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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST CRITICISM

INCIDENTS GIVEN THEIR TRUE INTERPRETATION.

Failure of Conspiracy—Fruit of Child Labor Laws—Timely Plea for Peace—Light upon "the Dark"—Capitalist Standard of "Clean-handedness."

The protestants who branded the trial of Haywood as a CONSPIRACY TO DO JUDICIAL MURDER were absolutely right, as is now proved by open confession of the conspirators. The capitalist press, knowing the nature of the evidence, for a year and a half predicted and sought for the hanging of Haywood. Now the Denver Republican (issue of July 29th) says: "The statutes of Idaho forbid the conviction upon the unsupported evidence of an accomplice, even though the jury believe the accomplice to have told the truth. . . . In the Haywood case Judge Wood made this point particularly strong in his instructions, and the jury had small alternative but to acquit the defendant. . . . It is probable that under Wood's instructions the jury could not well have done otherwise than to return a verdict of not guilty." The intent, therefore, is confessed to have been to hang Haywood upon the false and unsupported testimony of Orchard, by keeping the jury unadvised of the law as to the incompetency of such testimony.

"Let us have peace in Colorado" is the blazing full-page headline of a Denver capitalist paper—"Let us have peace in Colorado." A jury of his peers has declared William D. Haywood not guilty and every fair-minded citizen will accept the verdict. Let us have done with the notion that the land is divided into 'classes,' ready to fly at each other's throats." Yea, yea. Let us have peace, plead the capitalists who have lost in war, war that they themselves initiated. So might have pleaded poor Silva of Goldfield. Silva designed to see Preston his victim. When he failed—when he couldn't work his revolver, and Preston seized the moment to draw his gun and was ready to send Silva to the everlasting—how gently and sweetly then, might Silva have pleaded for peace. Out upon capitalism, while it is checked

SITUATION REVIEWED

Rise of I. W. W. and Fall of A. F. of L. in Youngstown.

Youngstown, O., August 4.—The Mahoning and Shanango Valleys are responding to the revolutionary stand of the I. W. W. as never before.

In order to understand why this is so, it is necessary for me to go back to the spring of 1906, when 70 men of the Haywood local, tinners and slaters, went on strike. At that time Gompers' A. F. of L. fakirs came here to help the masters to beat the men on strike; and now, for the means used by those worthies, they are branded as fakirs in the minds of the workers.

The I. W. W. at that time took up the cause of the men on the firing line, and the fakirs were driven from their faking position into the shop of John Squires, one of the largest employers in the tinning and roofing business. They immediately organized a union of tinners and slaters, and gave it a bogus charter, the number of which was 12. We at once, speaking on the public square, exposed the trick and showed that the charter was a fraud. We proved this by their own Timmers' and Slaters' Journal; and exhibited the Journal as evidence. This journal was then and is now to a great extent accepted as authority by the slaves of this city. The next step was that of taking advantage of the fraternal orders, some of which the members of Haywood local were also members of. Those orders, "coffin associations," were Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pithias, and Eagles. The fakirs and politicians played on every string to try to get the men to go back; but for six weeks they failed at every turn of the road. Flynn, of grand retreat at Pittsburg, national organizer, and Sullivan, president of the Timmers and Mulvihill of the Slaters, were wired for by the masters. They responded in full force, with Grant Hamilton, one Smith—in all 21 labor fakirs were there to help the masters, and money flowed like water. The whole A. F. of L. were here to beat the I. W. W. But we were not idle during all those antics of the fakirs and masters. Every night we were sure to show something, so glaring that all

could see it. Here are some of the things we did show, and nobody in the city could help but see: We showed that the carpenters, all "union men" of the A. F. of L., worked under the protection of the bludgeon of a colored policeman, while scabbing on their own sister union, the Structural Iron Workers, of the A. F. of L. We showed that Mr. Sullivan, of the Timmers, spent money to bring men here and told these men that there was a summer's work for them. They were brought here at the expense of the Timmers' Union, and I heard some of these men call Sullivan some quite uncomplimentary names. "You can't make me scab on any one," said they. "You send me back to Pittsburg, and that quick." One of them turned to me and said, "I will stop any more men coming from Pittsburg." We showed that the union—the thing those fakirs said they organized—was composed of one employer of labor and his son, the third being a fellow named Titus a chronic scab of long standing. Just three men they were, mind you, they got a charter for those three. Of course, we showed the fraud up in all its hideousness, and even our enemies saw it, and we are now sure that the agitation will bear fruit. We are sure that a painters' union of the I. W. W. will be a fact within a week or so, and Haywood Local will be again on the firing line.

