

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICE: International Bank Bldg., 4th and Chestnut Sts.....PHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN!

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## Machinist Poehler's Home Confiscated

**Indianapolis Labor Unions Hold Big Meeting and Protest Against Government by Injunction, and Confiscation Methods.**

Indianapolis, Ind., May 18.—The meeting held at Tomlinson Hall last night to protest against the sale of Louis Poehler's property to meet the costs in the injunction suit granted the Pope Motor Car Co. was a success in every detail. The numbers that were present plainly indicated the feeling that is manifest over this latest judicial ruling. The parade met the expectations of the committee managing the affair, and though the numbers that turned out were but a fraction of the organized men of the city, this is ascribable to the reason that the parade moved at an early hour and many men found it impossible to arrive at the starting point in time to participate. Had it been possible to have held the parade during the day many more would have taken opportunity to show their resentment both to the court decision and to the gratuitous insult of Mayor Bookwalter.

Despite the wish of the city authorities that something should be done to give reason for interference nothing happened. The letter of Mayor Bookwalter to Superintendent Metzger had only the effect of inducing more men to be in line than possibly would have been the case had it not been written.

The purpose of the meeting was ably set forth by the speakers at the Tomlinson Hall meeting. There was no indulging in bombast, but just a plain statement of the case. And that the audience was appreciative was shown by the frequent outbursts of applause. There is no reason to doubt that the meeting accomplished all that its promoters desired—an awakening of the minds of the members of Organized Labor to the necessity for a change of the methods of the courts on the injunction question.

The history of the Poehler case has become pretty generally known. It was the outgrowth of the strike of the machinists last May, when a demand was made for a slight increase in the wage scale. At that time the union became convinced that wages in this city were far below what should be paid skilled workmen. In some instances unskilled labor was receiving wages in excess of those paid skilled machinists. The increase in the cost of living, wage advancements generally over the country were sufficient to cause the machinists in this city to ask that they be granted something commensurate with what conditions warranted. The request on the part of the union men was met pretty generally after a short contest, but the Pope Motor Car Co., which had turned the management of its affairs over to the Metal Trades Association, refused to enter into an agreement. After a few months the company, acting under the instructions of the Metal Trades Association, went into the Federal Court and asked a restraining order. The court granted a temporary order and set a day for hearing. At the time set for the hearing the restraining order was made permanent. The injunction granted by Judge Anderson was drastic. It was as follows:

"1. That the defendants and each and every one of them, their officers, agents, servants and attorneys, and all persons acting by or under their authority, direction or procurement, or in concert with them, and all persons assisting or confederating with them, be and each of them are specially restrained and strictly enjoined from interfering and from combining, conspiring or attempting to interfere with, hinder, obstruct or stop the business of the said complainant, its officers, agents, servants and employees in the operation of the business of said complainant.

"From picketing or maintaining at or near the premises of said complainant, or the premises where any of the employes of said complainant are lodged, any picket or pickets.

"From assaulting or intimidating by threats or otherwise the employes of said complainants or any of them, or any person or persons who may become or seek to become employes of said complainant.

"From congregating about or near the place of business of said complainant; or about or near any place where its employes are lodged, boarded or reside, for the purpose of compelling, inducing, or soliciting the employes, or any of them, of said complainant, to leave its employ or to refuse to work for it or for the purpose of preventing or attempting to prevent any person from freely entering into the service of said complainant.

"From interfering with or attempting to hinder or prevent complainant in carrying on its business in the usual and ordinary way.

"From following the employes of said complainant to and from their homes or other places, or calling upon them for the purpose of inducing them to leave the employ of said complainant, or of molesting, intimidating, or interfering with them or their families or any member or members thereof.

"From attempting by bribery, payment, or promise of money, offering of transportation, or other reward or inducement, to persuade, produce or induce the employes of said complainant to leave its service or employment, or to refuse to take employment or from freely entering into the service of said complainant.

"From attempting to prevent by threats of injury any person or persons from accepting work from or doing work for said complainant.

"2. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants do within thirty days herefrom pay the costs of this proceeding taxed at — dollars, and that upon a failure of the defendants to pay such costs within the time upon application of complainant at the foot of this decree, an order shall issue to the marshal of this district directing him to levy such costs on the property of the defendants, or either or any of them, subject to execution in manner and form as required upon an execution at law and a duly certified copy of this order issued to said marshal under the hand and seal of the clerk of this court shall be sufficient authority to levy and collect such costs.

"3. All of which is finally ordered, adjudged and decreed, provided, however, that in the event it shall hereafter appear that this decree has been or shall be in any respect violated, the court reserves the right in connection with any application that may be presented to it, to hear and consider in connection with such application any matter of fact that it may deem germane and proper to be heard touching the conduct of the defendants or either or any of them, or anyone acting upon their procurement, with respect to the temporary restraining order heretofore issued herein."

By the order of the court the Machinists' Union was charged with the costs in the case. In other words the Pope Motor Car Co. asked for an injunction, was granted it and the men against whom the injunction was granted were compelled to pay for it. Naturally this has caused those directly interested to take greater notice than usual in happenings of this kind.

If the action of the court is permitted to stand it places in the hands of the employers not only a method whereby it would be possible to deplete the treasuries of the unions, but would make it possible for unscrupulous employers to wreak vengeance on employes. Under the ruling of the court no man's property would be safe. It is to protest against this ruling that the meeting was held. Under the laws of the state and the nation, the people are permitted to assemble to enter protest, and the union adopted this method of showing their dissent from the ruling of the court. And there is no reason to doubt that the results of the meeting will meet the expectations of its promoters.—The Union.

## "The Haywood Trial Is a Farce!"

**Declares General Sherman Bell, of Colorado....General Bulkley Wells Is Enraged at Adams, Because the Latter Repudiated His Alleged Confession....Mrs. Steve Adams as Witness....Orchard May Be on the Stand for a Week.**

### JURY MAY BE COMPLETED MONDAY.

Boise, Idaho, May 21.—It is predicted today that the first witness testifying to circumstances connected with the crime in the Steunenberg murder case will take the stand one week hence.

There are still eight unexpended peremptory challenges, there is an additional vacancy created by the excuse for illness of Juror Orric Cole, and, under the ruling of Judge Fremont Wood, the entire jury is still open to further examination.

The session scheduled for Thursday afternoon, already a short one, will be further shortened by the time necessary to hear excuses of special veniremen directly they are assembled in court, and no doubt is expressed about the completion of the jury by adjournment on Saturday afternoon.

Those who reduce the proposition to a mathematical calculation, based on the experience of the trial to date, predict that the jury will be finally sworn some time on Monday next, that the opening statement will be made on either Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, and that the first real testimony will be taken on Tuesday.

It has not been decided whether James H. Hawley or Senator Borah will make the opening statement for the prosecution.

They said today that they had not considered the question, but would take it up later in the week. The prosecution continues to file the names of all witnesses to be used in the four cases pending, and they now number nearly 200. Less than one-third of them will be called in the Haywood case.

### ORCHARD TO BE ON STAND FOR A WEEK.

Harry Orchard, the principal witness for the state, will probably be on the stand for a full week. His evidence is expected to occupy from three to four days and his cross-examination nearly as long.

It is believed that he will be called about one week from Thursday, assuming that the jury is sworn on Monday.

The great battle of the trial will come with the introduction of Orchard in court. It is expected there will be a fight against admission at every important stage of his testimony and that he will be submitted to the strongest examination that the combined ingenuity and cleverness of the defense can devise.

Attorney E. F. Richardson will conduct the cross-examination of Orchard.

### GENERAL BELL SAYS HAYWOOD TRIAL IS A FARCE.

Denver, Col., May 19.—Gen. Sherman M. Bell, who commanded the state troops in the trouble with the Cripple Creek miners' union during the administration of Governor Peabody, has not been called by either side in the Haywood trial at Boise, though he declares he knows much of the inside history of the Western Federation of Miners.

"I shall not appear as a witness," said General Bell to-day, "except of my own volition, but if any attempt to job the prisoners is made, or any attempt to use me as a tool by the Western Federation of Miners, or mine owners, I will give notice now that I shall take a hand.

"Why should they try these men in Idaho? During the troubles here, and before the murder of Steunenberg, there were 75 persons killed in Colorado, and yet they take men from Colorado to Idaho to try them for crimes committed in Colorado. Why don't they try them here? Is it because they are afraid?"

The whole thing is a farce. It is unfair and un-American. I detest the principles of Moyer and Haywood, but I think they should get a square deal, and if you take men from a state where the alleged crimes were committed to a place supposedly hostile to them in another state, I don't call it a square deal."

### GEN. BULKLEY WELLS IS GETTING BADLY WORKED UP.

Boise, Idaho, May 21.—Gen. Bulkley Wells' purpose in hastening to the scene of the trial of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, accused of the murder of former Gov. Steunenberg, is declared to be to bolster up Steve Adams and bring the witness back to conformity with the wishes of the prosecution.

It is claimed that Adams has repudiated in full his alleged confession of complicity in the intrigues preceding the murder and furnished evidence to the defense that will make the introduction of his alleged confession a boomerang to the state.

Wells, formerly a captain under Gen. Sherman Bell, more recently adjutant general of Colorado, rich mine owner and right-hand man of Detective McParland, is the busiest man in Idaho. Since his arrival here he has paid frequent and long visits to Adams in his cell at Wallace, Idaho, where Adams is held on the charge of murdering a sheepman and alleged claim jumper named Taylor, in the mountains.

Adams, according to stories from the side, made his confession when he thought he was friendless, scorned of the world and penniless. After friends penetrated the rigid guard over him and told him he still had adherents with sympathy and money, he told the truth, and declared, so it is claimed here now, that officials had forced him to relate untruths, as they held over his head circumstances connected with the Taylor killing.

### MRS. ADAMS IN COURT ROOM.

Mrs. Steve Adams usually occupies a seat near Mrs. Haywood, and is one of the chief figures in the case. Her husband was arrested a year ago on the charge of being implicated in the conspiracy to murder Steunenberg. Pinkerton detectives worked on him for a long time and secured an alleged confession that was repudiated by Adams a few months ago. Mrs. Adams has been summoned as a witness.

What the state wants to prove by her as a witness is a good deal of a mystery. What the state will get from her in the way of evidence, unless it is secured by main force, is no mystery at all. Mrs. Adams is a witness for the defense.

She is a handsome young woman, of good form and well gowned. Like the other women in the case who are relatives of prisoners she has had so much of anguish and excitement in the past year that she has gained thorough self-control, and nerve-racking experiences are now endured by her with apparent composure.

### HAWLEY CONDEMNS KIDNAPING.

Detroit, Mich., May 21.—A resolution denouncing the kidnaping of Moyer and Haywood, and the manner in which they are tried, was demanded by Grand Master Frank T. Hawley in his annual address at the opening of the convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America at Detroit. Grand Master Hawley in his address questioned the justice of the trial at Boise, on the ground that it rests on an unjust possession of the persons of the prisoners.

## The Finnish Parliament

**Something New Under the Sun....Eighty Socialists, Nineteen of Them Women, Vice-President a Woman, and the Czar Cannot Prevent the Remarkable Gathering.**

Helsingfors, Finland, May 20.—Within the boundaries of the same country that is now fighting to secure the first essentials of popular government there will meet on May 22 the most democratic parliament in the world.

Where only a little over a year ago the world was being shocked with the brutal deeds of the most autocratic government in Europe, there is about to meet the only European parliament elected by genuine universal suffrage, without regard to race or sex or nationality.

To a large extent this extreme democracy is a result of the extreme autocracy, for while the czar was busy in the effort to crush out in blood the rebellion of his freedom-loving subjects in Russia the Finnish people, led by the Socialists, seized the opportunity to secure that freedom for themselves.

Not only is the new parliament the most representative in the world, but it is the most untrammelled. There is no upper house to review its actions and the czar is scarcely in a position to interfere with its desires.

That the people knew what to do with their freedom is shown by the fact that this same parliament will be distinctive in another feature.

It will have the largest proportion of Socialist representatives of any legislative body in the world. The palm long held by Germany in this regard is now lost, as the Finnish parliament meets with 80 Socialist members, while the next largest party, the Conservatives, or Nationalists, will have but 60.

Add to this the fact that of these members 19 are women and a legislative body is seen that stands unique in the world's history and whose proceedings are bound to break many precedents.

Some suggestion of what may be expected is seen in the announcement that the Socialists, who by virtue of their predominance are entitled to name the second vice-president of the chamber, have selected as their candidate for that position Miss H. Katikoski.

She represents one of the Helsingfors districts and is known as one of the ablest organizers and speakers in the labor movement of that city.

Miss Katikoski denies the rumor that the women members intend to form a separate group, and says:

"We have no quarrel with the men, for we know full well that they have no desire to interfere with our political rights."

## The Untrustworthy Character of Daily Press

### FROM EDITORIAL IN THE ARENA.

A typical illustration of the untrustworthy character of the daily press when commenting on news about which the plutocracy does not wish the people correctly informed was seen in the way the late German election news was given out, and especially in the long editorials dealing with the alleged crushing of the Socialists of the Empire, which, according to the writers, was indicated by the returns. The one fact on which all these comments were based was the substantial reduction of the representation of the party in the Reichstag, it being cut down from 79 to 43, a fact which on its face would seem to warrant in a measure the scare headlines and labored editorials which sought to convey to the public the news that Socialism had received a great setback, that its adherents were deserting it in a wholesale manner, and that it would from now on be a dwindling power.

