

## HAWLEY COMES TO THE RESCUE

Special to the News.

Rathdrum, Nov. 12. Monday morning Mr. Hawley took his place as leading attorney for the prosecution and conducted the questioning.

The detective evidence has commenced this week. C. S. Thiele, manager of the Thiele National Detective agency in Spokane, was first on the stand. He has the name of being the champion liar of the northwest, and the way Darrow tangled him up on the stand did credit to his reputation. These reptiles swear a man's life away to get the bread that supports them. Their tales are carefully prepared beforehand, they know exactly what to expect and to the unsophisticated it appears that they are telling a straight story.

### Same Old Tale

He told of arresting Steve in Oregon, said he was working under McParland and the state of Idaho. He declared, as has his whole slimy brood, that no compulsion was brought to bear on Adams to make him confess.

As the subject of the confession was approached Mr. Darrow asked the jury be sent out of the room, and he asked that Thiele, Warden Whitney and McParland be brought to testify before the judge. The object was to form a basis for objection to the confession on the ground of competency. Thiele said he was employed on the Steunenberg case at first and did not know anything about the Tyler case.

McParland, the old serpent, came on the stand with forty odd years' experience with the Pinkerton Detective agency, aiding the employing classes of the country to keep their workers in subjection, his answers are cool and calculating and every word is weighed. The gun man, Garner, is with him as a body guard and follows him every time he steps out. He and his ilk are the reptiles of officialdom.

His talk was disgusting from its hypocritical piety. When he was telling about how he told Adams about his sins being forgiven Darrow said, "Who would forgive sins?" He solemnly answered "God."

Darrow said, "You didn't say anything the state forgiving them, did you?"

And just as solemnly McParland answered "No."

This old lying, wily reprobate went on with his old lingo of how he told Adams the tale of David and Uriah, and about St. Paul, and how all these dreadful sinners were forgiven, and how he told him how well the state used its witnesses, and how it never even prosecuted Kelly, the Bum, and all the stuff that has edified the public ad nauseam. As this was the same truck that Orchard said was told to him, with the same illustrations, it shows on the face of it that it is simply a preconceived scheme with which to rope in people that he wanted to use. The work is too coarse to even merit the consideration of intelligent people.

### Pressure for Confession.

He admitted that pressure was brought to bear on the prisoner for the purpose of getting a confession out of him. He said he could talk with Adams whenever he pleased, although his nearest friends could not obtain access to him, except in the presence of the guards.

McParland further admitted that his purpose in getting the confession from Adams was to obtain evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. These fighters of the working class proclaim to the world that their main point of attack is the great union organization of the west. "The Western Federation of Miners must be destroyed," is their slogan.

Warden Whitney of the state penitentiary when asked on what authority he received Adams into the penitentiary, said "as a fugitive from justice." He put Adams in a cell with

Orchard, a steel cage. He said he told Steve he had better "come through." After the witnesses had testified, Mr. Darrow objected to the introduction of the confession on the ground of the method of obtaining it, it was not voluntary but was obtained under pressure. The judge said he would admit the confession.

### Pinkertons Continue.

After the jury was brought in Thiele was again called. On cross examination he said he had been a member of the Western Federation of Miners for about six weeks in Butte in 1904. He admitted that he was at that time in the employ of the Pinkertons, that he lied to the union men when he took their oath and answered to that part of the ritual where he said he was not a detective. He passed under the name of John Cameron.

One wonders that the prosecution will invite such evidence. To simple-minded farmer people like the average country jury such deliberate deception and lying conveys an idea of horror. It is all crime to them, and all the worse that it is employed to entrap working men. It takes a jury composed of business men to enjoy Pinkerton evidence.

### Colorado Strike General.

To-day Bulkley Wells came on the stand. Although he has been most zealous in his bitter hatred of the Federation and was at Boise ready to testify in the Haywood case, they were afraid to call him there. He has been the scourge of the working class of Colorado. Boread in Boston, he came to Colorado as the superintendent of the Smuggler-Union Mine at Telluride. He was captain of the militia there, and served through the strike trouble under Sherman Bell. He was then adjutant-general under Governor MacDonald, and is now railroad commissioner under Governor Buchtel. He had charge of the train that took the kidnapped Federation officials to Idaho, and carried the keys to Moyer's handcuffs. He also had charge of Moyer when he was in jail at Telluride. He is one of the most prominent members of the Mine Owners' Association in Colorado.

He asserted also that the purpose of getting a confession out of Adams that would hold water was to assist in the conviction of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Last June Wells went to Wallace to try and get Steve to go to Boise and testify against Haywood. But he got fooled on that trip. Steve had come to his senses, and told Mr. Adjutant he didn't have time to talk to him.

### Darrow Does up Warden.

Warden Whitney was on this afternoon. Darrow grilled him till the whole courtroom was laughing at him. Rathdrum is his home town and he was sheriff of Kootenai county before he was appointed warden of the penitentiary. The courtroom was filled to listen to his testimony but the way he sputtered and stammered under Darrow's questions, did not do much credit to his reputation. He told the stereotyped tale about Adams' confession being voluntary, and how Adams confessed to him also.

