

BISHOP OF LONDON ON SOCIALISM

Special London cable to the New York Herald: A striking speech on socialism which has created something of a stir, was delivered by the bishop of Stepney, Dr. Lang, at the church congress the other day.

"We see," he is reported to have said, "the tide of a great movement which, whether we like it or not, is going to be the master current of the life of the people of England in the twentieth century."

"There is an abundance of luxury, but there is an appalling abundance of poverty. The nineteenth century forgot that it isn't enough to produce wealth lavishly. It is important how it is distributed. The reaction was bound to come. Some of us welcome it. The nineteenth century was a period of individualism and competition; the twentieth century will take its place as the era of socialism and co-operation."

The bishop's speech naturally draws attention as to how the great national movement now in course of organization against the serious menace of socialism has aroused the various socialist bodies in London to abnormal activity and to show their hands in no mistakable manner by the most striking step that has been taken by the Social Democratic Federation in the shape of a list of immediate reforms.

No more striking illustration of the complete upheaval of society contemplated by the socialists could be found than is contained in this amazing programme. Its principal items are the abolition of the monarchy, repudiation of the national debt, the abolition of all indirect taxation, the institution of a cumulative tax on all incomes and inheritance exceeding 300 pounds, free maintenance for all those attending state schools, public ownership of food and coal supply, the nationalization of trusts, the establishment of state pawn shops, the establishment of state restaurants, public ownership of the drink traffic, free state insurance against illness or accident, the abolition of standing armies and the abolition of courts martial.

The federationists thus make it impossible for any one to mistake their objects. In their new pamphlet they ad-

mit that they are proclaiming and preaching a class war and urge it to the utmost. They appeal to the working men to carry on the war by making themselves masters of their own country and of all its resources and political material. They openly advocate trusts and similar monopolies, and claim that when industries reach the trust form they are ripe for socialization.

Dealing with army, they admit that they are foes of all forms of patriotism and imperialism, and allege that standing armies are simply instruments of oppression and aggression in the hands of the dominant class.

But this social federation isn't the only body at work. The Fabian society, with its legion of speakers and workers, is urging forward the cause of socialism to the utmost, and there are few towns in which it has failed to get a foothold. The Fabians have already arranged a series of lectures on socialism, which will be held in London during the winter. During October their lecture programme for London alone included no fewer than 24 organized meetings, while street corner and park orators will be at work in every borough.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

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An effort is being made by the society to organize a co-operative store for Union labor patrons in Chicago. The society offers to purchase a dollar of stock for every dollar invested by the union laborers of the city and it is their intention to incorporate with a capital of \$50,000, shares being \$5 each. In Milwaukee a similar co-operative store is being organized. The St. Louis members of this organization have a successful co-operative store under the leadership of the Rev. Father J. Tuohy, but this is not affiliated with the labor unions.

The Minnesota Co-Operative Dairies Association.

On the 12th of June, the Minnesota Co-operative Dairies association was organized in the old state capitol building at St. Paul, more than 100 delegates from the various co-operative dairies of the state being present. The intention of the association is to ship the butter made by co-operative dairies to a central exchange to be maintained by the organization from where it will be forwarded to eastern market. The capital stock of the association is fixed at \$12,500, divided into 500 shares of \$25 each, and it is organized under a special act of the last Minnesota legislature for the purpose of disposing of butter products.

Robert Crickmore of Owatonna, who is secretary of the association, states that the butter makers of this state last year paid to commission men between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 in commissions for handling the state's output of that product, and as there are 681 co-operative creameries in the state, the saving of those who join the association will amount to a very considerable sum each year.

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STEVE ADAMS TRIAL BEGINS

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Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 29. The special venire of 80 jurors appeared in Judge Wood's court at Rathdrum, Ida., this morning at ten o'clock.

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Adams was tried on this charge last February in Wallace, Ida., the jury disagreeing. The prosecution demanded a change of venue on the ground that there were so many members of the Western Federation around Wallace that it was impossible to get a fair trial.

The Pettibone trial has been postponed till the 18th of November, and the attorneys for the state and the defense have signed a stipulation that if the Adams trial is not concluded by the date named, there will be a further continuance. Thirty-three jurors had been previously examined with eleven in the box when the case was opened this morning.

But few reporters are here yet, and the Montana News, and the papers which its correspondent will represent, are the only labor and socialist papers that have a representative on the scene of the historic incident in the great American class struggle.

The Rathdrum High school has inaugurated a feature of the utmost value as an educational factor. Two pupils are there each half session in seats reserved for them, with their notebooks, whose duty it is to give to the school a faithful report of the trial. The insight into actual conditions a great labor trial like this will give to a young mind is incalculable.

The attorneys present for the prosecution are H. P. Knight, prosecuting attorney for Shoshone county, Walter H. Hansen and James E. Gyde of Shoshone county, C. H. Potts and Robt. E. McFarland of Kootenai county, where the case is being tried.

The attorneys for the defense present are C. L. Heitman, Edwin McBee, Fred Miller, F. W. Waurms, and L. Crane. Clarence Darrow came in just at the beginning of the afternoon session, having made a quick trip from the coast. He is looking better than when at Boise, and his voice is full and strong.

Scene of the Trial.

Rathdrum is a beautiful quiet country town, with the high rim of the mountains rising at its edge. The courthouse is an old shabby wooden building, and the courtroom a shabby little affair whose utmost capacity is probably 150 people. Reporters, lawyers, jurors, and court officials stumble over each other as they go about their duties. As the day grows dark and the lights are turned on they are so faint and murky as simply to make the gloom more visible. But in a way there is a kind and tolerant air prevailing in this dingy chamber. The spectators are kind, plain farmer people, and the jurors seem to have largely these characteristics. Everything seems quiet with no special prejudice around, Judge Woods is a little pleasant mannered man whose habits of jurisprudence seem to have been more restricted than those of Judge Wood of Boise.