Such and many similar gloomy predictions, that were merely a representative of the wish of the masters of the writers, appeared in daily, weekly and monthly periodicals from ocean to ocean; yet the fact was that owing to the shamefully inequitable and unjust electoral system that has been in operation for the past forty years, the Socialists, who polled 3,240,000 votes, secured only 43 representatives in Parliament; while the Conservatives, the Kaiser's party, which polled only 1,120,000 votes, elected 80 representatives to Parliament.

But this fact of decreased representation is but part of the story. The Socialist vote at the last election was a little over 3,240,000, or almost a quarter of a million votes more than the party polled in 1903; and this enormous gain in four years does not represent merely the increase in the number of bona fide Socialists throughout the realm, for the reason that at the 1903 election the Liberals and Radicals, where they felt the Socialists had a better chance of election than anyone they could nominate, supported the Socialist ticket in preference to giving the autocratic government and the reactionary Clericals an opportunity for using a pronounced victory to render possible the sinister plans in regard to the further limitation of the people's rights and popular government that the Kaiser had imprudently threatened. The result of this in 1903 was that the Liberal and Radical representation was greatly reduced and the Socialist representation was abnormally augmented. This year the Liberals and Radicals held the field and have materially increased their representation, while the Socialists have lost seats that by the aid of the Liberal votes they carried at the preceding election. But while this is true, as noted above, the Socialist vote shows a net gain above the augmented vote of 1903.

Furthermore, all the government, commercial, social and reactionary influences were centered against the Socialists in the recent election, and a systematic attempt was made, not only to harass and discredit the Socialists, but to bring all persons holding their tenets into disgrace. When one remembers how much a powerful government, a hereditary aristocracy, a great capitalistic press and other reactionary influences in society can do when they unite, it is amazing that over 3,240,000 voters dared to stand up and be counted for Social Democracy.

We give these explanatory facts in answer to many inquiries from friends as to the real truth touching the German election and its significance.

## Reward of the Toilers

What I object to is this economic chance-world in which we live, and which we men seem to have created. It ought to be law as inflexible in human affairs as the order of day and night in the physical world, that if a man will work he shall both rest and eat, and shall not be harassed by any question of how his repose and his provision shall come. Nothing less ideal than this satisfies the reason. But in our state of things no one is secure of this. No one is sure of finding work; no one is sure of not losing it. I may have my work taken away from me at any moment by the caprice, the mood, the indigestion, of a man who has not the qualification for knowing whether I do it well or ill. At any time of life—at every time of life—a man ought to feel that if he will keep on doing his duty, he shall not suffer in himself nor in those who are dear to him, except through natural causes. But, as things are now, no man can feel this. And so we go

on pushing and pulling, climbing and crawling, thrusting aside and trampling under foot; lying, cheating, stealing; and when we get to the end, covered with blood and dirt and sin and shame, and look back over the way we've come to a palace of our own, or to the poor-house (which is about the only place we can claim with our brother men), I don't think the retrospect can be pleasing.—William D. Howells.

# Our Special Letter from Japan

Comrade Katayma Writes About the Oriental Labor and Socialist Movements.... Socialist and Labor Publications Suppressed, Editors Imprisoned, the Socialist Party Dissolved, Strikes Broken Up by the Military and Strike Leaders Thrown into Dungeon.... Yet, the Masses Are Waking Up and the Movement Is Bound to Grow.

Kingsley Hall, Misabicho, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.  
April 30th, 1907.

Mr. G. A. Hoehn, Editor St. Louis Labor:

Dear Comrade—I returned two months ago from your country. Since then many things have happened that will mark the progress of Socialism in Japan. During two months our Socialist Daily fought the bravest battle against the government and the capitalist class.

Japan's working classes are awakening to a class-conscious solidarity. They have been compelled to resist their oppressive employers. They are yet unorganized, but acted repeatedly like one body and have won many a strike. Some labor troubles caused the capitalist government to order out for active service its army and to shoot down the poor strikers. But the labor movement in Japan has been spreading like wildfire and is gaining ground every day. Some of the strikers are now in prison, also some of the Socialist leaders, awaiting trial. The government, however, keeps them in prison as long as it suits its purposes. This the government does willfully in order to keep the Socialist agitators out of the field of propaganda. Our Socialist Daily was suppressed two weeks ago. Three of our editors went to prison to suffer for what they said or wrote, i. e., the truth in behalf of the workingman! We have at present no organization and no organ. Many of our workers are tired out. Comrade Kotoku's new book was prohibited from circulation and all the books found were confiscated. Our comrades are compelled to starve. We are not allowed to write and publish a Socialist book or publish a paper. Our Socialist Party was also suppressed a month ago. United action, therefore, is impossible at present. But, in spite of all this oppression and persecution the government can not stop the people from waking up and becoming Socialistic. Our members have been increasing steadily.

Ten days ago we organized a labor club in Tokyo and we are going to have the first social meeting tomorrow, May 1. I am sure that this club will soon be a powerful organization. As to myself, I am going to give my entire time for the cause of labor and Socialism from now on. Workers of the land ask me to start a movement distinctly social and economic, so that they can get a stronger organization. By suppressing the Socialist movement and its papers and other literature the government simply attests to the fact that it is much afraid of the working class movement. In the government arsenals, navy yards and the government railroad they have promulgated accident and life insurance, though it is meager, indeed. This is no doubt a result of our movement and propaganda.

I am trying to start a weekly paper soon. But it will be a very difficult task to get it widely circulated. Our police prohibit and try to prevent the workers from reading labor papers. Post officers advise them not to read the Socialist papers. Moreover, the government is hunting after every little thing supposed to have a tendency towards endangering "law and order." It confiscates papers, machinery, type and other printing material and sends the editors to prison. However, we are hopeful, and the prospects for the growth of our movement are good throughout the Empire, even in China and Corea.

Finally, I like to say a few words about the Japanese in the United States, and the anti-Japanese movement on the Pacific coast. I am sorry that this movement has been growing so rapidly along the coasts. We, who are acquainted with things in the United States, know full well that the large majority of the Americans do not hate the Japanese. But our people at home feel their brothers ill-treated, insulted and discriminated against, and these rather unpleasant feelings against the Americans has been steadily growing among the masses of our people in Japan, in spite of the flowery and exaggerated assurances of President Roosevelt. Yet, our children at San Francisco are examined in order to enter the grammar school, and our workers are discriminated against by Europeans. These things the Japanese at home think should not be. The feeling against the Americans is growing. Our people speak about the American injustice and prejudice toward the Japanese. Our people as a whole, however, do not express themselves openly, because they still feel indebted to the United States for past sympathy and kindness, in various ways expressed or implied.

I am glad that Comrade Lee submitted a resolution on the matter. I sincerely hope that a mutual understanding of the two nations will stop the anti-Japanese and the anti-American movements and establish relations of international peace and harmony for the good of all.

Yours truly,  
S. J. KATAYAMA.

## The Kindness of the Court

By SEYMOUR STEDMAN

Richard Fosburg was out of work, his wife and only babe were suffering the pangs of hunger. Richard could find no work; he secured a revolver, entered the office of the Great Western Smelting & Refining Company, bent upon robbery. Upon being promised work he laid down his revolver. Those who promised him work then proceeded to beat and kick him brutally on the face and head. Charles Bloom and Spiro were the brutal assailants. They then arrested him. Attorney Persecutor Brothers (sic) said the prisoner ought to be shot. Judge Sadler proceeded to save Chicago by a civic lecture. Then amid the cries and tears of a devoted wife held Fosburg to the grand jury in bonds of ten thousand dollars.

Attorney Brothers' cold, brutal characterization would best qualify him as a public executioner. He probably regrets that he did not live in the days when he could dip his hands in the blood that dripped from the guillotine.

Judge Sadler, who by fortuitous circumstances is on the safe side of the prisoner's dock, fixed a bail as high as that which has been fixed for convicted felons. The bail was intended to be prohibitive; it was malicious, vindictive, and brutal.

Fosburg is a weak, foolish young man. Had he carried out the crime he intended he would have been doomed and his family as well. He was too weak, mentally, to see the inevitable outcome. His feeble-mindedness was emphasized by accepting the word of prominent business men. He did not understand the mendacious breed of brutes he was confiding in. He lacked the courage to re-enforce a feeble mind in carrying out the war on society which he started. He is one of countless thousands in the same impoverished condition.

Society closes the doors of opportunity in the faces of many; some lay down and die. Over thirteen per cent of the deaths during

April in Chicago were suicides. Some try to break open the closed doors with an ax. They are sent to the penitentiary. The honorable work they desire is denied them. They are given work—only as a consequence of crime. There are three classes of mortals who protest. The lowest are those who become resigned and lift the fatal vial to their lips.

The next highest is he with the hungry stomach, who, as Cardinal Manning says, "Knows no conscience" and strikes, blindly, brutally, but strikes like the cornered beast.

The third and highest is he who sees the cause back of it all and, blaming no one, helps to put the lever under the social order that will overturn its infamies and inequalities.

There is a German adage which reads that "Those who will not listen must be made to feel." Verily the knout falls heavily upon the backs of stupid men, the defendant mother and pitiful babe.

Fosberg is now in the hospital of the county jail said to be insane. How consoling this picture must be to prosecutor Brothers and stern, cold, bloodless, soulless Sadler.

# Time for the People to Wake Up

### If This Country Is to Be Run by Injunctions the People Will Have to Answer With Heathy Contempt of Court.

(By Joseph Medill Patterson.)

The people of Chicago ever since 1899 have wanted municipal ownership of street cars. This is proved by the votes of that year and in 1901, 1903, 1905.

If this were a democracy the people could get what they wanted if they had the power to pay for it. Chicago has the power to pay for a street car system.

But there was no specific affirmative provision in the laws of Illinois that Chicago could have a street car system.

Consequently a bill was passed through the state legislature in 1902 giving the city that power.

The attempt in 1900 to pass such a bill failed because street car money was against it.

In 1902 the bill was passed with difficulty. In fact, physical force was necessary. Physical force was necessary because money—street car money—was promised the leaders of the republican machine if the bill failed again as in 1900. The leaders of the republican machine wanted that money and went after it. They nearly got it, too.

In 1903 and in 1905 the people again voted to own their street cars. They now had the RIGHT to do so. (The Lord only knows why they hadn't the "right" to do that all along if they wanted to. They are the ones who ride in and who run the street cars.)

But in spite of those votes of 1903 and 1905 they don't own the cars yet. Why? Because of the courts.

Judge Grosscup took the Union Traction Company under his protecting wing, went through a little legal prestidigitation and presto! the people couldn't own their cars on the North and West Sides. They gaped in astonishment, scratched their heads and shuffled off dumbly amazed. Judge Grosscup then appointed three of HIS favorites to run those cars and they began to draw salaries of five figures each. They are drawing these salaries today. These five figure salaries, the costs before Grosscup's court, and a lot of fat lawyers' fees came out of the nickels of the people.

That was the answer to municipal ownership. It was a piece of superb irony. But the people didn't understand. They scratched their heads and gaped, and walked off mystified. They only knew they paid their nickels and got worse service than ever, and that they DIDN'T own the cars.

Yet still they believe they live in a democracy, still they feel a respect for a court and a code that brings forth such monstrous offspring.

The South Side road profited by Grosscup's muddying of the waters, for the gaping people were trying to settle with both roads at once.

Then there was also the 99-year act. In 1859 the state legislature was bribed by the horse car companies to give them a 99-year franchise in Chicago.

Grosscup, who was then operating the Union Traction cable and electric lines in Chicago, tried the case.

Judge Grosscup decided that the Union Traction Company (which he was himself operating) had the sole right until 1958 to collect nickels on the North and West Sides in cable and electric cars because in 1859 the Illinois state legislature had been corrupted by a horse car company.

This decision of United States Judge Peter Stirling Grosscup, after dinner "friend of the people" and before dinner jackal of the plutocracy, probably marks the extreme limit of judicial grotesquerie thus far attained in America in a conspicuous court.

What sane, reasonable man can help feeling contempt for a judge who would so pervert equity and for a code of laws that it is possible so far to pervert from equity?

Meanwhile, though the people had voted year after year for municipal ownership, they were coming no nearer to it. Instead year after year they were being squeezed more and more unhealthily and indecently into street cars, while the owners of the franchises and Judge Grosscup rode in automobiles and on railroad passes.

Finally a sort of compromise, one for Chicago, two for the plutocracy, was passed through the council, and, in despair of anything better, accepted by the people. The gaping people had begun to understand that this is not a democracy and that they could not do what the majority wanted, but that if they would have even one for themselves they must give two to the plutocracy—and say they liked it!

The gaping people being thus well humiliated and well whipped, along comes the supreme court of the state of Illinois to rub it in.

They solemnly declare that they have received a message from the dead framers of the "constitution," to-wit: Chicago shall NEVER have municipal ownership.

