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Orchard a Self-Confessed Murderer and Habitual Liar

Synopsis of the Week's Proceedings in the Haywood Trial in Idaho....Haywood Declares Orchard the Greatest Liar of the Twentieth Century....Letter to the Denver Convention of the Western Federation of Miners.

"NOTHING TO MY CASE BUT ACQUITTAL," SAYS HAYWOOD.

Denver, Col., June 11.—"Steve Adams will not testify for the prosecution in the Haywood case."

This was the positive declaration of Acting Secretary James Kirwan, of the Western Federation of Miners, to the convention today. The federation leader, who returned from Boise last night, assured the delegates that Haywood's lawyers had the assurance from Adams that he will repudiate his "confession" if he is placed on the stand by the prosecution. Mr. Kirwan also brought the following message to the convention from William D. Haywood:

"Harry Orchard is the greatest liar of the twentieth century, as every man he has implicated in his confession stands ready to testify. I am determined to take the stand and show where he has lied. There will be nothing to my case but an acquittal. A hung jury will not do. I demand complete vindication. If your convention had been six weeks later I would be with you, for by that time I will be a free man."

ORCHARD DECLARES HE IS RELIGIOUS.

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—Following his veiled intimation on the stand yesterday that he had become converted, Harry Orchard, who confesses the murder of eighteen men, bigamy and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of property by fire and bombs, today proclaimed that he has "got religion." Orchard declares that since his imprisonment he has become a close student of the Bible, and that it is within the pages of the book that he has found the courage to make his confession, and not in the coaching of Detective McPartland.

ORCHARD KNOWS HIS STORY, BUT HIS MEMORY ON DATES IS POOR.

The feature of Monday's probing was Richardson's unsuccessful attempt to confuse the witness as to the exact amounts received, as he says, for his career of crime. Whenever the skillful questions of the attorneys seemed to have cornered him the witness would take refuge in a failing memory, although he admitted receiving \$735 for his work up to the time of the Independence depot explosion.

"Didn't it make enough of an impression to fix the time indelibly upon your mind?" "No." "Had you ever had enough money to buy a ranch?" "Yes." "Was this the money you collected on the cheese factory you burned?" "Yes." "Then you had committed arson before you burned Neville's saloon near Independence?" "I'd done it, yes."

Orchard said he burned his cheese factory near Brighton, Or. He was 28 or 29 years old at the time. His first crime, he believed, was "weighing cheese up short."

Orchard had said earlier in his examination that up to the time he left Canada he never had been charged with a serious crime.

TOO COWARDLY TO OPENLY KILL JUDGE GODDARD.

Orchard, who confesses that he hesitated to no crime and took a hundred desperate chances in those he committed, made an interesting contribution to the psychological study of his personality when he called himself a coward. He said he was too cowardly to openly kill Judge Goddard; said that he regarded all his acts as cowardly.

In five minutes today Orchard showed more emotion than at any time since he began his testimony. It was then that the defense, in a rough-shod digression, asked him if he had not deserted his Cripple Creek wife, stripping her of every nickel she had, and leaving her in poverty that compelled the sale of her washtub to buy bread. Orchard's lips quivered, and with tears near he falteringly denied that he had done so, and said that federation leaders had promised to care for her in his absence.

LEARNED "ASSASSINATION" MEANING IN PENITENTIARY.

Richardson was nearly three hours questioning Orchard about money he received, but the witness' memory was hazy as to amounts and the dates of receipt. Richardson excited another laugh from the crowd by asking why the witness used the word "assassinate" when speaking of the killings, and asked if this came from association with McPartland. Orchard said: "No; I learned the meaning of the word since going to the penitentiary."

ORCHARD WOULD BLOW UP UNION AND NON-UNION MEN.

Richardson turned to the Independent explosion, apparently trying to show that it was not intended to kill anybody, but to blow up a deserted depot for an excuse to keep troops in the district. Orchard said he caused the explosion before the train reached the depot because he did not wish to hurt any railroad man, but swore he knew that union men were in the station. Witness said he went to Denver in a wagon after the explosion, and immediately told Simpkins about it. Soon afterwards, he said, Haywood and Pettibone entered, discussed the disaster, and said it was "a good job." He said James Kirwin, now acting secretary of the federation, had been in the room, but left when the crime was mentioned.

