

## Resolved by Congress

### Immigration and Emigration of Workers Often Means of Reducing Share in Labor's Product

Resolution adopted by the International Congress at Stuttgart, Aug. 16 to 24, 1907.

The International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart during the week of Aug. 16 to 24 passed the following resolution on Emigration and Immigration.

The congress declares:

Immigration and Emigration of working men are phenomena inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction and underconsumption of the working men, they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the working men in the product of labor and at times they assume abnormal dimensions through political, religious and national persecutions.

The congress does not consider exceptional measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for removing any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration since such measures are fruitless and reactionary; especially not the restriction of the freedom of migration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races.

At the same time the congress declares it to be the duty of organized working men to protect themselves against the lowering of their standard of life which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized working men. The congress declares it to be their duty to prevent the import and export of strike breakers.

The congress recognizes the difficulties which in many cases confront the working men of the countries of a more advanced stage of capitalist development through the mass immigration of unorganized working men accustomed to a lower standard of life and coming from countries of prevalent agricultural and domestic civilization, and also the dangers which confront them from certain forms of immigration.

But the congress sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite nations or races from immigration, a policy which is besides in conflict with the principles of proletarian solidarity.

The congress, therefore recommends the following measures:

I. For the countries of immigration:

1. Prohibition of the export and import of such working men who have entered into a contract which deprive them of the liberty to dispose of their labor power and wages.

2. Legislation shortening the workday, fixing a minimum wage, regulating the sweating system and house industry and providing for strict supervision of sanitary and dwelling conditions.

3. Abolition of all restrictions which exclude, definite nationalities or races from the right of sojourn in the country and from the political and economic rights of the natives or make the acquisition of these rights more

difficult for them. It also demands the greatest latitude in the laws of naturalization.

4. For the trade unions of all countries the following principles shall have universal application in connection with it:

(a). Unrestricted admission of immigrated working men to the trade unions of all countries.

(b). Facilitating the admission of members by means of fixing reasonable admission fees.

(c). Free transfer from the organizations of one country to those of the other upon the discharge of the membership obligations towards the former organization.

(d). The making of international trade union agreements for the purpose of regulating these questions in a definite and proper manner and enabling the realization of these principles on an international scope.

5. Support of the trade unions of those countries from which the immigration is chiefly recruited.

II. For the country of emigration:

1. Active propaganda for trade unionism.

2. Enlightenment of the working men and the public at large on the true conditions of labor in the countries of immigration.

In view of the fact that emigration of working men is often artificially stimulated by railroad and steamship companies, land speculators and other swindling concerns through false and lying promises to working men, the congress demands:

Control of the steamship agencies and emigration bureaus and legal and administrative measures against them in order to prevent that emigration be abused in the interests of such capitalist concerns.

III. Regulation of the system of transportation, especially on ships. Employment of inspectors with discretionary power who should be selected by the organized working men of the countries of emigration and immigration. Protection for the newly arrived immigrants, in order that they may not become the victims of capitalist exploiters.

In view of the fact that the transport of immigrants can only be regulated on international basis, the congress directs the International Socialist Bureau to prepare suggestions for the regulation of this question, which shall deal with the conditions, arrangements and supplies of the ships, the air space to be allowed for each passenger as a minimum, and shall lay special stress, that the individual emigrants contract for their passage directly with the transportation companies and without intervention of middlemen. These suggestions shall be communicated to the various socialist parties for the purpose of legislative application, and adaptation as well as for the purposes of propaganda.

## Fight For Free Speech

### Street Packed With People for Two Blocks—20,000 in Line Followed to Station

The public attention in Spokane has never been so generally aroused as in the case of the arrest last Saturday night and the subsequent proceedings.

The demonstration on that occasion was followed by a packed house in Oliver hall Sunday evening. The hall was in no way adequate to hold the crowd, only about 300 being able to get in while 1,000 were turned away. And this was done with a twenty-five cent admission charged.

The address was on "The Lessons of the Haywood Trial," but occasion was taken to show the nature of the corruption of city administration under a government that is based on the rule of a few over the many for the sake of greed.

The speaker's desk was covered with beautiful bouquets, and there seemed to be the utmost interest awakened in the practical issues of personal rights that are at our doors.

The trial had been set for Monday afternoon at 1:30. When we reached the court room the place was jammed. The officious attaches of the court seemed amazed. The fat, porky bailiff was showing more importance and authority than King Edward would ever have arrogated to himself, bawling out useless instructions in a loud tone of voice, and shoving the poor drunks and prostitutes that had been run in, around as they were cattle. Most of them seemed dazed at the "official" atmosphere and were fined and sentenced in silence, or, if they did attempt to stammer out a few words were soon overwhelmed by the strangeness, the power and the injustice of the machine, that had first taken away all possibility of a decent life, and then was crushing these helpless creatures with the weight of the structure that Profits had raised for its own interests.