The augury cast by Judge Windes of the superior court is piously declared to be false. True, he has had as much experience in making auguries as they, and he had before him the same signs and portents, relics of the dead. But the supreme court cast a different horoscope, handing out exactly the opposite set of conclusions—"No," instead of Judge Windes' "Yes."

And the gaping people received it all meekly.

Though they have voted every year from 1899 to and including 1906, for municipal ownership, and though in 1907 they reluctantly accepted what they supposed was at least a semi-municipal ownership measure, they are now told by a conclave of seven little lawyers down in Springfield that they shall never have it. For that is exactly what the decision amounts to.

What will the people do about it? Will they continue to gape? Will they continue to receive as the law of their existence what is decreed by seven little lawyers down in Springfield, every one of whom was nominated by a corporation owned political machine, and every one of whom looks for renomination to a corporation owned political machine.

The people of Illinois have been denied by this decision relief from public utility masters. They no longer have the power to cast off their shackles gradually, one by one.

Evolution into freedom is now denied.

### A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

Comrades of St. Louis! Some of you may be acquainted with German-speaking Socialists and friends who are anxious to learn the English language and take lessons either at home or at the residence of the teacher. Comrade Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, an experienced school teacher of many years' practice, gives English lessons at any hour during weekdays and Sundays. Compensation reasonable. Write immediately or call. Address Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, 1913 Hickory Street.

### THE SOCIALIST WORK IN THE WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE.

The bill introduced in the Wisconsin legislature by Assemblyman Weber (Social-Democrat) providing for better protection to employes around dangerous machinery has passed the senate. It had already passed the assembly, and is now ready for the governor's signature, which it is sure to get. Thus little by little the Social-Democrats are working in good labor legislation.

Of course, our best bills are turned down. But that is to be expected, so long as we have only six men in the legislature. The wonder is—and it is really very remarkable—that they have had as good success as they have thus far met.

Here are some set-backs. The eight-hour day for public employes and the employers' liability bills have been killed. The child labor bill is still held up in the judiciary committee—popularly known as the "graveyard committee." The telegraphers' eight-hour bill, which has already passed the assembly, is being fought in the senate committee. A lame substitute bill is proposed by the railroad committees fixing the hours from nine to thirteen! Thus do the capitalists contest every inch of their ground.

The "full crew" bill, requiring two brakemen on all trains, introduced by the Social-Democrats, has passed the assembly.

The Social-Democratic resolutions on the Moyer-Haywood case will be argued before the judiciary committee today. These resolutions point out that the United States court, by its action in this case, "has established a precedent that has legalized the crime of kidnaping, and has put into the hands of the organized corporate interests of this country a power by which they may, upon a trumped up charge, lay hands upon any citizen of any state, tear him from his home and fireside, from his wife and children, deport him to another state, thrust him into prison and there let him languish without trial for months and possibly for years, thus subverting justice and depriving our citizens of the sacred right to life and liberty," and requests congress "to immediately institute an investigation and ascertain by what authority or through what influence, if any, the United States supreme court can set aside the constitution of the United States and legalize the crime of kidnaping." It is needless to say that these resolutions are not likely to pass the legislature. But they have already accomplished a great deal of useful propaganda, one result of which is that the capitalist evening papers of Milwaukee are giving a pretty fair report of the trial.

Comrades Moyer and Haywood have been invited to address the annual monster Social-Democratic picnic to be held in Milwaukee July 21. We hope by that time our imprisoned comrades will be triumphantly acquitted and will have something to tell at the great picnic which every year is attended by many thousands of Socialists.  
E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.  
Milwaukee, Wis., May 8, 1907.

### ASSIST THE BAKERS' UNION BY BUYING NONE BUT UNION LABEL BREAD.

The union men and union women who fail to patronize the Bakers' Union Label will commit a crime against the labor movement. The Union Label on every loaf of bread is the only guarantee that the bread you eat has been made in a strictly union shop. Let the union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label on.

### "SOCIALISM" BY SPARGO.

John Spargo is one of the clearest, most brilliant, most interesting and fertile of the American writers on Socialism. From his fruitful pen have fallen three notable books within the last two years, the most ambitious of which is the work entitled "Socialism," published by the Macmillan Co., New York. Price \$1.50. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

### SOCIALIST STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

The annual steamboat excursion of the St. Louis Socialists to Montesano Park will take place Sunday, July 7. There will be three round trips per steamer City of Providence. Secure your tickets in time; 25c a person for the round trip.

Wer mit der Sozialistischen Partei und Gewerkschaftsbewegung sympathisiert, der  
**Abonnire auf**  
**Arbeiter = Zeitung**  
Erscheint jeden Samstag, \$1.50 per Jahr, 75c für sechs Monate. Wird durch die Post ins Haus geliefert.  
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### Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.  
**Union-made Cigars.**  
This Certificate that the Cigars contained within have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER of the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE of the CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.  
J. W. Beckius, President,  
C. M. I. U. of America

### UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

### DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

This Label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

Black Hundred Renew Attack. Odessa, May 22.—The Black Hundreds took advantage of the funeral of the three police officials, who were assassinated at the central police bureau, and renewed their attacks on the Jews. The whole Jewish population became terror-stricken, all the stores were closed and the streets were almost deserted.

**CHAS. WERZ & CO.**  
Wood, Brass, Muslin, Embossing on Glass, Etc.....  
**SIGNS**  
1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS  
Kinloch, Central 1451

# The World of Labor

"In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

## GARMENT WORKERS AT PICNIC.

Last Saturday's picnic of the St. Louis Garment Workers at Bloemcke's Grove was a decided success. There was a good attendance and all had a pleasant time.

## NON-UNION PRINTING FOR STATE.

Typographical Union No. 8 is after the scalp of State Insurance Commissioner W. D. Vandiver, who gave a \$4,300 contract to the Buxton-Skinner Printing Co., a non-union concern.

## WORKMEN'S LIFE IS CHEAP.

Reports from Dayton, Tenn., state that six white miners met death last Tuesday afternoon and several others were injured. Two freight cars got beyond control and plunged down a 35-foot grade into the rear end of the train carrying the miners.

## THE SACRIFICE OF LABOR.

Pittsburg, May 21.—Five men were killed and four fatally injured tonight at the Eliza furnace of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. The accident was directly due to a "slip," which immediately resulted in an explosion. Molten metal was thrown over the men, almost cremating them.

## RAILWAY CONDUCTORS' CONVENTION.

Memphis, Tenn., May 21.—Considerable business was disposed of at today's session of the Order of Railway Conductors. The election of general officers may be held on Thursday. Much interest is centered on the contest from grand chief conductor between A. J. Garretson, the present incumbent, and George W. Huntley of Ohio.

## HARRIMAN FOR CHEAP LABOR.

London, May 22.—An experiment with Chinese and Russians as railway builders is to be tried by E. H. Harriman, the American railway magnate, in building his new line in Mexico. The first installment of 1,400 laborers for the purpose is now on the way from Vladivostok to Mexico.

## TOMORROW: CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION.

The St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union will meet Sunday afternoon at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin avenue. On account of the Printers' Union celebration at the Garrick Theater the central body will meet at 1 o'clock p. m., and adjourn to attend the Garrick Theater memorial.

## WARSHIP COMPLETION DELAYED.

Washington, May 22.—The War Department today received formal notice from the Union Iron Works at San Francisco of their inability, owing to labor troubles, to successfully execute the contract for the building of the armored cruiser California. The government has notified the company it must complete the ship under the condition laid down by the contract.

## RAILROAD MACHINISTS DISCHARGED.

Birmingham, Ala., May 22.—Representatives of the machinists employed by the Louisville & Nashville railway are holding a conference here discussing the discharge of 23 union men at Decatur last week. The conference is being led by J. B. Buckalew, third vice president, and the International Machinists' Union, and will be continued tomorrow. Committee will likely be named to go to Louisville to confer with the management.

## TELEGRAPHERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

Advice from New York headquarters, dated May 21, is to the effect that President J. Small and the officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America decided to appeal to the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Co. for redress of the grievances of the telegraphers before a strike is declared. A meeting of the local committee of fifteen is to be held to decide to whom the appeal is to be sent to reinstate the men and women discharged in New York.

## STREET CAR STRIKE IN BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, Ala., May 20.—The Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co. today began enforcing an order issued a few days ago that all employees joining a recently organized union must either turn in their cards or their badge of employment. One hundred men turned in their badges, and 300 others quit in sympathy. The entire system in Birmingham was demoralized all day, and only cars carrying mail to the suburban towns were in operation at 6 o'clock tonight.

## GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Milwaukee, May 20.—A sweeping decision against union picketing was rendered today by Judge Sanborn of the United States Court in the case of the Allis-Chalmers Co. against the striking union molders. The strike began about a year ago, and last fall Judge Quarles issued a temporary injunction restraining the unions from interference. Later Judge Sanborn convicted several union men of contempt in violating the injunction, and suspended sentence as to the greater number of them, twenty or more. Now he makes the injunction permanent and sweeping in its provisions that concerted picketing will be practically impossible.

## THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

The strike of the New York longshoremen for better wages continues, and both sides remain firm, except that one line gave in for the time in order to get a fruit ship unloaded. Elevator men joined in a sympathetic strike, but the teamsters refused. Some of the strike breakers abandoned their jobs. Many of the companies continue to board the new men on their ships; but many of the boats are delay in sailing, while merchants and railroads are beginning to suffer from the tie-up. It was hoped that the arrival of Ismay, head of the ship trust, Thursday from Europe would bring some sort of compromise.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 8

Elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Joseph A. Jackson; vice president, Stanley E. Crane; secretary, Harry S. Sharpe. The others elected were: Board of trustees, M. W. Campbell, Wm. Cruikshank, G. F. Pfeil; finance committee, J. H. Chase, F. N. Bockius and E. J. Madigan; executive committee, F. G. Copeland, G. B. Woods, J. G. Knight and Wm. Bradburn; investigating committee, Richard Goodenough, Wm. H. Jones and Wm. H. Tritschler; sergeant-at-arms, Tom Costello; delegates to international convention at Hot Springs, Ark., Frank Calvo, Percy Pepoon and John A. Young.

## STRIKE ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

Four striking shovelmen from the Panama canal zone arrived in New Orleans; they say that the work with the steam shovels in Culebra cut is greatly impaired as the result of the strike of 150 shovelmen. They claimed that there were only seven shovels working last Tuesday when they left. They quit work when Secretary Taft announced the decision regarding the increase granted the employees on the isthmus, claiming that he should have put the shovelmen on the same basis as the engineers. They say new men are arriving on the isthmus, but not in sufficient numbers to insure resumption of work on the former scale.

## STREET CAR STRIKE EXCITEMENT.

Evansville, Ind., has been the center of an exciting street car strike for the last two weeks. As usual, strike breakers are imported. One of the strike breakers caused the death of two people and serious injuries to a number of others. A car run by one of the imported thugs, who lost his head, turned on full power, causing the car to leave the tracks on Walnut and Eighth streets, running into a candy store, tearing out the whole front of the building. J. B. Cates, 30 years old, and Bessie Kohn, an 18-months-old baby, were killed, and six people received serious injuries. Thus far all efforts to get the company and striking car men together have failed. Mayor Boehne, City Comptroller J. J. Nolan and others of the city officials have been closeted several times during the day with the state labor commis-

sioners, and efforts at arbitration failed. W. H. Marshall, of the street car company, issued a statement saying the company would refuse to recognize the union, and that it is determined to run its cars. National Organizer Fey of the National Association of Street Car Men issued a statement saying that the men would make no further propositions to the company. He said the company had shown no disposition to make the proper concessions.

## THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE STILL ON.

For the information of the machinists throughout the country, we wish to say that the St. Louis machinists' strike is still on. One of the big firms has signed the contract with the union and further victories may soon be expected. The men are determined to stand by their reasonable demands.

## N. O. NELSON'S ANTI-UNION CRUSADE.

The machinists' strike at N. O. Nelson's works in LeClaire, Ill., is still on. Capitalist papers of Wednesday, May 22, reported as follows: The first effort made by N. O. Nelson to follow out his assertion that unionism could not exist at LeClaire was made yesterday, when five men were put to work in the brass shop to fill the places of the strikers. Others will follow as fast as they can be secured. The shop committee decided to meet with Manager L. D. Lawnin yesterday, but later abandoned the idea for some reason. They received strike benefits from the St. Louis headquarters, the married men getting \$7 a week and the single men getting \$5. Apprentices were paid \$2.50. No men have been secured to take the place of the machinists.

## WESTERN MINERS STANDING FIRM.

The members of the Western Federation of Miners at Bisbee, Arizona, are still standing as firm as a stone wall against the blacklist system of the Copper Queen and other mining corporations in the Warren district. The mining companies are desperate and have their agents in various mining districts making strenuous efforts to recruit strike breakers, but have practically failed to gather recruits to open the mines. The union men of Bisbee propose to win this strike and will never return to work until the infamous blacklist system is banished from the great copper camp of Arizona. Men with honor will stay away from the Warren district until victory has perched on the banner of the men who have felt the despotism of the Copper Queen. Stay away from Bisbee, Arizona.