Jas. McParland came late in the afternoon. With him on the stand Adams' confession was read to the jury by Attorney Hawley. About all there is in it, is an admission of the Marble Creek murders and the assertion of the Federation officials getting him to help kill Steunenberg. There is nothing else to amount to anything about Adams' life. There are no indications of its being a voluntary statement of a man who wants to tell about his life. It is simply a carefully prepared implication of the Federation men to which a harassed and hunted man affixed his signature for the sake of fancied peace and security.

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This legal battle promises to rival in magnitude the celebrated Haywood case in Idaho, and the notorious Standard Oil Co. case, with its \$29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis at Chicago. In fact it bids fair to overshadow the Van Cleave case brought against the A. F. of L. boycott list and to become, in the union sense, the Taff Vale case of America.

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The trust of the Macbeth-Evans Co. believing themselves imposed upon by

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# VICTORY IN SPOKANE

Just as we go to press we receive a telegram saying that we have won our fight for free speech in Spokane. Watch for details next week.

## A PUZZLED WORKING MAN

President Roosevelt says that it is not English pounds sterling that is needed in the United States to-day but sterling American confidence. We can get the British sterling later for our copper, cotton and cereals.

Now, the thing that puzzles me is, just what benefit it is to the people who produce the copper, cotton and cereals to ship it over to England and trade it off for pounds sterling, something we can neither eat, nor drink, nor wear. It somehow seems to my dull mind that the working class in this country are up against a stupendous confidence game that is run by the class who pack around the titles to the industrial plants of these United States. I take up the United States census report and I can see it stated there that the people who work in the manufacturing industries in this country receive in wages less than twenty per cent of the market value of the product of their labor. I believe there are no statistics that give the per cent of what the farmers get but judging from practical experience in hauling off a crop and bringing the returns home in a shoe box, I believe the farmer receives less than the worker in the manufacturing industries.

Now, if these census figures be correct (and I won't dispute them) it seems plain enough that the producing class can buy back only twenty per cent of the goods which they have produced, and that when they have bought back that twenty per cent they are broke. The balance of the goods which they have produced remain in possession of the class who own the industrial machinery which the producing class must use. Now the owning class keeps about them a vast army of servants and other parasites among whom may be counted the editors who help to keep the workers in ignorance. These consume a large percentage of the surplus product—and not the poorest of it either. Then there is a certain—or uncertain—percentage of it given back to the working class in the form of "charity." (Shades of St. Paul!) But still after all this there remains on the market a great quantity of goods undisposed of. According to one great republican statesman (!) "we" are producing two billions of dollars worth more goods than "we" can consume and he says the great problem of our government is to "invent" some way to dispose of this surplus. He draws attention to the fact that we have raised our flag in the Philippines and hints that it might be a good thing to raise it in other places. In other words we must have a foreign market. Otherwise we will have to keep our copper, cotton and cereals at home and use it ourselves—which would no doubt be a terrible calamity—to the owning class.

This question of a foreign market might be an easy one only for the fact that there are several nations looking for a foreign market at the same time and by the way they keep their eyes on each other navies and keep building

battleships to equal or out-do the other nation it looks as if they anticipate trouble over the foreign market some day.

Then again this manufacturing habit is not confined to any one nationality. See how quickly Japan acquired the habit; and now China is falling into the habit too. Just when you get a market opened up with some foreign country and fondly imagine that they can consume a good chunk of this two billion dollars surplus they get the manufacturing habit and begin to look for a foreign market themselves. So we see the manufacturing circle is constantly growing larger and the foreign market is constantly growing smaller, and what the deuce the manufacturing nations are going to do when the last foreign market is looking for a foreign market, is another question that puzzles me.

But to come back to our first question, I can't see what benefit it is to the people who have produced these goods to have them shipped out of the country after they have produced them.

The statesman tells us it comes back to us in goods and gold—a certain percentage in goods and the balance in gold—pounds sterling. And they point to the "balance" as evidence of "our" prosperity. Now, who gets the goods and gold? When I look about me, I see very little goods in the working man's home that came from a foreign country. A cup of tea or coffee is about the limit. I don't see the farmer or mechanic wearing imported cloth or imported diamonds. I don't see their house adorned with imported tapestry and pictures. And as the daughters of the workers are poor they can't capture an imported title. What do we of the working class, get out of these imports anyway? We don't get the gold. That belongs to the class who own the machinery of production, which ownership gives them possession of the surplus product. And they don't need the gold to pay us wages because the wages we receive for producing this year's goods we pay back to the owning class for our twenty per cent of what we have produced and they can use it over again to pay us for next year's work. So the pounds sterling remain in the possession of the possessing class.

Now it looks to an unsophisticated working man this way: If this shipping of goods to foreign markets and receiving gold in return went on indefinitely we would, in time, have all the gold and the foreign countries could not buy any more of "our" product. But the way the owning class have of keeping up the circulation, is no trouble to them. They go, or send their wives and daughters, off on globe trotting expeditions, trading off the gold for diamonds, dogs and dukes and come back home with their private yachts and state-rooms loaded with lace and silks and rugs and jewels and rare works of art to adorn their homes, and leaving the gold with the foreigner so that he can buy more of our product. Now ain't that a fine

## EVENTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

The Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union of Pennsylvania held a convention in Reading and made arrangements for the general introduction of the eight-hour day throughout the state.