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Adams Looking Well.

Adams looks well, self-contained and at ease. His long confinement shows what is called the "prison color." His face is pale and his hands very white. He has peculiar hands, with long, thin,

nerve-filled fingers. His nose is unusually long and sharp, his hair sandy, and his height about five feet six or seven. Determination is his prevailing characteristic. He shows great self-control and is a well-poised character. He is a man that goes consciously into whatever stand or place he takes in life a man who stands with his class; a man who could never do or be anything else than as a part of the working class. The integral association with the working class is prominent in his looks and mental attitude. He is the embodiment of that part of our class humanity out of which revolutions and a new social alignment compassing the social injustice to labor must come.

Wife of the Accused.

Annie Adams, bright, alert and vigorous, sits by the side of her husband, watching every move and question, and making constant suggestions to her lawyers. Adams sits by her seemingly contented and satisfied that whatever she says or does is all right.

J. W. Lillerden, Adams' uncle, on whose ranch in Oregon Adams was arrested is in court sitting beside his niece and nephew. He is a bewhiskered farmer, a kind, good, old man to whom these troublous scenes must seem dreadful.

Forming the Jury.

At the beginning of the session on Tuesday the usual proportion of jurors asked to be excused, although there does not seem that same eagerness to get off from the trial that there was in Boise. C. A. Berry was the first man called to the only vacant chair in the jury box. He is a Rathdrum real estate man. Attorney Knight conducted the questioning.

News Editor Subject of Questioning. To the amazement of the defense Mrs. Hazlett was made a specific subject by the prosecution in the close questioning. The jurors were asked if they had heard her speeches, if they had read about her in the Spokesman-Review, and if they were influenced by her efforts in educating the public. The questioning in regard to Mrs. Hazlett was closely followed by queries as to acquaintance and talking with Moyer. Any one who espouses socialism or labor organization is a dangerous character in the community.

This of course referred to the Spokesman-Review that Mrs. Hazlett had said she was coming to Rathdrum to educate the Adams jury. There never was anything to the report but a pure unadulterated lie. The only mention Mrs. Hazlett made of the case when giving her lectures in Rathdrum was that she thought as fair a trial could be held there as in any place in Idaho.

Anarchists, Et Cetera.

The jurors were questioned as to their sympathy with "anarchists," reading socialist publications, and the books reporting the cost of the Federation trials to the state of Idaho; also if they knew Dixon of Chicago, "a Federation Detective." It was too comical.

The jury was then passed for cause by the state.

Attorney Heitman conducted the questioning for the defense till Mr. Darrow came.

It is evident that the same old battle at Boise is continued here. The questions are about the same.

At the close of the day the jury box was full. To one looking on by the enlightenment of science what barbarism! Twelve men sitting there to decide on murdering another—over the primal curse of private property! How this property has degraded human nature! What blackness of savagery encircles us!

Ida. Crouch-Hazlett.

SECOND BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

The case of Mrs. Hazlett has been set for November 15th in the Superior Court of Spokane, Washington, when arguments will be made to have the decision of the Justice Court reversed. The Justice Court fined Comrade Hazlett \$5.00 and \$11.00 cost for speaking on the streets of Spokane.

The socialist press in Switzerland is rapidly increasing, there being 46 newspapers printed at present. Six are daily and the balance weekly and monthly. Of the total number 22 are trade union journals, 18 political, 3 fraternal, 2 women's papers and one comic weekly. Three are printed in the Italian language, 9 in French and 34 German.

A Philadelphia Presbyterian minister wants all heretics, "affinity" devotees and assassins of women put to death. Yet this "moral" maniac is considered a representative of sound social principles while socialists who oppose human beings murdering each other legally and believe that natural social conditions will remove present social evils, are looked upon as enemies to the common good.

EVENTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 24.—What is said to be the most sweeping injunction ever issued against organized labor was granted at Phillippi, W. Va., to-day by Federal Judge Dayton.

The injunction, which is temporary, restrains John Mitchell, president; T. L. Lewis, vice-president, and the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America from organizing or interfering in any way with 1,000 non-union miners employed by the Hitchman Coal company, Glendale Coal company and the Richardson Coal company located in the Wheeling district.

A final hearing in the case will be held in Parkersburg, W. Va., next month.

Out of the trial of Comrade Haywood has come a condition that is big with promise for the solidarity of labor. I refer to the recent meeting held and the agreement entered into whereby the cards of the two Unions—the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers are recognized by the two organizations. Any move, making for the unification of the forces of labor, is to be welcomed. Speed the coming of the day when every man or combination of men, is branded and treated as an enemy of labor that refuses to stand squarely on the platform of "The World and the fullness thereof, for the toilers."

Working Men Appeal to Militia.

The striking street car men at San Francisco have gotten out a stirring circular calling on the militia to refuse to fire on them if ordered to do so. The circular reads:

"Soldiers, Comrades, Men.

You may be called upon to intervene in the labor war now on in this community. You are the defenders of the nation. Since when has the killing of unarmed workmen become a part of the defense of the nation? When you left your home, your parents, and severed ties dear to every man's heart, to enlist among the nation's defenders, did any one pledge you to shoot down the people? Yet that is what the newspapers say you will be called upon to do. We cannot

believe that you will do it, because you may come back to us in the working class when you are honorably discharged from service, and find better conditions, higher wages and shorter hours, if we succeed in this struggle. "We will win, unless you do the dirty work of the bosses, who have always opposed every effort of the workers to gain more of the better things of life.

"We do not believe that you will help the thugs and Pinkertons kill the People. You are of the People, not to slaughter them."

Haywood Coming West.