As I took the chair of the accused, this officious personage began the shoving process on me. I promptly corrected him as to his place when a general uproar seemed to come from all the "officious" personages assembled there. After I had pleaded not guilty, and our attorney, Mr. Kirby, came forward to take charge of the case, the judge announced that if the matter was to take any considerable time, he would postpone it as his docket was full. We had learned previously that but little could be expected from this Judge Hinkle, and that he was going on a vacation, so our lawyer asked for a continuance of the case till Thursday when another man would be on the bench.

Now came the dramatic part of the proceedings. As I arose I turned to the bailiff and told him that I wanted him to keep his hands off my person. He immediately started his uproar again, and I turned to the judge and asked for protection, as the person of an individual under bond is immune. Instead of the judge listening to my appeal to him, the half drunken fellow began to pound his desk, said he didn't want any sensation there, and ordered the bailiff to take me out. Whereupon the brutal lubber seized me when I was making no resistance whatever and pushed and carried me to the door, where Comrade Barber stepped between him and me.

The disgraceful scene caused an uproar. The audience composed almost entirely of the socialists and their friends rose as one man to see what this idiotic court was going to do with me. When I walked out with the comrades around me, Mr. Kirby asked if he might call our witnesses together. The judge refused his request when Mr. Kirby waved his hand and the whole crowd came trembling out after me. To say the judge was astonished at these developments, would be expressing it mildly. The old fellow learned something of the strength of the socialist sentiment in Spokane that he never knew before.

The papers came out with the most atrociously perverted accounts of the affair. They said I fought with the bailiff and attempted to harangue the court, both of which statements are absolutely false. They also said 500 people swarmed over the railing to protect their idol. But of course we are used to such glaring untruths from the

sheets that uphold the vicious capitalist system.

When I was arrested on Saturday night, the drag net was thrown out, and a young fellow by the name of Thompson was clutched by the police and taken to the station, a \$25 bond was placed upon him also. There has been something amusing about this young man's case. His brother has been the socialist of the family, and all the way to the station he had been cutting in to keep him out of the hands of the police. He and his wife run the Montana rooming house, he is a young man of excellent character, and the last thing he ever thought of was being arrested for leading a mob. The comrades are taken care of his case also, and he took a continuance to Thursday likewise.

But it was Monday evening that gave a demonstration more remarkable even than the one of Saturday night when 20,000 cheering people lined the streets and followed us to and from the police station. We had planned to hold another street meeting, and eight o'clock was the hour named. Long before that time some of the comrades came to my room and said the street was massed with people. When I arrived it was with the utmost difficulty that my box could be placed and I mounted upon it. Such a sea of faces I never looked into. The street was packed solid for two blocks from wall to wall. This mass of humanity had come to see if I would be arrested again, as the evening papers had spread the news of the outrages at court in the afternoon. Twenty policemen were present, among them the chief; but they looked at the crowd and gave it up. They told Comrade Lichty to go ahead. No less than 10,000 people were massed together there. Tuesday evening the sensational feature had worn off. We had won the fight. There was a large crowd present, about 1,500. We had a good meeting and sold all our literature.

Thursday afternoon we came to trial before Judge Hyde. Mr. Kirby had spoken to him previously about the protection of my person, and received the reply that no one had a right to touch me. The court room was packed to every inch of standing room. Policemen were stationed all over the room as though they were to deal with a convoy of Russian criminals. Mr. Pence, a socialist lawyer, was associated with Mr. Kirby in charge of the case. Mr. Richardson being still out of town.

The prosecution called five witnesses two of them being policemen, and all testified simply that there was a big crowd and they thought the street was blocked. We called fifteen witnesses, men and women, and had more to call if they were needed. Our people proved conclusively that the sidewalk was never blocked so people could not pass, that teams were continuously passing on the other side, that as soon as the policeman told me I must clear the sidewalk, that I spoke to the people and they came forward at once. The prosecution was so rotten that it looked positively foolish. It did one good to see my witnesses come up, people I never saw before, and testify to the utter untruthfulness of the burly, overfed officer's charges.

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## Whitewash Necessary

### Efforts Being Made to Have Prosecuting Attorney Desist—Biggest Sensation Feared

Boise, Idaho, Sept.—Unless a coat of whitewash can be applied to Senator W. E. Borah, now under indictment for land frauds, before December 1, Idaho will be represented in the next session of the United States senate only by one senator, and that, too by a man as hostile to the plans and intrigues of the Roosevelt administration as Borah is friendly to them. Namely, Senator W. E. B. Heyburn.