The New York Air Brake Co. of Waretown, N. Y., has issued the following: "Until further notice the salary of all employees of the New York Air Brake Co., from superintendent down, will be reduced 10 per cent." The company employs 3,000 men.

Eighty-six negro carpenters who formed a temporary organization in New York city have been admitted as a local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. This is the first instance in New York of negroes being affiliated with regular union organizations.

The wage dispute between the boilermakers and the employers in Boston and vicinity has been settled. The men will receive a wage increase of 9 1-2 per cent, to date back to June 3, when the boilermakers returned to work after a five weeks' strike and agreed to have the matter submitted to arbitration.

British unionists strike at the root of evils that assail them. Realizing that injustice under the law can only be removed by changing the law, they get into the lawmaking bodies and change them. This ought to be an object lesson to us Americans. We petition for laws; our British brethren enact laws.—Progress.

Muscatine, Iowa.—The Huttig-Mermaid Button company has notified its button cutters that hereafter the cutters would receive one-half a cent less per gross. This will amount to a cut of about \$1.25 a week. The cutters have to cut fourteen dozen buttons for a gross. Muscatine is on a "scrip" basis and real money is becoming very scarce.

Eleven of the local labor organizations of Joplin, Mo., have chosen five delegates to represent them in central labor body to be known as the Joplin Trades Assembly, which held its first Sunday meeting at Labor headquarters Sunday, Nov. 10, at 2 p. m. The representatives of the eleven local unions have drafted a constitution and by-laws and will hereafter hold meetings twice a month, similar to the central bodies of Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City and other large cities of the country.

Chicago union men are discussing the announcement of the beef trust that prices will be higher this winter. It is predicted that since the beef trust has set the pace, the whole array of food stuffs will rise in price. People will find their grocery and butcher bills increased 30 per cent over last year's prices, according to estimates of dealers who base their figures on present conditions. The union people want to know where they are going to get off and why they shouldn't demand higher wages to keep up with the pace set by price boosters.

City of Mexico.—The large copper mines of the Guggenheimer Exploration Co., in the Tepezala district, have closed down on account of the low price of copper. Practically all of the copper mines in Mexico of the Guggenheimer Exploration Co. and the American Smelting & Refining company are closed. Many thousand men who were thrown out of employment have obtained work in railroad construction and upon the ranches and farms.

The Arlington Cotton mills in Lawrence, Mass., which employ 7,000 hands is threatened with a strike of the entire force, on account of the reduction

of pay of one man. Fifteen hundred weavers have already gone out. Fred Hardy, the man over whom the trouble arose, was transferred from one department to another several days ago and suffered a reduction in pay. The rest of the men demanded that he be reinstated to his original position and the foreman who transferred him be discharged. In a meeting held by the striking men it was found that several stenographers from the mills were in the hall taking stenographic reports of the proceedings and they were ejected. The mill employers have refused to grant the demands made by the strikers.

The last scene in the celebrated Patch case at Rutland, Vt., has been enacted. After eleven hours of deliberation the jury in the Rutland county court brought in a verdict in the suit brought by the F. R. Patch Manufacturing company of Rutland against 23 union machinists to collect from them as individuals a judgment of \$2,700 awarded the concern against Protection Lodge of Machinists as result of damages during a strike in 1902. The jury held 16 of the 23 defendants responsible as bona fide members of the union. This is the most important case ever tried in Vermont courts. Judge A. A. Hall in his charge characterized it as novel in that neither court nor counsel could find that one like it was ever tried in the state. The precedent is thus established in Vermont that unions can be sued for damages caused by strikes.

Twenty-five thousand members of the Switchmen's Union of North America demand an increase of 6 cents an hour. Their representatives met the managers of the 23 railroad systems centering in Chicago and presented the demands. The managers were asked for a reply at as early a date as possible. The committees of the men indicated that much impatience existed among them and it would not be advisable to prolong negotiations. Requests a year ago by the switchmen for 15 per cent increase resulted in a compromise of about one-half the amount demanded. Since then the men have been urging the officers to ask the railroads to grant the remaining half. They argued at the time of the first demands that the cost of living had increased out of proportion to wages.

The Miners' Magazine writes: Some members of the Western Federation of Miners who have been uncovered in their infamy as Pinkertons are remembered as the very men who in strikes have endeavored to arouse the belligerency of the membership. In many instances these spies and traitors have used all their powers of eloquence and persuasion to convince their fellowmen that they were the only genuine revolutionary representatives of the working class. Whenever any member of a labor organization endeavors to create the impression that he and a few others are the only genuine brand of the clear-cut, class-conscious and heroic stalwart in the army of "Economic Freedom," such man or men will stand considerable watching. Experience and facts have taught that this kind of eloquence draws a salary from a Pinkerton agency.

Pittsburg, Pa., socialists are actively engaged in preparing for the fight next year. Under date of Nov. 11th, Organizer Slayton forwarded report of work undertaken for month of November, showing the spirit of progress that permeates the movement there.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has completed the writing of the third volume of the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony. It is expected that the book will be ready for circulation in February, Miss Anthony's birth month.

## WHAT THE SOCIALISTS WANT

We are constantly asked to explain the philosophy of socialism in a few short simple words that can be read in a few minutes and easily understood.

This is impossible. Socialism is an elaborate system of thought that touches every phase of human life. It has a literature of ten of thousands of volumes. There are men who have spent years on single phases of socialist philosophy and still have not touched its depths.