Our aim is to down the A. F. of L. and place this city in the front rank as an I. W. W. centre of this State. We are to have a big demonstration here on Labor Day, and expect Haywood, as St. John, while here, promised to stop off in Denver and see him with regard to it. We wrote to him some time ago, and we are sure that nothing would give the I. W. W. such a boost as would the coming together of the hundreds of thousands of men of Pennsylvania and Ohio and West Virginia to hear the I. W. W. doctrine and see that intrepid pair of fighters from the Rockies, W. D. Haywood and Vineast St. John.

Just now we are having a concrete boom and a bricklayers' famine at Youngstown. That autocrat of labor, the bricklayer, who scabbed on the hod carrier for years, is now peeping in through the cracks at the other fellow who is working. He is in want of a job. Machinery does wonders. More anon.

E. R. M.

"SPOT" COMMODITIES

The present agitation over the sale of spoiled eggs introduces a subject that is monumental in its importance. Large quantities of stale and "spot" eggs are being shipped to the city and all are sold in the working class districts. Why, in the working class districts? Because the amount received as wages by the working class is so small that in order to supply their bodily needs the workers must make their purchases where a given amount of money will buy the largest possible quantity. This is the key to the understanding of an unspeakable imposition upon the working class. It is not merely "spot" eggs that the working class must consume. Anything and everything that begins to spoil or that never was sound, instead of being discarded, has but to have its price reduced and it is shipped as "spotted," and disposed of in working class markets. The overwhelming fact, however, is that the working class can purchase nothing but what is "spotted."

All of the fruit raised is sorted, and all that is perfect has a high price put upon it and it is consigned to the market of the capitalist class; nothing but "spot" fruit is consigned to the working class market. Every animal that is slaughtered has cut from it all the choice tender parts—this has a high price attached to it and is consigned to the market of the capitalists.

Nothing but the tough and unpalatable portions, the "spot" meat, has a low price put upon it and is consigned to the market where the workers buy. The product of the clothing industry contains the finest of silks and broadcloths and the worst of shoddies—nothing but "spot" clothing ever gets to the working class. The builders erect houses that are splendidly built, airy, well-equipped, and artistic, also houses that are small-roomed, ill-ventilated, unsanitary, and without elevators or other proper equipment—nothing but the "spot" houses are within the reach of the wages paid the working class. So it is with the location of the houses—those localities contaminated by the fumes and smoke of factories, mills and railroad yards, the "spot" localities are made available to the working class. And so with means of conveyance—the Pullman cars, yachts, automobiles and cabs are for the capitalists; only ferries, overcrowded cars, elevateds and subways (with their "pure" air) are within the reach of the workers' wages. So with places of amusement, theatres and "spot" theatres; boxes, orchestras and "spot" seats.

What lies between the choice and the "spot" grades of all commodities is consumed by the middle class, the class of small capital, and the politicians and other special servants of the capitalist class.

It is claimed that the workers get 17 per cent. of their product. It is true, according to statistics, that the workers do get about 17 per cent. of the market value of commodities marketed; but it is false to say they enjoy 17 per cent. of the WEALTH they create. The facts are that the working class, for the production of everything, enjoy scarcely any percentage, probably not 1 per cent., of the WEALTH produced. What the workers live upon is almost wholly "spot" goods, goods that the capitalists would not consume at any price or at no price at all. Everything that is fit for a capitalist's consumption is held for the capitalist class, at a price that only capitalists can pay. Nothing that is usable is ever sent to the working class market if the capitalists themselves can consume it—in any case, it is held for capitalist consumption, until it begins to spoil, and only then is the price put down and the matter sent to the market of the working class.

The capitalist class consume all the true WEALTH that is produced—what the working class consume, if it was not consumed by them, the capitalists would be put to the trouble of having taken care of by scavengers. A realization of this truth should move every wage-worker to join the organization for the overthrow of capitalism.

PESSIMISM

Results from Pure and Simple Unionism—Carroll Reports Experience.

Troy, N. Y., July 30.—Since my last report, I visited Poughkeepsie and Kingston, arriving in Troy on Saturday.

In Poughkeepsie I had the best meetings held so far, selling 70 cents worth of literature the last evening I was there. The industries consist of the Phoenix Horseshoe Co., the Advance Machine Co., and the Separator Works. Here is the home of the Vassar family, after whom the Vassar College is named, which is also one of the educational institutions of the city. Vassar Hospital and the Vassar Home for the aged are also located here. Vassar family, are "great philanthropers of ale. The factory of the Smith Brothers, manufacturers of cough drops so well known and advertised all over the United States, is also here. They also conduct a restaurant, the best, no doubt, between New York City and Albany.

The Advance Machine Co., like the Vassar family, are "great philanthropists," and a library, with the name "Advance Memorial," stands on Market Street. A cut in the wages of their employees, 5 to 20 per cent., enabled them to be generous to the city.