## HISTORY OF MUSICIANS' FEDERATION.

The American Musician, in its latest issue, publishes an interesting history of the American Federation of Musicians. The first convention was held in New York in 1886, where the first attempt at organizing the musicians on national lines was made. In 1887 a second convention was held in Chicago, where President Carrier, Owen Miller, of St. Louis, and others made strenuous efforts to get the organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. However, the musicians were not yet ready to declare themselves as "Laborers in the Field of Labor." The work was pushed by the progressive elements and soon the Musicians' National Union joined the great Army of Organized Labor by affiliating with the A. F. of L. Locally some of the Musicians' Unions had always been connected with the central trade union bodies, as for instance in St. Louis. Today the American Federation of Musicians has about 50,000 members. In St. Louis the Union Musicians' headquarters are known as the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, located at 3535 Pine street. Some time in June the new headquarters will be dedicated.

## SUCCESSFUL MOYER-HAYWOOD PARADE.

Fifteen thousand union men and women and Socialists took part in the Moyer-Haywood parade held in Chicago last Saturday. Hundreds of banners and flags were carried in the parade, which formed at Van Buren and La Salle streets at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Chicago Federation of Labor adjourned its meeting to take part in the parade. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Woman's Trade Union League; Miss Anna Nichols, Agnes Nester and Emma Steghagen rode in a carriage immediately following the grand marshal of the parade, C. Berger.

The carriage of Mrs. Robins was followed by two dozen girls in white dresses carrying banners with the words of Haywood's daughter, "Are they going to hang my papa?"

The Waitresses' Union and a number of other women's organizations then followed in line. All of the banners showed the attitude of the people toward the foul conspiracy by the mine owners of Colorado and the press of the United States to kill the heads of the Western Federation of Miners. It is estimated that 100,000 people viewed the parade for a distance of about two miles.

## WANTED: AN ARMY TO FIGHT UNIONS.

The following gem of a news item appeared in the Globe-Democrat a few days ago. It is significant, for it shows what armories and soldiers are needed for by the employing classes, who parade with their patriotism at the expense of the common people. Here is the G.-D. item. Capt. D. E. Nolan of the 30th United States infantry, stationed at Little Rock, Ark., in a letter to Adjutant General James De Armond, containing a copy of his inspection report of the 1st regiment, urges De Armond's co-operation and that of Governor Folk in the movement now under way to erect a \$100,000 armory for the 1st regiment. In his letter to Adjutant General De Armond, Captain Nolan said: "It appears to me that the most difficult problem you will have to solve is in the 1st regiment in St. Louis. Unless it gets an armory I don't know how the regiment can possibly be recruited. I have every confidence that Col. E. J. Spencer and his officers can raise the necessary \$100,000, but if you can help them out in any way at Jefferson City, or get at Governor Folk to do so, it would turn the probability into a certainty. The situation in San Francisco, as shown by the press dispatches, furnishes excellent argument for the new armory."

## CUBAN CIGAR MAKERS' APPEAL.

The executive committee of the 17,000 striking cigar makers of Havana and vicinity have appealed to the American Federation of Labor general office in Washington for moral and financial support. A Havana paper of May 10 says: The cigar makers yesterday crowded the relief stations of their organization, it being distribution day, and in little more than two hours in the morning 235,000 rations had been given to the strikers, which will have to last them for the next four days. More than \$5,000 was spent yesterday by the executive committee in food supplies, which have been distributed among the twenty relief stations for aiding the strikers. Yesterday there was a surplus in the strikers' treasury of about \$1,200, without counting the many monetary contributions which poured in later in the day. A cable from New York yesterday stated that at a meeting to be held today of the cigar makers of New York it would be voted to donate 10 or 20 per cent of their earnings to the cause of their fellow laborers in this city. More than \$50 was received from Key West, while Santa Clara contributed \$200. That the cigar makers' strike is assuming world-wide fame is shown by the fact that a check was received from the laborers of Montreal, Canada, contributing \$100 to strike funds. The contributions in this city yesterday amounted to \$1,500 and the strike leaders declare that if the generosity of their co-workers remains as it is, that they are certain of victory.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS' HOME FOR OLD MEMBERS.

The efforts of the United Mine Workers of the state of Iowa to establish a home for the use of its aged and crippled members is one that might well be emulated by every other district organization within the jurisdiction of the Mine Workers. Nothing that man conceive will go farther to show the altruism and generosity of members of an organization than their willingness to make sacrifices that will tend to alleviate the sufferings of the aged and worn-out members of their craft. With a membership that is away in advance of that of any other organization of workmen in the world, it would seem that a movement of this kind among the miners could be made to embrace a larger field and take in its entire membership. When a movement of this kind was first launched by the Typographical Union it met with a storm of protest by those who were not farsighted enough to see the ultimate good to be derived from its establishment, yet the printers have supported a home at Colorado Springs for a number of years, and with such signal suc-

cess that any opposition that it may have created has been completely swept aside by the good that has been done. Nothing would tend to make the members of an organization feel a greater sense of pride in their membership than to know that the latter years of their lives were to be passed in peace, free from the sting of the too often inflicted charity, in case the necessity for such assistance should arise, and the establishment of a home of this kind by the entire membership of the miners would but add to the list of the many great things already accomplished by that organization.

## PRESIDENT VAN CLEAVE GETTING DESPERATE.

Hon. Van Cleave—as the president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance is addressed by the St. Louis Times—is surely getting desperate, and if he continues his "law and order" work much longer he may land in some institution for nervous human wrecks. Under date of May 21 an Associated Press dispatch from New York brings the following information. A fund of \$1,500,000, to be expended in fighting "industrial oppression" in the next three years was called for by President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers at its annual convention today. President Van Cleave appointed a committee of thirty-five to find a way to raise the money. Mr. Van Cleave announced his plan at the conclusion of his annual address, in the course of which he declared the principles of the association to be to maintain the open shop, to oppose the boycott, limitation of apprentices and limitation of output, and oppose dictation by labor unions. He also declared that the manufacturers must combat the newer issues caused by the determination of labor union leaders to terrorize the president, congress, judges and jurors. President Van Cleave added: "We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. We should certainly provide ways and means to federate the employers of the country and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism and self-interest." President Van Cleave declared that the Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone agitation had brought out a new peril in the labor situation. To combat this he advocated an alliance of all the national organizations, such as the Citizens' Industrial, the Founders, the Metal Trades, the Typothetae and the Lithographers. By this means it would be possible, he said, to promote good legislation, head off bad laws, combat the growing anarchistic assaults on the prosperity of the country. At the same time he denied that men of the Sam Parks, Debs and Schmitz order represent the workingmen of the United States. "Four-fifths of the members of the labor unions are law-abiding men. Many of them are among our best citizens," he said.

## LABOR LOBBY OF ILLINOIS FEDERATION.

Following is the official report of the labor lobby which tried to coerce the General Assembly and also pleaded for laws that mean only the betterment of human conditions:

Organized Labor has little to be grateful for in the way of legislation at the hands of the Forty-fifth General Assembly. Not that we have any great complaint against the individual members, but party organizations have denied us any affirmative legislation, with the exception of one bill. The new Joliet penitentiary and the bill requiring the reporting of accidents are excellent measures. On the other hand, so far as we are aware, no serious injury has been done through oppressive measures.

On almost every occasion we have been told to agree with our opponents (our employers) and present "agreed legislation." Then why the Legislature at all? Is it necessary to enact laws to express views on which we all agree? We have assumed that the General Assembly was called to enact necessary laws, not to ratify prearranged agreements.

The administration measures, aimed to protect life and limb from unguarded machinery; our health through sanitary workshops; the welfare of those dear to us through proper protection, have all been denied. Our proposed legislation for the railroad and street railroad workmen have failed. The employer continues in the enjoyment of an unreasonable advantage through the so-called "fellow servant" rule. The miners who toil underground have failed in their efforts to secure an "agreed" examining regulation. Other proposed legislation of a similar nature failed.

Who is to blame? The individual member of the General Assembly almost invariably expressed his willingness to grant the needed reforms. The governor, and probably the state officers to a man, concur in many of our views. Not on all our measures to be sure, for we aim in a comprehensive way to correct great evils. We ask that Illinois be lifted from the last place in matters of industrial welfare to the first, and probably all is not possible at one session, but we have been denied almost all we asked.

Who is to blame? The party platforms pledge friendship to labor. That support has been withheld. Then the two great parties are to blame in the ratio of representation. Not the governor, the state officials or the individual members of the General Assembly, but the system and the partisan organizations.

We expected much. We have received practically nothing in affirmative legislation, and we are NOT grateful.

J. F. MORRIS, Secretary.

EDWIN R. WRIGHT,

President Illinois State Federation of Labor.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER COWEN, now at work in New Jersey, has the following to say: "I emphasize the importance of answering all letters promptly from the state and national offices, and of insisting upon prompt answers in return; also of collecting all members' dues, whether meetings are held or not. When committees are appointed and they do not give satisfactory reports, and can assign no reason for it, fire them and get new committees. Be prompt in everything—don't wait! Do it now!"

## SCAB CIGARS AT THE SUMMER GARDENS.

Most of the cigars sold at the St. Louis summer gardens are non-union. Every member and friend of Organized Labor visiting summer gardens should pay special attention to these non-union products and insist that the waiters furnish him with union cigars.

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

# Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the

# Union Label

...is on...

# EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

# LABOR.

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## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 324 Chestnut Street.

THE EDITOR OF LABOR welcomes and appreciates any recommendation or co-operation from any comrade or sympathizer tending to improve our paper, both as to its contents and its appearance.

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

1888	2,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,285,000
1906	over 7,000,000

## Driving the Wedge

Roosevelt the Wedge Driver! An exception to the rule of the labor press seems to be the Labor World of Pittsburg, Pa., published by a certain John D. Pringle, a Republican "labor politician." On May 9 this Mr. Pringle received the following letter from President Roosevelt:

"My Dear Mr. Pringle—Nothing that has been spoken or written, that I have seen of the Moyer-Haywood controversy, has pleased me as much as your letter and editorial. In my letter I wished to drive a wedge in between the honest, law-abiding man—with whom I feel such hearty sympathy—and those worst foes of the movement, who preach anarchy and lawless violence; just as I wish to see a wedge driven between the capitalist who is an oppressor or swindler and the capitalist who strives to do right by all his fellows—the man who is an American citizen first and a capitalist second. Above all, I want to express my absolute agreement your final paragraph, running as follows:

"The Labor World has not a word to utter regarding the guilt or innocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in their present terrible position. We hope they are innocent and will be proved to be so, but what we want to point out is that their innocence of the preferred charge against them will not, in our estimation, exonerate them from the charge of preaching an industrial and social policy that is damning to the best interests of the wage workers of the country."

"With all good wishes, believe me, sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Old Abe Lincoln contented himself with rail-splitting, while Theodore the Strenuous is making vain attempts at splitting the working class movement. In his vanity he conceives the idea that his strenuousness would suffice to drive a wedge deep enough to split the labor movement and thereby cause another fratricidal war in the ranks of Organized Labor. It is a boomerang, not a wedge, that President Roosevelt is trying to drive into the labor movement.

When during the last congressional campaign President Gompers and his A. F. of L. executive went after Roosevelt's son-in-law, Longworth of Ohio, against Littlefield, Cannon and other anti-union Republican congressmen, the political firm of Roosevelt & Co. were doing their very best to drive the wedge into the Gompers log and cause a serious split in the A. F. of L.

The wedgedriver at the White House is very much in need of the old-time Mark Hanna guardianship to prevent him from putting his nose into everybody's cook-pots.

His remarks about driving a wedge should be a warning to the working class—some of the radical leaders not excepted.

## The Fly on the Fly-Wheel

"Van Cleave for Saner Laws!"

"Sounds Alarm at What He Terms a Menace to American Industries."

"Warns Labor Dictators."

"St. Louisian Speaks Before National Association of Manufacturers."

Under the above headlines the St. Louis Times published a full column and a half special dispatch under date of New York, May 21.

"Hon. Van Cleave" made another speech. A speech which sounds like another declaration of war!

A speech which will make every "labor dictator" shake in his boots!

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance president wants to prevent the state legislatures from passing anti-corporation laws. He favors the pure food legislation, but insists that this legislation be sane; perhaps he thought of his friend, the gripe-nut and post-mortem coffee manufacturer Post of Battle Creek, whose business is badly checked by the pure food legislation. Mr. Van Cleave favors "pure

food" laws, provided said laws are so full of provisos as to enable the manufacturers and dealers to continue selling the people poor and adulterated food for pure food.

Industrial war must cease! says the Hon. Van Cleave. In presenting his position the gentleman said:

"I say to all of you that industrial wars, due to the arrogance and blindness of the bosses of some of the labor unions, are a much greater menace to the United States today than foreign wars. Our wars with England, Mexico and Spain, aside from the deplorable loss of life which they caused, resulted in good to the country ultimately. But nobody has ever been able to trace out any good that came from the Debs rebellion in Chicago in 1894, or in the anthracite strike in 1902, except that the former crushed the power of a mischievous agitator, and the latter, through President Roosevelt's arbitration commission, gave official sanction to the condemnation which all law-abiding men have passed upon the boycott, and it also gave national recognition to the open shop. Always of interest to an association of employers, the labor question is rendered doubly important today through the shortage in the supply of workers in our great industries, especially in our mills and factories, and through the shortage in the supply of workers in our great industries, especially in our mills and factories, and through the increasing arrogance of some of the labor union bosses."

