

# The Worker.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

## MONSTER DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY.

### President Roosevelt's Attack on Imprisoned Men Rouses Intense Indignation.

All Previous Records Broken by Labor Parades and Mass Meetings in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Other Cities on May 4 and 5—Socialist and Trade-Union Speakers Voice Workingmen's Growing Protest Against Tyranny.

Never has New York seen anything to equal the labor demonstration held last Saturday to demand fair treatment for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the officers of the Western Federation of Miners whom the organized mine owners of the West are seeking to railroad to the gallows, and to express the indignation roused in the breasts of workingmen and other unscrupulously honest citizens by President Roosevelt's wanton effort to inflame public opinion against the intended victims on the eve of their long delayed trial.

Not even last year, at the anniversary of the Russian Bloody Sunday, when the masses of New York's crowded East Side, without regard to class or party, turned out along with the Socialists and progressive trade unionists of the whole city and not even then was there so vast a concourse on the line of march.

The number of actual marchers in the two parades—one starting from Yorkville and the other from Rutgers Square, and uniting in Fortieth street—has been variously estimated. The most unkindly and unscrupulous of the capitalist papers conceded 20,000. From that the estimates ranged up to 70,000. Perhaps the true figure was about midway between these two. At any rate, the demonstration, following so quickly upon the President's reckless utterance and the avalanche of protests from labor organizations all over the country which it provoked, has most effectively broken the concerted policy of silence hitherto observed by the old party press. The Moyer-Haywood case is the center of interest now, and the facts can no longer be suppressed.

One of the pleasing features of the parade was the large number of women who participated in it. The time has obviously gone by when the mothers and wives of workingmen can be counted upon to hold them back from participation in the movement to emancipate their class. The women are awake and are marching shoulder to shoulder with the men. This fact, as much as any other, shocks and alarms our enemies.

The police were out in full force, and, however much the rank and file of the force dislike such duty, there can be no doubt that those high in authority would have welcomed the slightest pretext for ordering the night-sticks into play to create the impression that the protesters were a body of rioters and criminals. The perfect order observed by the great masses on the streets made this impossible and gave good omen for the democratic discipline of our class in the still more important crisis it has yet to meet.

The addresses of Morris Hillquit, Jos. Wanhope, and William Cossley of the Central Federated Union, at the Grand Central Palace, after the parade, all ringing with class-conscious spirit, were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

If the New York parade broke all records, so did that in Brooklyn, which was held simultaneously, and which is elsewhere reported.

On Sunday afternoon, as told in another column, Boston had a demonstration which, according to all reports even surpassed that of the metropolis.

Following on the gigantic turnout in Philadelphia the week before, and with Chicago and other great cities yet to follow, this demonstration gives full warning to the ruling classes that the working people are rapidly becoming conscious of their wrongs and of their power and that the day of class rule is soon to end.

### HILLQUIT'S SPEECH AT MASS MEETING.

Boldly Specifies Those Whom Workingmen Deem Undesirable Citizens.

The following is the address delivered by Morris Hillquit, chairman of the mass meeting in the Grand Central Palace.

This demonstration was originally arranged to voice the protest of organized labor of this city against the kidnapping and unlawful imprisonment of Charles A. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and George Pettibone, and its demand for a fair and just conduct of the approaching trial of the three men. Incidentally and accidentally the demonstration has assumed the form of an emphatic reply to President Roosevelt's now famous criticism of the imprisoned labor leaders.

The organized workingmen of this great city owe a reply to President Roosevelt. But right here I wish to state that we do not propose to indulge in wild denunciations on this occasion. We are here as citizens and workingmen, to consider the import of the remarkable utterances from the White House, and to make proper answer to it. And in connection with this I wish to say that I consider the storm of indignation which the President's "criticism" of Debs, Moyer, and Haywood has caused in the world of organized labor as entirely unjustifiable, as a "mere outbreak of hysteria" as it has recently been characterized by some safe and sane labor leaders.

For, after all, what are the facts in the case? A capitalist who had always been a liberal contributor to the Republican campaign funds, suddenly tightened his purse strings, and said a few bitter things about the political machine of his party. This highly unseemly act provoked our impulsive President to such an extent that he publicly branded the recalcitrant financier as an undesirable citizen, and in order to indicate the bottomless depth of his depravity, he added that he was "just as undesirable as Debs or Moyer or Haywood." That the three last named were undesirable citizens was taken for granted without proof. And the President was probably perfectly honest about it—to him the three labor leaders are the very worst types of undesirable citizens. UNDESIRABLE, mark you—not HARMFUL or BAD citizens, but UNDESIRABLE citizens, citizens not desired by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. And it is quite pertinent for us here to inquire why the three men are undesirable to our President.

**Roosevelt's Injustice.**  
Mr. Roosevelt says that by his characterization of the three labor leaders as "undesirable citizens" he has neither expressed nor indicated any opinion on the guilt or innocence of Moyer and Haywood of the crime with which they are charged, but that he had reference to their "general conduct and manner of life." What then is the general conduct and manner of life of the three men who are held up by the President of the United States as a horrible example to all good citizens of the country? Mr. Roosevelt says they are "habitually guilty of incitement to bloodshed and violence." Now, incitement to bloodshed and violence is a crime under the law, and Moyer and Haywood have just as little been convicted of that crime by any American court or jury, as they have been convicted of the crime of murdering ex-Governor Steiensenberg. President Roosevelt cannot relieve himself of the responsibility for pronouncing two citizens guilty of murder in advance of their trial, by declaring them guilty of other crimes for which they have never been tried.

If the President has positive knowledge of any specific criminal acts on the part of Debs, Moyer, and Haywood he has derived such knowledge not from any court or other public records, but from private investigations, and since he has conspicuously failed to communicate to the people of the country the facts upon which his charges are based, the latter must be taken as a mere aggravation of the original reckless slander. The general conduct and manner of life of Debs, Moyer, and Haywood which provoked the President's ire must, therefore, be considered in the light of the actual known facts. And what are these facts?

**Who are These Three Men?**  
Eugene V. Debs was a railroad employee, and since the early days of his youth he was a tireless worker in the cause of organized labor. It was primarily thru his efforts that the once powerful American Railway Union was called into life, and it was owing to his boundless devotion and brilliant leadership that the railway workers, on the occasion of the historic Pullman strike, some thirteen years ago, succeeded in demonstrating the great power of organized and unified labor to the trembling, exploiting and parasitical classes of the nation. Debs has since devoted his eloquent voice and pen, his rare gifts and tireless energy, in fact, his entire life and existence, to the cause of the elevation and emancipation of his unfortunate class—the class of wage workers.

Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood are Colorado miners. They were chiefly instrumental in the crea-

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### OLD BOSTON OUTDOES ITSELF.

Unparalleled Demonstration Last Sunday Afternoon.

The demonstration of the working people of Boston last Sunday was a wonderful one. The daily papers were compelled to admit that it was the most extraordinary affair of its kind that ever took place in Boston. It was so gigantic that the papers gave it almost unlimited space, the "Globe" giving over two pages, with large pictures of the parade and gathering in Boston Common. The Worker cannot do better than quote from the "Globe" report, as follows:

"Voices of thousands of men and women were raised on Boston Common yesterday afternoon in loud approbation of the stinging rebukes to President Roosevelt for his characterization of Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood as undesirable citizens."

"There never has been on Boston Common so enormous a throng as gathered yesterday to listen to speakers condemn the imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and George A. Pettibone in Idaho, after their summary arrest and extradition from Colorado without a hearing, and to applaud the criticism of the President for his reference in contemptuous terms to the men now awaiting trial on a charge of murder."

"The President was accused of wilfully prejudging the case against the three men and of deliberately endeavoring to stimulate resentment toward them by the people. Every criticism received the approval of the multitude."