The same thing is largely true of every great system of thought. None of them can be understood in a moment. There is no royal road to knowledge.

Yet there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that

anyone can understand them. The same thing is true of socialism. Its basic principles can be stated in plain simple words.

First let us state some plain facts. Indeed, nearly all there is to socialism, as to science in general, is a system of arrangement of certain facts.

Men are working to-day with wonderfully productive machines. The user of a modern locomotive transports a thousand times as much each hour as the driver of an ox-team could move in a month. The child tending a battery of Northrup magazine looms weaves miles where the old hand-loom worker wove feet. The steam thresher turns out car-loads of

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The Miners' Magazine writes: Some members of the Western Federation of Miners who have been uncovered in their infamy as Pinkertons are remembered as the very men who in strikes have endeavored to arouse the belligerency of the membership. In many instances these spies and traitors have used all their powers of eloquence and persuasion to convince their fellowmen that they were the only genuine revolutionary representatives of the working class. Whenever any member of a labor organization endeavors to create the impression that he and a few others are the only genuine brand of the clear-cut, class-conscious and heroic stalwart in the army of "Economic Freedom," such man or men will stand considerable watching. Experience and facts have taught that this kind of eloquence draws a salary from a Pinkerton agency.

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This is impossible. Socialism is an elaborate system of thought that touches every phase of human life. It has a literature of ten of thousands of volumes. There are men who have spent years on single phases of socialist philosophy and still have not touched its depths.

The same thing is largely true of every great system of thought. None of them can be understood in a moment. There is no royal road to knowledge.

Yet there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that

anyone can understand them. The same thing is true of socialism. Its basic principles can be stated in plain simple words.

First let us state some plain facts. Indeed, nearly all there is to socialism, as to science in general, is a system of arrangement of certain facts.

Men are working to-day with wonderfully productive machines. The user of a modern locomotive transports a thousand times as much each hour as the driver of an ox-team could move in a month. The child tending a battery of Northrup magazine looms weaves miles where the old hand-loom worker wove feet. The steam thresher turns out car-loads of

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The detective evidence has commenced this week. C. S. Thiele, manager of the Thiele National Detective agency in Spokane, was first on the stand. He has the name of being the champion liar of the northwest, and the way Darrow tangled him up on the stand did credit to his reputation. These reptiles swear a man's life away to get the bread that supports them. Their tales are carefully prepared beforehand, they know exactly what to expect and to the unsophisticated it appears that they are telling a straight story.

### Same Old Tale

He told of arresting Steve in Oregon, said he was working under McParland and the state of Idaho. He declared, as has his whole slimy brood, that no compulsion was brought to bear on Adams to make him confess.

As the subject of the confession was approached Mr. Darrow asked the jury be sent out of the room, and he asked that Thiele, Warden Whitney and McParland be brought to testify before the judge. The object was to form a basis for objection to the confession on the ground of competency. Thiele said he was employed on the Steunenberg case at first and did not know anything about the Tyler case.

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His talk was disgusting from its hypocritical piety. When he was telling about how he told Adams about his sins being forgiven Darrow said, "Who would forgive sins?" He solemnly answered "God."

Darrow said, "You didn't say anything the state forgiving them, did you?"

And just as solemnly McParland answered "No."

This old lying, wily reprobate went on with his old lingo of how he told Adams the tale of David and Uriah, and about St. Paul, and how all these dreadful sinners were forgiven, and how he told him how well the state used its witnesses, and how it never even prosecuted Kelly, the Bum, and all the stuff that has edified the public ad nauseam. As this was the same truck that Orchard said was told to him, with the same illustrations, it shows on the face of it that it is simply a preconceived scheme with which to rope in people that he wanted to use. The work is too coarse to even merit the consideration of intelligent people.

### Pressure for Confession.

He admitted that pressure was brought to bear on the prisoner for the purpose of getting a confession out of him. He said he could talk with Adams whenever he pleased, although his nearest friends could not obtain access to him, except in the presence of the guards.

McParland further admitted that his purpose in getting the confession from Adams was to obtain evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. These fighters of the working class proclaim to the world that their main point of attack is the great union organization of the west. "The Western Federation of Miners must be destroyed," is their slogan.

Warden Whitney of the state penitentiary when asked on what authority he received Adams into the penitentiary, said "as a fugitive from justice." He put Adams in a cell with

Orchard, a steel cage. He said he told Steve he had better "come through." After the witnesses had testified, Mr. Darrow objected to the introduction of the confession on the ground of the method of obtaining it, it was not voluntary but was obtained under pressure. The judge said he would admit the confession.

### Pinkertons Continue.

After the jury was brought in Thiele was again called. On cross examination he said he had been a member of the Western Federation of Miners for about six weeks in Butte in 1904. He admitted that he was at that time in the employ of the Pinkertons, that he lied to the union men when he took their oath and answered to that part of the ritual where he said he was not a detective. He passed under the name of John Cameron.

One wonders that the prosecution will invite such evidence. To simple-minded farmer people like the average country jury such deliberate deception and lying conveys an idea of horror. It is all crime to them, and all the worse that it is employed to entrap working men. It takes a jury composed of business men to enjoy Pinkerton evidence.