The defense today received a number of telegrams from persons named by Orchard as having been concerned in his statements of crimes committed. All deny his allegations. The defense was pleased with a message from James H. Murphy, formerly of Butte, Mont., who Orchard declared, had approved of the killing of Lyte Gergory. Murphy is a bitter enemy of Haywood, so it cannot be said that he is actuated by motives of friendship.

The entire proceedings up to recess today were distinctly monotonous. So tiresome did the trial become that a couple of elderly jurymen occasionally indulged in "cat naps."

ORCHARD AGAIN CORRECTS HIMSELF.

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—Immediately after going on the stand at 9:35 o'clock this morning, Orchard asked for permission to correct two statements made by him on Saturday, one to the effect that Bill Esterly had made bombs with "Pettibone dope" with him at Cripple Creek, and the other that he and Steve Adams had carried their shotguns in holsters when they were stalking Governor Peabody. He said Billy Ackerman and not Bill Esterly made the experiments with him, and that he and Adams did not carry their guns in holsters. Attorney Richardson brought out the fact that Orchard was in conference with Detective McPartland this morning and with McPartland and Attorney Hawley yesterday, and that each morning before appearing on the stand he visits Hawley's office, but the witness denied that he corrected his testimony on any suggestion from either Hawley or McPartland. He said he told Hawley he had

made a mistake in his testimony and asked if he should correct it, and Hawley told him to do so.

"Didn't McPartland speak to you about the method by which you could withstand cross-examination?" demanded Attorney Richardson, who has handled the cross-examination throughout.

"No, sir," replied Orchard, "but he spoke of what gave me strength to go through the examination."

Orchard has professed religion. "Now, then," roared Richardson, "didn't you make this correction because you discovered that Easterly is here and Ackerman is not?"

"No, sir; I knew Easterly was here all the time."

ORCHARD BURNED THE CHEESE FACTORY.

"When you left for Wyoming, it was your purpose to locate there, wasn't it?" "Yes." "And you believed you were leaving Colorado for good?" "Possibly."

Orchard said he told his Colorado wife that he would write to her.

Asked if the Pinkertons had taken care of her since that time, Orchard said he did not know of it.

During the Cripple Creek strike she drew relief money regularly as a miner's wife. She also got other money than the relief, Orchard asserted. Orchard said Haywood had promised to buy him a ranch when he got through in Colorado. He thought the promise was made at the time he went to Denver to bodyguard Moyer on his trip to Ouray.

THE ORCHARD MADE TO ORDER.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—Is the Harry Orchard who told his story to the jury in the now historic Moyer-Haywood case the same Harry Orchard who confessed himself a murderer and a cutthroat?

He did not look like the same man.

Is he the pivot, as claimed by Haywood's friends, in the greatest and most infamous deception of the decade, a man without sense of honor, without a vestige of repentance, with nothing but a wonderful ability to act a part that has been taught him by the mine owners, backed by the police officials, in a malignant determination to fasten unspeakable odium upon the Western Federation of Miners and crush out of existence the only organization in the western mining country that stands for fair wages and fair treatment of labor?

"You are not putting up the Harry Orchard who is a murderer," cry Haywood's friends. "You are putting up a washed and dressed and massaged and perfectly appointed figure whose outward appearance is deliberately calculated to hide the treacherous and despicable heart that is beating underneath!"

They are shouting for the real Orchard, that the world shall see as he really is this man who confessed to 60 murders and calmly unfolded a tale of wickedness that shocked even the callous officers of the law.

THE BIGGEST LIAR THAT EVER SAW PIKE'S PEAK! SAYS SHERMAN BELL.

Denver, June 8.—Gen. Sherman Bell laughs at what Harry Orchard says about attempting to kill him, and says that Orchard himself knows that Bell was where he could be found at all times.

"The fact is," said Bell, "that Orchard was not looking for me and did not want a chance to get me. As regards his testimony, he is the biggest liar that ever saw Pike's Peak."

"I know Orchard," said General Bell. "He and Steve Adams and I lived at Independence, and it seems funny to me that they would be looking for a chance to take a shot at me when at the particular time he mentions I was in El Paso, Texas, and New Mexico, and he knew it. The fact is that Orchard was not looking for me and did not want a chance to 'get' me."

ORCHARD PAID SPY OF MINE OWNERS, DECLARES OFFICIAL WHO HIRED HIM.