### Globe Says 100,000

"While it is unusual to see a large assemblage of people applauding such unqualified attacks upon President Roosevelt, the remarkable feature of the remonstrance against the treatment given the three mine workers in the West was not the utterances of the orators, but the size of the crowd of listeners. When the first speaker opened the meeting from a stand on the parade ground there were fully 100,000 people on the Common. Fully 90 per cent of that crowd went there for the single purpose of hearing the speeches in behalf of the three men imprisoned at Boise, Idaho, awaiting trial on a charge of murder."

"Naturally, only a small percentage of the gathering could hear the addresses, for it is not possible to assemble 100,000 people on Boston Common all within range of the voice of a speaker from a stand located on the parade ground. The crowd did, as a matter of fact, spread over every section of the area from which a view could be had of the speakers' stand. They were packed in solid between the seeded section and the Charles street mall as far as Monument hill and this eminence looked like a huge black hill on the landscape."

"When during the afternoon the parade of members of labor organizations and societies of socialists and sympathizers trailed on to the Common these 12,000 men and women seemed by comparison with the crowd already there an insignificant handful of persons. No parade of 12,000 ever marched on the Common which seemed of so trifling numerical importance as did the labor men who simply augmented the gathering of yesterday."

"At all times this enormous crowd was orderly and tractable. The three were 100 policemen scattered about, they had little to do beyond restraining the crush in places and assisting women who were overcome in the crowd. Several women fainted and had to be removed to open places on the grass plots, and the work of the patrolmen was largely confined to clearing spaces for the weak ones. The men who had the management of the meeting had ample reason for the expression of pride and gratification which Arthur M. Huddell, the presiding officer, phrased in dismissing the gathering."

"Of the parade the 'Globe' also said: 'Twelve thousand men and women, by actual count, marched in the mammoth protest parade that preceded the exercises on the Common yesterday.'"

"It was one of the most impressive turnouts of organized labor and kindred bodies ever seen in this city. In the line of the Jewish and Socialist organizations, which formed the 8th and 10th divisions, and which closed the parade, the women workers marched side by side with the men, in some cases in alternate files, in others in alternate files, and in still other small organizations the women members predominated."

### The Unions in Line.

"It was a glorious day for marching, and never did a parade of Boston workingmen and women look or march

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### TRIAL BEGINS.

After Fifteen Month's Delay, Haywood's Accusers Are Brought to Face Him.

Unless the prosecution should present further obstacles, the long delayed trial of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and George H. Pettibone, will have begun by the time this issue of The Worker reaches its readers. It is now apparent that the long delay which the friends of the three men have chafed under may after all result in the undoing of the prosecution, for the entire country is now ablaze with interest in the trial and the publicity which the defense has sought has at last been accomplished.

The culminating point to the long and splendid struggle made by the organized working class for a fair hearing and a fair trial for the Western labor officials, was reached in the unprecedented action of President Roosevelt, in his now famous characterization of Moyer, Haywood, and Debs as "undesirable citizens." This shocked the entire labor movement, the hitherto dormant unions being inspired to act with those that had already been at work for the defense.

Now every newspaper of standing in the country, and many in foreign countries, have special correspondents at Boise, and the eighty-five millions of people in the United States are waiting for the legal drama scheduled to open at Boise on May 9, with William D. Haywood on the stand. This widespread publicity is what we have all desired, and with the eyes of the world literally upon the trial, and every movement of the prosecution under the closest scrutiny, we have no fear that the ultimate result will be the vindication and release of the three men who have been placed in the pillory at the behest of the mine owners of the west and with the active support of the state governments of Idaho and Colorado and the open, flagrant and shameless endorsement of the President of the United States.

### Haywood in Court.

BOISE, May 6.—William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who will go on trial on Thursday next for the murder of former Gov. Steiensenberg, began to-day a fight to get a glimpse of the hand the state is holding against him. He came into court, before Judge Fremont Wood, and asked thru counsel for a bill of particulars. After arguments by United States Senator W. E. Borah, who, as special counsel, is associated with James H. Hawley, leading counsel; Mr. Stone of Canyon County, and O. M. Van Durn of Denver and Clarence Darrow of Chicago for Haywood, Judge Wood said that he would give a decision on Wednesday.

"You charge this man with a crime it was manifestly impossible for him to have committed, and you refuse to indicate how you think he could have done it. Your indictment alleges murder, but if what you charge is so, and Frank Steiensenberg was killed in Caldwell, Idaho, by the explosion of a bomb on Dec. 30, 1905, when William D. Haywood was in Colorado, as the evidence in the possession of the state shows, then the crime is conspiracy. But your indictment says murder and I appeal to the court to compel the prosecution in this case to furnish us with a bill of particulars to show what overt act is alleged before a trial is fixed."

Raised to his full height of more than six feet, every feature of his strong face ablaze with emotion and his sonorous but musical voice penetrating every corner of the court room, E. F. Richardson of Denver, senior counsel for the defense, fired the opening gun in what promises to be the greatest legal battle in the criminal annals of the past half-century in the United States.

Richardson quoted a score of authorities in other states that held that the bill of particulars should be granted where the indictment was general. He quoted from the Idaho Supreme Court a decision which gave the trial judge discretion to grant a bill.

In combating the field of authorities Richardson quoted the Tweed, Beecher and Tilton and Chicago Anarchist cases. Senator Borah said it was not the scope of a bill of particulars to seek for the state's evidence, and that was, he contended, what the defense was seeking. It wanted the evidence upon which the State was relying to prove its case. Such a bill was not provided for by the statute.

### Why This Concealment?

In closing Mr. Darrow said it was not a matter of law, but a matter of discretion with the court. "We are entitled to the state's evidence," said he. "We are entitled to the names of

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### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

When it was reported that President Roosevelt had received the committee appointed by the New York Central Federated Union to request an explanation of his denunciation of Moyer, Haywood, and Debs as "undesirable citizens," it was a foregone conclusion that the wielder of the big stick was ready to crawl out of the very small hole into which he had got himself. When it was later announced that he was going to write a letter to the Union explaining his position on the matter, it was still more apparent that he was not only ready but even willing to crawl. But it is doubtful if any one expected the redoubtable bear hunter to crawl so abjectly as he did. The ability of Roosevelt to swallow his own words and to assume the position of facing-always has long been acknowledged, but few there are who could imagine that he would switch-back so shamelessly as he has done in this case.

First, it should be made clear why Roosevelt was ready and willing to somersault with such alacrity. It was very evident that his malicious reference to Moyer, Haywood, and Debs in the Harriman letter, followed by his bombastic and sophisticated answer to the Chicago Conference, and aroused a storm of indignation which threatened to undermine Roosevelt's popularity and bring disaster upon the Republican party. In New York especially the press and politicians awoke to these facts.

In this emergency, the Republican leaders realized that something had to be done. And then James B. Reynolds got busy. Everybody has heard of "Jimmy" Reynolds. He is a Roosevelt factum, having become widely and unenviably known for his assistance in whitewashing the Chicago packing house scandals. He ran over to Washington, labored with Roosevelt, pleaded with him to receive the C. F. U. committee and thus allow the hurricane of righteous wrath following fast upon the Republican machine of New York, Roosevelt yielded. Reynolds returned to New York and arranged the details and as a result when the committee went to Washington last week Reynolds was there to escort them into the presence of the ruler of the "molly-coddles", "lars", "undesirable citizens", etc.

And now what of the letter read to the C. F. U. last Sunday? To be quite frank, it was a deliberate insult to the Union and to every member of organized labor in the country. It clearly reveals the President's contempt for the intelligence of the working class. Only the totally ignorant could be fooled by it. It is evasive, treacherous, and deliberately mendacious. It does not excuse the President, nor explain his extraordinary conduct. It only emphasizes his lack of moral courage, his demagoguery, and his intent to deceive the men who desire fair play.

What does he say in that letter? Nothing more nor less than that on

### INJUNCTION.

Judge Says Union Must Not Use Funds in Strike.

BOSTON, May 6.—Judge Loring in the Equity Section of the Supreme Court announced to-day that he would issue a temporary injunction against the striking teamsters, in which, besides forbidding violence and threats, he would forbid the union to pay the fare of strike-breakers out of town or to spend union funds for any purpose whatever in connection with the strike.