Senatorial etiquette, as exemplified in the cases of Senator Ralph Burton, of Kansas, and Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, requires that a senator under indictment or conviction must cease to exercise his senatorial functions until the cloud is removed from him. The prospect of Heyburn being Idaho's sole representative is believed to be responsible in part for the effort of the Roosevelt administration to secure an acquittal for Borah, accompanied by the discrediting and possible removal of the District Attorney Norman M. Ruick by the department of justice.

When Mr. Ruick first secured the indictment of Senator Borah he was summoned post haste to Washington. There, it is said, he was labored with by Attorney General Bonaparte, if not by President Roosevelt himself, to consent to a dismissal of the case against the senatorial favorite of the administration from Idaho. Ruick, it is said, stubbornly refused, insisting that Borah was guilty and that he had the evidence to convict him.

The administration bided its time, and just before the trial of the accused senator it sent a special agent of the department of justice, Judge M. C. Burch of Denver, to Boise to displace Ruick in the conduct of the prosecution. Burch has started his labors here by having a special grand jury summoned to investigate Ruick, with a hope that some excuse can be found for removing him from office.

Friends of Mr. Ruick say that, if he is the game fighter he has been during his whole political career, he will make public the efforts which have been made by men in high places to cause him to desist in the prosecution of Senator Borah. There is little doubt that Ruick, if so disposed, could unfold a tale that would create the biggest kind of a political and judicial sensation.

Ruick is a man of tremendous courage and unlimited fighting qualities. He is no more afraid of Theodore Roosevelt than he is of an Idaho jack-rabbit; and, if he feels that he is being outraged, he is likely to take the people of Idaho into his confidence, and remove the lid from what is believed to be a political scandal of the first magnitude.

The political atmosphere here is charged with electricity, and something sensational is likely to happen any time.

Especially when the socialist thunder is turned loose.

The state of Idaho will soon be a hornets' nest for the republican party and the Roosevelt administration. The workers are getting tired of being bunced by the Borah-Gooding gang and will soon be ready to vote the socialist ticket.

### Telegraphers Union May Have Long Hard Fight.

The board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph company have met and declared their quarterly dividend and approved the action of the company's officials in handling the strike.

Mr. Gompers and Mr. Neill have announced their inability to affect a settlement of any kind and have quit.

Both sides maintain stoutly that they have nothing to arbitrate, and it seems now that the endurance of the striking telegraphers is to be tested, unless the great and only President Roosevelt should step into the breach and bring the contestants together.

Meanwhile, the telegraphers can push their campaign for "government ownership of the telegraph," and if they would investigate the platforms and programs of the Socialist party they might discover that their interests as well as the interests of the whole working class could be served best by getting into this international working class political party. But don't give up your fight for we are all with you and we will all "stick." —Peoria Socialist.

### Austria.

The Bohemian, or Czech Socialist Party, held their Annual Congress in Pilsen—famous, it may be added, as the source of Pilsener beer. There were present 420 delegates, and all the 24 Czech delegates in the Austrian Reichstag. It is the first congress which has been held for 13 years. At the last election the party won their splendid success, without any compromise, against an alliance of the entire bourgeois parties. Nevertheless our comrades obtained 40 per cent of the votes cast in Bohemia, in the country constituencies 30 per cent, and in Moravia 41 per cent, with 24 per cent in country. They got thus 400,000 votes. In addition to that there were 20,000 Czech votes in other parts. The finances of the party are said to be satisfactory.

The house of representatives, by 37 votes to 26, last week passed a clause enabling women to sit in the Upper house. The bill is for the election of the Upper house by the Lower, a most curious and novel kind of legislative check.

The amendment submitted by Local Reno, Nev., published April 27th, which provides for nominations being made according to numerical choice, has been endorsed by Locals Sioux City, Ia., and Sandusky, O.