Boise, Idaho, June 8.—That the defense intends to try absolutely to prove that Harry Orchard, while in Cripple Creek, was in the employ of both the Mine Owners' and Citizens' Alliance there, was made evident today when it became known that Arthur S. Cole, former superintendent of schools of Cripple Creek and secretary of the Citizens' Alliance, is here to testify for the defense.

Orchard declared in his testimony that he did not know Cole and never saw him. Cole, it is learned, intends to testify that Orchard was in his employ and that he, with Chief Stirling of the Mine Owners' detectives, notified Gen. Sherman Bell that Orchard was entitled to come and go at will.

This, however, is but one of the things that the defense intends to try to prove. Attorney Richardson spent a great part of the night interviewing the men implicated by Orchard in his confession, with the result that he reached court today with a dozen notebooks filled with suggestive questions to fire at the state's chief witness.

Former Lieutenant Governor David Coates of Colorado, who Orchard declared, told him to kidnap two children of August Paulson, a wealthy mine owner of Wallace, hit town during the night with blood in his eye.

He told Richardson in unequivocal terms that Orchard was a liar and declared he will take the stand to prove this fact. He conferred with Richardson and gave him information which, it is anticipated, will prove of good use in grilling Orchard.

The state also received strong reinforcements during the night in the person of George W. Redell, the discredited president of the Eureka, Utah, union of the Western Federation. He has been employed by the Pinkerton agency for years. Redell worked in the Telluride mine, known as the Smuggler union, as their agent. When the strike was declared there he apparently was one of the most rabid union men. Redell was deported, reached Ouray, and went from there to Bingham Canyon, Utah, where Orchard formerly worked, and later proceeded to Eureka, where he worked for a time and finally became president of the local. Last March his credentials were forwarded to Denver as a delegate to the annual convention of the federation, which is to assemble there next Monday.

When the credentials reached the acting secretary-treasurer, James Kerwin, the latter notified Redell not to attend, as he would be THROWN OUT of the convention. When he arrived here, he was warmly welcomed by General Wells and Chief Detective McPartland. The latter detailed as his bodyguard Charles Siringo to furnish him with quarters. The humorous side of this was that at Telluride Wells used openly to denounce Redell, and finally deported him. Today he warmly welcomed him.

ORCHARD, CORNERED, TAKES REFUGE IN BRANDING HIMSELF A LIAR!

Boise, Idaho, June 8.—The real feature of Friday's session of the Haywood trial was Richardson's proving out of Orchard's own mouth that, while he was an active union man and apparently doing

everything in his power to advance the interests of the Cripple Creek organization, he at the same time was making daily reports to Detectives Scott and Stirling.

Orchard took transportation from the former from Cripple Creek to Denver, and the latter also furnished him with funds with which to pay expenses. Orchard declared as an excuse that he did this under promise to give Scott information as to the doings of "Bill" Easterly, who was active on the side of the miners in the Cripple Creek troubles.

He said also that he promised to give Scott and Stirling information relative to Haywood's movements, but explained he lied when he said he never intended to carry out the plans. He declared he had no ulterior motive in cultivating Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when he went to Ouray with Moyer, but did so in the capacity of a paid guard in order to protect Moyer from anticipated assault at the hands of the friends of the Mine Owners' Association.

Friday Orchard identified Easterly and "Owen" Barnes, who were in the courtroom. He said Easterly told him how to proceed in blowing up the Vindicator mine, while Barnes taught him how to manufacture bombs. He saw both men today. Barnes' character is typical of the early west. He has been here for years, and has prospected all through Colorado. He had both feet frozen so badly that they had to be amputated, and he now moves about with artificial limbs.

"Orchard is a liar when he says he ever manufactured bombs in my cabin," said Barnes. "He never was there, and I know nothing about him. Why, look here, he said he met me only once for a period of ten minutes, then came to me, a total stranger, and I told him how to make bombs."

"Do you think any man would be fool enough to do a thing like that? Even if I could have made bombs I'd hardly have trusted a total stranger with my formula, especially when he intended to try to blow up a mine, and with the militia as thick there as flies about a honey barrel."

Easterly is no less outspoken in denouncing Orchard. He said so far as he is concerned he knew him only slightly in Cripple Creek. He knew him to be a detective and had little to do with him, but kept his confidence, as he thought he might eventually get some useful information from him.