The slaves in the Separator Works are discouraged, having had a strike a year or two ago, in which they were defeated. I met one of the strikers in Kingston. He bewailed the strike and the lack of support from their brothers in other crafts; and thought the only way to change conditions was to take up arms. This, I pointed out to him, was the condition of mind generated by pure and simple unionism.

At Kingston the working population is principally women. Three large shirt factories and the American Tobacco Co., respectively, manufacture shirts and cigars by machines operated by girls. The newspapers of Kingston were exultant over the fact that a new cigar manufacturer was about to come to Kingston and would employ 1000 hands—1000 girls they might have said. They have left the working class in darkness as to where this boon would fall from, but when I arrived in Albany I learned that the "good union" firm of Van Dyke, employing 200 men, had decided to join with the Lopez-Gran Co. and to go into the trust method of manufacture. So the 200 union men of the International Cigar Makers are scattered to the "four winds of heaven" as it were. The Albany papers blame the Board of Trade for having failed to have the Board of Arbitration do something to save this factory to

SOCIALISM NEAR

CAPITALIST PROFESSOR ACKNOWLEDGES FACT.

Washington, August 8.—The inevitable triumph of Socialist thought and philosophy and the establishment of the industrial republic in the near future, were predicted in a thrilling lecture here by Prof. Chas. J. Bushnell, the noted sociologist and criminologist. Bushnell said the time was near at hand when the Socialists will hold the balance of the power in the world.

"The control of the Nation's wealth and, through it, of the Nation itself is fast centering in the hands of a few," said Prof. Bushnell.

"It is said that the control of one-twelfth of the Nation's wealth is represented at the meeting of the twenty-four directors of the United States Steel Corporation alone, and that the all-important railway systems of the country are controlled by just six men, with only one supremely dominant."

"On the other hand 10,000,000, or one-eighth of the people of the country are in constant poverty, while 4,000,000 are paupers."

"Under the pressure of these abnormal conditions, drinking, smoking, murder, suicide, insanity, robbery, graft and social vice are increasing faster than the population, causing financial loss that more than counterbalances our annual national gain of wealth."

"The modern trust is the response under individualistic conditions to the inevitable demand for a more unified and economical business organization. And Socialism is but the further effort to carry the will of the people effectively into our industrial as well as our political life."

"By its demand that we should own and control collectively what we need to use collectively, Socialism is a protest against the theory that all a workingman needs and wants is a roof, a family and a full dinner pail. It is an aspiration for a fuller and nobler social life."

"That many people are coming to believe in Socialism, Europeans are much better aware than are Americans."

"The total Socialist vote of the world has increased from 30,000 in 1867 to more than 7,000,000 to-day. In 1906 there were 687 Socialist journals, and 321 Socialist legislators out of a total for the leading countries of the world of 5,192. In the principal countries of Europe the Socialists have now set the main issues for every political party, and it appears to be only a question of time, and a not very distant time, when they will do so in America."

"At the present rate of increase, in spite of all kinds of legal and political obstacles, how long do you think it

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BRIDGEPORT STRIKE

FIFTH WEEK OF STRUGGLE WITH RANKS UNBROKEN.

Strikers Employ Unique Method of Picketing—Have Enlisted Hearty Support of Community—Need Help, But Expect Early Victory.

"Such a splendid example of the part to be played by I. W. W. speakers as I witnessed in Bridgeport last night and this morning, I had never before seen in all my life," said S. Moskowitz, of the local I. W. W., yesterday, on his arrival from the Connecticut Brass City, where he had gone to address the strikers at the American Tube and Stamping Co.

"At the meeting last night," continued Moskowitz, "after the recording of the minutes and the financial report for the first month, it was evident that the strikers were perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the strike."

"Organizers French and Basky gave information, on good authority, that the American Tube and Stamping Company was getting more desperate every hour. The company's intention was to get the men in a row this morning, having prepared to play the hose on the strikers. Reinforcements of police and detectives were also on hand. As reported so it happened. But the Company's scheme failed, and they got the ha, ha!

"Organizers French and Basky had prepared their men, and at 5:30 this morning every one of the strikers and myself and Henry Traurig of New York appeared, as agreed, at the appointed place. At 6:15 the sergeant, with about 22 policemen arrived on the scene, and the police were lined up beside the factory."

"Organizers French and Basky took charge of their forces, a detachment at each end of the street. Everything was in perfect order, and French reviewed the forces on a bicycle. The sentiment was good, and the men were orderly, as instructed by their leaders. The scene was impressive and instructive. It looked like our men winning, and it was so."