### "THE FRIENDS OF LABOR"

Rehearsals have begun for the production of Julius Hopp's four-act play, "The Friends of Labor", at the Kalleh Theatre, 45 Bowery on Tuesday, May 21 to 25. A capable company of well known professional actors has been engaged. These include Harry McKee, Scott Sigismund, Edward Nannery, William H. Davis, H. S. Sargent, Charles E. Bannell, W. H. Herbert and Maurics Frank. J. K. Adams, of Klaw and Erlanger's forces, is stage director.

Tickets for the entire week's performances are on sale at The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, until May 13. Five per cent of the proceeds of all tickets sold at The Worker office before that date goes to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. Tickets are 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents and \$1.

The play will fill a week's engagement at the Blaney Theatre, Newark, the week following the New York one, and ten per cent of the entire proceeds will go to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. It is hoped that in both cities the organized workers will rally to the support of the play and give it a good send-off.

Mar. 25, 1906, he wrote to the Attorney General asking for information "as to whether or not there has been the slightest disposition shown by the authorities in Idaho to act toward these men in an unfair or improper manner, or to deny them their legal rights." Quoting further from his letter to the Attorney General, he refers (falsely, as he well knows) to attempts being made by Debs and others and by some labor organizations, to bring pressure to bear upon the state to obstruct the course of justice and to render it difficult to convict the men.

That letter was written on Mar. 23, 1906. Now mark: On April 14, 1906, 20 days later, President Roosevelt, in his famous "muck-rake speech", alluded directly to Haywood as "a labor leader who is implicated in murder."

A year later, in April, 1907, Roosevelt causes to be published to the world a letter written by him in October, 1906, in which he referred by name to Moyer and Haywood, still in prison and still untried, as "undesirable citizens" in the same class with Harriman, Roosevelt's erstwhile liberal campaign contributor.

All this has occurred since Mar. 23, 1906, when Roosevelt claims he asked for a fair hearing for Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. Does he, in his letter to the C. F. U., state what was the result of the Attorney General's inquiry into the methods used to imprison these labor officials? No. Why did he, three weeks after he had requested that inquiry, brand Haywood and Moyer as murderers, and again, a year later, as undesirable citizens?

Why did he (see Washington "Post" of April 4, 1907), show his letter containing the "undesirable citizens" clause to the United States Supreme Court when the appeal for a writ of Habeas Corpus was still pending before that body?

Again, his request to the C. F. U. to submit evidence of a miscarriage of justice for or against Moyer and Haywood to him, is ridiculous and a joke. He cannot legally interfere in the transaction of the law in the Idaho courts any more than he could legally interfere in the Thaw case in New York. No one knows that better than President Roosevelt himself. He made his proposition with the sole purpose of confusing the issue, of distracting attention from his extra-legal interference in THROWING HIS PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL INFLUENCE against the imprisoned men.

To some extent he succeeded—in the C. F. U.—for the moment. But the President's "explanation", the activity of Reynolds, the defense of Roosevelt by the daily press, and the guardianship of the sanity of the presidential office by a few delegates—all of these factors, and more, will be unable to obscure the real facts and to save Theodore Roosevelt from the just condemnation which his conduct will inevitably bring upon him when impartial and discriminating history comes to be written.

### CLEWS-KIRKPATRICK DEBATE THIS SUNDAY.

The debate between Henry Clews, banker, and George R. Kirkpatrick, Socialist, at Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, on this Sunday, May 12, at 2:30 p. m., promises to attract a large number of people who have heard little of Socialism before, and who have but a hazy conception of the movement. Many students, professional men and clergymen are expected to attend.

The sale of tickets is progressing rapidly. Only a few of the reserved seats are left, and those desiring the same should apply at once. As previously announced, Edwin Markham, the poet, will preside. The occasion will undoubtedly be an interesting one, and no one actively interested in social questions can afford to be absent.

Tickets are 10 cents general admission, 25 cents reserved seats, 50 cents box seats, and can be had at the following places: The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway, Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth street, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, or from the secretary, John Libsike, 1050 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

Columbia Theatre is on Washington, corner Tillary street, Brooklyn. Take the three-cent local train, and after crossing the Bridge walk three blocks from Brooklyn Bridge.

### UNION COUNTY CONFERENCE.

Delegates from the German American Central Verein were seated at the last meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Conference of Union County, N. J., making 36 organizations in all. The third protest meeting takes place Friday evening, May 10, at Saenger Hall, Fourth street and Elizabeth avenue, George R. Kirkpatrick will speak. Jacobs Theatre will be packed on Wednesday evening May 15, when "Down on the Farm," will be produced to benefit the Defense Fund. Tickets re 50 cents.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote.

1907 (Presidential) 96,961 1906 (State and Congressional) 229,762 1906 (Presidential) 408,230

ANOTHER "POST" MYTH.

The "Evening Post" the chief credential for whose trustworthiness in speaking of the labor movement is the fact that it is the only nat paper among the great dailies of New York.

Of course, the \$5 fine story is a figment of the "Post" editor's highly cultivated imagination. Yet, if the statement were true would it have just the significance that the "Post" implies?

"Mrs. Caroline Stetson Perkins" is the way the New York "Times" pronounces it now. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman may have some doubts about it.

WHEN KIDNAPPING IS WORST.

The Chicago "Tribune" grows very indignant over the Marvin kidnaping case. It calls attention to an Illinois law that is particularly drastic in those cases where the crime is committed to secure ransom.

Had there been a working class administration in Idaho and some distinction against the workers. Then we see the surprising unanimity with which all the newspapers rush to Roosevelt's aid.

gushed mine owners had been imprisoned by the same methods employed to secure Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, federal troops would have stormed the Ada County jail.

If, as the "Tribune" states, exceptional severity is visited on kidnapping in Illinois, where ransom is the motive, it is not surprising.

But the stiff-necked and heartless bourgeoisie will some day learn that the working class is human. Yes, so human that it will not forget its wrongs.

THE UNCEASING CONFLICT.

A week ago, the capitalist press were editorially congratulating the country upon the peaceful passing of May 1. Peace and the god of profits reigned tranquilly.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday, one man was killed outright and a score of others wounded, some mortally, by shots fired by strike-breakers attempting to run the cars of the United Railroads.

Thus it is that when the capitalist class feels itself most secure, when its career of exploitation seems to be without danger of interruption, the spirit of revolt against existing conditions exerts itself among the workers.

So those patriotic gentlemen, the steel manufacturers, are at their old tricks of swelling their profits by supplying defective material at high prices for the construction of battle-ships.

It does not occur to the "Tribune" that workmen are made of the same clay or that their anguish is as keen as others if their loved ones are the victims of kidnapers.

guished mine owners had been imprisoned by the same methods employed to secure Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, federal troops would have stormed the Ada County jail.

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THE FLAG WAS THERE, ALL RIGHT.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" has a cartoon representing two gentlemen watching a great Moyer-Haywood parade.

The "gentlemen" are shocked. One enquires of the other whether he can see the Stars and Stripes in the parade. The cartoon shows none, notwithstanding that the "Eagle" in a report of the Brooklyn parade, mentioned the presence of American flags.

Perhaps Bell and his associates could answer the question of the respectable "gentlemen" in the cartoon. If they cannot, this paper can.

OLD BOSTON OUTDOES ITSELF.

Continued from page 1.

better. The big bands which led the procession and each division, and which were sprinkled thruout the line, were all voluntary contributions to the success of the demonstration by Boston Musicians' Protective Union 9 and Boston Musicians' Protective Assembly, K. of L., who joined hands, forgot their affiliation differences and marched together in harmony.

Only about 1,800 men are available in Ada County for jury duty, and the sensational statements about the case which are given local publicity will acknowledge tend to form an opinion to disqualify jurors.

As Orchard says he planted the bomb which killed Steuneger and alleges he was paid to do it by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, it will be seen readily that the acceptance or rejection of his story will be a chief factor in the present trial.