Mr. Van Cleave is right to some extent. Every foreign war helps some capitalist cliques or corporations. The Spanish war helped Wall Street, the American Sugar and Tobacco Kings and other speculators and exploiters. Ask the American Steel Corporation how many hundreds of millions of dollars Carnegie, Frick, Charles Schwab & Co. harvested during the Cuban and Philippine wars!

Ask the Chicago Beef Trust how many millions of dollars were made out of the "embalmed beef" business during the same wars

In the industrial wars at home our wage workers are fighting against American capitalism, but for their own interests and for the welfare of their wives and children.

Hence we can readily understand Mr. Van Cleave's assertion as to the relative menace of foreign and industrial warfare.

The only benefit Van Cleave can see in the "Debs Revolution" of 1904 was the prompt application of the "government by injunction," the prompt use of the federal troops against the strikers, and Woodstock jail for the strike leaders. These are the ideal Van Cleave means of warfare. Kidnaping of labor leaders and mock murder trials of the Colorado-Idaho sort have since been added to the list of anti-union weapons.

Mr. Van Cleave is perfectly right in asserting the 1902 mine workers' strike furnished the basis for the "Open Shop." It was our "most desirable fellow citizen," Theodore Roosevelt, who furnished the Citizens' Industrial Alliance with a sugar-coated name for the scab and rat shop by baptizing it "Open Shop."

Imagine for a moment how much coarser it would sound for Messrs. Parry, Post, Job, Van Cleave & Co. to defend the scab shop or the rat shop! Open shop is a better phrase to fool, deceive, and humbug the people with.

Open, free, freedom, free American citizens, do as you please—all beautiful, sugar-coated phrases in the mouths of the cheap scab, rat and child labor advocates!

The Citizens' Alliance president also declared against child labor, but he is over-anxious to have plenty of apprentice boys to take the places of their striking fathers and brothers. If he had his own way about it Mr. Van Cleave would even use our public schools to train our children for future strike breaker service.

To the student of history, especially to the man or woman acquainted with the early days of the great world-wide labor movement and its wonderful growth, it is amusing to observe the work of Hon. Van Cleave at the head of the C. I. A. May he soon realize his own insignificance in the onward march of human progress and civilization. He is an almost invisible fly sitting on the tremendous fly-wheel of industrial evolution.

## The Annual Socialist Steamboat Excursion

WILL TAKE PLACE

### Sunday, July 7, 1907

ON EXCURSION STEAMER

## CITY OF PROVIDENCE

TO THE BEAUTIFUL

## MONTESANO PARK

### Music! Dancing! Refreshments!

.....On Boat and at the Park.....

Socialist Speech by

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, of San Francisco

### Socialists of St. Louis!

Bring Your Families and Friends Along!

Boat leaves foot of Olive Street at 9 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.; Leaving Montesano Park at 11 a. m., 4 p. m. and 9 p. m.

Tickets, 25c a Person, Round Trip; Children's Tickets, 15c.

Tickets can be had at the office of ST. LOUIS LABOR, 324 Chestnut Street, also from all the Socialist Ward Clubs, and members of Committees.

## Observations

COMRADES OF ST. LOUIS, don't forget the Socialist campaign fund.

COMRADES OF ST. LOUIS, contribute to the Campaign Fund. Send in your contribution without delay.

PREMIER STOLYPIN officially informed the Duma of a recent plot again Czar Nicholas' most valuable life.

"TWO NEGROES LYNCHED and three others dead and seven others injured!" This is the net result of the latest lynch carnival reported from Reidsville, Ga., in the civilized Democratic South.

SHERMAN BELL, the gloriously renowned militia general of Colorado, seems to be sore at somebody. In as strong language as he could find in his vocabulary he declared the entire Haywood trial a farce.

THE RUEF-SCHMITZ trial in San Francisco will bring to light some sensational bribery and boodle transactions. But the result will be the same as in St. Louis. The bribegivers will continue in business at the old stand.

OUR READERS' ATTENTION is called to the report from Indianapolis about the indignation meeting in the machinists' injunction case which resulted in the sale at auction of one of the strike picket's property. Read the injunction!

IT WILL REQUIRE two million dollars, according to La Union Espanola, to take a new census in Cuba under the provisional government. Another chance for the American carpetbag politicians to work their graft on the Cuban politicians.

EVERY COMRADE in St. Louis should secure at least one new subscriber to our paper within the next four weeks. Try it! We appreciate the flattering remarks about St. Louis Labor, but the best appreciation will be given by increasing the circulation of our paper.

THE HAYWOOD JURY may be completed before the middle of next week and the trial will then begin. There may be sensational testimony and even the Pinkertons and Mine Owners may come to the conclusion of General Sherman Bell: "The Haywood trial is a farce!"

EXAMPLES OF MORALITY: Howard Gould and his dear wife are preparing the way for a highly interesting, because highly sensational, divorce trial. Possibly some clever newspaper slave or some exceptionally moral sky pilot will try to prove that Socialism destroyed the family life of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould.

SOMETHING NEW under the sun! Begging forgiveness of his congregation for wedding William Ellis Corey to Mabelle Gilman and announcing that he had returned the fee of \$1,100 given him by the president of the Steel Trust, the Rev. John L. Clark, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, surprised members of the Credentials Committee and was assured of its forgiveness and charity.

THE SOCIALIST POSITION on war was indicated in the recent debates in the German Reichstag. The discussion was on the military estimates. Noske said the German Socialists had never dreamt of abolishing the army, nor had they cherished any visionary schemes of disarmament. They wanted a people's army; but they objected to the present crazy competition in munitions of war. "If it is necessary to defend the country," exclaimed Bebel, "we shall consider it quite natural to be soldiers. We may, of course, go on to ask one question: 'Has the war been declared by us, or is it an act of aggression by our enemies?'"

GOVERNOR GOODING is now declaring that he never pronounced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone guilty. Does the chief executive of Idaho now feel the symptoms of fear, as the time draws nigh, when the prosecution must show its hand? Has Gooding forgotten that he appealed to the voters of Idaho for a re-election, making the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone cases the great issue in the last campaign? Has he forgotten that the Republican journals of Idaho, that are the mouthpieces of Gooding, quoted the governor as declaring the accused guilty as charged? The memory of Gooding seems to become treacherous as the day approaches when the conspirators must play their cards.—Miners' Magazine.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE.—The Miners' Magazine says: Bat Masterson, the worthless tinhorn gambler, to whom Teddy donated a petty, measly federal job, is now writing articles for eastern publications that are loaded with the most villainous falsehoods concerning the Western Federation of Miners and the three men who are behind the walls of a prison in Idaho. Masterson, with the degenerate traits of the typical lickspittle, feels that he is obligated to come to the defense of Teddy, that great dispenser of patronage who recognized the "bad man" as worthy of some federal berth that would enable him to escape being thrown into jail as a vagrant. Masterson's denunciation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will have about as much weight as the tribute of a libertine in adulation of the spotless purity of an immaculate virgin.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT of Cuba seems to be in the graft business. In an editorial the Havana Post, in the name of many influential citizens, protests against the purchase by the provisional government of church property worth less than \$1,000,000 for the enormous sum of \$2,000,000. The entire transaction has the earmarks of buying up for political purposes some of the leading representatives of the church. The Havana Post remarks: "The government can take \$4,500,000 from the treasury for the building of public works or for any good purpose, the object of which is to advance the country's interest and not a single protest has been or will be heard from them. The spending of \$2,000,000, however, for property not worth over \$1,000,000 and the distribution of a \$600,000 slush fund to somebody is an entirely different matter. It arouses them as it should arouse every self-respecting citizen."

ARCHBISHOP HARDY of Manila is working for the release of Dolan and Barrett from the penitentiary. The St. Louis Times reports: "Archbishop Harty knows Tom Barrett, and he knows John Dolan. He knows them both to be good men, according to their own lights. He testified to that effect when they were tried. His testimony did not prevent them from being sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary, but it may yet have the effect of releasing them after they have served about half of their sentences. The Archbishop also knows John Dolan's wife, and knows her for a good woman. She was bred in the parish where he came into prominence and he officiated at her wedding. Tom Barrett is also a son of St. Leo's parish, and is well known to Archbishop Harty." Dolan and Barrett were the principals in the wholesale naturalization frauds in St. Louis and were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SUPPOSE YOU GO TO PARIS. In the Jardin des Plantes there, as it is technically called, you may find a museum of mineralogy; in the acres under cultivation you may find every plant, every

tree possible of growth in the climate of France; in other departments, every animal that can be domesticated from the broad surface of the globe; so that the children of the poor man, without fee—he himself, in his leisure—may study these related sciences as much in detail, and with as much thoroughness, as one-half of men can study them in books, and better than the other half can study them at all, in the actual living representative. The very atmosphere of such scenes is education. People are not able even to live, even to stand among the evidences of the labors, among the collected intellectual fruits of their fellows, without tasting something of education.—Wendell Phillips in his lecture on "The Education of the People."

**THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED** are still doing their work, showing conclusively that Russia has not yet outgrown her revolutionary troubles. In Odessa the chief of police and two of his men were killed by the explosion of a bomb thrown into police headquarters. Under May 17 a cablegram from Lodz, Russian Poland, says: Forty-five officials and workmen of Kuttner's spinning mills were shot down by a patrol of Cossacks today because terrorists attacked a mail wagon. In the attack a Cossack guard was killed and another Cossack and two postoffice officials wounded. The mail wagon was passing through Lonkowa street when the terrorists suddenly opened fire from a side street, seizing \$1,000 from the wagon and escaped. When a patrol of Cossacks arrived they were so infuriated that they rushed into the factory and began firing promiscuously, killing fifteen persons and injuring thirty others. The factory employes are said to have had nothing to do with the mail wagon attack.

**GOVERNOR BUCHEL**, of Colorado, the "parson" elected by the corporations of Colorado, while endeavoring to brace up his shattered nerves in the balmy atmosphere of the Golden State, expressed himself a few days ago, and like a parrot, repeated the sentiments uttered by the "trust-busting" flim-flammer who gave Harriman the double-cross. It was about time for Parson Buchtel to speak and say something derogatory of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in

exchange for the special train that the corporations furnished the gospel expounder in which to make his political campaign. The "parson" is so well thought of in Colorado that the gamblers on the day of his inauguration hoisted the stars and stripes on the top of a notorious dive in order that "Old Glory" might speak the welcome of the "tin-horns" who knew that the preacher would remember his friends. Buchtel knows his master, and whatever mandates are issued by the magnates who control the industries of Colorado will be obeyed by the official slave, who owes his election to the corruption fund that made him governor and purchased a seat in the United States Senate for Simon Guggenheim.—Miners' Magazine.

**THE REVOLUTION IN PRODUCTION.**—In 1830 one weaver ran twenty-five spindles and in 1890 he ran sixty-five. When an English silk throwster was told that in American mills the speed of machinery has been increased 5,000 to 7,500 revolutions per minute, he said: "If our machinery were made to go so fast all our girls would run away." Today there are mills in this country running at the rate of 15,000 revolutions a minute. In Germany a blacksmith makes twenty beam hangers a day, while in America a machine makes 700 a day. In Adam Smith's day one pinmaker made 4,800 pins a day; today one pinmaker makes 1,500,000 pins a day. The cost of printing cotton in England is a half a cent a yard and only one-twentieth of a cent here. The Massachusetts factory worker gets 27 per cent of what he produces while the unorganized South Carolina worker only gets 10 per cent but the Massachusetts produces in a year \$715 more than the other for his employer. The above figures show us that all progress in industry consists only in profit for the capitalists and that increase of wages is not a direct improvement in the present conditions of the working class. Only a decrease in the working hours can be considered a true betterment in the living of the producers of wealth. Only through the social ownership of all machinery and instruments of production will progress in all branches of organized society be a blessing for the producers as well as for all humanity.—Emancipation.

The physician would start conceding the unhealthy condition of his patient; here is where society pauses; it cannot be brought to acknowledge the fact that the criminal is the natural offspring in most cases of a diseased social system.

Upon the proper culture soil the smallpox, typhus and other germs will develop and grow just as society furnishes the future soil that will breed the criminals and the delinquents it deserves. Neglect your health and the bacilla will find a lodging in your system.

Neglect the health of society and the delinquent will increase and multiply and your laws of punishment and repression will only reap an ever and continuously growing crop.

Some are born criminals, some are marked with so many anomalies that nature has pronounced their eternal doom.

But most delinquents—999 out of every thousand—are social products.

The great mass of criminals are the products of environment. Neither sterilizing or imprisonment will change the environment that produces them.

Present (capitalistic) society is powerless to change the conditions, and can only cry from the housetops over her fallen sons and daughters.

But the trembling weaklings in pulpit, the press and bench may approve a course of investigation as to the conditions which produce crime.

For example, a life insurance company before insuring a life takes the names of parents, brothers, sisters, children, business, health, and the cause of the death of each.

If the Legislature of Illinois would pass a bill requiring a thorough physical examination of the delinquent, the taking of his family history such as an insurance company would make, and where he dies in prison an autopsy, in five years we would have the data and facts upon which to talk convincingly upon this subject.