"At 7 o'clock the whistle blew, but no scabs were seen except a few foremen

who have no slaves to drive and who were disappointed. At 7:40 our men were commanded by French and Basky to withdraw. From near the factory the big mass of workers moved like a compact military body, with a splendid discipline.

"The hirings felt cheap. The police were happy, for they also could withdraw from the scene a few minutes later. The sentiment of businessmen, with a few exceptions, and also of the people in general is with the strikers. This is evident from what I have heard. The strikers have received all sorts of food—a cow was also presented to them. At their picnic they received about 25 kegs of beer free, from businessmen. A barber offered to give up two days each week to shave the strikers free. Other men have decided to take some of the strikers' children into their homes and take care of them. These are children whose mothers may be at work, and whose fathers are busy with the work of this strike. Very nice halls are also offered gratis.

"The relief committee every day issues checks to the strikers. These checks are used as a medium of exchange for the purchase of articles which they need. It presents the appearance of communal life."

"The spirit of the strikers is fine. I spoke at one open air meeting before I left for New York. The capitalist press is indignant, and is making all sorts of insinuations against the strikers."

If all I. W. W. supporters do what is right, and give them a helping hand, the strike of those brave workers will be won. Their victory is our victory, and, if successful, we will have established a base of operations in Bridgeport. "Let the workers of New York and elsewhere respond quickly," concluded Moskowitz. "I have said enough to make them realize the importance of it."

DENVER'S TROUBLES

Switchmen's Strike and Wyoming Miners' and Mine Owners' Conference Agitate Colorado.

Denver, August 3.—The switchmen on the Colorado & Southern have now been on strike a little over two weeks. It is reported that they, through Grand Master Morrissey of the B. R. T., yesterday offered to go back for 1 cent per hour increase at present and another increase of 1 cent from January 1, 1908. The affair was turned down by vice-President Parker of the C. & S., although it is reported that the losses of perishable freight which the C. & S. has sustained during the strike amount to a sum that would have paid this increase of wages for the next dozen years to come.

The switchmen of Cheyenne and Pueblo on the other roads have refused to allow the C. & S. to divert its shipments for Denver to their lines, and all railroad men are being laid off to such an extent that there is a strong sentiment among them to demand that the Colorado & Southern be served with final notice to grant the increase or accept the consequences of a general strike. Anyone, however, who knows the history of the railroad "brotherhoods" and who sees this strike conducted by Grand Master Morrissey will also know that there is not one chance in a thousand that the general strike will be called; in fact, these brotherhoods would be of small service to the railroad companies if they could not be relied upon to break that natural spirit of solidarity which now prompts these men to call for the general strike.

There is now no doubt but that the strikers will be beaten. In fact, the strikers have been manipulated and played with from the beginning. As is shown by the following interview which was had with Vice Grand Master W. T. Newman, who had charge of the strike before the arrival of Morrissey:

"It has been asked why we chose the Colorado & Southern as the first road upon which to force our demands.

RICHARDSON FOR PETTIBONE.

Able Denver Lawyer Retained for W. F. M. Case.

Denver, Colo., August 7.—Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer who helped win a verdict of not guilty for William D. Haywood, will not appear as representative of the Western Federation of Miners at the trial of George Pettibone in Boise Oct. 1. His place will be taken by E. F. Richardson, of the Denver firm of Richardson and Hawkins, according to an official of the Western Federation. This was confirmed by Richardson, who gave out a statement that the Executive Board had closed a contract with him and his partner.

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SPREADING REVOLUTION.

Cobalt Miners Scattering and Carrying the News.

Cobalt, Ontario, August 7.—The miners are leaving the Cobalt district for other parts where they will carry the news of the battle being waged here for higher wages and better conditions.

The mine owners did not consider the fact that the men might leave the camp to a man, and are now amazed at the number of men leaving.

We carried our agitation to North Bay last night, where a good meeting was held. I. W. W. literature was sold

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HAYWOOD'S DIRECT EXAMINATION

DEFENDANT IN THE FAMOUS IDAHO CASE GIVES HIS TESTIMONY.

Evidence Showing Upright Character of W. F. M. Methods Shut Out by Court's Rulings.

(Continued.)

Q. When did you next hear anything about Harry Orchard or Thomas Hogan? A. I next heard of him in connection with the assassination of Governor Steunenberg. . . . I think first through the press.

Q. Now, what was that first information you got in reference to the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg? A. I heard of it the next morning.

Q. You mean through the newspapers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you discuss it? A. Yes, sir. . . . I discussed it the very morning we learned of it. I went to the office—that was Sunday morning and there were some of the members of the board there, I believe Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Moyer, and it was very generally discussed. The union men that visited the office discussed it. . . . I think that it was within two or three days that it was announced that the Federation was responsible and that it was the outcome of the Coeur d'Alene trouble.