### Colorado Strike General.

To-day Bulkley Wells came on the stand. Although he has been most zealous in his bitter hatred of the Federation and was at Boise ready to testify in the Haywood case, they were afraid to call him there. He has been the scourge of the working class of Colorado. Boreared in Boston, he came to Colorado as the superintendent of the Smuggler-Union Mine at Telluride. He was captain of the militia there, and served through the strike trouble under Sherman Bell. He was then adjutant-general under Governor MacDonald, and is now railroad commissioner under Governor Buchtel. He had charge of the train that took the kidnapped Federation officials to Idaho, and carried the keys to Moyer's handcuffs. He also had charge of Moyer when he was in jail at Telluride. He is one of the most prominent members of the Mine Owners' Association in Colorado.

He asserted also that the purpose of getting a confession out of Adams that would hold water was to assist in the conviction of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Last June Wells went to Wallace to try and get Steve to go to Boise and testify against Haywood. But he got fooled on that trip. Steve had come to his senses, and told Mr. Adjutant he didn't have time to talk to him.

### Darrow Does up Warden.

Warden Whitney was on this afternoon. Darrow grilled him till the whole courtroom was laughing at him. Rathdrum is his home town and he was sheriff of Kootenai county before he was appointed warden of the penitentiary. The courtroom was filled to listen to his testimony but the way he sputtered and stammered under Darrow's questions, did not do much credit to his reputation. He told the stereotyped tale about Adams' confession being voluntary, and how Adams confessed to him also.

Jas. McParland came late in the afternoon. With him on the stand Adams' confession was read to the jury by Attorney Hawley. About all there is in it, is an admission of the Marble Creek murders and the assertion of the Federation officials getting him to help kill Steunenberg. There is nothing else to amount to anything about Adams' life. There are no indications of its being a voluntary statement of a man who wants to tell about his life. It is simply a carefully prepared implication of the Federation men to which a harassed and hunted man affixed his signature for the sake of fancied peace and security.

Steve Adams will never swing on such flimsy claptrap as this

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

## A MOMENTOUS LEGAL BATTLE

Judging from the hard blows delivered at the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the outcome of the celebrated case of the glassworkers that is to be tried before the United States court at Cincinnati during the present term is none too reassuring. The contest to which we refer is the case brought by the Macbeth-Evans Co., a glass manufacturing trust, with plants at Charleroi, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Elwood and Marion, Ind.; and Toledo, Ohio, charging the Gill Bros.' Glass Manufacturing Co., of Steubenville, Ohio, the Lippincott Glass Manufacturing Co., of Alexandria, Ind., and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, its national officers and executive board of the chimney branch, with conspiracy.

This legal battle promises to rival in magnitude the celebrated Haywood case in Idaho, and the notorious Standard Oil Co. case, with its \$29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis at Chicago. In fact it bids fair to overshadow the Van Cleave case brought against the A. F. of L. boycott list and to become, in the union sense, the Taff Vale case of America.

In the summer of 1904 the Macbeth-Evans Co. came to the conclusion to try issues with the American Flint Glass Workers Union, their glass-working employees, all being members of the A. F. G. W. U.

The trust of the Macbeth-Evans Co. believing themselves imposed upon by

(Continued on Page 2.)

# VICTORY IN SPOKANE

Just as we go to press we receive a telegram saying that we have won our fight for free speech in Spokane. Watch for details next week.

## A PUZZLED WORKING MAN

President Roosevelt says that it is not English pounds sterling that is needed in the United States to-day but sterling American confidence. We can get the British sterling later for our copper, cotton and cereals.

Now, the thing that puzzles me is, just what benefit it is to the people who produce the copper, cotton and cereals to ship it over to England and trade it off for pounds sterling, something we can neither eat, nor drink, nor wear. It somehow seems to my dull mind that the working class in this country are up against a stupendous confidence game that is run by the class who pack around the titles to the industrial plants of these United States. I take up the United States census report and I can see it stated there that the people who work in the manufacturing industries in this country receive in wages less than twenty per cent of the market value of the product of their labor. I believe there are no statistics that give the per cent of what the farmers get but judging from practical experience in hauling off a crop and bringing the returns home in a shoe box, I believe the farmer receives less than the worker in the manufacturing industries.

Now, if these census figures be correct (and I won't dispute them) it seems plain enough that the producing class can buy back only twenty per cent of the goods which they have produced, and that when they have bought back that twenty per cent they are broke. The balance of the goods which they have produced remain in possession of the class who own the industrial machinery which the producing class must use. Now the owning class keeps about them a vast army of servants and other parasites among whom may be counted the editors who help to keep the workers in ignorance. These consume a large percentage of the surplus product—and not the poorest of it either. Then there is a certain—or uncertain—percentage of it given back to the working class in the form of "charity." (Shades of St. Paul!) But still after all this there remains on the market a great quantity of goods undisposed of. According to one great republican statesman (!) "we" are producing two billions of dollars worth more goods than "we" can consume and he says the great problem of our government is to "invent" some way to dispose of this surplus. He draws attention to the fact that we have raised our flag in the Philippines and hints that it might be a good thing to raise it in other places. In other words we must have a foreign market. Otherwise we will have to keep our copper, cotton and cereals at home and use it ourselves—which would no doubt be a terrible calamity—to the owning class.