ASSASSIN ADMITS HAYWOOD AND MOYER WARNED AGAINST VIOLENCE.

Frank admissions of several sorts of criminality marked Orchard's testimony Friday. He declared he was willing to take \$200 to blow up the Vindicator mine and kill 50 non-union miners. He did not figure how much a head. He simply wanted to destroy the mine and kill the strike breakers.

Orchard admitted he was the first to suggest the blowing up of the mine. This, after he had heard Moyer and Haywood warn all hands that they absolutely must REFRAIN FROM VIOLENCE.

When the Western Federation ordered a strike at Cripple Creek in August, 1903, Orchard said he went out with the other union men. The strike committee was composed of W. F. Davis, Sherman Parker and one Kenniston. Orchard declared he told Davis that a carload of powder was hid in the Vindicator mine, he having stolen a portion of it and sold it to prospectors.

"Well, not only are you an ore thief, but a powder thief?" asked Richardson.

"Yes."

Before the question could be fully answered Hawley interrupted with an objection, which was immediately sustained. Witness, continuing, said he alone knew of the powder in the mine, and went to Davis in the hope that he would blow up the mine. Davis, he said, fell in with the proposition, and told him he would gladly pay \$200 if the job was done. He expected that the explosion would kill some non-union men and hoped it would kill all 50 who were working.

"I intended to touch off the powder and bump them off," he said, "and you proposed to kill these men for \$4 a head?"

"Object," said Hawley.

"Sustained," said the court.

The defense excepted.

Witness said that Moyer, addressing a meeting of miners, counseled all in the strongest terms to refrain from violence. Haywood also made a speech warning the miners they must keep out of saloons and refrain from drinking and gambling, as if there was any violence it would be blamed on the Federation and troops would be called out.

At this point Richardson called Easterly, who will be a witness for the defense, and had him identified by the witness.

"That's him," snarled Orchard, for the first time displaying both agitation and temper. He told in detail of experimenting with Easterly in using giant caps and a revolver in a blacksmith shop just outside Cripple Creek. No one saw them make the experiments. While the explosion was being arranged, the militia was 300 yards away. Although it was very loud, the soldiers paid no attention to it. When he planted a trap in the mine Easterly was not with him, as, being an officer of the union, he wanted to be in a position to prove an alibi. He planted the bomb, but could not explain how he made the mistake of fastening it in the sixth level, which was unused, and not in the seventh, which he intended to do. He did not know of his own knowledge if the bomb he planted actually killed McCormick and Beck.

MRS. ORCHARD NO. 2 TO TESTIFY THAT HER FORMER HUSBAND PLOTTED TO HANG MINERS' OFFICIALS.

Cripple Creek, June 8.—Mrs. Ida Toney Orchard, one of the wives of the chief witness for the prosecution in the Haywood case, left Cripple Creek Friday night to go to Boise to swear, it is said, that her husband was an employe of a detective agency when she married him in 1902, and has continued in that capacity ever since.

Mr. Orchard, in a talk with Sheriff Von Phul of Tyler county, said that she had reason to believe Orchard was one of the men responsible for the Independence explosion, and that Orchard was paid money for it and that he conspired with a few members of the Western Federation of Miners in order to implicate the leaders of the organization.

ORCHARD A THIEF AS WELL AS AN ASSASSIN.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.—Harry Orchard's unlovely character was the target for a few more attacks from his own battering ram today. Under Richardson's cross-examination it was established that the self-confessed murderer of eighteen was also a poker player for money, a thief of high-grade ore, who was not particular whether he stole from his mining employers or his own mates; becoming traitor to his partners; turning informer because he was jealous of their selection of another to do an easy trick of train-wrecking, a traitor to his new detective employers, giving them the double-cross soon after, as he found that he could get more pay for the attractive work

of murdering and dynamiting, and, in general, a man whose life had been admittedly depraved before he entered upon the profession of murder for pay. Orchard again brazenly avowed his guilt of the crime of bigamy.

"You married a widow with two children, didn't you?" asked Richardson.

"No, with three children," replied Orchard, unshaken by the charge.

MOYER ADVISED AGAINST ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

Orchard said that Moyer came to Cripple Creek during the strike and made a speech urging that no overt acts of any sort be made, saying they would surely be charged up to the Western Federation of Miners.

Haywood spoke to the same effect, cautioning the strikers against drinking and gambling as well.