True, there is a danger in establishing the true cause of crime. It will prove that most delinquents are social products. It will indict society. The criminal will convict the present order of cursing its natural offspring.

And society will be forced to choose between the money mad, planless criminal and nerve-racking life and a normal, healthy, glowing existence, for such an investigation will strike the very basis of the present order.

## Woman's Study Corner

### Appeal to Socialist Women of Kansas and Missouri

As yet the great process of producing and distributing life's necessities has been unorganized and competitive, everything dependent upon chance or manipulation. The unorganized condition of industry makes of life a strife, a struggle and a crime-producing slavery and poverty on the one hand, and idleness and luxury on the other. But man has grown out of savagery into his present degree of civilization. He has done great things in the past, and with the knowledge and experience gained in the past he is prepared to do yet greater things in the future.

Today a world-wide movement is on foot that says that industry must be systematized and gotten onto a scientific basis. Under this system all men would become equal producers and equal consumers, the only condition of society that has a right to prevail. Slavery and poverty would be abolished and all incentive to crime removed. Industrial systemization means the industrial, intellectual and moral hope of the world. Socialism would lift our men out of their business and political crimes; it would lift our women out of their degradation and our children out of slavery. What are the principles and the methods of Socialism? It is the highest duty of every man and woman to find out. The greatest work of today is to carry the message of Socialism to the uninformed. Socialism would save the homes, the womanhood and the childhood of the land. It is especially woman's cause and woman's work.

A desire has been expressed by a number of women to have a joint conference of the Socialist women of Kansas and Missouri held some time in the future. In my work in clubs and unions I have interested many women who would not have attended a Socialist local to learn of this movement. Our Socialist women should cooperate and put forth every effort to interest and educate other women and fit them to come into our locals.

I would be glad to hear from any woman in Kansas or Missouri who is interested in this work. Address me at No. 5 East New street, Coffeerville, Kansas.

LUELLA R. KREHBIEL.

### German Socialist Women for Agressive Action

The Social Democratic Women's Organization of Germany, represented by Ottilie Baader, of Berlin, has moved that to the agenda of the International Socialist Congress to be held in Stuttgart this summer to be added the article: "The struggle of the proletariat for the complete democratizing of the suffrage." The motion is supported in the following address:

"The struggle for the complete democratizing of the suffrage is in most countries becoming a more and more important point in the immediate practical tasks of the Socialist and Labor parties. With the development and sharpening of the war of the classes the proletariat in a great many states feels more and more the necessity of doing away with all those laws which rob a considerable number of its adult members of their vote, or which prevent the united proletarian votes from carrying their full weight—in other words, prevent the proletariat from calling all its adult army most effectually in the political battleground. In other states, again, with the development and sharpening of the class war, arises for the proletariat the necessity of staying off attempts to take away what suffrage it already possesses. In face of this situation the organized Socialist women of Germany think it advisable that the International Congress at Stuttgart should occupy itself with the question of the proletarian suffrage war, as one of the most important questions for the Socialist proletariat of all countries, Finland excepted. Through this the suffrage war would gain not only a new, strong stimulus, but also, with all due consideration for the difference of the historic position in the various countries, a unity with regard to the demands, based on principles, which are at stake—a unity which would greatly increase its force.

"The Socialist women of Germany of course mention as foremost among these demands the introduction of universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage for all adult citizens, without distinction of sex, and the introduction of the proportional system of election.

"That they lay special stress on the demand for women's suffrage, and wish the same to be duly emphasized, is due to the following considerations: With the constant increase of the drawing of proletarian women into industrial life, and with the intensification of the class war, the necessity increases for the proletariat to enroll its female members, equally well armed with the men, into its army, and to lead them against the enemy. The political illegality of women paralyzes the political fighting activity of half the proletariat, besides diminishing through its necessary accompaniment—political undevelopment—its fighting capacity, not to mention the fact that this undevelopment holds back wide circles of proletarian women in the camp of their and our enemies, but in all countries increases, with the intensification of the class war, the desire of the possessing and ruling classes to introduce a limited women's suffrage, and by means of its reactionary effect to annul or at least postpone the successes of the rightly used vote of the male proletariat. One need only think in this connection of the introduction of the limited women's suffrage for the communal administrative bodies in Norway, of the stand taken by clerical and conservative

politicians in Belgium and Germany, of the debates on women's suffrage in the Italian Chamber, of the strong women's suffrage movement in England, which for the most part deals with the introduction of the limited women's suffrage, and would certainly be satisfied with that. But the introduction of the limited women's suffrage would not mean equal rights for the female sex, but only equal rights for female ownership of property, and its effect would be to strengthen the power of the possessing classes, to do which would be to postpone still further the democratizing of the franchise in favor of the proletarian men and women. The dangers to the proletarian class which the introduction of a limited women's suffrage contains can be most successfully met by an energetic agitation for universal suffrage for all adult citizens of both sexes. Apart from this, at the present stage of social development, which is characterized by the steady increase of women's work in all branches, the granting to the female sex the full rights of citizenship would be an act of historic insight and common justice, a taking into account of what for millions of wage-earning women is a social necessity. The middle class women's movement, which is growing in size and importance in all civilized countries, proves this. The German Socialist women feel that reasons based both on principle and tactics make it imperative for the Socialists of all lands, in the fight for the equality of the female sex—as for the equality of any other persons deprived of their social and political rights—not to let themselves be overtopped by any bourgeois party, not even by the bourgeois women's movement, which is really fighting much less for women's suffrage than for 'ladies' suffrage.'

"It is also immensely important for the proletariat everywhere to engage in the fight for the lowering of the age of obtaining the suffrage to the twenty-first year. This for two reasons. Proletarians are forced at an early age to wage work, to economic independence; they are, as independent persons, subject much earlier than the bourgeois youth to all the effects of political events, and are thus educated to political interest and brought to political ripeness. On the other hand, with the increasing intensity of exploitation, the average length of the proletarian's life diminishes alarmingly. Factory inspectors' reports, statistics, etc., leave no room of doubt of this fact. The early beginning of the economic majority of the proletarians, as well as the premature end of their political activity, both forcibly show the necessity for them to take up the fight for their earlier political majority with all energy.

"Of ever-increasing importance for the proletariat is the introduction of the proportional system of election. The more industry spreads from its former centers into rural districts, the more class-conscious proletarians have to follow it there from the modern strongholds of industrial life and of the Socialist movement—the more Socialist votes are split up, and therefore lose their direct effect of winning seats, as long as the proportional system is not introduced. As long as this is not the case, the same will apply for a long time to the votes which the Socialist party wins in the newly developing industrial centers and among the country proletariat.

The Socialist women of Germany need not mention all the other well-known reasons in favor of the proportional system, nor need they here go into other demands which the Socialist parties must make in order to attain the complete democratizing of all suffrage—such as the new division of the constituencies, fixing of the polling-day on Sunday, abolition of the political ban on the receiving of so-called 'poor relief,' etc., etc. In their opinion it cannot merely be a question of the International Congress expressing principles about the democratizing of the suffrage, with regard to which there is surely no difference of opinion in the whole Socialist world. They expect that the Congress, as the present historic situation and the interest of the proletariat demand, will do its part to turn the principles into practice by means of the united, far-seeing, conscious struggle which is borne forward and inspired by our theoretic conception."

### Crimes and Their Treatment

By SEYMOUR STEDMEN

Just now the subject of crime and criminals is a subject of grave consideration by Chicago judges and the papers and some physicians. The saloon licenses were recently increased from \$500 to \$1,000, the police department augmented, but crime seems to continue. Dunne was defeated, Busse, Brennan and Bishop Fallows were triumphant, Republicanism reigns—and crime thrives.

Those who formerly believed in severity of punishment now go to the opposite extreme and suggest great mercy. Others, like Dr. William A. Spurgeon, suggest sterilizing criminals, and to warrant it calls attention to many criminals in southern Indiana springing from the same parental root.

In all the haphazard guessing nothing approaching a definite solution has been by these gentlemen even suggested. A delinquent class that costs six hundred millions per year is an expense and menace worth attention. Why is society so loath to find a solution? If it were a disease thousands of physicians and hundreds of laboratories would take up the subject, find the bacilla and the means of destroying it.



### Women and Unionism

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Organized labor was paid another compliment the other day when the women school teachers of New York appeared before the central body in that city, requesting that a committee be appointed to see the Mayor, using its influence to have him sign a bill which voted equal salaries to men and women doing the same work.

As all trade unionists know, organized labor has long been contending for this point. It has been almost the only organization which has insisted that women should receive the same wages as men for the same amount and kind of labor. For this reason alone, it is clear that trades unionism is the friend of womankind.

Another reason why women should look with favor upon trades unionism lies in the fact that for many years it has been contending for universal peace. For who suffers more during a time of war than the women in our homes? Away from the glamour and heroics, they silently give their lives to the cause for which their husbands, their sons, their brothers and their sweethearts are contending on the battlefield. Some day war shall cease, but it will be when the workingmen of the world declare that they will no longer kill their brothers for the aggrandizement of a selfish, covetous ruler.

Women are helped by trades unionism through the benefits received during a time of illness, unemployment, and especially when the breadwinner dies. Millions of dollars are annually disbursed by organized labor in this way. Rarely, if ever, is the Charity Organization Society or any other philanthropic society asked for aid by the family of a trades unionist.

These are facts worth considering, for all of them have to do with home-making. The trades union is an important factor in building up a higher type of family life. It, therefore, is working to improve the unit of society, for a country's prosperity and permanence depends upon no other feature quite so much as it does upon the well being of the family.

### The Character Assassination

The combination that is engaged in conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners sprang a story in the Chicago Journal of May 10, making the accusation that Charles H. Moyer, the president of the Western Federation of Miners is an ex-convict, having served time in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill. The story is to the effect that he was convicted in the year 1886 and served in the state prison until January, 1887. The proof is absolute that Charles H. Moyer was at that time in the Black Hills, having come to the mining district of South Dakota in the year 1884. During the years 1885 and 1886 he was working for J. H. Damon, a county commissioner of Lawrence county, and after having finished his contract with Damon became an employe of the Castle Creek Hydraulic Company late in the fall of 1886.

This record completely explodes the Pinkerton story that found a place in the columns of the Chicago Daily Journal. The conspirators and their Pinkerton allies will be forced to again resume operations in the slander factory and bring forward another story of calumny and vilification in the hope that public sentiment can be poisoned against the victims of the Standard Oil Company.

This dastardly story, blackening the character of Charles H. Moyer, was sprung for no other purpose than to create the impression in the minds of the laboring people of this country that the president of the Western Federation of Miners was a criminal, and that such an impression, once created, would cause organized labor to withdraw from the battle against the most hellish conspiracy of the twentieth century.

The Standard Oil Company and the Pinkerton hirelings have made another mistake, and the reaction will overwhelm them with infamy.—Miners' Magazine.

### Plutocratic Suffrage for Women

The plutocratic doctrine that the rich should act for the poor is finding expression in England from a source which is in this country also not wholly untainted with that pernicious doctrine. Agitators for woman suffrage there, where the conflict is at this time tremendously heated, are proposing woman suffrage with a property qualification. This proposal is severely criticized by the London Nation in a protest against the re-establishment of the plutocratic doctrine of government by property—"under so lofty a flag as that of woman's suffrage." The protest is just. It were better that suffrage should be withheld from women altogether than that it should be extended to some of them as a property right. To withhold it is only to stand still for a time in the democratic pathway; to grant it as a prerogative of wealth is to turn backward.—The Public.

#### CONTRIBUTE TO SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades of St. Louis: About \$100 worth of bills from our last campaign are still unpaid. The Executive Committee hereby appeals to you to make some contribution to the Socialist Campaign Fund in order to have our debts (most of them for printing bills) wiped out and prepare for the greater work before us. Send all contributions to Socialist Party headquarters, 324 Chestnut street.

# The Idaho Conspiracy Trial

## Argument of Attorney Clarence S. Darrow in the Case of Idaho Against Steve Adams, at Wallace, Feb., 1907.

(Continued from last week.)

Now let's see exactly what is in the confession. Mr. Knight says that this confession has been corroborated by other evidence. Has it?

Mr. Adams says that Orchard told him what to say on these various matters. No doubt Adams knew something about the killing of Boule. He must have known whether he told Orchard or not, he was there at the time. No doubt Adams knew about the quarrel in that country. No doubt he knew the difficulties between the settlers and the jumpers. He might have heard of Tyler's disappearance. Orchard was there a year later. He was there after this body was found. He was there after the newspapers had told all about it. After every neighbor in the whole community could describe every stitch of clothing there was on the skeleton and the place where it was found. Orchard could not have helped hearing about it, except perhaps how it happened, and no human being yet knows whether this statement is true or false. They do not know whether anybody ever took Fred Tyler out and shot him, and they don't know from the evidence in this case whether Fred Tyler is dead. But I will venture to say this: that if Fred Tyler had taken out a life insurance policy of \$5,000 in the New York Life, in favor of his poor old mother, and she had come into a court of justice and asked for the payment of this policy, the company would have said there is no legal evidence on earth to prove that your son is dead. No insurance company would ever dream of paying it upon proof like this. If it were a civil case, they could not recover on this proof, let alone make a case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now Orchard must have known as much as Steve has told. He knew that Boule was killed, he knew Boule's dog was killed, and his horse was killed. If Orchard knew, Adams knew in regard to it. Both of them must have known substantially all the points in this confession, whether either one of them knew about Tyler is another thing. And let me call your attention to some things in the confession that were not true.