William Haywood, the well-known representative of the Western Federation of Miners, is arranging a series of meetings throughout the west for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of Pettibone, which will take place in the near future. In pursuance of this fact, arrangements are already under way for a meeting to be held in San Francisco some time during the next month. Complete announcements are not yet at hand, but it is expected that he will speak under the auspices of the Mayer-Haywood Defense committee, who succeeded in raising a substantial sum of money toward the defense in the late Idaho trial. In the event of the arrangements being concluded for a meeting in San Francisco, it is quite possible that some efforts will be put forth to secure his services for a meeting in Oakland under the auspices of the Oakland branch, announcements of which will be made in a subsequent issue, in the event of such arrangements being possible. Haywood is sure of a big reception either in Frisco or Oakland, and the socialists of the bay cities will be very fortunate if they succeed in securing him for a couple of meetings in this part of the west.

On October 16th the Independent Telephone company of Utah came through with the agreements demanded by the operators. They have heretofore stood by the Bell Telephone Co. Some companies are finding out that the side of the profits is sometimes the side of justice to the worker.

LIEBKNECHT GUILTY OF TREASON

Leipzig, Germany, Oct. 21.—Dr Carl Liebknecht, the socialist leader, was today found guilty of treason in writing his pamphlet, "The Curse of Militarism," following his trial which lasted nearly a week. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment as a first-class prisoner in some military fortress. Liebknecht's conviction has stirred socialists as has nothing in many months. His pamphlet, confiscated by the police, declared the standing army is Germany's greatest menace. He advocated teaching socialism to young men before they were called on to serve in the army, and to propagate socialism among older soldiers so that they will some day refuse to obey their officers and answer a call by socialists to rise and overthrow the present system of government.

Kaiser Wilhelm Finds Himself Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

The trial of Dr. Carl Liebknecht for high treason was called on October 9 in the imperial supreme court at Leipzig.

Dr. Liebknecht is the son of William Liebknecht, for years one of the best known members of the German Social-Democracy. The particular crime with which young Liebknecht is charged is the publication of a pamphlet on "Militarism and Anti-Militarism," in which he denounced the German military system, showed how it was corrupting the whole German society, sapping its life-blood financially, and closing by calling upon the workers to fight militarism in all its forms.

He especially urged the formation of Young Socialist leagues that should devote their energies to education among the soldiers, so that the latter would refuse to act against working men.

Almost immediately on the appearance of the book the government began its attempt to suppress it. Thousands of copies were circulated openly before the order was issued forbidding its sale.

Even then the order had very little effect, for a way to avoid it was quickly found. The law under which it is suppressed puts no penalty for its possession, and more than one copy must be in the hands of any bookseller before such possession will be accepted as evidence of its being offered for sale. Consequently all the book departments of the Social Democratic party and all book stores handling socialist literature kept but one copy displayed. If a customer came in and

asked if the book was kept for sale, he was answered in the negative.

If he chanced to see the copy and inquired how it happened to be there, he was informed that it was the private copy of the book seller.

"But can you sell me this copy," the would-be purchaser would continue.

"Certainly, there is no law to prevent my disposing of my private property at a private sale."

The book would change hands, the purchases would go out, and another copy would at once appear in the place of the purchased one.

At the socialist congress at Stuttgart thousands of copies were disposed of in this manner, under the watchful eyes of the German police.

When Liebknecht was arrested, he at once accepted the full responsibility for the book and will not attempt to avoid the issue in any way.

"The book expresses my beliefs," he declared, "and I shall in no way modify them. Militarism is destroying the German nation. Its great army is not intended primarily as a weapon against foreign enemies, but against the 'inner foe,' the working class."

That the German government has no stomach for the job of punishing the author is apparent.

When he was arraigned in court hundreds of persons gathered. Popular interest in his book is increased by the farcical prosecution and if he were an American author, his book would be among the "three best sellers."

If the prosecution continues and Liebknecht is sent to jail, every person in the empire will hear of the book and practically every person able to read, will read it, if he can buy, borrow or steal a copy, and one method or the other will certainly put into the hands of any person a copy of the book considered so dangerous to the ignorance upon which Royal Bill and his idiotic pretensions are founded.

Local Racine, Wis., has begun the publication of a monthly paper entitled "The Index." They have subscribed for a page of trades union plate matter and a page of the socialist plate matter, which, aside from local notices of party activity, make up the contents. Local advertising more than covers the expenses. Comrade W. A. Jacobs, district organizer, is back of the work.

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Annie Adams, bright, alert and vigorous, sits by the side of her husband, watching every move and question, and making constant suggestions to her lawyers. Adams sits by her seemingly contented and satisfied that whatever she says or does is all right.

J. W. Lillerdren, Adams' uncle, on whose ranch in Oregon Adams was arrested is in court sitting beside his niece and nephew. He is a bewhiskered farmer, a kind, good, old man to whom these troublous scenes must seem dreadful.

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believe that you will do it, because you may come back to us in the working class when you are honorably discharged from service, and find better conditions, higher wages and shorter hours, if we succeed in this struggle. "We will win, unless you do the dirty work of the bosses, who have always opposed every effort of the workers to gain more of the better things of life.

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If the prosecution continues and Liebknecht is sent to jail, every person in the empire will hear of the book and practically every person able to read, will read it, if he can buy, borrow or steal a copy, and one method or the other will certainly put into the hands of any person a copy of the book considered so dangerous to the ignorance upon which Royal Bill and his idiotic pretensions are founded.

Local Racine, Wis., has begun the publication of a monthly paper entitled "The Index." They have subscribed for a page of trades union plate matter and a page of the socialist plate matter, which, aside from local notices of party activity, make up the contents. Local advertising more than covers the expenses. Comrade W. A. Jacobs, district organizer, is back of the work.