## WORK OF THE RANDAD SCHOOL

The first year of the Rand School was notably successful. An average of ten classes a week was given for the greater part of the school year. In addition, a course of free Sunday lectures was given from Jan. 13 to April 28. The instructors in the regular courses were Morris Hillquit, W. J. Ghent, Dr. David Saville Muzzev, Dr. Charles A. Beard, Franklin H. Giddings, Tilden Sempers, Lucien Sanial, Algernon Lee, Joseph Alderman, Frederick C. Patterson, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Edward King and Charles Aronovici. Prof. John Ward Stimson and John H. Fry gave three lectures each, also in the regular instructional courses. The lecturers in the Sunday morning courses were Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, John Martin, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. William English Walling, Mrs. Meta L. Stern, Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Dr. Charles A. Beard, Dr. E. E. Slosson, Morris Hillquit, Miss Mary MacArthur, Algernon Lee, Miss Elizabeth B. Butler, W. B. Ghent and George Willis

Cooks. The attendance in the regular classes ranged for 2 to 25, and at the Sunday lectures from 25 to 140. There were 566 single paid admissions to lectures in the regular courses. The number of students who attended one or more courses (exclusive of the Sunday lectures) was 6,819. Of the 221 enrolled students 125 were men and 93 were women. Of the men 74 were members of the socialist party, 4 of the Socialist Labor party and 50 were non-members. Of the women, 32 were members, or wives or daughters of members, of the Socialist party, and 61 were non-members. A number of persons who enrolled as non-members have since joined the party.

### Denmark.

A congress of women servants recently held in Copenhagen and attended by 15 delegates, resolved to ask the government to enforce the law forbidding mistresses to employ their servants after 7 p. m. on ordinary days and 2 p. m. on Sundays. English servants might well sigh for such a law.

## RAILWAY BOILERMAKERS STRIKE

The boiler makers and boiler maker helpers employed on the railroads running northwest of Chicago have gone on strike for the shorter work day. The strike extends from Chicago to the Puget sound country. The boiler makers and their helpers have been working a ten hour day with all the overtime they were able to stand and decided that a little of the rest cure was a good thing and that one hour less work each day would not work a hardship on anyone. The railroads considered that they owned the boilermakers and that the men had no right to say anything about how long the work day should be, hence the strike. The strike is liable to spread to other branches of the railway service. The machinist helpers have handed in an ultimatum to the railroads which must be complied with by the 20th inst or they will strike. The machinists and blacksmiths have lately signed a schedule with the railroad but they say that they will not work with scab boiler-

makers or helpers. The car repairers are also preparing for strike. The car men are the hardest worked men and the lowest paid for the work done on the railroad. The car men have a just grievance, the railroads treat them shamefully and will seldom listen to their grievance, and if the car men strike, they will have the sympathy of all railway workers.

The International Conference of Metal Workers in Brussel was marked, among other things by a most interesting discussion on the General Strike, which was opened by our French Comrade Latapie. All the delegates who spoke, however, in the discussion, including a second French trade unionist, repudiated his advocacy of direct action and defended parliamentarism against his attack. They agreed in advising their colleagues in France to talk less about revolution and to do more practical organization work.—Justice.



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Immigration and Emigration of working men are phenomena as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction and underconsumption of the working men, they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the working men in the product of labor and at times they assume abnormal dimensions through political, religious and national persecutions.

The congress does not consider exceptional measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for removing any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration since such measures are fruitless and reactionary; especially not the restriction of the freedom of migration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races.

At the same time the congress declares it to be the duty of organized working men to protect themselves against the lowering of their standard of life which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized working men. The congress declares it to be their duty to prevent the import and export of strike breakers.

The congress recognizes the difficulties which in many cases confront the working men of the countries of a more advanced stage of capitalist development through the mass immigration of unorganized working men accustomed to a lower standard of life and coming from countries of prevalently agricultural and domestic civilization, and also the dangers which confront them from certain forms of immigration.

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difficult for them. It also demands the greatest latitude in the laws of naturalization.

4. For the trade unions of all countries the following principles shall have universal application in connection with it:

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(b). Facilitating the admission of members by means of fixing reasonable admission fees.

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In view of the fact that the transport of immigrants can only be regulated on international basis, the congress directs the International Socialist Bureau to prepare suggestions for the regulation of this question, which shall deal with the conditions, arrangements and supplies of the ships, the air space to be allowed for each passenger as a minimum, and shall lay special stress, that the individual emigrants contract for their passage directly with the transportation companies and without intervention of middlemen. These suggestions shall be communicated to the various socialist parties for the purpose of legislative application, and adaptation as well as for the purposes of propaganda.

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The public attention in Spokane has never been so generally aroused as in the case of the arrest last Saturday night and the subsequent proceedings.

The demonstration on that occasion was followed by a packed house in Oliver hall Sunday evening. The hall was in no way adequate to hold the crowd, only about 300 being able to get in while 1,000 were turned away. And this was done with a twenty-five cent admission charged.

The address was on "The Lessons of the Haywood Trial," but occasion was taken to show the nature of the corruption of city administration under a government that is based on the rule of a few over the many for the sake of greed.