This question of a foreign market might be an easy one only for the fact that there are several nations looking for a foreign market at the same time and by the way they keep their eyes on each other navies and keep building

battleships to equal or out-do the other nation it looks as if they anticipate trouble over the foreign market some day.

Then again this manufacturing habit is not confined to any one nationality. See how quickly Japan acquired the habit; and now China is falling into the habit too. Just when you get a market opened up with some foreign country and fondly imagine that they can consume a good chunk of this two billion dollars surplus they get the manufacturing habit and begin to look for a foreign market themselves. So we see the manufacturing circle is constantly growing larger and the foreign market is constantly growing smaller, and what the deuce the manufacturing nations are going to do when the last foreign market is looking for a foreign market, is another question that puzzles me.

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The statesman tells us it comes back to us in goods and gold—a certain percentage in goods and the balance in gold—pounds sterling. And they point to the "balance" as evidence of "our" prosperity. Now, who gets the goods and gold? When I look about me, I see very little goods in the working man's home that came from a foreign country. A cup of tea or coffee is about the limit. I don't see the farmer or mechanic wearing imported cloth or imported diamonds. I don't see their house adorned with imported tapestry and pictures. And as the daughters of the workers are poor they can't capture an imported title. What do we of the working class, get out of these imports anyway? We don't get the gold. That belongs to the class who own the machinery of production, which ownership gives them possession of the surplus product. And they don't need the gold to pay us wages because the wages we receive for producing this year's goods we pay back to the owning class for our twenty per cent of what we have produced and they can use it over again to pay us for next year's work. So the pounds sterling remain in the possession of the possessing class.

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### Pinkertons Continue.

After the jury was brought in Thiele was again called. On cross examination he said he had been a member of the Western Federation of Miners for about six weeks in Butte in 1904. He admitted that he was at that time in the employ of the Pinkertons, that he lied to the union men when he took their oath and answered to that part of the ritual where he said he was not a detective. He passed under the name of John Cameron.

One wonders that the prosecution will invite such evidence. To simple-minded farmer people like the average country jury such deliberate deception and lying conveys an idea of horror. It is all crime to them, and all the worse that it is employed to entrap working men. It takes a jury composed of business men to enjoy Pinkerton evidence.

### Colorado Strike General.

To-day Bulkley Wells came on the stand. Although he has been most zealous in his bitter hatred of the Federation and was at Boise ready to testify in the Haywood case, they were afraid to call him there. He has been the scourge of the working class of Colorado. Boread in Boston, he came to Colorado as the superintendent of the Smuggler-Union Mine at Telluride. He was captain of the militia there, and served through the strike trouble under Sherman Bell. He was then adjutant-general under Governor MacDonald, and is now railroad commissioner under Governor Buchtel. He had charge of the train that took the kidnapped Federation officials to Idaho, and carried the keys to Moyer's handcuffs. He also had charge of Moyer when he was in jail at Telluride. He is one of the most prominent members of the Mine Owners' Association in Colorado.

He asserted also that the purpose of getting a confession out of Adams that would hold water was to assist in the conviction of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Last June Wells went to Wallace to try and get Steve to go to Boise and testify against Haywood. But he got fooled on that trip. Steve had come to his senses, and told Mr. Adjutant he didn't have time to talk to him.

### Darrow Does up Warden.

Warden Whitney was on this afternoon. Darrow grilled him till the whole courtroom was laughing at him. Rathdrum is his home town and he was sheriff of Kootenai county before he was appointed warden of the penitentiary. The courtroom was filled to listen to his testimony but the way he sputtered and stammered under Darrow's questions, did not do much credit to his reputation. He told the stereotyped tale about Adams' confession being voluntary, and how Adams confessed to him also.

Jas. McParland came late in the afternoon. With him on the stand Adams' confession was read to the jury by Attorney Hawley. About all there is in it, is an admission of the Marble Creek murders and the assertion of the Federation officials getting him to help kill Steunenberg. There is nothing else to amount to anything about Adams' life. There are no indications of its being a voluntary statement of a man who wants to tell about his life. It is simply a carefully prepared implication of the Federation men to which a harassed and hunted man affixed his signature for the sake of fancied peace and security.

Steve Adams will never swing on such flimsy claptrap as this

Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

## A MOMENTOUS LEGAL BATTLE

Judging from the hard blows delivered at the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the outcome of the celebrated case of the glassworkers that is to be tried before the United States court at Cincinnati during the present term is none too reassuring. The contest to which we refer is the case brought by the Macbeth-Evans Co., a glass manufacturing trust, with plants at Charleroi, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Elwood and Marion, Ind.; and Toledo, Ohio, charging the Gill Bros.' Glass Manufacturing Co., of Steubenville, Ohio, the Lippincott Glass Manufacturing Co., of Alexandria, Ind., and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, its national officers and executive board of the chimney branch, with conspiracy.

This legal battle promises to rival in magnitude the celebrated Haywood case in Idaho, and the notorious Standard Oil Co. case, with its \$29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis at Chicago. In fact it bids fair to overshadow the Van Cleave case brought against the A. F. of L. boycott list and to become, in the union sense, the Taff Vale case of America.

In the summer of 1904 the Macbeth-Evans Co. came to the conclusion to try issues with the American Flint Glass Workers Union, their glass-working employees, all being members of the A. F. G. W. U.