Arthur M. Huddell, president of the Central Labor Union, presided, and the speakers, who were enthusiastically cheered again and again, were Dennis D. Driscoll, secretary Massachusetts branch American Federation of Labor, John D. Cooper, general organizer International Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Luella Twining of Denver, James F. Carey of Haverhill, Frank Bohn of New York, Joseph Spero and George R. Kirkpatrick.

It is only just to say that to the energy and whole-souled devotion of Comrade Luella Twining is due, to a great extent, the success of Boston's demonstration. Within less than two months she has, with the assistance of active union men, organized a large Moyer-Haywood Conference, and aroused the organized workers of Boston until such a protest as that of last Sunday became possible.

TRIAL BEGINS.

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witnesses. This is a civilized community, and this man will get a fair trial. Why all this concealment?

"Orchard's confession ought to be laid down before us now. The names of witnesses are usually placed on the back of indictments, but the state has named no witnesses in this case.

"Does this court understand you are not prepared for trial now without this bill of particulars?" asked Judge Wood.

Two Witnesses Missing.

Instantly Borah arose, and in an excited voice said: "Within the last twenty-four hours two of our important witnesses, by reason of their names becoming public, have disappeared from Colorado.

Haywood smiled as he shook hands with his counsel and sat down beside Darrow. He looked curiously around the court-room, and nodded to several acquaintances. He wore a neat black sack suit, turn-down collar, with black puff tie with a gold nugget stick pin.

Orchard First Witness.

BOISE, Idaho, May 7.—Realizing that its strongest witness is a self-confessed perjurer and murderer, and that it will be a difficult task to convince the jury his evidence is worthy of credence, attorneys for the state in the Haywood trial will establish a new precedent in a major criminal action, by calling him as one of its first witnesses.

Ordinarily a witness of this magnitude would be reserved for the last hours, but Messrs. Hawley and Borah, for the prosecution, have decided it will be necessary to have much corroborative evidence to have Harry Orchard's story carry weight, so he will early repeat his "confession."

Prosecution Shows Signs of Weakness.

As Orchard says he planted the bomb which killed Steuneger and alleges he was paid to do it by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, it will be seen readily that the acceptance or rejection of his story will be a chief factor in the present trial.

Only about 1,800 men are available in Ada County for jury duty, and the sensational statements about the case which are given local publicity will acknowledge tend to form an opinion to disqualify jurors.

Attorneys and friends of the defendants claim that the charges made by Senator Borah and associates that their witnesses are being "split apart" are part of an already formed plan to convince the people of the country that terrorism rules and that union men are resorting to improper methods to clear the accused.

Everything is Quiet.

The prosecution are circulating the rumor that they are confident they will convict Haywood, their strongest case being against him, the next strongest against Pettibone, and the weakest against Moyer.

"THE PRIMROSE PATH." A New Play by Bayard Veiller Produced at the Majestic Theatre, May 6, 1907.

By William Maily.

THE PRIMROSE PATH. A play in four acts, by Bayard Veiller. Produced at the Majestic Theatre. Madame Giroux.....Caroline Harris Louis Giroux.....John Kioville Ned Templeton.....Sheldon Lewis Joan Tregenna.....Margaret Wycherly Dr. Marsac.....Robert Jackson Hortense Madigan.....Minette Barrett Horace West.....Ralph Lewis James Cartright.....Charles Reigel Helen Cartright.....Sarah Whiteford Mr. Jepson.....Robert Jackson "Billy" Madison.....Vera Irving Nora Kelly.....May Davis Grace Hopkins.....Helen Ashton Alice Goodwin.....Dolly Chester Miss Whitty.....Caroline Harris Esther.....Abel Dancy Servant.....Phoebe Creighton Time—The Present.

Bayard Veiller has narrowly escaped writing a great play in "The Primrose Path." Up to the end of the third act, barring a few superfluousities, the play is strong and convincing and there is a climax which is really dramatic.

It is in the last act that Mr. Veiller actually misses his opportunity. Dramatic as some moments in the earlier scenes are, they would be mild compared to the last act—if the author had ridden to the occasion. It's a pity he didn't, for then there would have been something for New York to talk about, and Mr. Veiller would have found himself famous.

Aside from this, Mr. Veiller has been daring enough to do one thing. He has presented a heroine who violates completely the conventional code of morals, and he gets sympathy and toleration for her from a conventional audience. We have had the girl who sacrifices her social standing to the man she loves, and who loves her; we have had the poor, ignorant prey of a professional seducer shown to us times without number, and the trusting, betrayed victim of the man who was already married we know quite well.

Now that is something worth while. Mr. Veiller deserves our thanks for it. We can sympathize with a girl like that and it is a test of an audience's sympathy and understanding to ask them to accept such a heroine, but they do it, and that is also something worth while.

When the play opens, Ned Templeton, a young American artist, is sick with brain fever in an attic in Paris. With him is Joan Tregenna, a Devonshire girl, whom he met while traveling thru England. They have been living together, unmarried, and she has been posing as a model, while he has been trying to finish a painting, "The Primrose Path", which he hopes will bring him fame and fortune.

One word more. The play, which is well staged, would be much stronger if the part of the child model was cut out altogether. She was introduced to admit of some comedy, but it is very poor comedy, and just coarse enough to spoil the effect of the play, which would be finer and stronger without her.

As a precautionary measure street preaching or speaking will be stopped in Boise during the trials. The city continues quiet and there is no indication of possible disorder. Police and detectives watch the railroad and highways entering the city, and it is the general belief that they will be able to control the situation.

The lurid reports being published by various newspapers as to the danger of rioting and disorder in Boise, are discredited here by reliable correspondents. Clarence Darrow has given an interview to a New York newspaper condemning these reports and declaring them as inspired by a desire to prejudice the general public against the accused men. The miners' friends are maintaining strict decorum and there will be no departure from this conduct. If there is any disorder, the enemies of the miners will be responsible for it.

RHYME AND REASON.

BY TOM SELBY. CIVILIZATION AND CHARITY.

The masses of the people have been enabled to improve their condition, live more generously and under more healthful conditions. We do not expect the ideal, but we are getting as near it as it is reasonable to expect.

We haven't reached perfection yet, but say,—we're going some! (Excuse the slang, but really I'm exuberant, you know)

"There's room for some improvement erch yet," you dare to say? Believe me, you're mistaken.—Mr. Crimmins says there's not!

Of course, the slums and tenements breed sickness and disease. There's bound to be consumption while the sweating helms remain; But, thank the Lord, we're hospitals for cases such as these.— We send them there to kill 'em off, or patch 'em up again.

We're bound to have the frightful trades that cripple, kill and maim. (The risks of peaceful industry exceed the risks of war) But think! we're salves and bandages, and crutches for the lame.— Why, that's exactly what our free dispensaries are for!

Again, if working people who persist in getting wed Are slaughtered at their labor, leaving kids of tender age, We don't desert their offspring—to our credit be it said— We tenderly commit them to the nearest orphanage.

We even aim at Culture for the lower classes now! We violate their privacy—on charity intent— We give them flowers and lectures, why we even teach 'em how To study Keats and Browning at the Social Settlement.

The blessing of day-nurseries is clearly manifest— They minimize the duties of maternity, that ilk; We take the tiny infant from the nursing mother's breast And check it like a bag of salt,—while she goes out to work.

We take the youthful toiler in the glory of his strength And utilize his energy at labor long and hard, And when no longer useful,—when he's wearied out at length, We thrust him in the almshouse, as a pauper, for reward.

Why, look at all our prisons, penitentiaries and jails! Observe the wide diversity and scope of modern crimes! The growth of crime is, in itself, a sign that never falls To indicate the uplift and the progress of our times!

We haven't got the hooks on real beastitude as yet. But Crimmins claims we're sprouting wings—and Crimmins ought to know— We're not exactly perfect, understand; But you can bet This world's a Paradise compared to forty years ago!

INEXCUSABLE.

The young woman who was arrested last week for robbing the poor boxes of a Roman Catholic Church was indiscreet. She should have remembered that robbing the poor is a privilege reserved exclusively for the rich.

APPROPRIATE.