BISHOP OF LONDON ON SOCIALISM

Special London cable to the New York Herald: A striking speech on socialism which has created something of a stir, was delivered by the bishop of Stepney, Dr. Lang, at the church congress the other day.

"We see," he is reported to have said, "the tide of a great movement which, whether we like it or not, is going to be the master current of the life of the people of England in the twentieth century."

"There is an abundance of luxury, but there is an appalling abundance of poverty. The nineteenth century forgot that it isn't enough to produce wealth lavishly. It is important how it is distributed. The reaction was bound to come. Some of us welcome it. The nineteenth century was a period of individualism and competition; the twentieth century will take its place as the era of socialism and co-operation."

The bishop's speech naturally draws attention as to how the great national movement now in course of organization against the serious menace of socialism has aroused the various socialist bodies in London to abnormal activity and to show their hands in no mistakable manner by the most striking step that has been taken by the Social Democratic Federation in the shape of a list of immediate reforms.

No more striking illustration of the complete upheaval of society contemplated by the socialists could be found than is contained in this amazing programme. Its principal items are the abolition of the monarchy, repudiation of the national debt, the abolition of all indirect taxation, the institution of a cumulative tax on all incomes and inheritance exceeding 300 pounds, free maintenance for all those attending state schools, public ownership of food and coal supply, the nationalization of trusts, the establishment of state pawn shops, the establishment of state restaurants, public ownership of the drink traffic, free state insurance against illness or accident, the abolition of standing armies and the abolition of courts martial.

The federationists thus make it impossible for any one to mistake their objects. In their new pamphlet they ad-

mit that they are proclaiming and preaching a class war and urge it to the utmost. They appeal to the working men to carry on the war by making themselves masters of their own country and of all its resources and political material. They openly advocate trusts and similar monopolies, and claim that when industries reach the trust form they are ripe for socialization.

Dealing with army, they admit that they are foes of all forms of patriotism and imperialism, and allege that standing armies are simply instruments of oppression and aggression in the hands of the dominant class.

But this social federation isn't the only body at work. The Fabian society, with its legion of speakers and workers, is urging forward the cause of socialism to the utmost, and there are few towns in which it has failed to get a foothold. The Fabians have already arranged a series of lectures on socialism, which will be held in London during the winter. During October their lecture programme for London alone included no fewer than 24 organized meetings, while street corner and park orators will be at work in every borough.

A new Fabian group has been formed in southeast London and lectures are being arranged in every corner of the metropolis. A campaign is also being organized, the object of which among the students at the various universities is to promote the spread of socialism.

France.

The ministry of war has instituted a prosecution of Gustave Herve, leader of the extreme anti-militarist faction of the Socialist Party. Herve recently started a paper at Paris to defend his views and the police have searched the office confiscated and some documents supposed to be damaging to him.

Cable dispatches last week stated that the congress of the Radical Socialists at Nancy had decided to have no connection with the United Socialists. As the "Radical Socialists" have always been bourgeois except in name, the action taken was superfluous.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

The American Society of Equity of which Mr. J. A. Everitt is president, is making rapid progress in the establishment of co-operative organizations throughout the middle west. Many farmers of North Dakota have recently organized under the plans of this society by means of which they will provide themselves with a system of marketing grain which will keep the supply steady and the prices equitable. Besides handling grains this organization is to deal in hay, broom corn, etc.

An effort is being made by the society to organize a co-operative store for Union labor patrons in Chicago. The society offers to purchase a dollar of stock for every dollar invested by the union laborers of the city and it is their intention to incorporate with a capital of \$50,000, shares being \$5 each. In Milwaukee a similar co-operative store is being organized. The St. Louis members of this organization have a successful co-operative store under the leadership of the Rev. Father J. Tuohy, but this is not affiliated with the labor unions.

The Minnesota Co-Operative Dairies Association.

On the 12th of June, the Minnesota Co-operative Dairies association was organized in the old state capitol building at St. Paul, more than 100 delegates from the various co-operative dairies of the state being present. The intention of the association is to ship the butter made by co-operative dairies to a central exchange to be maintained by the organization from where it will be forwarded to eastern market. The capital stock of the association is fixed at \$12,500, divided into 500 shares of \$25 each, and it is organized under a special act of the last Minnesota legislature for the purpose of disposing of butter products.

Robert Crickmore of Owatonna, who is secretary of the association, states that the butter makers of this state last year paid to commission men between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 in commissions for handling the state's output of that product, and as there are 681 co-operative creameries in the state, the saving of those who join the association will amount to a very considerable sum each year.

Three California Towns.

The encouragement which a successful co-operative enterprise inspires is especially noticeable in the experience

of three California towns, Tulare, Manteca and Tipton. In each of these towns a Rochdale Co-operative store was organized and Tulare followed with a creamery, a co-operative meat company and a farmers' co-operative insurance company. Manteca now has a Rochdale meat company and a co-operative fire insurance, and Tipton, where about a year ago the Rochdale company was organized, has recently established a co-operative creamery. This growth of co-operative enterprises promises to be widely duplicated in a large number of western towns.

New Right Relationship League Companies.

The Right Relationship League is meeting with marked success in the organization of its chain of co-operative stores in the northwest. Three new county co-operative companies have organized within a month and several stores added to the already existing county co-operatives.

The Dodge County Co-operative company, with headquarters at Hayfield, Minnesota, has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000. The capital stock dividend was fixed at 7 per cent and the by-laws which were revised at the January convention of the league and recommended by them, were adopted. This town of Hayfield is one of the best co-operative communities in the state. A short time ago, the people of the community organized the Hayfield Lumber company, capital stock \$25,000, and it is reported that this company now has about 700 members, being one of the largest co-operative lumber companies in the state of Minnesota. It handles lumber, coal, wood, cement, tile, etc. Because of the intense enthusiasm manifested in this community for co-operation, a successful future is predicted for the Dodge County Co-operative company.