The speaker's desk was covered with beautiful bouquets, and there seemed to be the utmost interest awakened in the practical issues of personal rights that are at our doors.

The trial had been set for Monday afternoon at 1:30. When we reached the court room the place was jammed. The officious attendants of the court seemed amazed. The fat, porky bailiff was showing more importance and authority than King Edward would ever have arrogated to himself, bawling out useless instructions in a loud tone of voice, and shoving the poor drunks and prostitutes that had been run in, around as they were cattle. Most of them seemed dazed at the "official" atmosphere and were fined and sentenced in silence, or, if they did attempt to stammer out a few words were soon overwhelmed by the strangeness, the power and the injustice of the machine, that had first taken away all possibility of a decent life, and then was crushing these helpless creatures with the weight of the structure that Profits had raised for its own interests.

As I took the chair of the accused, this officious personage began the shoving process on me. I promptly corrected him as to his place when a general uproar seemed to come from all the "officious" personages assembled there. After I had pleaded not guilty, and our attorney, Mr. Kirby, came forward to take charge of the case, the judge announced that if the matter was to take any considerable time, he would postpone it as his docket was full. We had learned previously that but little could be expected from this Judge Hinkle, and that he was going on a vacation, so our lawyer asked for a continuance of the case till Thursday when another man would be on the bench.

Now came the dramatic part of the proceedings. As I arose I turned to the bailiff and told him that I wanted him to keep his hands off my person. He immediately started his uproar again, and I turned to the judge and asked for protection, as the person of an individual under bond is immune. Instead of the judge listening to my appeal to him, the half drunken fellow began to pound his desk, said he didn't want any sensation there, and ordered the bailiff to take me out. Whereupon the brutal lubber seized me when I was making no resistance whatever and pushed and carried me to the door, where Comrade Barber stepped between him and me.

The disgraceful scene caused an uproar. The audience composed almost entirely of the socialists and their friends rose as one man to see what this idiotic court was going to do with me. When I walked out with the comrades around me, Mr. Kirby asked if he might call our witnesses together. The judge refused his request when Mr. Kirby waved his hand and the whole crowd came trembling out after me. To say the judge was astonished at these developments, would be expressing it mildly. The old fellow learned something of the strength of the socialist sentiment in Spokane that he never knew before.

The papers came out with the most atrociously perverted accounts of the affair. They said I fought with the bailiff and attempted to harangue the court, both of which statements are absolutely false. They also said 500 people swarmed over the railing to protect their idol. But of course we are used to such glaring untruths from the

sheets that uphold the vicious capitalist system.

When I was arrested on Saturday night, the drag net was thrown out, and a young fellow by the name of Thompson was clutched by the police and taken to the station, a \$25 bond was placed upon him also. There has been something amusing about this young man's case. His brother has been the socialist of the family, and all the way to the station he had been cutting in to keep him out of the hands of the police. He and his wife run the Montana rooming house, he is a young man of excellent character, and the last thing he ever thought of was being arrested for leading a mob. The comrades are taken care of his case also, and he took a continuance to Thursday likewise.

But it was Monday evening that gave a demonstration more remarkable even than the one of Saturday night when 20,000 cheering people lined the streets and followed us to and from the police station. We had planned to hold another street meeting, and eight o'clock was the hour named. Long before that time some of the comrades came to my room and said the street was massed with people. When I arrived it was with the utmost difficulty that my box could be placed and I mounted upon it. Such a sea of faces I never looked into. The street was packed solid for two blocks from wall to wall. This mass of humanity had come to see if I would be arrested again, as the evening papers had spread the news of the outrages at court in the afternoon. Twenty policemen were present, among them the chief; but they looked at the crowd and gave it up. They told Comrade Lichty to go ahead. No less than 10,000 people were massed together there. Tuesday evening the sensational feature had worn off. We had won the fight. There was a large crowd present, about 1,500. We had a good meeting and sold all our literature.

Thursday afternoon we came to trial before Judge Hyde. Mr. Kirby had spoken to him previously about the protection of my person, and received the reply that no one had a right to touch me. The court room was packed to every inch of standing room. Policemen were stationed all over the room as though they were to deal with a convoy of Russian criminals. Mr. Pence, a socialist lawyer, was associated with Mr. Kirby in charge of the case. Mr. Richardson being still out of town.

The prosecution called five witnesses two of them being policemen, and all testified simply that there was a big crowd and they thought the street was blocked. We called fifteen witnesses, men and women, and had more to call if they were needed. Our people proved conclusively that the sidewalk was never blocked so people could not pass, that teams were continuously passing on the other side, that as soon as the policeman told me I must clear the sidewalk, that I spoke to the people and they came forward at once. The prosecution was so rotten that it looked positively foolish. It did one good to see my witnesses come up, people I never saw before, and testify to the utter untruthfulness of the burly, overfed officer's charges.