In far-away Egypt, the fellaheen have taken to naming their canals after President Roosevelt. A docile, well-trained and most obliging beast is the camel. It is trusted implicitly by its master. At the latter's merest word, or sign, it gets down on all-fours in the muck to receive its burden, bearing it cheerfully, yet with an air of importance and a strut of serio-comic dignity withal.

MINER SWEARS TO CONSPIRACY.

Moyer-Haywood Defense Gets Deposition From Man in Missouri.

WEBB CITY, Mo., May 7.—Robert Hulser, a miner, to-day made a deposition here in the Moyer-Haywood case. He swore that while in the office of Mine Manager Cornish, at Victor, Col., in September, 1903, he heard Cornish say to the present Adjutant-General of Colorado: "We have Moyer where we want him and we will put him under the ground."

Hulser says Paymaster Travell said then: "We have the money and must get Moyer out of the way and break up this miners' union."

Hulser says the military officer said: "All right, gentlemen, I'll do all I can for you."

FIRST POINT OVERRULED. BOISE, Ida., May 8.—Judge Wood has denied the motion for a bill of particulars in the Haywood case, and the latter's trial will begin to-morrow.







PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS

MERRIE ENGLAND. By Robert Blatchford. 10 cents; 12 for 85 cents; 100 for \$6. THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents. WENDELL PHILLIPS. By Frank...

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC.

By FREDERICK ENGELS. 50 cents. SOCIALISM. By JOHN SPARGO. Price, \$1.25. THE HISTORY OF SOCIALISM. By THOMAS KIRKUP. \$2.25.

JACK LONDON'S GREAT NEW BOOK

BEFORE ADAM

PRICE, \$1.50; BY MAIL, \$1.60.

\$1.50 BOOKS REDUCED TO 50 cts.

BY MAIL, 60 CENTS.

THE JUNGLE. By UPTON SINCLAIR. POVERTY. By ROBERT HUNTER. LOOKING BACKWARD. By Edward Bellamy. MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS. By R. T. Ely.

THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS. By Jack London.

All well Printed and Bound in Cloth. The Text Complete and Correct.

Books here advertised are recommended by the Editors of THE WORKER as worthy of careful reading.

Prices given include postage, unless otherwise stated. Address communications and make checks and money orders payable to

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PREMIUM OFFER

For \$10 we will send you 20 yearly or 40 half-yearly paid-subscription cards for The Worker and any book named in this advertisement.

SPECIAL OFFER.

OPEN ONLY TILL JUNE 1. For \$6 we will send 12 yearly or 24 half-yearly cards and a copy of Maxim Gorky's "Mother"...

THE WORKER, 15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

CAPITAL.

By KARL MARX. Vol. I. The Process of Capitalist Production. Price, \$2.

THE ANCIENT LOWLY.

By C. OSBORNE WARD. Vol. I. Before the Time of Christ. Vol. II. From Christ to Constantine. Each, \$2; sold separately.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegate meeting the last Saturday of the month...

FOR THE CHILDREN.

English Socialist and Labor Bodies consistently Demand Provision of Food and Medical Service as Part of the Educational System. The various organizations affiliated with the British Labor Representation Conference...

EIGHT HOURS FOR SMELTER WORKMEN.

Bill Introduced by Socialist in British Columbia Legislature is Passed. The British Columbia Legislature has passed a bill introduced by Socialist Representative Hawthornthwaite providing that eight hours shall be the maximum working day for men employed in smelting works...

THE GRAFT IN THE CASE.

When one looks over the expense account presented to the Idaho Legislature by the prosecutors of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone it would appear that when the politicians and Pinkertons had nothing else to do to amuse themselves they dug into the public funds and withdrew handfuls of graft with reckless abandon...

WHO ARE THE DEMAGOGS?

One of the most frequent words in the mouth of President Roosevelt, along with "delighted" and "LIAR," is "demagog". The sycophant press has seized upon the word and now uses it as a stock designation for all who dare to criticize the present reign of plunder. It is especially utilized as a substitute for the word "Socialist." Roosevelt has applied it to Debs, Moyer, Haywood and several other prominent Socialists whenever he has had occasion to refer to them.

FRENCH CAPITAL GETTING "TIMID".

According to the daily press the rise of Socialism in France has caused a decline in foreign and particularly American investments in that country as well as discouraged French capitalists. One paper remarks that the sad feature of this situation is that Socialists regard it as a "tribute to their activities and a measure of the progress of their reforms."

"ASSISTED EMIGRATION."

The capitalist politicians and philanthropists in England are advocating "assisted emigration" as a remedy for the serious evil of unemployment there. The plan is simply to ship unemployed workmen to Canada or Australia and dump them there to find jobs if they can. Government aid is asked for this scheme; meanwhile, the Salvation Army and other like agencies, financed by capitalists, are carrying on the work.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW. Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey. Semi-Monthly 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working-class...

UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK

New, modern Rifle Range, largest Ball Room, Toboggan Slide, Old Mill, Circle Swings, Air Ship, Panoramas, Vaudeville Theater, etc. Pavillion, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, Hotel, etc., renovated.

STRICT UNION PARK

BOOKS OPEN FOR COMMITTEES JOHN MOJE, PROPRIETOR LABOR DAY STILL OPEN.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION FEDERATION'S REPORT.

The third annual report of the International Trade Union Federation shows that in ten countries of Europe the total membership of trade unions in 1905 was 4,474,380, out of whom 259,544 were females. A careful estimate for two additional countries—Switzerland and Spain—brings the total for 12 countries to over four and a half millions...

COOLIE LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Those who think or affect to think that there would be no danger in relaxing the Chinese exclusion measure may take note of the fact that, at the end of March, there were over 53,000 registered coolies in the South African mining region known as the Rand—and this although importation had ceased for more than a year.

PRUSSIAN POLISH SOCIALISTS.

At the tenth annual conference of the Polish Socialist Party of Germany, a resolution was carried disassociating the Socialists of Prussian Poland from the Polish nationalist in the Reichstag, who on all occasions had stood for the interests of the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy and not for those of the workers.

PUBLICATIONS.

"A Great Little Book on a Great Big Issue". HEARSTISM. An analysis of Government Ownership by J. B. Osborne, former State Organizer of California.

SOCIALIST VOICE, OAKLAND, CAL.

"The One Thing Lacking"

IS NOW SUPPLIED IN "Songs of Socialism" The Great New Socialist Song Book BY HARVEY P. MOYER. Says Jack London: "Your 'Songs of Socialism' are the real thing, and bound to be of great help to the cause. It is the one thing that the movement, especially in America, has lacked—songs. And now we've got them."

Bist Du ein Arbeiter?

Darf abonnieren auf den Vorwärts. Wochenblatt der N. J. Volkszeitung, \$1 per Jahr. 50 Cts. halbjähr. \$15 Spruce Str. New York.

N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNG.

THE LEADING SOCIALIST DAILY. Induce your friends to advertise in it for HELP WANTED, ROOMS TO LET, and other ads. of a similar nature.

THE FLORIDA STANDARD

The paper that stands up for the oppressed. Editor J. M. WALDRON, D. D. 706 Main Street, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS The only French Socialist paper in the United States. Published weekly. Eight pages. LOUIS GOZIOU, Editor. Price, \$1.50 per year; 10 copies or more, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per 100. Address: 738 Washington St., Charlestown, Pa.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000. Principals Organization, New York and vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Hours: daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

LABOR SECRETARIAT

Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 887991 FRANKLIN

DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST.

243 East 96th St., New York. Phone, 3086, 79th St.

DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST.

22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y. TEL. NO. 540 L. HARLEM.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST.

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3113 Main.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., DENTIST.

All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P.

PUBLICATIONS "DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE)

A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: For Year, \$1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copy, 15c. Sample Copy, Free. KUNST, 26 Grand St., New York.

PARTY NEWS.

National. Attention is called to the following National Executive Committee motion, referring to members wishing to attend the International Congress at Stuttgart, beginning Aug. 25, 1907.