"Didn't Haywood say that the mine owners would like violence, for then they could bring in troops and break up the union?" asked Richardson.

"I don't remember that."

"Didn't he say that any violence would react on the union, and was not to be countenanced?"

"I believe he did."

ORCHARD ADMITTED THAT HE WAS A GAMBLER.

Orchard admitted that while he was in the Idaho mining country he became a gambler, playing poker most of the time. He was asked how he voted the day the unions decided to go down to Wardner, blow the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine mill, and said he did not remember. Mr. Richardson wanted the witness to name all who attended the meeting. He gave the names of five or six.

"And those are all you remember?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"Not all I remember, but they are the only ones whose names I can recall at this time," replied the witness coolly.

LEFT THE STATE AFTER HELPING THE MINE OWNERS TO GET THE TROOPS.

Orchard said he left Idaho after the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill to avoid arrest. He was taken over the years from 1899 to 1902 in detail, explaining to Mr. Richardson where he worked, where he got his money and where he went from time to time. Orchard said he worked on an average of ten or eleven months a year in the mines of Utah, Nevada and Arizona. He gambled part of the time.

"Did you lose when you first began to play?" demanded Haywood's attorney.

"Not always."

"But you finally got so the other fellow always lost, did you not?"

Counsel for the state objected to this form of question, but it was allowed by Judge Wood.

"I nearly always lost," quietly replied the witness.

ORCHARD IN TOUCH WITH RAILROAD THUGS.

Resuming the stand at the afternoon session of Court, Orchard said that prior to his marriage in Colorado he lived at Johnny Neville's house at Cripple Creek. He admitted taking some high-grade ore from a roommate's trunk and selling it for \$10. The roommate, John Thompson, had "high-graded" the ore. After first reporting to D. C. Scott, a detective of the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, about the attempt to wreck a train, Orchard said he had seen the officer several times. He denied that he was reporting to the detective. Orchard also said he had been to see D. C. Sterling, who had charge of the detective force of the Mine Owners' Association.

"Didn't you tell Scott and Sterling that you were going to the headquarters to get something against the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners?" asked Richardson.

"I told Scott I was going to try to find out something about Easterly."

"Who paid your expenses in Denver?"

"I got some money from Moyer."

"Didn't you tell Scott you were going to find out something about Haywood and Moyer?"

"Yes, I told him that."

Orchard said he was not employed by Scott, and went to Denver only once—in December, 1903. He said he had tried to conceal the fact that he had been to see Scott and Sterling, but told Parker and Davis of the union about it when they got out of jail. Orchard denied that he had ever given any information concerning Moyer or Haywood, and said he was lying to Scott when he promised to get information for him.

THE LID FIXED FOR US.

Attorney Richardson again began to interrupt the replies of the witness to some of his questions, and this brought out a protest from the prosecution.

"You must not lift the lid without expecting what is beneath to come out," taunted Senator Borah for the state.

"When I lift the lid I want it to come out," replied Richardson. Then, after a moment, he added: "I know that this lid has been fixed up for us, and what's beneath it is also fixed."

Hawley was on his feet in an instant.

"If you make a statement like that," shouted he to Richardson, "you make a statement that is absolutely false."

"Proceed, gentlemen," called out Judge Wood.

Richardson did not reply to Hawley, but again took up the cross-examination.

ORCHARD IN REHEARSALS WITH M'PARTLAND AND HAWLEY.

Orchard said that when he went to Denver in 1903 on money supplied by Detective Scott it was the first time he had met Haywood and Moyer. He had not heard of Pettibone up to this time. Haywood and Moyer told him, when he introduced himself, that they had heard of him.

Richardson read an extract from Orchard's testimony of yesterday. The witness interrupted him once to say he had omitted something. Richardson read again and Orchard inserted one or two words which he said the stenographer had left out.

"These words were under the lid yesterday, I suppose," the attorney snarled at the witness.

"I don't know anything about a lid," replied Orchard, unperturbed.

Never Told of Explosion.

Orchard said he never told Detectives Scott and Sterling anything about the explosion in the Vindicator mine.

Richardson questioned the witness closely as to the shaft he used in entering the Vindicator mine. He said he thought he went down No. 11 to place the bomb.

"Did you not say the Whiting shaft yesterday?"

"No, sir."

"Has someone told you since yesterday that there is a bulkhead which prevents entrance to the mine by the Whiting shaft?"