The league also reports the organization of the Dunn County Co-operative company at Knapp, Wisconsin, with twenty-four charter members.

Another new county co-operative was organized at Hersey, Wisconsin, which will be known as the St. Croix County Co-operative company. The capital stock was fixed at \$35,000 and the capital stock dividend at 7 per cent per annum. A proposal from another firm of merchants in the county to turn over their business was before the board as soon as the organization was completed, and was un-

(Continued on Page 2.)

STEVE ADAMS TRIAL BEGINS

Jurors Disqualified for Hearing Mrs. Hazlett, Editor Of the Montana News, Speak

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 29. The special venire of 80 jurors appeared in Judge Wood's court at Rathdrum, Ida., this morning at ten o'clock.

Another great trial in the long list of legal efforts to crush the Western Federation of Miners has commenced. Steve Adams is on trial for his life on the charge of killing Fred Tyler, an alleged timber claim jumper in the Marble Creek country.

Adams was tried on this charge last February in Wallace, Ida., the jury disagreeing. The prosecution demanded a change of venue on the ground that there were so many members of the Western Federation around Wallace that it was impossible to get a fair trial.

The Pettibone trial has been postponed till the 18th of November, and the attorneys for the state and the defense have signed a stipulation that if the Adams trial is not concluded by the date named, there will be a further continuance. Thirty-three jurors had been previously examined with eleven in the box when the case was opened this morning.

But few reporters are here yet, and the Montana News, and the papers which its correspondent will represent, are the only labor and socialist papers that have a representative on the scene of the historic incident in the great American class struggle.

The Rathdrum High school has inaugurated a feature of the utmost value as an educational factor. Two pupils are there each half session in seats reserved for them, with their notebooks, whose duty it is to give to the school a faithful report of the trial. The insight into actual conditions a great labor trial like this will give to a young mind is incalculable.

The attorneys present for the prosecution are H. P. Knight, prosecuting attorney for Shoshone county, Walter H. Hansen and James E. Gyde of Shoshone county, C. H. Potts and Robt. E. McFarland of Kootenai county, where the case is being tried.

The attorneys for the defense present are C. L. Heitman, Edwin McBee, Fred Miller, F. W. Waurms, and L. Crane. Clarence Darrow came in just at the beginning of the afternoon session, having made a quick trip from the coast. He is looking better than when at Boise, and his voice is full and strong.

Scene of the Trial.

Rathdrum is a beautiful quiet country town, with the high rim of the mountains rising at its edge. The courthouse is an old shabby wooden building, and the courtroom a shabby little affair whose utmost capacity is probably 150 people. Reporters, lawyers, jurors, and court officials stumble over each other as they go about their duties. As the day grows dark and the lights are turned on they are so faint and murky as simply to make the gloom more visible. But in a way there is a kind and tolerant air prevailing in this dingy chamber. The spectators are kind, plain farmer people, and the jurors seem to have largely these characteristics. Everything seems quiet with no special prejudice around, Judge Woods is a little pleasant mannered man whose habits of jurisprudence seem to have been more restricted than those of Judge Wood of Boise.

The antiquated custom prevails here of all hands rising when the judge enters and remaining standing till he is seated. What feudal nonsense!

Adams Looking Well.

Adams looks well, self-contained and at ease. His long confinement shows what is called the "prison color." His face is pale and his hands very white. He has peculiar hands, with long, thin,

nerve-filled fingers. His nose is unusually long and sharp, his hair sandy, and his height about five feet six or seven. Determination is his prevailing characteristic. He shows great self-control and is a well-poised character. He is a man that goes consciously into whatever stand or place he takes in life a man who stands with his class; a man who could never do or be anything else than as a part of the working class. The integral association with the working class is prominent in his looks and mental attitude. He is the embodiment of that part of our class humanity out of which revolutions and a new social alignment compassing the social injustice to labor must come.

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Local Racine, Wis., has begun the publication of a monthly paper entitled "The Index." They have subscribed for a page of trades union plate matter and a page of the socialist plate matter, which, aside from local notices of party activity, make up the contents. Local advertising more than covers the expenses. Comrade W. A. Jacobs, district organizer, is back of the work.

BISHOP OF LONDON ON SOCIALISM

Special London cable to the New York Herald: A striking speech on socialism which has created something of a stir, was delivered by the bishop of Stepney, Dr. Lang, at the church congress the other day.

"We see," he is reported to have said, "the tide of a great movement which, whether we like it or not, is going to be the master current of the life of the people of England in the twentieth century."

"There is an abundance of luxury, but there is an appalling abundance of poverty. The nineteenth century forgot that it isn't enough to produce wealth lavishly. It is important how it is distributed. The reaction was bound to come. Some of us welcome it. The nineteenth century was a period of individualism and competition; the twentieth century will take its place as the era of socialism and co-operation."

The bishop's speech naturally draws attention as to how the great national movement now in course of organization against the serious menace of socialism has aroused the various socialist bodies in London to abnormal activity and to show their hands in no mistakable manner by the most striking step that has been taken by the Social Democratic Federation in the shape of a list of immediate reforms.

No more striking illustration of the complete upheaval of society contemplated by the socialists could be found than is contained in this amazing programme. Its principal items are the abolition of the monarchy, repudiation of the national debt, the abolition of all indirect taxation, the institution of a cumulative tax on all incomes and inheritance exceeding 300 pounds, free maintenance for all those attending state schools, public ownership of food and coal supply, the nationalization of trusts, the establishment of state pawn shops, the establishment of state restaurants, public ownership of the drink traffic, free state insurance against illness or accident, the abolition of standing armies and the abolition of courts martial.