N. E. C. MOTION. Relative to the question raised by the National Secretary about the payment of James O'Neal's expenses to a meeting of the National Committee on Constitution at Chicago, April 21-22, National Executive Committee member Hanford has submitted the following motion to the N. E. C.:

The secretary is hereby authorized to pay to Comrade O'Neal, mileage from and to his place of employment and per diem for time lost in attending the meeting of the Constitutional Committee, of which he is a member.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Dates of National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: John W. Brown: Connecticut, under direction of State Committee.

George H. Goebel: May 12, Sweet Home, Ore.; May 13, Holley; May 14, Brownsville; May 15, Junction City; May 16, Coburg; May 17, Cottage Grove; May 18, London.

Lena Morrow Lewis: May 12-13, Reading, Pa.; May 14, Shamokin; May 15, Shippensburg; May 16, Steelton; May 17, Middletown; May 18, York.

Guy E. Miller: Colorado, under direction of State Committee.

Fred L. Schwartz: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under direction of State Committee.

New Jersey. National Organizer Cowen spent seven days in Perth Amboy and says he found everybody discouraged.

Connecticut. The State Committee met April 28 at New Haven. Comrade Hull presided.

Boston, Mass. City Central Committee met Tuesday, April 23, eleven delegates present.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA. The following delegates have been elected to the state convention:

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

By W. J. Ghent.

The following table is believed to contain an accurate statement of the vote of the Socialist Party for 1904 and 1906, with percentages of gain or loss of the total vote.

Several corrections have been made since the table was provisionally printed in The Worker of Jan. 12. The vote of Texas for 1906 was unofficially reported as 7,198 for the Socialist Party and 4,919 for the Socialist Labor Party.

Two years ago, while tabulating the vote of 1904, I wrote to the Secretary of State of Alabama for a verification of the reported vote of 853 for our party.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY. National Organizer Schwartz has concluded three weeks work in the county. New branches were organized at Irwin, Jeannette, and Mt. Pleasant.

New York State. The District Committee of Montgomery, Fulton, Schenectady, Albany, Rensselaer, and Saratoga counties met in Schenectady on Sunday, May 5.

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Which, then, are the "official" ones? To my mind, the ones acknowledged by the Secretary of State; and it is the smaller figure, accordingly, that I have given.

In compiling the Presidential vote, another source of variance is found. In some states the vote for the elector polling the highest vote of his party is taken as official, while in other states the vote for the elector whose name appears first on the ballot is taken.

In making comparisons in the fol-

Table titled 'THE VOTE.' showing Head of ticket, Vote, Percent gain or loss, State vote, Highest, and S. L. P. for various states from 1904 to 1906.

\* Congressional ticket. \*\* Candidates in only five Congressional Districts. \*\*\* Candidates in only three Congressional Districts. \*\*\*\* Candidates in only one Congressional District. † Candidates for delegate to Constitutional Convention. ‡ No candidates in 1906. - Loss.

lowing table, the Debs vote of 1904 has been used in all cases. For 1906 the vote for Governor or other state official heading the ballot has been taken.

In states where no state official was voted for the total Congressional vote has been taken. The basis of comparison has been objected to, and with some reason. But on the whole, I am unable to see any fairer basis.

The Socialist Party loses 31 per cent on the head of its ticket. But the vote in many states was uneven. In 1904 Debs invariably ran ahead of his ticket, while last year the head of the ticket in many cases ran far behind.

The Socialist Labor Party loses a fraction less than 40 per cent. The figures given in the "People" of the vote in 1904 (34,172) are not borne out by the official returns published.

The County Committee meets Saturday, May 11, 8:30 p. m. Assembly districts should see that their delegates attend more regularly.

Comrades who have changed their residences lately should immediately notify the county organizer and the secretaries of their respective districts so they may be promptly notified of official business.

The organizer will be at his office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and all other evenings as his duties may require between six and eleven o'clock. Comrades, please take note of this. A supply of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" by Morris Friedman, is on hand at 25 cents per copy.

SOCIALIST PARTY

PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK SUNDAY Afternoon and Evening, JUNE 9

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND DANCING, AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, ETC. CONCERT CHORUS BY THE FREE GERMAN SCHOOLS

TICKETS 10 CENTS A PERSON BARBECUE AT THE GATE 15 CENTS HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within two blocks from Park, or 2d Avenue "L" road to West Farms, or 3d Avenue "L" road to 149th Street and 3d Avenue and change for West Farms (Subway).

ORGANIZING WORK

THAT COUNTS BEST.

Isaac Cowen, who is acting as National Organizer in New Jersey, in the course of a report of his work, says: We held a well-attended street meeting in Perth Amboy on Saturday night, and in the midst of my talk I had slips of paper handed around in the crowd, and asked those who wanted to know more about Socialism to sign their names and addresses and occupations.

My instructions usually to comrades who have never belonged to trade unions, and who cannot join them; is to leave the discussion of trade unions to the party members who are in the unions and who are trying to get union men into the party.

This is the kind of work that has long been needed for the party. It is the sort of work that counts, and that will show itself in a more compact and efficient organization.

GEORGE BIGELOW DEAD.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Comrade George E. Bigelow of heart disease at Chicago on May 2. Comrade Bigelow was for several years a most active worker for the Socialist Party. He participated in the famous unity convention at Indianapolis in 1901, and afterwards took the field as a Socialist lecturer.

In 1902 he was the Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Nebraska. In 1903 he placed himself under direction of the national headquarters and since then he traveled extensively for the national party, visiting nearly every state in the Middle-west, South and South-west. There was hardly a city or town in those states that he had not at some time visited, and he had also spoken in the Eastern and far Western states.

Comrade Bigelow was a general, warm-hearted and conscientious man. He was singularly free from affectation or egotism, and he did his work with painstaking fidelity and thoroughness. He made friends for himself and the Socialist movement because his sincerity was apparent, his character spotless and his bearing courteous, kindly, and considerate.

Having been in the ministry for many years, Comrade Bigelow had become an effective lecturer, and was especially successful in his presentation of Socialism from the Christian standpoint, the he never, so far as we know, identified himself with the Christian Socialist cult.

The attendance last Sunday was unusually good. Sessions will continue at 106 Ludlow street. The interest is unabated. Next Sunday, if the weather is favorable, the school will have an outing in Bronx Park.

The Social Democratic delegation in the Russian Duma numbers 65 representatives. The latest accession is Dr. Mandelburg, a man of great intellectual attainment and an eloquent orator, who has been elected by the working-men of Irkutsk, Siberia.

Join the Socialist Party NOW.

GREAT

begins for which money is needed.

Every union man should attend the MOYER-HAYWOOD BENEFIT PERFORMANCE at the KALICH THEATRE May 21-25 incl. See our adv. in this paper.

Svenska Socialisten. Is the only Swedish socialist paper published in America. It is published the 10th and 15th of each month. The subscription price is 50 cents per year.

RECENT SOCIALIST BOOKS. Never before were new books on scientific Socialism appearing at so rapid a rate as now.

George Bigelow Dead. It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Comrade George E. Bigelow of heart disease at Chicago on May 2.

Class Struggles in America. by A. M. Simons. Has run thru two editions in pamphlet form, and a third is now ready. A cloth edition contains some additional matter, chiefly for reference for study, and authorities for the revolutionary statements. Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 10 cents; postpaid.

The Republic of Plato. Has heretofore circulated in the original Greek and the English translations have been dry and difficult in their style. A new translation has been made by Prof. Alexander Kerr of the University of Wisconsin, which is accurate and artistic and at the same time so simple and easy as to be attractive to workingmen.

The Rise of the American Proletarian. by Austin Lewis. This has just appeared as the fourth volume of the International Library of Social Science. \$1. postpaid.

ORDER FROM THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co. 15 Spruce Str., New York.

HAVE YOU - sent in your orders for buttons to be worn in defiance of Teddy? - tried to get a new subscriber for The Worker this week? - urged your friend to read Volney's "Ruins of Empires"? - considered how much it costs to publish The Worker? - an idea that this paper can exist without the co-operation of every local in the Atlantic states? - sent names and addresses of friends to the

The Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference is one of name only.