Adams can tell his name, where he was born, the name of his father and his mother, his brothers and sisters, and in a general way where he worked and when he came and where he went. But when he is asked about the Tyler murder, what does he say? He says he and Mason and Glover met him at a spring; they took him and kept him over night, and then they led him three miles away from Jack Simpkins' cabin into the woods. Did they take him three miles away from Jack Simpkins' cabin into the woods? No man living can tell, at least so far as we knew, whether this man Tyler was in Jack Simpkins' cabin over night and taken out and shot or not; but we do know that if these are the remains of Fred Tyler they were found only half a mile from Jack Simpkins' cabin.

Again, he says they threw the body between two logs. What is the inference in that? The inference is he was killed and that there were two logs, and the body was thrown in between so that if any one were passing by they would not see him, an easy method of burying him. And the fact is, there were three logs, lying crossways, and this man was lying on top of them, his hand up over the top of the log, in the plainest possible view, not thrown between two logs at all.

Again, Archie Phillips says that when he saw Fred Tyler that night, he had no firearms on him. He swears that he knew Fred Tyler well, and he never carried a gun. He ate dinner at his house that night, he took off his bag of fish, he sat down to dinner, he put it on, and he went away, and he had no firearms on him. This confession says they met him at a spring as he was returning, and that he had a big gun on him, and Adams stepped around behind a tree and held him up, and the other two stepped up and took away his gun. And what became of it? Adams took it to Nevada, and gave it to a man down there whose name Thiele mentioned, and Thiele swore he had seen that man and been to that place, and yet he never found the gun. There is no evidence in this case from beginning to end that shows that Tyler ever had a gun, except Adams' confession, this confession that was written by McParland and his aids. And so on through it. You can see that it is not corroborated by anything excepting those plain things which every man knew, and which no man could doubt; and wherever there is a chance to guess, the guess has been wrong. It is pretty plain that if somebody told Adams that they took him half a mile in the woods he may have made it three miles; it is pretty plain he may have mistaken the distance; it may be he was told that Tyler was put between two logs, when he was on top of three. There's not in this statement a single thing which seems to me in any way to show its truth, in any way to bear the imprint of integrity upon it, while every word shows plainly the purpose that actuated the man that got it.

I want to examine a little further this confession. What is it for? You will read it when you get in your jury room. McParland got it for the purpose of fastening crime upon the Western Federation of Miners in the Steunenberg matter. It bears upon every page clear evidence that it had no other purpose. He did not get it up for Tyler. He got it up to fasten evidence upon Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, Simpkins and St. John, if possible. Every word of that confession shows that it was a cunningly devised lie, a lie made by him in which he offered Steve Adams his life if Steve Adams would corroborate the story. It is hard to be confronted with the gallows on one hand and with liberty upon the other. Let us all hope that no such temptation could ever come to us, but many, and many, and many a man in all the ages of the world, has fallen under temptation like that. I have written here a few of the things in this confession to show you what it meant, and what it was for, and I will read you some of the questions and the answers.

Q. (reads) "During the time that you were acquainted with these men, did you ever have any conversation with them in reference to the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho?"

Not Tyler he is referring to, but Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Q. (reads) "Did you ever have any conversation with them in reference to the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho?" They wrote down this. After going away two or three days and making it to suit themselves, they make this answer:

"A. They told me to go to Idaho and see Jack Simpkins; that he wanted to see me on some business in regard to Steunenberg, and that I would meet him near Wallace, Idaho, at Wardner, I believe."

Now Steve Adams could not stand for that lie, even though they were threatening him with death and holding out the hope of life, and so he scratched out of this confession of McParland's the words "in regard to Steunenberg," just a little, and left it as follows:

"A. They told me to go to Idaho and see Jack Simpkins; that he wanted to see me on some business, and that I would meet him near Wallace, Idaho, at Wardner, I believe."

Now the next question:

Q. When did this talk about the assassination of Steunenberg first occur?

Referring to Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood, and they wrote in this answer, McParland and his hired men wrote it: "Shortly after the dynamiting of the depot at Independence."

That is the answer they wrote. Steve Adams came to Denver to the headquarters of the Western Federation, and there he must have seen Haywood and Pettibone, and they wrote that answer next to that question, and Steve Adams, even in his lying, could not stand for that answer, and so he changed it:

"A. Shortly after I saw Simpkins, which was shortly after the dynamiting of the depot at Independence."

Again dodging, again refusing, again showing that he could not fasten crimes upon these three men even if his neck was in a halter. Now another question:

"Q. What was said, if you remember?" Said by Pettibone and Haywood.

"A. They just told me to go up and see Simpkins, as he wanted to see me, and he would probably tell me about the Steunenberg matter, as they wanted to get Steunenberg."

Again, McParland's confession, again McParland's lies, again his effort to get a man in the penitentiary, who stood with a halter around his neck, to bear false witness against his fellow men. And again Adams balks and changes it to read:

"They just told me to go up and see Simpkins, as he wanted to see me, and he told me about the Steunenberg matter—"

Simpkins, not Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Again McParland tries to fasten this crime on these men.

"Q. Did they say they wanted to get him killed—?" Referring again to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, "—or just say they wanted to get him?"

And McParland wrote this answer: "They just said they wanted to get him."

But Steve Adams changed it, and says: "Simpkins just said they wanted to get him."

"Q. Whom did you see at Burke?" "I saw St. John—"

Another officer of the Western Federation of Miners, whom they wanted to reach out their hands and grasp; another man whom they were preparing for this sacrifice, whom they thought they could get Steve Adams to convict.

"Q. Did you have any talk with him about the Steunenberg matter?"

"A. No, sir."

"Q. Did you take the Steunenberg matter up with Simpkins?"

"A. Yes, sir."

"Q. What was the conversation, if you remember?"

"A. He said he would write that day and get some money and down with me on the Steunenberg case."

"Q. Did he write to Denver?"

"A. Yes, sir."

"Q. Did he get any money?"

"A. That is something I don't know, but Pettibone told me afterwards that he had sent the money to Ed Boyce, \$300, but I left there before the money came."

Now, what about that, gentlemen? Ed Boyce had been the head of the Western Federation of Miners. Adams said they wanted to get hold of Boyce, too. He had not been the head for a long while. He was a respectable, honest, high-toned man, whom I think no one who knows would believe would conceive crime, much less a crime like this. And yet to get him, not to get the slayer of Tyler, but to weave a web to get in their meshes Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and reach over and get St. John on the one side and Boyce on the other side, these men put into this confession that the money paid for this service was sent to Ed Boyce, and three times his name is put in there, that the money was sent to him because they wanted to get him with the others. They wanted to prove that money was sent to him, one of your respected citizens, to pay some malefactor for the murder of an ex-governor. Do you believe it? Is it true? Or is it a part of a hellish plot to reach all the officers present and all the officers past, and unite them in one great scheme, and in this way hang them all together upon the same gallows, and get rid of all of them at once? If anything stands out plain in this confession from beginning to end it is the clear purpose of McParland. Yet they tell you it is Steve's. Did he write it or did somebody else write it? Did he write it or did McParland, with his tools, write it, and was Steve simply used to sign his name?

Again:

"Q. Did he get any money?" "A. That is something I don't know, but Pettibone told me afterwards that he sent the money to Ed Boyce."

Now about the killing of Boule. Boule was killed, and then the sheriff went up the St. Joe to get the body.

"Q. Did the sheriff find both of the bodies?" "A. No, sir."

"Q. Did he find any of the bodies?" "A. He found Boule, who was right by Simpkins' cabin."

"Q. Did you see the sheriff?" "A. I did not, but Simpkins did."

"Q. What did he say to the sheriff?" "A. I don't know."

"Q. The sheriff did not accuse him of it?" "A. No, I don't think so, not that I know of."

"Q. Why did you go back to Denver without tending to the Steunenberg matter?"

"A. They never sent the money or had not up until that time, and I was not going down there broke."

"Q. In parting with Simpkins was there anything said about the money?"

"A. He told me he would go down with me after he got the money, but he did not get the money. Instead of sending the money to him at Gordon, they sent it to Ed Boyce, and it was not received up to the time I left."

"Q. Did Simpkins write them?" "A. Yes, sir."

"Q. Did you see him write?" "A. Yes, sir."

"Q. Do you remember the substance of the letter?" "A. No, sir, I do not."

"Q. Where was he when he wrote this letter?"

"A. We were at his cabin in the woods. We were working on his claim, clearing up some of the ground, and he wrote a letter to my wife the same day."

"Q. Did you have paper, etc., with you?" "A. Yes, sir."

"Q. Who had that, Simpkins or you?" "A. Simpkins."

"Q. Was this letter written with pen or pencil?" "A. I think it was written with a pencil, but am not quite positive."

"Q. How long did you wait for the answer to that letter?" "A. I was there altogether about seven weeks, and this was written pretty soon after I went in there. It was probably three or four weeks before I came away that this letter was written."

"Q. Did you talk to Haywood about the Steunenberg murder when you arrived there?"

"A. Pettibone wanted to know if we got the money and I told him no."

"Q. What did he say about the money?" "A. He said they sent it to Ed Boyce."

"Q. Do you know what way he sent it, by check or how?" "A. No, sir."

"Q. Did he ever tell you that the money was returned?" "A. He said they were going to write and have it returned."

Now once more they get Haywood in:

"Q. When did you see Haywood after that?" "A. I saw him a short time after that, not very long, just a few days."

"Q. Did you take up the matter of Steunenberg again?" "A. Yes, sir. He told me they had sent the money up there."

"Q. Did he say why they didn't send it to Gordon?" "A. He said they forgot the name of the place."

"Q. Both Pettibone and Haywood said that?" "A. Yes, sir."

"Q. Did they say anything about you going back to carry out this matter of murdering Steunenberg?" "A. No, sir."

"Q. Did they tell you they had sent somebody else to do it?" "A. No, sir."

"Q. Did you ever discuss the matter of going up after Steunenberg with any other person except Haywood and Pettibone?"

"A. No, sir, never did. Did not know that it was going to be done until I got up there and saw Simpkins."

Now listen to this:

"Q. But they did tell you they wanted to get Steunenberg?" Still at it. "A. Yes, sir."

That is the answer McParland wrote, which was changed to read:

"Yes, sir. I heard them speak of it in a general way."

"Q. Where did that conversation take place?" "A. With Pettibone, in his store."

Now, gentlemen, from the beginning to the end of this confession, I haven't time to read it word for word; you will take it to your jury rooms and read it—it is perfectly clear that their purpose was to get some one else, and I want to call your attention to the last page of this confession, and I want you to see whether you believe

from your judgment on your conscience that Steve Adams ever wrote it, or whether this man McParland wrote it to suit himself.

"Q. In making the statement that you have made on the different outrages perpetrated at the commands of the Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners, more especially Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, was there any force or coercion used to make these statements?"

Gentlemen, this is not the Tyler confession.

"In making your statement of the outrages perpetrated at the command of the Inner Circle of the Western Federation of Miners."

When did the Western Federation have anything to do with the killing of Tyler; when did the Western Federation of Miners have anything to do with the killing of Boule? For God's sake, could not a crime be committed anywhere in the West except that it must be placed at their door? Were they to be made responsible for everything on mountain and plain and forest; and yet this detective deliberately asked Steve Adams whether, in making these charges against the Western Federation of Miners, he was influenced by hope or fear, and he said, "No, sir."

"Q. Was there any promise of immunity or reward made by James McParland, or anybody else to you in order to get you to make these statements?"

"A. No, sir."

Why did McParland put that in, do you know? He put it in because he knew it was not worth the paper it was written on without it. He put it in because he knew it was a deliberate lie. He put it, just as he said, he signed it, for there was nothing else to do.

"Q. Then these statements were made of your own free will?" "A. Yes, sir, they were."

"Q. Then why did you make these statements?"

Now, gentlemen, you have seen Steve Adams here, you have heard his pedigree. He was born on a farm, has been a common miner all his life, fairly bright, without any education or learning. I want you to tell me whether you think he made this answer:

"A. I felt it a duty I owed to my family, my friends and brother workmen, the state and God. I wanted to live a new life, and thought this was the best way to commence."

That sound a good deal more like Mr. Knight than Steve Adams. Do you believe he made it? I don't believe even McParland made it. I listened to him on the stand, and I will guarantee he cannot use that many words and use them grammatically, and use them correctly to save his soul from perdition. It may not be necessary to be a good grammarian to be a good detective.

(Continued next week.)

# Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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Our literature department has the following books for sale, and they can be had at any time at Labor office, Room 7, 324 Chestnut street. To do the most effective work for Socialism the comrades must be well-informed on the subject. Now is the time to read and study. The prices are within the reach of all, and comrades can easily acquire a valuable library at small cost.

Books not on the list will be secured on short notice.

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A complete line of 5c and 10c pamphlets is carried in stock.