The federationists thus make it impossible for any one to mistake their objects. In their new pamphlet they ad-

mit that they are proclaiming and preaching a class war and urge it to the utmost. They appeal to the working men to carry on the war by making themselves masters of their own country and of all its resources and political material. They openly advocate trusts and similar monopolies, and claim that when industries reach the trust form they are ripe for socialization.

Dealing with army, they admit that they are foes of all forms of patriotism and imperialism, and allege that standing armies are simply instruments of oppression and aggression in the hands of the dominant class.

But this social federation isn't the only body at work. The Fabian society, with its legion of speakers and workers, is urging forward the cause of socialism to the utmost, and there are few towns in which it has failed to get a foothold. The Fabians have already arranged a series of lectures on socialism, which will be held in London during the winter. During October their lecture programme for London alone included no fewer than 24 organized meetings, while street corner and park orators will be at work in every borough.

A new Fabian group has been formed in southeast London and lectures are being arranged in every corner of the metropolis. A campaign is also being organized, the object of which among the students at the various universities is to promote the spread of socialism.

France.

The ministry of war has instituted a prosecution of Gustave Herve, leader of the extreme anti-militarist faction of the Socialist Party. Herve recently started a paper at Paris to defend his views and the police have searched the office confiscated and some documents supposed to be damaging to him.

Cable dispatches last week stated that the congress of the Radical Socialists at Nancy had decided to have no connection with the United Socialists. As the "Radical Socialists" have always been bourgeois except in name, the action taken was superfluous.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY

The American Society of Equity of which Mr. J. A. Everitt is president, is making rapid progress in the establishment of co-operative organizations throughout the middle west. Many farmers of North Dakota have recently organized under the plans of this society by means of which they will provide themselves with a system of marketing grain which will keep the supply steady and the prices equitable. Besides handling grains this organization is to deal in hay, broom corn, etc.

An effort is being made by the society to organize a co-operative store for Union labor patrons in Chicago. The society offers to purchase a dollar of stock for every dollar invested by the union laborers of the city and it is their intention to incorporate with a capital of \$50,000, shares being \$5 each. In Milwaukee a similar co-operative store is being organized. The St. Louis members of this organization have a successful co-operative store under the leadership of the Rev. Father J. Tuohy, but this is not affiliated with the labor unions.

The Minnesota Co-Operative Dairies Association.

On the 12th of June, the Minnesota Co-operative Dairies association was organized in the old state capitol building at St. Paul, more than 100 delegates from the various co-operative dairies of the state being present. The intention of the association is to ship the butter made by co-operative dairies to a central exchange to be maintained by the organization from where it will be forwarded to eastern market. The capital stock of the association is fixed at \$12,500, divided into 500 shares of \$25 each, and it is organized under a special act of the last Minnesota legislature for the purpose of disposing of butter products.

Robert Crickmore of Owatonna, who is secretary of the association, states that the butter makers of this state last year paid to commission men between \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000 in commissions for handling the state's output of that product, and as there are 681 co-operative creameries in the state, the saving of those who join the association will amount to a very considerable sum each year.

Three California Towns.

The encouragement which a successful co-operative enterprise inspires is especially noticeable in the experience

of three California towns, Tulare, Manteca and Tipton. In each of these towns a Rochdale Co-operative store was organized and Tulare followed with a creamery, a co-operative meat company and a farmers' co-operative insurance company. Manteca now has a Rochdale meat company and a co-operative fire insurance, and Tipton, where about a year ago the Rochdale company was organized, has recently established a co-operative creamery. This growth of co-operative enterprises promises to be widely duplicated in a large number of western towns.

New Right Relationship League Companies.

The Right Relationship League is meeting with marked success in the organization of its chain of co-operative stores in the northwest. Three new county co-operative companies have organized within a month and several stores added to the already existing county co-operatives.

The Dodge County Co-operative company, with headquarters at Hayfield, Minnesota, has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000. The capital stock dividend was fixed at 7 per cent and the by-laws which were revised at the January convention of the league and recommended by them, were adopted. This town of Hayfield is one of the best co-operative communities in the state. A short time ago, the people of the community organized the Hayfield Lumber company, capital stock \$25,000, and it is reported that this company now has about 700 members, being one of the largest co-operative lumber companies in the state of Minnesota. It handles lumber, coal, wood, cement, tile, etc. Because of the intense enthusiasm manifested in this community for co-operation, a successful future is predicted for the Dodge County Co-operative company.

The league also reports the organization of the Dunn County Co-operative company at Knapp, Wisconsin, with twenty-four charter members.

Another new county co-operative was organized at Hersey, Wisconsin, which will be known as the St. Croix County Co-operative company. The capital stock was fixed at \$35,000 and the capital stock dividend at 7 per cent per annum. A proposal from another firm of merchants in the county to turn over their business was before the board as soon as the organization was completed, and was un-

(Continued on Page 2.)

STEVE ADAMS TRIAL BEGINS

Jurors Disqualified for Hearing Mrs. Hazlett, Editor Of the Montana News, Speak

Rathdrum, Ida., Oct. 29. The special venire of 80 jurors appeared in Judge Wood's court at Rathdrum, Ida., this morning at ten o'clock.

Another great trial in the long list of legal efforts to crush the Western Federation of Miners has commenced. Steve Adams is on trial for his life on the charge of killing Fred Tyler, an alleged timber claim jumper in the Marble Creek country.

Adams was tried on this charge last February in Wallace, Ida., the jury disagreeing. The prosecution demanded a change of venue on the ground that there were so many members of the Western Federation around Wallace that it was impossible to get a fair trial.