The trust of the Macbeth-Evans Co. believing themselves imposed upon by

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# VICTORY IN SPOKANE

Just as we go to press we receive a telegram saying that we have won our fight for free speech in Spokane. Watch for details next week.

## A PUZZLED WORKING MAN

President Roosevelt says that it is not English pounds sterling that is needed in the United States to-day but sterling American confidence. We can get the British sterling later for our copper, cotton and cereals.

Now, the thing that puzzles me is, just what benefit it is to the people who produce the copper, cotton and cereals to ship it over to England and trade it off for pounds sterling, something we can neither eat, nor drink, nor wear. It somehow seems to my dull mind that the working class in this country are up against a stupendous confidence game that is run by the class who pack around the titles to the industrial plants of these United States. I take up the United States census report and I can see it stated there that the people who work in the manufacturing industries in this country receive in wages less than twenty per cent of the market value of the product of their labor. I believe there are no statistics that give the per cent of what the farmers get but judging from practical experience in hauling off a crop and bringing the returns home in a shoe box, I believe the farmer receives less than the worker in the manufacturing industries.

Now, if these census figures be correct (and I won't dispute them) it seems plain enough that the producing class can buy back only twenty per cent of the goods which they have produced, and that when they have bought back that twenty per cent they are broke. The balance of the goods which they have produced remain in possession of the class who own the industrial machinery which the producing class must use. Now the owning class keeps about them a vast army of servants and other parasites among whom may be counted the editors who help to keep the workers in ignorance. These consume a large percentage of the surplus product—and not the poorest of it either. Then there is a certain—or uncertain—percentage of it given back to the working class in the form of "charity." (Shades of St. Paul!) But still after all this there remains on the market a great quantity of goods undisposed of. According to one great republican statesman (!) "we" are producing two billions of dollars worth more goods than "we" can consume and he says the great problem of our government is to "invent" some way to dispose of this surplus. He draws attention to the fact that we have raised our flag in the Philippines and hints that it might be a good thing to raise it in other places. In other words we must have a foreign market. Otherwise we will have to keep our copper, cotton and cereals at home and use it ourselves—which would no doubt be a terrible calamity—to the owning class.

This question of a foreign market might be an easy one only for the fact that there are several nations looking for a foreign market at the same time and by the way they keep their eyes on each other navies and keep building

battleships to equal or out-do the other nation it looks as if they anticipate trouble over the foreign market some day.

Then again this manufacturing habit is not confined to any one nationality. See how quickly Japan acquired the habit; and now China is falling into the habit too. Just when you get a market opened up with some foreign country and fondly imagine that they can consume a good chunk of this two billion dollars surplus they get the manufacturing habit and begin to look for a foreign market themselves. So we see the manufacturing circle is constantly growing larger and the foreign market is constantly growing smaller, and what the deuce the manufacturing nations are going to do when the last foreign market is looking for a foreign market, is another question that puzzles me.

But to come back to our first question, I can't see what benefit it is to the people who have produced these goods to have them shipped out of the country after they have produced them.

The statesman tells us it comes back to us in goods and gold—a certain percentage in goods and the balance in gold—pounds sterling. And they point to the "balance" as evidence of "our" prosperity. Now, who gets the goods and gold? When I look about me, I see very little goods in the working man's home that came from a foreign country. A cup of tea or coffee is about the limit. I don't see the farmer or mechanic wearing imported cloth or imported diamonds. I don't see their house adorned with imported tapestry and pictures. And as the daughters of the workers are poor they can't capture an imported title. What do we of the working class, get out of these imports anyway? We don't get the gold. That belongs to the class who own the machinery of production, which ownership gives them possession of the surplus product. And they don't need the gold to pay us wages because the wages we receive for producing this year's goods we pay back to the owning class for our twenty per cent of what we have produced and they can use it over again to pay us for next year's work. So the pounds sterling remain in the possession of the possessing class.

Now it looks to an unsophisticated working man this way: If this shipping of goods to foreign markets and receiving gold in return went on indefinitely we would, in time, have all the gold and the foreign countries could not buy any more of "our" product. But the way the owning class have of keeping up the circulation, is no trouble to them. They go, or send their wives and daughters, off on globe trotting expeditions, trading off the gold for diamonds, dogs and dukes and come back home with their private yachts and state-rooms loaded with lace and silks and rugs and jewels and rare works of art to adorn their homes, and leaving the gold with the foreigner so that he can buy more of our product. Now ain't that a fine

## EVENTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

The Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union of Pennsylvania held a convention in Reading and made arrangements for the general introduction of the eight-hour day throughout the state.

The New York Air Brake Co. of Waretown, N. Y., has issued the following: "Until further notice the salary of all employees of the New York Air Brake Co., from superintendent down, will be reduced 10 per cent." The company employs 3,000 men.

Eighty-six negro carpenters who formed a temporary organization in New York city have been admitted as a local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. This is the first instance in New York of negroes being affiliated with regular union organizations.

The wage dispute between the boilermakers and the employers in Boston and vicinity has been settled. The men will receive a wage increase of 9 1-2 per cent, to date back to June 3, when the boilermakers returned to work after a five weeks' strike and agreed to have the matter submitted to arbitration.

British unionists strike at the root of evils that assail them. Realizing that injustice under the law can only be removed by changing the law, they get into the lawmaking bodies and change them. This ought to be an object lesson to us Americans. We petition for laws; our British brethren enact laws.—Progress.