"GIVE US A CHANCE TO DEFEND OURSELVES."

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Cry Out Against Conspiracy and Mob Law.

BOISE, Idaho, May 1.—Clarence Darrow, counsel for Messrs. Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners, who are charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, to-night issued a formal statement in behalf of the prisoners. The statement follows: "We have been charged with killing ex-Gov. Steunenberg with a dynamite bomb. Our trial is to begin on the 9th of this month. The details of the assassination have been published broadcast through the civilized world for more than a year. During all this time the press of the country, especially of that section of Idaho where he will be placed on trial, has bitterly denounced us and the Western Federation of Miners, to which we belong. The most powerful interests of the country are seeking to take our lives.

Were Not in Idaho. "We were not in Idaho for years before the crime was committed. Under the law we could not be extradited from Colorado. But in spite of this we were arrested on a perjured affidavit charging that we were in Idaho at the time of the commission of the crime and that we immediately fled from the State, and on this perjured affidavit, known to be false, the governors of the two States of Idaho and Colorado kidnapped us in the night time, refused us an interview with family, friends, or counsel, or a chance to appeal to the courts, and brought us on a special train a thousand miles from home and into a State and community systematically poisoned against us by newspapers and officials. "We have been confined in jail for fourteen months against our protest, and denied bail while constantly demanding a trial. Every effort has been

HILLQUIT'S SPEECH AT MASS MEETING.

tion of the Western Federation of Miners, which has done so much to secure conditions of half-way human existence to the tens of thousands of underfed, exploited, and abused mine workers of the western states. And they have ever since served the organization which is the sole hope of their brethren, with extraordinary courage, wisdom, and devotion. Among their friends and acquaintances Debs, Moyer, and Haywood bear the reputation of tender and model husbands, sons and fathers, to their co-workers in the labor movement they are known as true and noble comrades, to the large mass of workmen they have proven themselves wise and incorruptible leaders.

Why "Undesirable." And that is precisely what makes them "undesirable citizens" in the eyes of Mr. Roosevelt and his class. The activity of men of the high type of Debs, Moyer, and Haywood, their efforts to organize the exploited and disinherited of the country in the struggle for economic justice and political purity, their "general conduct and manner of life" on these lines, is a standing menace to the vested privileges, to the powers that prey, exploit, coerce and corrupt; and to those powers such men always have been UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS.

Labor leaders of broad views and disinterested motives, labor leaders who refuse to fraternize with Messrs. Belmont and Carnegie in the conclaves of the Civic Federation, labor leaders who refuse to cringe and fawn before the powerful of the land and who disdain to shake the hand that smites their brethren, such labor leaders always were undesirable citizens to the masters of our great trusts and monopolies and the public officials elected by them and thru their influence.

Theodore Roosevelt has expressed in an unguarded moment what many of his predecessors in office have thought and acted upon: He is the first president of the United States to publicly confess that organized workmen, alive to the needs and interests of their class, are to him undesirable citizens.

Engrave this confession in your memories, workmen of New York. When the next presidential election will approach, and Mr. Roosevelt will perhaps "yield to the irresistible clamor of the people" and accept a nomination for a third term, or if he will name as his successor one who will continue "his policies," remember that to him and his successors you are undesirable citizens. Remember also that immediately after the election you will be "undesirable citizens" to any and all public officials elected by the old parties, and that as long as you will continue voting for the "respectable citizens" of the ruling classes, you are bound to remain "undesirable citizens." Only then will that stigma be removed from you, when

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honor in their gift; who has been elevated to the highest office in the land on the implied promise that he will hold the scales of justice even and accord fair dealings to the humblest as to the most powerful, and who abuses his exalted position to smite the prostrate, and to poison the mind of the nation against men whose very lives depend on the unbiased judgment of their fellow men, to us such an official has violated the confidence of the nation and outraged the most fundamental principles of justice—to us he has proved himself an undesirable citizen.

And finally, we are here to send a message of cheer and greeting to the three members of our class who have been chosen as the victims of the most infamous conspiracy of organized capital against organized labor. Undesirable citizens of the Boise jail, we are proud to be called your comrades. The reckless slanders of our public officials and their zeal to bring about your destruction, have only served to increase our confidence in your innocence of the dastardly crime charged against you, and to strengthen the bonds of solidarity and love that unite us to you. We love you for the faithful services you have rendered to our class, we love you for the wrongs you have suffered at the hands of our exploiters, we love you for the enemies you have made. We will watch your approaching trial from all parts of the country, North, South, East and West, with millions of keen, watchful eyes; we will not be satisfied with less than full justice.

WANHOPE'S ADDRESS.

Challenges Falsehoods, They Come from the Very Highest Quarters. Comrade Wanhope, the second speaker at Saturday night's mass meeting, said in part: It is not my purpose this evening to recite to you the events that have transpired since the ex-governor of Idaho was murdered sixteen months ago until now, when the alleged murderers are apparently on the eve of trial. A personal investigation of these facts, both in Colorado and later in Idaho, an investigation lasting over three months, together with a close watch on all that has since transpired, has practically convinced me of the existence of a rich man's conspiracy—not the one discovered by Mr. Roosevelt, but another which is either unable or unwilling to recognize—a conspiracy to remove by apparent process of law, the officials of a labor organization against whom corruption and coercion have alike been employed in vain, against men who could neither be bought nor bribed nor terrorized into betraying the trust reposed in them by the membership of their organization.

If to hold this view is to qualify as an undesirable citizen, then I am proud to have so qualified, and prouder yet to have the privilege of addressing such a mighty assemblage of my fellow "undesirables."

We Know Where We Stand.

And let me say further for the especial benefit of the gentlemen of the press here to-night, that the organized labor of New York, certain of its exact position on this question, can speak with no uncertain sound upon it. We do not have to ask ourselves like another opponent of Mr. Roosevelt, "where do I stand?" We know our position and can define it exactly. In the face of the whole world if necessary.

We cannot and we will not be answered with epithets, whether they are hurled at us from the presidential chair or through the columns of a union-hating press. Nor will we permit misrepresentation of our attitude upon this question, nor accept any position our critics may see fit to represent us as occupying.

It is generally charged by those who criticize our championing the cause of the men now waiting trial in Idaho, that we are using a common murder case as a pretext for inciting class warfare; that we have loudly proclaimed and positively assumed the innocence of the accused; that we demand their discharge without trial; that our agitation has for its object the terrorizing of the court before which they are to be tried; that, in short, we are attempting to defeat the ends of justice and stultify the law of the land so that criminals implicated in murder may go free.

The charges are important if true. But they are not true. They are false—categorically and specifically false, no matter from what quarter they may come or from what high places they are repeated.

No Common Murder Trial.

We deny that this is a common murder trial. Had it no features to differentiate it from an ordinary case of murder, it would have been absolutely impossible to align capitalists and workmen into opposing groups regarding it. Had it been an ordinary case of murder would the state of Idaho have made special appropriations of huge sums of money for the prosecution and set aside for the same purpose the ordinary county prosecu-

tors, for the ablest lawyers in the state? The very fact that this assertion was made by the chief prosecutor, Mr. Hawley, the attorney general for the state, is the very best evidence of its falsehood. Van Dine, the prosecuting attorney of Canyon County where the murder took place, was thought incompetent to do more than frame the perjured affidavit upon which the arrest was made, tho' were it a common case of murder, the prosecution would have legally devolved on him. Lastly, has not McParland himself declared that the case is by all odds the most important in his long and infamous career? I would not ask you to take the testimony of McParland in any ordinary matter, but the evidence of a scoundrel against himself or his accomplices is always good in law.

We do not seek to incite class warfare; it already exists and has for years raged with intensity unparalleled in the West. The arrest of these men is in itself a direct result of that class antagonism. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were true to their class and of necessity, therefore, opposed to the exploiting class—the mine owners. It is because of this very fact that their destruction has been resolved upon.