Q. Was the question discussed as to who Thomas Hogan was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After reading the accounts of it and the discussion took place, did you make up your mind who he was? A. I believe that we did. . . . I think the very next information of a definite character was the telegram that was signed "J. L. Simpkins," from Spokane.

Q. Your letter to the secretary enclosed Mr. Murphy's letter? A. Yes, sir. Q. I will show you defendant's exhibit 24 for identification and ask you if that is a copy of Mr. Murphy's letter? A. This is the copy of that as I remember it and I have read it.

Q. When Mr. Moyer brought that down what did you do? A. We talked the matter over and it seemed to us of some serious import and we concluded the best thing to do was to consult with our attorney. Acting on that idea we called up the office of Mr. Murphy and were informed that he was at home confined in his bed. . . . He was very ill at that time and has been since.

Q. Were you any exercised over this telegram and the matters that were arising at that time? A. Yes, sir, we were. . . . We took the street car and went out to Mr. Murphy's home and we were taken into his bed room and we laid the matter before him, and Mr. Murphy advised us not to act hastily; he did not think there was anything serious about the matter, and the best thing we could do was to wait a few days, await developments and give him an opportunity to think it over. . . . I next heard from Mr. Murphy, if I remember rightly, on Saturday or Sunday morning—Sunday morning, I think—by telephone, in which Mr. Murphy advised me to get some good attorney in Idaho who would look after the interests of the organization.

Q. Did you call him up or did he call you up? A. He called me up. . . . After discussing the matter with him and talking over the different attorneys with whom I was acquainted, I told him I knew Mr. Nugent in Silver City and I believed that he was as good a man as I could get in this immediate vicinity, that is, with whom I was acquainted, and he advised me to wire to the secretary (of the Silver City local) to secure Mr. Nugent.

Q. Was all that talk over the telephone or did you meet him personally? A. It was all over the telephone.

Q. And then you sent the telegram that has already been read? (The telegram referred to reads as follows: "January 7th, 1906. "R. J. Hanlon, Sec'y Miners' Union, Silver City, Idaho. "Employ John F. Nugent at the expense of the Western Federation of Miners to protect the interests of the organization at Boise. Answer. "Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Treas., W. F. M.")

A. Yes, sir, that is, the first telegram has been read that was sent, I think, on the 7th, if I remember rightly, where-in I requested the secretary to employ Mr. Nugent to look after the interests of the organization in Boise.

Q. What day of the week was it that you sent it? A. I don't remember. I think it was either Saturday or Sunday.

Q. When did you write to—? A. I did not write for some time after that. The next day Mr. Murphy came to the office, I believe. I called him up and told him I had a reply to the telegram I had sent, and he came to the office and dictated the second telegram that has been introduced. (The telegram from Silver City replying to the first

wire sent is as follows: "Silver City, Idaho, January 7, 1906. "Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Treas., W. F. M., Denver. "Wire at length in what manner you wish Nugent to proceed. He wants full particulars as to what is the attack on the organization and what is the complaint. "R. J. Hanlon, Sec'y Silver City Miners' Union.") After consultation Murphy dictated the following reply: "Denver, Colo., January 8th, 1906. "R. J. Hanlon, Fin'l Sec'y., Miners' Union, Silver City, Idaho. "Press dispatches indicate that there is another conspiracy entered into to connect the Western Federation of Miners with grave crimes, several persons in Caldwell, Idaho, have been arrested in pursuance to this conspiracy. The Western Federation of Miners defends no member guilty of crime, but in the past it found every one of its members accused of crime innocent, and they would have been the victims of a conspiracy had the organization not aided in their defense. So have Mr. Nugent take up the defense of any member of the organization, so that, if innocent, they may be discharged. "Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Treas., W. F. M.") Q. That is the one Mr. Murphy dictated, is it? A. Yes, sir. Q. You sent that? A. Yes, sir. Q. And then followed the rest of the correspondence we have already read? A. Yes, sir, my letter to the secretary, enclosing a letter from Mr. Murphy. Q. Your letter to the secretary enclosed Mr. Murphy's letter? A. Yes, sir. Q. I will show you defendant's exhibit 24 for identification and ask you if that is a copy of Mr. Murphy's letter? A. This is the copy of that as I remember it and I have read it.

Mr. Borah: We object to it as incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant, and as a self-serving declaration, and its authenticity has not yet been sufficiently established at this time. I don't care to argue it, but I think it is apparent that the letter is inadmissible.