Muscatine, Iowa.—The Huttig-Mermaid Button company has notified its button cutters that hereafter the cutters would receive one-half a cent less per gross. This will amount to a cut of about \$1.25 a week. The cutters have to cut fourteen dozen buttons for a gross. Muscatine is on a "scrip" basis and real money is becoming very scarce.

Eleven of the local labor organizations of Joplin, Mo., have chosen five delegates to represent them in central labor body to be known as the Joplin Trades Assembly, which held its first Sunday meeting at Labor headquarters Sunday, Nov. 10, at 2 p. m. The representatives of the eleven local unions have drafted a constitution and by-laws and will hereafter hold meetings twice a month, similar to the central bodies of Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City and other large cities of the country.

Chicago union men are discussing the announcement of the beef trust that prices will be higher this winter. It is predicted that since the beef trust has set the pace, the whole array of food stuffs will rise in price. People will find their grocery and butcher bills increased 30 per cent over last year's prices, according to estimates of dealers who base their figures on present conditions. The union people want to know where they are going to get off and why they shouldn't demand higher wages to keep up with the pace set by price boosters.

City of Mexico.—The large copper mines of the Guggenheimer Exploration Co., in the Tepezala district, have closed down on account of the low price of copper. Practically all of the copper mines in Mexico of the Guggenheimer Exploration Co. and the American Smelting & Refining company are closed. Many thousand men who were thrown out of employment have obtained work in railroad construction and upon the ranches and farms.

The Arlington Cotton mills in Lawrence, Mass., which employ 7,000 hands is threatened with a strike of the entire force, on account of the reduction

of pay of one man. Fifteen hundred weavers have already gone out. Fred Hardy, the man over whom the trouble arose, was transferred from one department to another several days ago and suffered a reduction in pay. The rest of the men demanded that he be reinstated to his original position and the foreman who transferred him be discharged. In a meeting held by the striking men it was found that several stenographers from the mills were in the hall taking stenographic reports of the proceedings and they were ejected. The mill employers have refused to grant the demands made by the strikers.

The last scene in the celebrated Patch case at Rutland, Vt., has been enacted. After eleven hours of deliberation the jury in the Rutland county court brought in a verdict in the suit brought by the F. R. Patch Manufacturing company of Rutland against 23 union machinists to collect from them as individuals a judgment of \$2,700 awarded the concern against Protection Lodge of Machinists as result of damages during a strike in 1902. The jury held 16 of the 23 defendants responsible as bona fide members of the union. This is the most important case ever tried in Vermont courts. Judge A. A. Hall in his charge characterized it as novel in that neither court nor counsel could find that one like it was ever tried in the state. The precedent is thus established in Vermont that unions can be sued for damages caused by strikes.

Twenty-five thousand members of the Switchmen's Union of North America demand an increase of 6 cents an hour. Their representatives met the managers of the 23 railroad systems centering in Chicago and presented the demands. The managers were asked for a reply at as early a date as possible. The committees of the men indicated that much impatience existed among them and it would not be advisable to prolong negotiations. Requests a year ago by the switchmen for 15 per cent increase resulted in a compromise of about one-half the amount demanded. Since then the men have been urging the officers to ask the railroads to grant the remaining half. They argued at the time of the first demands that the cost of living had increased out of proportion to wages.

The Miners' Magazine writes: Some members of the Western Federation of Miners who have been uncovered in their infamy as Pinkertons are remembered as the very men who in strikes have endeavored to arouse the belligerency of the membership. In many instances these spies and traitors have used all their powers of eloquence and persuasion to convince their fellowmen that they were the only genuine revolutionary representatives of the working class. Whenever any member of a labor organization endeavors to create the impression that he and a few others are the only genuine brand of the clear-cut, class-conscious and heroic stalwart in the army of "Economic Freedom," such man or men will stand considerable watching. Experience and facts have taught that this kind of eloquence draws a salary from a Pinkerton agency.

Pittsburg, Pa., socialists are actively engaged in preparing for the fight next year. Under date of Nov. 11th, Organizer Slayton forwarded report of work undertaken for month of November, showing the spirit of progress that permeates the movement there.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper has completed the writing of the third volume of the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony. It is expected that the book will be ready for circulation in February, Miss Anthony's birth month.

## WHAT THE SOCIALISTS WANT

We are constantly asked to explain the philosophy of socialism in a few short simple words that can be read in a few minutes and easily understood.

This is impossible. Socialism is an elaborate system of thought that touches every phase of human life. It has a literature of ten of thousands of volumes. There are men who have spent years on single phases of socialist philosophy and still have not touched its depths.

The same thing is largely true of every great system of thought. None of them can be understood in a moment. There is no royal road to knowledge.

Yet there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that

anyone can understand them. The same thing is true of socialism. Its basic principles can be stated in plain simple words.

First let us state some plain facts. Indeed, nearly all there is to socialism, as to science in general, is a system of arrangement of certain facts.

Men are working to-day with wonderfully productive machines. The user of a modern locomotive transports a thousand times as much each hour as the driver of an ox-team could move in a month. The child tending a battery of Northrup magazine looms weaves miles where the old hand-loom worker wove feet. The steam thresher turns out car-loads of

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