The Pettibone trial has been postponed till the 18th of November, and the attorneys for the state and the defense have signed a stipulation that if the Adams trial is not concluded by the date named, there will be a further continuance. Thirty-three jurors had been previously examined with eleven in the box when the case was opened this morning.

But few reporters are here yet, and the Montana News, and the papers which its correspondent will represent, are the only labor and socialist papers that have a representative on the scene of the historic incident in the great American class struggle.

The Rathdrum High school has inaugurated a feature of the utmost value as an educational factor. Two pupils are there each half session in seats reserved for them, with their notebooks, whose duty it is to give to the school a faithful report of the trial. The insight into actual conditions a great labor trial like this will give to a young mind is incalculable.

The attorneys present for the prosecution are H. P. Knight, prosecuting attorney for Shoshone county, Walter H. Hansen and James E. Gyde of Shoshone county, C. H. Potts and Robt. E. McFarland of Kootenai county, where the case is being tried.

The attorneys for the defense present are C. L. Heitman, Edwin McBee, Fred Miller, F. W. Waurms, and L. Crane. Clarence Darrow came in just at the beginning of the afternoon session, having made a quick trip from the coast. He is looking better than when at Boise, and his voice is full and strong.

Scene of the Trial.

Rathdrum is a beautiful quiet country town, with the high rim of the mountains rising at its edge. The courthouse is an old shabby wooden building, and the courtroom a shabby little affair whose utmost capacity is probably 150 people. Reporters, lawyers, jurors, and court officials stumble over each other as they go about their duties. As the day grows dark and the lights are turned on they are so faint and murky as simply to make the gloom more visible. But in a way there is a kind and tolerant air prevailing in this dingy chamber. The spectators are kind, plain farmer people, and the jurors seem to have largely these characteristics. Everything seems quiet with no special prejudice around, Judge Woods is a little pleasant mannered man whose habits of jurisprudence seem to have been more restricted than those of Judge Wood of Boise.

The antiquated custom prevails here of all hands rising when the judge enters and remaining standing till he is seated. What feudal nonsense!

Adams Looking Well.

Adams looks well, self-contained and at ease. His long confinement shows what is called the "prison color." His face is pale and his hands very white. He has peculiar hands, with long, thin,

nerve-filled fingers. His nose is unusually long and sharp, his hair sandy, and his height about five feet six or seven. Determination is his prevailing characteristic. He shows great self-control and is a well-poised character. He is a man that goes consciously into whatever stand or place he takes in life a man who stands with his class; a man who could never do or be anything else than as a part of the working class. The integral association with the working class is prominent in his looks and mental attitude. He is the embodiment of that part of our class humanity out of which revolutions and a new social alignment compassing the social injustice to labor must come.

Wife of the Accused.

Annie Adams, bright, alert and vigorous, sits by the side of her husband, watching every move and question, and making constant suggestions to her lawyers. Adams sits by her seemingly contented and satisfied that whatever she says or does is all right.

J. W. Lillerden, Adams' uncle, on whose ranch in Oregon Adams was arrested is in court sitting beside his niece and nephew. He is a bewhiskered farmer, a kind, good, old man to whom these troublous scenes must seem dreadful.

Forming the Jury.

At the beginning of the session on Tuesday the usual proportion of jurors asked to be excused, although there does not seem that same eagerness to get off from the trial that there was in Boise. C. A. Berry was the first man called to the only vacant chair in the jury box. He is a Rathdrum real estate man. Attorney Knight conducted the questioning.

News Editor Subject of Questioning. To the amazement of the defense Mrs. Hazlett was made a specific subject by the prosecution in the close questioning. The jurors were asked if they had heard her speeches, if they had read about her in the Spokesman-Review, and if they were influenced by her efforts in educating the public. The questioning in regard to Mrs. Hazlett was closely followed by queries as to acquaintance and talking with Moyer. Any one who espouses socialism or labor organization is a dangerous character in the community.

This of course referred to the Spokesman-Review that Mrs. Hazlett had said she was coming to Rathdrum to educate the Adams jury. There never was anything to the report but a pure unadulterated lie. The only mention Mrs. Hazlett made of the case when giving her lectures in Rathdrum was that she thought as fair a trial could be held there as in any place in Idaho.

Anarchists, Et Cetera.

The jurors were questioned as to their sympathy with "anarchists," reading socialist publications, and the books reporting the cost of the Federation trials to the state of Idaho; also if they knew Dixon of Chicago, "a Federation Detective." It was too comical.

The jury was then passed for cause by the state.

Attorney Heitman conducted the questioning for the defense till Mr. Darrow came.

It is evident that the same old battle at Boise is continued here. The questions are about the same.

At the close of the day the jury box was full. To one looking on by the enlightenment of science what barbarism! Twelve men sitting there to decide on murdering another—over the primal curse of private property! How this property has degraded human nature! What blackness of savagery encircles us!

Ida. Crouch-Hazlett.

SECOND BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH

The case of Mrs. Hazlett has been set for November 15th in the Superior Court of Spokane, Washington, when arguments will be made to have the decision of the Justice Court reversed. The Justice Court fined Comrade Hazlett \$5.00 and \$11.00 cost for speaking on the streets of Spokane.

The socialist press in Switzerland is rapidly increasing, there being 46 newspapers printed at present. Six are daily and the balance weekly and monthly. Of the total number 22 are trade union journals, 18 political, 3 fraternal, 2 women's papers and one comic weekly. Three are printed in the Italian language, 9 in French and 34 German.

A Philadelphia Presbyterian minister wants all heretics, "affinity" devotees and assassins of women put to death. Yet this "moral" maniac is considered a representative of sound social principles while socialists who oppose human beings murdering each other legally and believe that natural social conditions will remove present social evils, are looked upon as enemies to the common good.

EVENTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 24.—What is said to be the most sweeping injunction ever issued against organized labor was granted at Phillippi, W. Va., to-day by Federal Judge Dayton.