I have reason to believe exists. First of all, I wish to state that I do not believe there is any association of men in the world that is freer from criminal designs than the Western Federation of Miners. Its officers, understand that no organization can or should live, that commits unlawful acts; or to accomplish lawful things by unlawful means. Every day the organization is aiding widows and orphans. It is burying the dead who were killed in the discharge of their duties in the mines, and other dangerous places in which it was necessary for men to work for a livelihood. It is taking care of the sick, building hospitals and the like; and in all of its councils I have never heard any of its officers advocating crime; but, on the contrary, they have expressed themselves in a vigorous manner against its perpetration, and anywhere that it was known that the members of the organization might be likely to violate the law, a warning for them to desist from doing so, and staying within the law, has been sent. In Colorado large numbers were arrested and thrown into prison and charged with heinous crimes. For the time being I was stunned and shocked at the terrible charges, and they came from such a high source that I thought there must be some foundation for them. And yet knowing the attitude of the organization against crime, I was compelled to believe that at least the organization itself would be found wholly disconnected with any evil doings of individual members. The result has been that out of all of these horrible and terrible charges not a single conviction occurred; but, on the contrary, some of the accusers of the members of the organization have found their way to the penitentiary on account of their own evil doings. The district attorney admitted to me that the attorney for the Mine Owners' Association requested him to make a number of arrests and when the district attorney called for the information, he insisted that they had it and in due time would produce it but that the arrests should be made and charges all the way from murder to assault and battery were made, and men were imprisoned upon the charges. In dismissing a large number of cases the district attorney admitted to me that he had no evidence but took the word of the attorney for the mine owners, that he had criminal evidence against the men so charged. The mine owners' attorney was at that time Mr. S. D. Crump; I think he is yet the attorney, and I am told he is on his way to Idaho in connection with the charges made against the members of the miners' union arrested at Caldwell. Now, of course, I am very reluctant to say anything about the integrity of an attorney, but if Mr. Crump did such things here, it is natural to suppose when he was working in the same interest, that he will endeavor to do similar acts there. His going there causes me to believe that a conspiracy has been formed, or the carrying out of a conspiracy a long time ago formed, is about to be consummated, and therefore the men arrested deserve the counsel and assistance of one of the best attorneys in the State. Whoever murdered Governor Steunenberg was a cold, cowardly rascal, and he deserves the full penalty of the law, and the Western Federation of Miners will have nothing to do with his defense. But when it is attempted to fasten a black crime on this organization, that helps the widows and orphans of deceased members, aids endeavors to raise the moral and intellectual place of their members—then it is the duty of the organization to step in and prevent any man being convicted by reason of the conspiracy existing. So, the purpose of defending the innocent has been the sole object of my suggestions of employing an attorney in Idaho. If I were to believe for a moment that the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were encouraging any of their members to commit crime, I would sever my connection with it in an instant; but everything that I have seen since my connection with it as an attorney, has been in the opposite direction. And of course, if it were otherwise, then these accusations against its members would have shown its true character; but the most stringent inquiry always showed the organization absolutely disconnected with any offense charged, and also showed that the members were the victims of a conspiracy, and that the charges were made only for the purpose of inciting hatred and ill-will of the public against the organization, and its members, for the purpose of accomplishing the evil designs of the accusers? So, kindly see the defendants, give them such advice as it is proper for an attorney to give to a client, and such a defense as the law warrants in their case. Yours very truly, John H. Murphy.

(Remember the Judge ruled out the above letter notwithstanding Haywood's letter of transmittal had been read the day before.) (The end.)

BOSTON LETTER

Steel Trust Buying Children at One Dollar a Head—S. L. P. Shows Way to End It.

(Special Correspondence.)

Boston, July 29.—Boston Common presented an unusual aspect Sunday afternoon. Numerous groups were attracted by various speakers, each expounding some doctrine, or advocating some petty measure or reform claiming to be the only remedy to cure social ills. The S. L. P. held the largest meeting of them all. Eloquently and distinctly did Reimer announce to the vast audience the acquittal of Haywood. The news was received with applause.

Reimer gave a brief outline of the cause of Haywood's incarceration, proving beyond doubt that it was not the man, Haywood, that aroused the Western capitalists but it was the principle of industrial unionism which Haywood advocated. While the S. L. P. meeting was going on, another meeting was started about 100 yards from ours with Vice-President Fairbanks as a drawing card. Being induced by an S. P. man to hear the "great" statesman, I went. I was more than repaid for my trouble. I heard such "truths" as I would not expect our "statesman" to give in public.

This meeting was preceded by sermons preached by several clergymen. Hymns were sung. The clergymen seemed to try to outdo each other in telling the great blessings the American working class was enjoying, particularly the Bay State workingmen. They told how prosperity and abundance was evident throughout the State, and how it therefore behooved everybody to feel proud, and especially so on this glorious occasion, the Old Home week. One of the preachers, however, hinted that it was no longer Boston but boss-town. At last Mr. Fairbanks appeared on the platform. The chairman introduced him as "next to the greatest man on earth." A feeble applause greeted him.

