stand, it proved the greatest sensa-tion of the day. The Peabody family all ooked happy.

Houston, cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, introduced many drafts drawn by Horwood during the regular course of his business; but the testimony was so remotely circumstantial that it

Boise, Idaho, June 17.-While there of Houston, as with most witnesses, was confined chiefly to show the Pinkertons' conspiracy connection with the case.

Major General Naylor, commanding the military forces at Cripple Creek in 1903 and 1904, confessed to more capitalistic corruption than the prosecution desired. He admitted that between the calling of the strike on August 10, 1903, and late in September when the troops ordered in, only two asseults were committed in a district of twenty thousand inhabitants.

trouble after the soldiers came, was the spike-pulling on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad to wreck the military train. Next came the Vindicator explosion. Naylor reluctantly admitted the destruction of Victor "Record," the looting of four union stores, the deportation of a hundred United States citizens, all of them long residents of the district, without legal authority. He also admit ted military searches and seizures, and the bombardment by militia of the Miners' Union Hall on June 6. He also declared that the Victor store was looted the same day, much to the chagrin of Borah, who brought out the last statement on redirect examination.

Richardson's preliminary cross-exam ination of Naylor was taken up with showing the character of Naylor's associates, he being now secretary of the Mine Owners' Association. His associates consisted of gun men, detectives and criminal thugs, some of whom are serving penitentiary terms. Upon these admissions, Hawley and Borah both strenuously objected that they were not on trial hore. Naylor said he was not present when Bell and McClellan said, "To hell with the constitution." He admitted the militia had special orders to be in barracks at 9 P. M. on the evening of June 5, the night of the Independence depet explosion. Richardson's question as to why the militia was not used to protect union men in their homes, instead of starting a reign of terror, searching, seizing and deporting, was a bomb for the prosecution.

The strongest point the prosecution idenvored to make by Naylor was that the Vindicator mine was not patrolled by soldiers at the time of the explosion; trying thereby to sever connecti Orchard, who testified to military immuhad no weight. The cross-examination nity. It tried to justify the deporta- one harmenious body, then bring all

tions, saying the victime were non-union men. Naylor denied stripping, whipping and flogging the men before the deportations. He couldn't explain the deporta tion of whites, but he admitted baving a hand in threatening to string up Sheriff Robertson unless he resigned,

Naylor denied all knowledge of the fact that some of his associates, admit tedly desperate, had a hand in the deporting. He denied hearing Hamlin's June 6th Independence speech inciting to violence against Federation members and advising the hanging of every union man. He admitted, though, that Ham lin had spoken only three minutes when the shot was fired which brought forth the militia, and in the ensuing rlot the union hall was bombarded. He claims the troops were gone forty days before the depot explosion.

Borah, on re-direct examination of Naylor, attempted to stage the terrible death scene and the killing of fourteen men in the depot explosion, but fell flat, in contrast to Richardson's previous masterly arrangement which was a superb climax. Naylor tried to creep out of his malfeasances, accusing others of being responsible for the deporting orders. He accused Sherman Bell with being busy with the newspapers. Naylor swore he never wore a button inscribed They can't came back," and never sang the song with those words, directed at the deported union men. Borah took up the re-direct examination again with asking Navlor if he ever wore an "undesirable citizen" button. This attempt was again a huge anti-olmax. Laughter filled the courtroom, the Judge smiling vigorously and making no call for order.

Vanghan, an insurance agent and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors at Minneapolis, cleared up the Canyon City "dynamiting" suitably to the defence

Roach, the Denver plumber, claiming o have manufactured the Peabody bomb case, does not know to whom he delivered it. Hawley, mad and dumb-founded, at the failure of his witnesses to prove anything against the defendant, left the entire work to Borah

Forty of the prosecution's witnesses were sent home in a batch to-day. It is said that when Hawley interrogated them in his office, he found that Mc-Parland's claims for them were far from fulfilled. The stories they told were so distant from the matter involved in the case that they were of absolutely no use to Hawley.

Wade R. Parks.

Haywood Defense Witness Dead,

Canon City, Colo., June 17.-Charles W. King, an important witness for the defense in the Haywood trial at Boise daho, died from neuralgia of the heart yesterday. Bloodhounds belonging to Kings were used in tracking after the Independence depot had been blown up by dynamite. An hour after his death, a telegram addressed to King, summoning him to Boise, was received.

Sympathy From Australia

The following cablegram was received t this office yesterday:

Melbourne, Australia, June 17 .- Greetngs and sympathy to the contemplated rictims of attempted judicial murder Mover Haywood and Pettibone. Urge every forceful yet peaceful method to prevent the culmination of the conspiracy.

Tom Man.

HAYWOOD'S MESSAGE

Tells W. F. of M. Six Weeks Will See

Him a Free Man. Denver, une 12 .- The fifteenth annual onvention of the Western Federation of finers, now in session here, has received the following message from Wm. D. Haywood, its Secretary, now answering trumped-up charges in Boise:

"Harry Orchard is the greatest liar of the twentiethe century, as every man he has implicated in his confession stands ready to testify. I am determined to take the stand and show where he has lied. There will be nothing in my case but an acquittal. A hung jury will not I demand complete vindication. If you convention had been six weeks later I would be with you, for by that time I will be a free man.

"William D. Haywood."

THE BREWERY WORKERS AND THE I. W. W.

(Continued from Page 1.) a working class organization that will be

able to deal with the present industrial organization of the capitalist class: to build up an organization organized into industrial departments, organized not by crafts, but by shops, by factories, by in dustrial units, with one label, and miversal transfer card which will give its holder the right to work in any in lustry, without extra initiation fee o charge; an organization that will bind all the workers in a given industry into

the workers in all other industries toether in the same way and weld these ndustrial departments to each other brough the General Executive Board of he I. W. W. In such a way that we an, at a moment's notice, bring all the power of the working class to the deense of any member or part of our orranization that might be in trouble; an organization that guns cannot kill; an organization that will not scatter in times of panic, whose members will be drawn loser together by the very fact that they hunger; an organization that will not only protect and advance our interests here and now, but will free us forever; an organization that will not allow working wome to be treated worse than brutes; an organization that will take the children out of the mills and sweatshops; an organization that believes in the right of the working class to take possession of that which it alone has made, the earth and all that in it is and keep it for its own use; an organization thrilling with the spirit of Labor, afire with the hope of freedom, rearing in the midst of the hell of capitalism the heaven of the human race, the Cooperative Commonwealth, the Republic of the workers! Such an organization, fellow workers, is the Industrial Workers of the World. As such, we believe in it, live for it, and, if needs be, like Haywood and St. John, will face death for it. So believing, we call upon you to join us; to stand up and be counted among the children of progress to march with us and do your part in the great worldwide battle that is now being waged for the emancipation of labor; to hand down to your children a free and hapv world.

In conclusion, we challenge the Central Trades and Labor Council to appoint speakers to meet our speakers in joint debate on this question" Which organization, the A. F. of L. or the I. W. W. will best promote the interests of the working class?" A waiting the Council's reply, believing

in the solidarity of labor and the justice of our cause, we remain. Yours for freedom.

Jas. Wallace, Pres A. S. Smith, Sec'y. Orleans Industrial Union, No. 38,

Industrial Workers of the World.

SECTION CALENDAR.

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

Kings County General Committeesecond 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, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sun-

day 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.) top floor, at 3 P. M. Headquarters Section Concinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jack-

son streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday, German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

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

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

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

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

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

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

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