The injunction, which is temporary, restrains John Mitchell, president; T. L. Lewis, vice-president, and the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America from organizing or interfering in any way with 1,000 non-union miners employed by the Hitchman Coal company, Glendale Coal company and the Richardson Coal company located in the Wheeling district.

A final hearing in the case will be held in Parkersburg, W. Va., next month.

Out of the trial of Comrade Haywood has come a condition that is big with promise for the solidarity of labor. I refer to the recent meeting held and the agreement entered into whereby the cards of the two Unions—the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers are recognized by the two organizations. Any move, making for the unification of the forces of labor, is to be welcomed. Speed the coming of the day when every man or combination of men, is branded and treated as an enemy of labor that refuses to stand squarely on the platform of "The World and the fullness thereof, for the toilers."

Working Men Appeal to Militia.

The striking street car men at San Francisco have gotten out a stirring circular calling on the militia to refuse to fire on them if ordered to do so. The circular reads:

"Soldiers, Comrades, Men.

You may be called upon to intervene in the labor war now on in this community. You are the defenders of the nation. Since when has the killing of unarmed workmen become a part of the defense of the nation? When you left your home, your parents, and severed ties dear to every man's heart, to enlist among the nation's defenders, did any one pledge you to shoot down the people? Yet that is what the newspapers say you will be called upon to do. We cannot

LIEBKNECHT GUILTY OF TREASON

Leipzig, Germany, Oct. 21.—Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the socialist leader, was today found guilty of treason in writing his pamphlet, "The Curse of Militarism," following his trial which lasted nearly a week. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment as a first-class prisoner in some military fortress. Liebknecht's conviction has stirred socialists as has nothing in many months. His pamphlet, confiscated by the police, declared the standing army is Germany's greatest menace. He advocated teaching socialism to young men before they were called on to serve in the army, and to propagate socialism among older soldiers so that they will some day refuse to obey their officers and answer a call by socialists to rise and overthrow the present system of government.

Kaiser Wilhelm Finds Himself Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

The trial of Dr. Carl Liebknecht for high treason was called on October 9 in the imperial supreme court at Leipzig.

Dr. Liebknecht is the son of William Liebknecht, for years one of the best known members of the German Social-Democracy. The particular crime with which young Liebknecht is charged is the publication of a pamphlet on "Militarism and Anti-Militarism," in which he denounced the German military system, showed how it was corrupting the whole German society, sapping its life-blood financially, and closing by calling upon the workers to fight militarism in all its forms.

He especially urged the formation of Young Socialist leagues that should devote their energies to education among the soldiers, so that the latter would refuse to act against working men.

Almost immediately on the appearance of the book the government began its attempt to suppress it. Thousands of copies were circulated openly before the order was issued forbidding its sale.

Even then the order had very little effect, for a way to avoid it was quickly found. The law under which it is suppressed puts no penalty for its possession, and more than one copy must be in the hands of any bookseller before such possession will be accepted as evidence of its being offered for sale. Consequently all the book departments of the Social Democratic party and all book stores handling socialist literature kept but one copy displayed. If a customer came in and

believe that you will do it, because you may come back to us in the working class when you are honorably discharged from service, and find better conditions, higher wages and shorter hours, if we succeed in this struggle.

"We will win, unless you do the dirty work of the bosses, who have always opposed every effort of the workers to gain more of the better things of life.

"We do not believe that you will help the thugs and Pinkertons kill the People. You are of the People, not to slaughter them."

Haywood Coming West.

William Haywood, the well-known representative of the Western Federation of Miners, is arranging a series of meetings throughout the west for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of Pettibone, which will take place in the near future. In pursuance of this fact, arrangements are already under way for a meeting to be held in San Francisco some time during the next month. Complete announcements are not yet at hand, but it is expected that he will speak under the auspices of the Mayer-Haywood Defense committee, who succeeded in raising a substantial sum of money toward the defense in the late Idaho trial. In the event of the arrangements being concluded for a meeting in San Francisco, it is quite possible that some efforts will be put forth to secure his services for a meeting in Oakland under the auspices of the Oakland branch, announcements of which will be made in a subsequent issue, in the event of such arrangements being possible. Haywood is sure of a big reception either in Frisco or Oakland, and the socialists of the bay cities will be very fortunate if they succeed in securing him for a couple of meetings in this part of the west.

On October 16th the Independent Telephone company of Utah came through with the agreements demanded by the operators. They have heretofore stood by the Bell Telephone Co. Some companies are finding out that the side of the profits is sometimes the side of justice to the worker.

asked if the book was kept for sale, he was answered in the negative.

If he chanced to see the copy and inquired how it happened to be there, he was informed that it was the private copy of the book seller.

"But can you sell me this copy," the would-be purchaser would continue.

"Certainly, there is no law to prevent my disposing of my private property at a private sale."

The book would change hands, the purchases would go out, and another copy would at once appear in the place of the purchased one.

At the socialist congress at Stuttgart thousands of copies were disposed of in this manner, under the watchful eyes of the German police.

When Liebknecht was arrested, he at once accepted the full responsibility for the book and will not attempt to avoid the issue in any way.

"The book expresses my beliefs," he declared, "and I shall in no way modify them. Militarism is destroying the German nation. Its great army is not intended primarily as a weapon against foreign enemies, but against the 'inner foe,' the working class."

That the German government has no stomach for the job of punishing the author is apparent.

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If the prosecution continues and Liebknecht is sent to jail, every person in the empire will hear of the book and practically every person able to read, will read it, if he can buy, borrow or steal a copy, and one method or the other will certainly put into the hands of any person a copy of the book considered so dangerous to the ignorance upon which Royal Bill and his idiotic pretensions are founded.

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