Mr. Fairbanks is a bad logician and still worse as an actor. The utter absence of sincerity and enthusiasm, none but the blind could fail to see. He maintained the same facial expression during the entire eulogy of capitalism; while his hands were gesticulating in all directions. In short, he is the ordinary type of the cheap politician. As to truthfulness of the statement about prosperity being rampant the enclosed clipped from the Boston American, July 28th issue, will furnish some evidence.

MINOR EMPLOYEES OF STEEL TRUST SOLD BODY AND SOUL.

Parents Are Compelled to Sign Release Deed Before Work is Secured, Hundreds Execute It.

Worcester, July 27.—The American Steel and Wire Trust is buying children in Worcester for \$1 a head.

Several hundred have already been sold to slavers in the three huge mills of the trust in this city, and the sale of hundreds of others will soon be consummated if the State authorities do not interfere.

Many parents have refused to sell their children into slavery, and it is expected that they will soon have to find employment elsewhere than in the trust mills for their boys and girls.

The Steel and Wire Trust is determined that it shall own its employees body and soul. To secure absolute control of the children the trust recently demanded that their parents sign "A MINOR'S RELEASE."

Each parent who signs this receives one dollar, and for that dollar he or she waives forever all control over the child; all right to collect his or her pay and all legal rights, in the opinion of the trust's attorney, to collect damages should the child be killed or maimed in the mills.

Here is a copy of the "minor's release," by which the parent makes his child a slave for a mite of the trust's gold:

Minor's release. Know all men by these presents, That, in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and other good and valuable considerations, to me in hand paid, I, . . . of . . . have emancipated and do hereby emancipate . . . of . . . my son, of and from any and all liability to render or account for his service to me and all obligations to me of whatsoever kind or nature, and do hereby release and forever waive any and all right which I may have in and to his services, or any wages or salary

RICHARDSON'S MASTERLY ARGUMENT

THRILLING SUMMING UP SPEECH OF ATTORNEY FOR HAYWOOD DEFENSE ON JULY 23—FLIMSY AND PERJURED TESTIMONY OF PROSECUTION TORN TO TATTERS BY HIS MATCHLESS ELOQUENCE.

(Continued.)

Mr. RICHARDSON: I asked him the question if he did not do it because of some imaginary offense, and my memory is he said he did, but if I am wrong about that you gentlemen know what the evidence was. Here was a grandfather whom he didn't know how he came to his death, nor when he came to his death, and yet he knew this grandfather's name. I say that the examination on that matter, I say that the photograph upon that matter shows the condition of this man's mind and what his mind was running on when he went into the Cripple Creek district in the summer of 1902 or 1903, I am not quite sure which. When he got into that Cripple Creek district he stayed there until after the strike of 1903. I believe he got in there about the fourth of July and I believe it was 1902.

He stayed there for but a little over a year and we didn't hear much of him. The strike of August 10th, 1903, occurred. The district at the time of the strike was peaceful. It remained peaceful for a period of one month and men were out on a strike. The mines were quiet, and if the men remained on strike and the country remained quiet the strikers would win. If violence of any kind or character occurred every member of the Federation knew or was bound to know that the Mine Owners would make the most of that condition, whoever was responsible for it, in order to break the Western Federation of Miners. Now let us see what happened there. There is no act of violence complained of in that quiet district during that month of August. On September 1st, the same day, two events occurred which resulted in the bringing of the troops into the district three days later. A justice of the peace was beaten up, to what extent we are not advised by this record. For what reason we don't know. Whether it was for some decision he had rendered in a lawsuit or who it was who had beat him up we have no knowledge. It is fair to presume in the state of this record and in the manner in which this country has been raked from one end to the other that if there was any connection between the beating up of the justice of the peace and the Western Federation of Miners the attorneys for the prosecution would have made it apparent. But there is nothing of that kind which appears in this case. The only piece of evidence that they bring before you is that in a district holding 25,000 people, probably five or six thousand of whom were out on strike, perhaps ten thousand of whom were out of employment because of that strike, but Mr. Stewart, this poor old upoffending man, was beaten up, as he says, by certain men who were connected with the Western Federation of Miners. Not a leader does he mention, not a knowledge of their grievance against him do we have unless, forsooth, it was because he was building a fence around the Golden Cycle mine, and for that beating of a man who was known, by men who were known, the governor of the state of Colorado immediately rushes in to the assistance of the Mine Owners' Association, the Colorado National Guard, and Holman tells you on the stand that the mines of the district were assessed to take up the warrants which were issued for the pay of that guard so-called into the district at that time. Whose servants were this militia? In whose interest were they called? What would they be liable to do and all for one assault or two assaults at most in a district of 25,000 people who were otherwise peaceable and comfortable and engaged in the administration of their own affairs and of law and of justice? Gentlemen, it was the irrepressible conflict between the capitalists who owned the mines on the one hand and the Western Federation of Miners on the other who were seeking to compel the capitalists to make the American Smelting & Refining Company through its mills at Colorado City, by whatever name it was known, employ the fathers