Missouri Socialist Party

LOCALS OLIVETTE and Collins pay back dues and place themselves in good standing again.

COMRADE H. L. CALL, of Boston, writes that his trip has been postponed until some time in the fall, and all dates are cancelled.

THE COMRADES AT JASPER are thawing out as the weather gets warmer and want to reorganize. The Jasper County local will look after them and get a branch started there.

A LETTER CONCERNING the plate matter sent out by the National Office has been sent to about 450 newspapers in the state. In localities where a strong Socialist sentiment exists the insertion of this matter can be easily secured.

GEORGE H. GOEBELL has broken the record of all the organizers who have ever been engaged in party work in the northwest. His two months' work in Oregon will leave twenty new locals and practically all the old ones in a new world of activity.

SINCE JANUARY LOCAL FERGUSON has done active propaganda work in this and surrounding territory. A mailing list of all available propaganda readers was first secured.

BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY AGREES ON UNION SHOP.

After a conference last night between officers of the August Kern Barber Supply Company and representatives of organized labor, the entire plant of the company was unionized.

SWITCHMEN'S UNION DENOUNCES "KIDNAPING."

Detroit, Mich., May 22.—The biennial convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America adopted today a resolution protesting against the "kidnaping" of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The International Association of Machinists

Its Aims and Objects Tersely Stated by One of Its Business Agents on Pacific Coast.

We, the International Association of Machinists, believe it to be the natural right of those who toil to enjoy to the fullest extent the wealth created by their labor, and realize that under the changing industrial conditions of our time, and the enormous growth of syndicates and other aggregations of capital, it is impossible for us to obtain the full reward of our labor except by united action.

The efforts of the machinists to obtain a shorter work day are in harmony with the universal industrial tendency to mitigate the mythical curse of the Garden of Eden, and attain conditions under which all, instead of a few, will be able to secure the maximum comforts of life with the minimum of exertion.

ther, while doing this, they have bettered the conditions of thousands of families by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The result is something to be proud of. The carpenter, the printer, the cigarmaker, the clerk, the shoemaker, and the tailor, working long hours on short rations, have stepped boldly to the front and worked a revolution in American thought.

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN UNDER NEW LAW.

- (1) The "Declaration of Intention" (or first paper) can be obtained by the alien on the day of landing, or any time thereafter. Knowledge of the English language is not required of the applicant; neither will he require any witnesses. The fee is \$1.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

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Working Men and Women: We remain yours fraternally, BAKERS' UNION NO. 4. Peter Beisel, Agent.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

- (Ward Club. Place and Time of Meeting. Secretary: First—444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday.....Chas. Scheffler Second—3083 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday.....Fred Rosenkranz

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Missouri Socialist Party

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- National Committeemen. G. A. Hoehn, 324 Chestnut st., St. Louis E. T. Behrens, 110 E. 3d st., Sedalia

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**SOCIALIST PARTY.****OUR STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.**

Annual steamboat excursion of the St. Louis Socialists to Montezano Park Sunday, July 7. Three round trips.

**COMRADE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS**

Of California, lately active in propaganda work in Chicago, will be the principal speaker at Montezano Park, Sunday, July 7.

**ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS READY.**

Twenty-five thousand announcement cards for the Socialist steamboat excursion to Montezano are ready for distribution. To work, Comrades!

**RIVER EXCURSION COMMITTEE.**

This committee will meet next Saturday evening, May 25, at 8 o'clock. All members should be present, as important business will require your attention.

**KEIR HARDIE IMPROVING.**

Comrade Keir Hardie of England, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is now improving, according to the latest reports. He is under the treatment of some first-class physicians in Glasgow.

**A MOYER-HAYWOOD MEETING**

Under the auspices of the Jewish Workingmen's Circle will be held this evening, Saturday, at 8 o'clock, at the hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. Dr. Kean, Wm. M. Brandt and G. A. Hoehn will deliver addresses.

**EXCURSION TICKETS READY.**

The tickets for our annual Socialist steamboat excursion to Montezano Park on Sunday, July 7, are ready for distribution. Round trip 25 cents a person; children 15 cents. Call at headquarters, 324 Chestnut street.

**THE NINTH WARD OUTING.**

Tomorrow, Sunday, May 26, the Ninth Ward Socialist Club will give its annual picnic and fish fry at Risch's Grove, Lemay Ferry Road, Luxemburg. Take Bellefontaine cars to southern terminus, and from there you may take wagon. \$1 per family. Refreshments and fish sandwiches free.

AUGUST BUETTER, Hartford, Conn.

**COMRADE MRS. KREHBILL**

Of Kansas is doing good work for our movement. She is very much encouraged by the successful meetings she has held in various parts of Missouri and Kansas during the last few months. Attention is called to her Appeal to the Women on another page of this week's St. Louis Labor.

**COMRADE ELLIS CARR**

Of Chicago, editor of the Christian Socialist, spoke at the Brotherhood Welfare Association meeting at Walhalla hall last Sunday evening to a good-sized audience. His subject, "The Real Socialism to Benefit the Masses," was handled in a masterly manner by the speaker, and his remarks and arguments were freely applauded.

**NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

Comrade Fred L. Schwartz has organized the following locals or branches since beginning his work in Pennsylvania April 2: Irwin, 5 members; Mt. Pleasant, 5 members; Latrobe, 23 members; Jeanette, 7 members; Scottsdale, 2 members; West Newton, 1 member; Roscoe, 13 members; Vanderbilt, 5 members; Banning, 7 members; Uniontown, 10 members.

**A NEW BOOK BY BOUDIN.**

Boudin's work entitled "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx in the Light of Recent Criticism." Chas. H. Kerr, Publisher. This is an indispensable book for any reader who has done some studying along Socialist lines and wishes to know just what are the recent criticisms made on Marx by the ablest defenders of capitalism, and how these criticisms can be answered. Price \$1. The work can be secured at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

**ANOTHER ONE OF ENGEL'S WORKS TRANSLATED.**

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have published another valuable book—a translation of one of Engel's best works. Engel's "Landmarks of Scientific Socialism" (anti-Duehring), translated by Austin Lewis. This is one of the classics, and it is now for the first time within the reach of American readers. It is another book that you simply can not afford to miss. It should be read by every student of social economy. Cloth \$1. Order at Labor Book Department (324 Chestnut St. SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. make the following announcement: In about ten days more we shall publish "Socialism, Positive and Negative," by Robert Rives La Monte. It consists of some half-dozen essays, long and short, addressed to the people who are studying Socialism. The style is not only easy but charming, and the book is one that makes people think, whether they agree with it or not. Retail 50 cents.

**DUKE STUDYING SOCIALISM.**

Duke Ernest Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein, a brother of the empress of Germany, has written an article on Socialism. He says it is a mental disease induced by bad housing. Don't smile, now. It isn't so easy for a "joke" to get down to serious matters, and he may do better after his wheels become a little less rusty. And bad housing does have something to do with it. Socialism is opposed to the social "justice" under which the builders of palaces have to live in hovels.

**LABOR CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.**

"Having received an issue of your paper from a subscriber, and carefully reading same, think it is a most excellent paper, and have placed you on our exchange list and trust I may receive your paper in return."—Editor The Labor World, Columbus, O.

O. R. Heim, of Chandler, Ind., sends in a list of nine new subscribers.

Comrade Hy. Schwarz registers one as usual.

"While I am in Europe this summer see that these two get Labor regularly. They will be ripe and ready to pick when I get back," says Comrade Kaemmerer, handing in a couple of new ones.

The Brewers' Union of Springfield, Ill., subscribes for Labor, as they want to keep posted.

"This one was drifting around in Carondelet without a purpose in life. Send him Labor, so that he will have something to tie to," are Comrade Kloth's instructions.

Five or more single copies, 2c each. Get a bundle and canvass your neighborhood.

**LITHUANIAN SOCIALIST CONVENTION.**

Waterburg, Conn., May 18, 1907.—The Lithuanian Socialists held a national convention here during the last week in April, delegates being present from New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Connecticut and many other parts of the United States; but, although I labored with them to the best of my ability from the opening of the convention to its close, I could not induce them to affiliate with the Socialist Party of America. In final vote they stood 12 for affiliation and 22 against; also deciding to submit the result of their decision by referendum vote to the different locals of their organization. The increased cost of affiliation with our party seemed to be the greatest obstacle in their way.

The following resolutions were adopted:  
**Resolved,** That the Lithuanian Socialist Organizations of the United States in National Convention assembled, do hereby heartily indorse and reaffirm their allegiance to the platform and principles of the Socialist Party of America.

**Resolved,** That we, implicitly believing in the innocence of our accused comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, do hereby extend to them and their loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and promise to give to them our moral and financial support.

**Resolved,** That on this the International Labor Day we witness

with joy the many evidences of increasing class consciousness and growing world-wide solidarity of labor; and be it further

**Resolved,** That we urge upon the workers of the world that they unite under the uplifted banner of Socialism, that they may hasten the day by so doing of the abolition of wage slavery, and institute in its place the system of co-operative commonwealth, i. e., the Socialist Republic.

I expect in a few days full report of the convention in their language, which I will forward to you as soon as I receive same.

Trusting that the above report may be satisfactory, I remain, yours for the Socialist Revolution.

**ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FOR 1907.**

Jul Roth, List No. 1—Cash 50c. Total 50c.

Brono Foerster, List No. 17—Brono Foerster 50c. Total 50c.

Henry Kloth, List No. 99—B. Fleishmann 50c, H. Kloth 50c. Total \$1.

Individual Subscriptions—W. M. Holman 75c, Otto Mehl 50c, W. R. Bowden 50c.

Primary Election Day—Collection, 9th Ward, District 1—Total \$3.50. Amount previously reported \$834.95. Grand total \$842.20. OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

**SHOULD GO HOME TO MAMMA.**

A daily newspaper report about the Moyer-Haywood trial in Boise, Idaho, concluded with the following paragraph: "The Socialist newspapers represented here are having a fine row among themselves. Titus, of the Socialist, is accused by Shoaf, of the Appeal to Reason, the Kansas paper supported by Debs, of being a traitor to the cause. Titus fires back with superheated shot, and then both get after Parks, the representative of the People, a New York concern." If these "representatives of the press" at the Haywood trial can find no better work to do in Boise than furnishing the capitalist press with sensational stuff of this variety they would do well to go home to mamma without further delay. If Parks, of Kansas, is desirous of making a fool out of himself once more, he may wait till another national Socialist convention takes place. If Titus feels like doing some "scientific revolutionary" work and "save the Socialist movement, he may return to Seattle and continue his warfare on Walter Thomas Mills. At any rate their latest display of "revolutionary spirit" in Boise will not help the cause of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, nor will it be a credit to Socialism.

**INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.**

Brussels, May, 1907.—The plenary assembly of the International Socialist Bureau will take place on Sunday, June 9, at the office of the secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, People's Palace, 17 rue Joseph Stevens, first floor, room No. 6, at 9 a. m. We have chosen the hour of 9 a. m. in order to be able to settle the agenda in one day. The agenda is the following:

1. Examination of the questions to be written in the provisional agenda of the Congress of Stuttgart, with the resolutions already sent to the Bureau.

2. The distribution of the votes of the different national sections.

3. The proposition to convoke the Executive Committee for Friday, August 16, the Interparliamentary Commission for Saturday, the 17th, the opening of the Congress for Sunday, the 18th, and on Tuesday, the 20th, or Wednesday, the 21st, to assemble the editors of the Socialist daily papers in order to examine a motion of Italian comrades who intend to create an international agency of Socialist and labor informations.

4. The material organization of the Congress and divers. The Executive Committee: Ed. Anseele, Em. Vandervelde, Camille Huysmans, secretary.

**ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BUILDING MEN LOCKED OUT IN BERLIN.**

Fully 100,000 men employed in the building trades in Berlin and vicinity have been locked out, and the fight between Organized Labor and the Manufacturers' Association has reached its most critical stage. The strike may extend to other cities.

**MUSICIANS FIGHT ARMY BANDS.**

Cleveland, O., May 22.—Over 600 delegates, representing 50,000 musicians in the United States and Canada, are here attending the annual sessions of the American Federation of Musicians, which opened yesterday. One question to come before the convention for consideration is that of enlisted musicians in the United States army bands furnishing music to civilian entertainments in competition with civilian musicians.

**THE SHOE WORKERS' CASE DECIDED.**

Boston, Mass., May 21.—A decision of considerable importance to labor unions has been handed down by the Supreme Court of this state in the case of Thomas B. Hickey, of Brockton, Mass., vs. Chas. L. Blaine and Chas. P. Murray vs. Chas. L. Blaine. The decision maintains the principle that members of a union must exhaust their remedy within the organization before appealing to the courts and establishes more firmly the arbitration plan and the continued success of the union stamp. Hickey and Murray were candidates for general president and vice president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and, it is alleged, declined to avail themselves of their constitutional privileges within the organization and entered suit for the offices, notwithstanding a decision of the general executive board of the union that the report of the inspectors of election showed gross frauds which justified them in ordering a special election for the offices in controversy. The petitioners asked for a writ of mandamus to secure possession of these two offices, but the court holds that they should have availed themselves of the remedies afforded by the constitution of the union, and having exhausted that, then apply to the courts.

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