It seemed to create quite a little interest as I took the stand and stated that I would not swear but affirm. The ridiculous use of the word God, by people who never use it except in profanity as to cover a lie ought to suffice to make all socialists discard it in court. The prosecuting attorney asked me about this, but I appealed to the judge that such was my privilege, and was sustained. The reporters afterwards asked me about this.

At the close of the testimony the judge said he would like to hear argument on the matter and the decision was postponed till Wednesday, the 18. After my case that of Thompson was called. Three big brutal policemen swore to lies about him and the judge fined him \$50 and costs. We took an appeal, and will try the case before a jury.

## Whitewash Necessary

### Efforts Being Made to Have Prosecuting Attorney Desist—Biggest Sensation Feared

Boise, Idaho, Sept.—Unless a coat of whitewash can be applied to Senator W. E. Borah, now under indictment for land frauds, before December 1, Idaho will be represented in the next session of the United States senate only by one senator, and that, too by a man as hostile to the plans and intrigues of the Roosevelt administration as Borah is friendly to them. Namely, Senator W. E. B. Heyburn.

Senatorial etiquette, as exemplified in the cases of Senator Ralph Burton, of Kansas, and Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, requires that a senator under indictment or conviction must cease to exercise his senatorial functions until the cloud is removed from him. The prospect of Heyburn being Idaho's sole representative is believed to be responsible in part for the effort of the Roosevelt administration to secure an acquittal for Borah, accompanied by the discrediting and possible removal of the District Attorney Norman M. Ruick by the department of justice.

When Mr. Ruick first secured the indictment of Senator Borah he was summoned post haste to Washington. There, it is said, he was labored with by Attorney General Bonaparte, if not by President Roosevelt himself, to consent to a dismissal of the case against the senatorial favorite of the administration from Idaho. Ruick, it is said, stubbornly refused, insisting that Borah was guilty and that he had the evidence to convict him.

The administration bided its time, and just before the trial of the accused senator it sent a special agent of the department of justice, Judge M. C. Burch of Denver, to Boise to displace Ruick in the conduct of the prosecution. Burch has started his labors here by having a special grand jury summoned to investigate Ruick, with a hope that some excuse can be found for removing him from office.

Friends of Mr. Ruick say that, if he is the game fighter he has been during his whole political career, he will make public the efforts which have been made by men in high places to cause him to desist in the prosecution of Senator Borah. There is little doubt that Ruick, if so disposed, could unfold a tale that would create the biggest kind of a political and judicial sensation.

Ruick is a man of tremendous courage and unlimited fighting qualities. He is no more afraid of Theodore Roosevelt than he is of an Idaho jack-rabbit; and, if he feels that he is being outraged, he is likely to take the people of Idaho into his confidence, and remove the lid from what is believed to be a political scandal of the first magnitude.

The political atmosphere here is charged with electricity, and something sensational is likely to happen any time.

Especially when the socialist thunder is turned loose.

The state of Idaho will soon be a hornets' nest for the republican party and the Roosevelt administration. The workers are getting tired of being bunched by the Borah-Gooding gang and will soon be ready to vote the socialist ticket.

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sheets that uphold the vicious capitalist system.

When I was arrested on Saturday night, the drag net was thrown out, and a young fellow by the name of Thompson was clutched by the police and taken to the station, a \$25 bond was placed upon him also. There has been something amusing about this young man's case. His brother has been the socialist of the family, and all the way to the station he had been cutting in to keep him out of the hands of the police. He and his wife run the Montana rooming house, he is a young man of excellent character, and the last thing he ever thought of was being arrested for leading a mob. The comrades are taken care of his case also, and he took a continuance to Thursday likewise.

But it was Monday evening that gave a demonstration more remarkable even than the one of Saturday night when 20,000 cheering people lined the streets and followed us to and from the police station. We had planned to hold another street meeting, and eight o'clock was the hour named. Long before that time some of the comrades came to my room and said the street was massed with people. When I arrived it was with the utmost difficulty that my box could be placed and I mounted upon it. Such a sea of faces I never looked into. The street was packed solid for two blocks from wall to wall. This mass of humanity had come to see if I would be arrested again, as the evening papers had spread the news of the outrages at court in the afternoon. Twenty policemen were present, among them the chief; but they looked at the crowd and gave it up. They told Comrade Lichty to go ahead. No less than 10,000 people were massed together there. Tuesday evening the sensational feature had worn off. We had won the fight. There was a large crowd present, about 1,500. We had a good meeting and sold all our literature.