earned by him; and do hereby authorize any and all persons whatsoever to contract with my said son without any liability to me, and to pay him his wages, and to do any and all things and make any and all contracts, with said son, without any liability to me; and authorize the said son to appropriate and receive, for his own use and benefit, without any liability to me, his services, and pay and all proceeds or avails thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at . . . this . . . day of . . . 190 . . . Witness: . . . (Seal)

he was called as a witness for the prosecution in that case; and in the course of the trial it was developed that if any one was implicated in that attempt at train wrecking it was a man named Beckman, who was not put upon trial in that case, who was a member of the union and who as it now appears was a Pinkerton detective at the very time that the thing complained of was on trial and at the time of its alleged discharge by the court, two of them discharged by the jury and another member of the Federation, as it was supposed, who was implicated but who was not put upon trial at all and who it turned out was a Pinkerton detective. So much for the train wrecking case. I think you, gentlemen, will believe that the Federation of Miners was not responsible for that case, whoever else might have been. But in the meantime this man Orchard says that something had been done. He says that in December, 1903, he had been to Denver and had become acquainted with the leaders of the Western Federation. He says that the Vindicator incident had occurred, and I will take up that Vindicator matter and talk with you about that. Now there is no pretence that at either of these times was Orchard acquainted with any leader of the Western Federation of Miners other than those who were local to that district. He knew Parker, who is dead. He knew Kennison, who is dead. He knew Davis, who is alive and who came here as promptly as he heard Mr. Orchard testify. He knew Mr. Easterly, who had lived there, and who likewise has been here in the course of the trial. He says that Mr. Parker told him, or Mr. Davis, I have forgotten which, that if he would touch off a carload of powder in the Vindicator mine which he, Orchard, had discovered there, that he would pay him \$200 for it. Now let us see about that. Orchard had discovered a carload of powder in one of the levels of the Vindicator mine. I believe that the powder man of the Vindicator said that it was on the eighth level of that mine. Orchard must have been very familiar with the mine. Why? Because he was high-grading on it, he had worked there, and he had become an ore thief. Whenever he broke down any ore in the mine or discovered any that was rich, he concealed all of it that he could upon his person and he carried it away. And after he had ceased to work there he went into the mine, he went through its levels, he became familiar with it and he continued his high-grading in that mine. That was his method of making a living at that time—at least he doesn't appear to have been doing any work other than high-grading after he got into that detectable employment. Now how did that conversation arise? Who took the matter up first? Orchard told Davis with respect to it. Davis didn't go to him. Orchard, according to his own testimony, suggested the crime to Davis, and he says that Davis offered him \$200 if he would touch off the powder. He didn't touch it off; no, he didn't claim that anything was due and yet he was mad because he hadn't been paid anything for it, and that was the reason that he told Scott and Sterling about the attempt at the train wrecking. He also said, if I remember correctly in regard to that, that he did not claim anything on account of the attempt to blow up the Vindicator mine with regard to this powder, but he was jealous because they didn't give him the job of the train wrecking which he thought was an easier job and which he thought under all of the circumstances he ought to have. So for two reasons, because he hadn't discharged the powder, because he hadn't been paid for the thing he didn't do, and because he was jealous for the reason that he was not allowed to commit another crime that he wanted to commit, he went and told these men about this attempt at train wrecking. Well, now, after the train wrecking, which occurred on November 16th, there was another event in which Orchard said that he participated and that was the setting of a bomb in the Vindicator mine; he had been inspired to do that by Parker and Parker had told him that he thought it would be a good idea to set off a bomb down there and kill forty of these non-union men. Think of it! These men were largely those who had been members of the Western Federation of Miners, their brethren, some of whom felt compelled perhaps by necessity to work, notwithstanding the fact the strike was on. Some of them were imported and non-union men. And here was Mr. Davis, a man who Orchard says had been arrested for the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, a man who was at the head of the union or very near the head of the union in that district, hiring Orchard to set a bomb, taking him into his confidence, when as Mr. Hawley tells you there is nothing on the face of the earth that Mr. Davis wouldn't brave in the shape of danger, for who could tell it from

(Continued on page 6.)