We have never proclaimed the innocence of the accused; we have proclaimed our belief in their innocence instead. Tho' Mr. Roosevelt, with the cunning of a casuist, seeks, on the strength of a letter-head, to fasten this charge upon us, he has remained silent when his protégé, Governor Gooding, declared again and again that they would never leave Idaho alive. The only time he broke silence on this matter was to join the chorus of bloodhounds, when in one of his multifarious public utterances he took care to describe them as "implicated in murder." And knowing the character of these men for truth telling, what wonder is it that our belief in the innocence of the accused grows stronger every time they are declared guilty by their persecutors?

We have never demanded their discharge without trial; on the contrary, we have favored every effort to bring their trial about as speedily as possible. Nine-tenths of the delay that has caused these men to spend fifteen weary months in prison has been due to the tactics of the prosecution.

"Political Capital."

Nor are we trying to make political capital out of this occurrence as has been charged. If that were our object, we should be on the other side howling for the blood of the accused. Let me say here that political capital is being and has been made out of this case. So far as I was able to observe, the road to office in Idaho lay in lining up with the prosecution, and there was not a hungry spokesman from the miserable wretch that sought to keep the dog-pound in Boise, to the dull witted brute who now occupies the governor's chair in that state, that did not know enough to line up with those thirsting for the blood of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

That we have sought to defeat the ends of justice is equally false. That were a superfluous task. Justice has long since been throttled and prostituted, trampled under foot and spit upon by the criminals who have undertaken the destruction of our brother unionists in Idaho.

It is to their method of procedure from the time of the arrest until the present, that we have in vain called the attention of our opponents. In vain have we pointed out the utterly illegal character of the arrest, the sworn statement of the liar and perjurer who framed the affidavit stating the monstrous falsehood that the accused in person murdered the deceased, the illegal detention of untried men in the penitentiary with convicted criminals, the insolent rejoinder of the prosecution, "We've got these men and what are you going to do about it?"; the admission of the United States Supreme Court that even if fraud and connivance between the governors of Idaho and Colorado were admitted, the arrest must not be questioned. When we recite the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice McKenna, the absolute collapse of one of the two principal witnesses for the prosecution, and his sworn statement that his confession was extorted under threat of death by Gooding and McParland; when we instance again and again the multitude of suspicious circumstances pointing to conspiracy on the part of the prosecution that have marked this case from the very beginning, our story falls upon deaf ears. It is not denied; it is simply ignored. And we are complacently informed that the very wretches against whom we complain will have charge of the case and see that strict justice is done. We are met with the exasperating assumption and assurance that these officials will be absolutely impartial in their conduct of the trial, despite their previous actions and attitude toward the accused. And if we still insist that there is no reason for believing these promises, the chief executive of the land steps in and settles the matter out of hand. We are undesirable citizens. The oracle hath spoken, and no more need be said.

So be it. If to be desirable we must throw away our reason, believe against the evidence of our senses, and acquiesce in the dictum of one who barely a week before has been publicly pilloried as a falsifier by one of his political allies from whom he had solicited political contributions—if, I say, to attain the ideal desirable citizenship of the Roosevelt conception, we must become fools and slaves, then I object. And I take it that you object also; else were there little hope for you and the cause you represent. Are the methods of the Pinkerton

Detective Agency, that enterprising institution that capitalizes the class struggle and preys upon both employer and employee, of such a character as to be above suspicion? If you think so, let me call your attention to the exposure of this concern now being circulated thruout the country. I refer to the book known as "The Pinkerton Labor Spy", written by Mr. Morris Friedman, who for three years was private stenographer to McParland, manager of the Western division of the Pinkerton agency. You need not leave this hall to procure a copy. Read it—and get your friends to read it. It shows beyond question that this concern has been engaged for years in a conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners, of which the present situation is but the culmination. Brother James Kirwan, who has taken Haywood's place in the Federation, writes that he knows Friedman and his book, and that every detail in it is absolutely reliable. I want every one of you to get a copy of this work and strain every effort for its circulation. It is not an essay in muck raking. It is rather the uncovering of a den of snakes. A copy has been sent to Mr. Roosevelt with a personal letter requesting his opinion of the desirability of the citizens exhibited in its columns.

The Office and the Man.

I have been told before coming here that I should respect the office of the President. So I do. But the office and the incumbent may rightly be regarded as two different things. The private may salute the shoulder-straps instead of the wearer. Had Mr. Roosevelt respected his office he would have kept silent on this matter. Yet I can easily sympathize with him in some respects. He was doubtless so exasperated that Mr. Harriman had nailed him in a falsehood, that he found some relief in taking out his spite on the weak and helpless, just as a bully who has been soundly thrashed by an equal opponent will sometimes kick a little boy who happens to be in his way, just to get even with some one. It is human nature of a sort I suppose, but I can't help thinking that after all Theodore may have made a slight mistake in his selection of victims this time.

How comes it that you—your millions of workmen—you upon whose shoulders rests the entire fabric of our economic life—how comes it, I ask, that one man can flout and jeer and scorn you in such fashion? How is it that this man has been allowed unchallenged to lay down for your guidance a code of morality and action, to lecture you like pupils of an infant school, and denounce and insult you if your conduct does not square with the rules he has promulgated for you? How is it that we seem to tacitly accept this man as an authority on every subject under the sun? How is it that every little parasitic newspaper editor in this city seems to feel safe in flouting, taunting and mocking you, as he will in his issue of to-morrow morning? How is it that in a score of editorial columns you will be pilloried as idiots who cannot distinguish between an ordinary murder case and a conspiracy to destroy your brother unionists? How is it that an editor can complacently hope "that the workmen of this city will not be led away by this Moyer-Haywood insanity," as one of them phrased it the other day? I hold here in my hand a bunch of editorials covering almost every paper in the city, and all of them expressing the utmost scorn and contempt for your efforts in behalf of these imprisoned men? Has there been anything in your attitude that would justify theirs? Ask yourselves that question. Rest assured that if you were fully conscious of your power, conscious of intellectual maturity, conscious that you have attained the mental stature of full grown men, those who are dependent upon your toll for life itself, would never dare to mock your efforts, brand you as mental inferiors and exhibit toward you that gallant contempt shown in the utterances of a Roosevelt, an Elliot or a Chancellor Day, and that will again stare at you from the editorial column of the paper you buy to-morrow morning.

It is just because we have failed to realize our own power, that this attitude is justified. On the whole, people get what they deserve, and we are getting, in a sense, what is coming to us. We have allowed these people to think for us, we have hurried ourselves blind, deaf and silly for their candidates for office, and worked like horses—or should I say asses—to place in their hands the power of the state, the whip with which they now scourge our backs. We have abused ourselves mentally before them and allowed their assumption of intellectual superiority to go unchallenged. We have tolled to place the wealth of a continent in their hands. We have surfeited them with a luxury of which the monarchs of Europe never dreamed. We have placed them in the seats of the mighty and sold unto them, "Rule ye over us. Ye are practical men. For this be the kingdom, the power, the knowledge and the glory, forever, Amen." Recollect that if they repay us with murder and pour forth the vials of their scorn and contempt upon us, it is primarily because we have assumed an attitude of mental abasement before them, and so far as this is true, so far is it the measure of their justification.

WESTERN FEDERATION GROWING.

Despite the persecution of the capitalists the country over, Secretary Kirwan of the Western Federation of Miners says that the organization is growing rapidly in membership and that unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents it will be only a short time before the entire Western country will be thoroughly organized.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF BUTCHER UNION No. 174 SUNDAY MAY 12, AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK. Promenade Concert BARBECUE Each Child Will Receive a Present. Music by P. YOGT. Prize Bowling and Games. ADMISSION, GENT AND LADY, INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS, \$1. ADMISSION TO PARK, 15c. PAYABLE AT THE GATE. Commencing at 1 p. m. sharp THE COMMITTEE. How to Reach Park: Take Subway to West Farms, within 2 blocks from Park, or 2d Av. "L" road to West Farms, or 3d Av. "L" road to 140th st. and 3d av., and change for West Farms (Subway). 1205

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