Thursday afternoon we came to trial before Judge Hyde. Mr. Kirby had spoken to him previously about the protection of my person, and received the reply that no one had a right to touch me. The court room was packed to every inch of standing room. Policemen were stationed all over the room as though they were to deal with a convoy of Russian criminals. Mr. Pence, a socialist lawyer, was associated with Mr. Kirby in charge of the case. Mr. Richardson being still out of town.

The prosecution called five witnesses two of them being policemen, and all testified simply that there was a big crowd and they thought the street was blocked. We called fifteen witnesses, men and women, and had more to call if they were needed. Our people proved conclusively that the sidewalk was never blocked so people could not pass, that teams were continuously passing on the other side, that as soon as the policeman told me I must clear the sidewalk, that I spoke to the people and they came forward at once. The prosecution was so rotten that it looked positively foolish. It did one good to see my witnesses come up, people I never saw before, and testify to the utter untruthfulness of the burly, overfed officer's charges.

It seemed to create quite a little interest as I took the stand and stated that I would not swear but affirm. The ridiculous use of the word God, by people who never use it except in profanity as to cover a lie ought to suffice to make all socialists discard it in court. The prosecuting attorney asked me about this, but I appealed to the judge that such was my privilege, and was sustained. The reporters afterwards asked me about this.

At the close of the testimony the judge said he would like to hear argument on the matter and the decision was postponed till Wednesday, the 18. After my case that of Thompson was called. Three big brutal policemen swore to lies about him and the judge fined him \$50 and costs. We took an appeal, and will try the case before a jury.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## Whitewash Necessary

### Efforts Being Made to Have Prosecuting Attorney Desist—Biggest Sensation Feared

Boise, Idaho, Sept.—Unless a coat of whitewash can be applied to Senator W. E. Borah, now under indictment for land frauds, before December 1, Idaho will be represented in the next session of the United States senate only by one senator, and that, too by a man as hostile to the plans and intrigues of the Roosevelt administration as Borah is friendly to them. Namely, Senator W. E. B. Heyburn.

Senatorial etiquette, as exemplified in the cases of Senator Ralph Burton, of Kansas, and Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, requires that a senator under indictment or conviction must cease to exercise his senatorial functions until the cloud is removed from him. The prospect of Heyburn being Idaho's sole representative is believed to be responsible in part for the effort of the Roosevelt administration to secure an acquittal for Borah, accompanied by the discrediting and possible removal of the District Attorney Norman M. Ruick by the department of justice.

When Mr. Ruick first secured the indictment of Senator Borah he was summoned post haste to Washington. There, it is said, he was labored with by Attorney General Bonaparte, if not by President Roosevelt himself, to consent to a dismissal of the case against the senatorial favorite of the administration from Idaho. Ruick, it is said, stubbornly refused, insisting that Borah was guilty and that he had the evidence to convict him.

The administration bided its time, and just before the trial of the accused senator it sent a special agent of the department of justice, Judge M. C. Burch of Denver, to Boise to displace Ruick in the conduct of the prosecution. Burch has started his labors here by having a special grand jury summoned to investigate Ruick, with a hope that some excuse can be found for removing him from office.

Friends of Mr. Ruick say that, if he is the game fighter he has been during his whole political career, he will make public the efforts which have been made by men in high places to cause him to desist in the prosecution of Senator Borah. There is little doubt that Ruick, if so disposed, could unfold a tale that would create the biggest kind of a political and judicial sensation.

Ruick is a man of tremendous courage and unlimited fighting qualities. He is no more afraid of Theodore Roosevelt than he is of an Idaho jack-rabbit; and, if he feels that he is being outraged, he is likely to take the people of Idaho into his confidence, and remove the lid from what is believed to be a political scandal of the first magnitude.

The political atmosphere here is charged with electricity, and something sensational is likely to happen any time.

Especially when the socialist thunder is turned loose.

The state of Idaho will soon be a hornets' nest for the republican party and the Roosevelt administration. The workers are getting tired of being bunched by the Borah-Gooding gang and will soon be ready to vote the socialist ticket.

### Telegraphers Union May Have Long Hard Fight.

The board of directors of the Western Union Telegraph company have met and declared their quarterly dividend and approved the action of the company's officials in handling the strike.

Mr. Gompers and Mr. Neill have announced their inability to affect a settlement of any kind and have quit.

Both sides maintain stoutly that they have nothing to arbitrate, and it seems now that the endurance of the striking telegraphers is to be tested, unless the great and only President Roosevelt should step into the breach and bring the contestants together.

Meanwhile, the telegraphers can push their campaign for "government ownership of the telegraph," and if they would investigate the platforms and programs of the Socialist party they might discover that their interests as well as the interests of the whole working class could be served best by getting into this international working class political party. But don't give up your fight for we are all with you and we will all "stick." —Peoria Socialist.

### Austria.

The Bohemian, or Czech Socialist Party, held their Annual Congress in Pilsen—famous, it may be added, as the source of Pilsener beer. There were present 420 delegates, and all the 24 Czech delegates in the Austrian Reichstag. It is the first congress which has been held for 13 years. At the last election the party won their splendid success, without any compromise, against an alliance of the entire bourgeois parties. Nevertheless our comrades obtained 40 per cent of the votes cast in Bohemia, in the country constituencies 30 per cent, and in Moravia 41 per cent, with 24 per cent in country. They got thus 400,000 votes. In addition to that there were 20,000 Czech votes in other parts. The finances of the party are said to be satisfactory.

The house of representatives, by 37 votes to 26, last week passed a clause enabling women to sit in the Upper house. The bill is for the election of the Upper house by the Lower, a most curious and novel kind of legislative check.

The amendment submitted by Local Reno, Nev., published April 27th, which provides for nominations being made according to numerical choice, has been endorsed by Locals Sioux City, Ia., and Sandusky, O.

## WORK OF THE RANDAD SCHOOL

The first year of the Rand School was notably successful. An average of ten classes a week was given for the greater part of the school year. In addition, a course of free Sunday lectures was given from Jan. 13 to April 28. The instructors in the regular courses were Morris Hillquit, W. J. Ghent, Dr. David Saville Muzzey, Dr. Charles A. Beard, Franklin H. Giddings, Tilden Sempers, Lucien Sanial, Algernon Lee, Joseph Alderman, Frederick C. Patterson, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Edward King and Charles Aronovici. Prof. John Ward Stimson and John H. Fry gave three lectures each, also in the regular instructional courses. The lecturers in the Sunday morning courses were Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, John Martin, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. William English Walling, Mrs. Meta L. Stern, Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Dr. Charles A. Beard, Dr. E. E. Slosson, Morris Hillquit, Miss Mary MacArthur, Algernon Lee, Miss Elizabeth B. Butler, W. B. Ghent and George Willis

Cooks. The attendance in the regular classes ranged for 2 to 25, and at the Sunday lectures from 25 to 140. There were 566 single paid admissions to lectures in the regular courses. The number of students who attended one or more courses (exclusive of the Sunday lectures) was 6,819. Of the 221 enrolled students 125 were men and 93 were women. Of the men 74 were members of the socialist party, 4 of the Socialist Labor party and 50 were non-members. Of the women, 32 were members, or wives or daughters of members, of the Socialist party, and 61 were non-members. A number of persons who enrolled as non-members have since joined the party.

### Denmark.

A congress of women servants recently held in Copenhagen and attended by 15 delegates, resolved to ask the government to enforce the law forbidding mistresses to employ their servants after 7 p. m. on ordinary days and 2 p. m. on Sundays. English servants might well sigh for such a law.

## RAILWAY BOILERMAKERS STRIKE

The boiler makers and boiler maker helpers employed on the railroads running northwest of Chicago have gone on strike for the shorter work day. The strike extends from Chicago to the Puget sound country. The boiler makers and their helpers have been working a ten hour day with all the overtime they were able to stand and decided that a little of the rest cure was a good thing and that one hour less work each day would not work a hardship on anyone. The railroads considered that they owned the boilermakers and that the men had no right to say anything about how long the work day should be, hence the strike. The strike is liable to spread to other branches of the railway service. The machinist helpers have handed in an ultimatum to the railroads which must be complied with by the 20th inst or they will strike. The machinists and blacksmiths have lately signed a schedule with the railroad but they say that they will not work with scab boiler-

makers or helpers. The car repairers are also preparing for strike. The car men are the hardest worked men and the lowest paid for the work done on the railroad. The car men have a just grievance, the railroads treat them shamefully and will seldom listen to their grievance, and if the car men strike, they will have the sympathy of all railway workers.

The International Conference of Metal Workers in Brussel was marked, among other things by a most interesting discussion on the General Strike, which was opened by our French Comrade Latapie. All the delegates who spoke, however, in the discussion, including a second French trade unionist, repudiated his advocacy of direct action and defended parliamentarism against his attack. They agreed in advising their colleagues in France to talk less about revolution and to do more practical organization work.—Justice.