"No, sir."

Conferred with McPartland.

"Have you seen Detective McPartland since yesterday?"

"Yes."

"Ah, ha!" called the attorney. "How long were you with him?"

"I saw him for five or ten minutes in Mr. Hawley's office today at noon."

SOLDIERS NEVER STOPPED ORCHARD.

Richardson asked Orchard if Railroad Detective Scott had not told him that the company had arranged to stop a train at a certain curve, draw some spikes, and charge an attempt at train wrecking to the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard denied that he had ever heard such a story. At a subsequent trial of alleged train wreckers Orchard said he heard one of the witnesses testify that he was a detective of the Thiele agency and at the same time a member of the miners' union. This man was involved in the derailing.

"Did Scott ever give you a passport through the military lines?"

"No, sir. He told me if I ever got in trouble with the militia to let him know."

"Did you ever have any trouble with the soldiers?"

"No, sir."

"Did the picket or sentries ever stop you?"

"No, sir."

"You went where you pleased?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your house was never searched by the militia?"

"No, sir."

"But the searching of houses was very general?"

"I understood so."

FORMER MINE SUPERINTENDENT IN CRIPPLE CREEK DECLARES ORCHARD'S STATEMENTS FALSE.

Aurora, Mo., June 7.—G. C. Friar, formerly superintendent of the Vindicator mine, in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, was in this city yesterday, and freely took of the trial of Haywood at Boise, Idaho. Said he:

"I have known Orchard for several years, knew him in business dealings and otherwise, and I must confess that he is a surprise to me. His evidence, I know, is false in many particulars. I had charge of the Vindicator mine, and when he states that he placed the bomb that killed Charlie McCormick, the superintendent, and also Mel Beck, the foreman, I think that he has stated a falsehood. The accident occurred in the fifth level, which had been abandoned for years, and where the bosses only went occasionally. It is customary to store explosives there. It is my theory that the two men met their death through an accident, and not as Orchard states.

BEAUTIFUL ORCHARD WRITE-UP OF A SPECIAL CAPITALIST CORPORATION REPORTER.

Oscar King Davis is the name of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's Special Correspondent at the Boise trial. He is making extraordinary efforts to picture Orchard as an entirely new man, a man new-born and equipped with new religion and new morals. Under June 8 this correspondent telegraphs from Boise:

"The trouble with Richardson now is that he is proceeding upon the theory that he is cross-questioning the same Harry Orchard who was associated with his clients of a few years ago. But it is only the physical Orchard who is the same now as then, and even that is not strictly true, for he is improved on that score by his prison life. Morally, there is no connection between the two Orchards, and it is in his failure or refusal to grasp that fact that Richardson makes his mistakes. The lawyer blindly denies the major premise. He either cannot see or will not admit the change that has taken place in Orchard. The man now sitting in the witness chair at the Haywood trial is not a criminal. All that has ceased. The criminal impulse which dominated him once has been eliminated entirely, and in its place there has been established a purpose, the moral quality of which Richardson either fails to comprehend or wilfully rejects. Richardson probably will be scandalized at the suggestion, but in my judgment Orchard is now the stronger moral force. He has attained a mental attitude which seems beyond the understanding of the lawyers. His self-possession is undisturbed and unshaken. His equipage is amazing. Self-reliant, calm, steady and alert, he meets and repulses assault after assault that would crumble and break down the sturdiest resistance based upon any other foundation than his. Richardson had planned a campaign against a house of cards; he finds a fortress built of granite and without the wit or the willingness to admit his error, batters his head against it in the vain attempt to force his faulty tactics to succeed.

"It is indeed a modern miracle, the change in Orchard. It has taken the most abandoned, depraved, inhuman wretch, whom no abyss of infamy seemed deep enough to check, and transformed him into a man serene and sure, imperturbable under any assault; who has balanced his books and squared his account with life, and whose only purpose now is to make such reparation as he can by telling the whole infamous truth about himself and his work, wherever it may lead, whatever it may cost."

ORCHARD WAS PROVIDED WITH MONEY BY JAIL WARDEN FROM GOVERNOR.

Boise, Idaho, June 8.—One of the sensational features of the cross-examination of Harry Orchard, chief witness for the state against William D. Haywood, was the witness's declaration that he had been supplied with money by Warden Whitney, of the jail, in which he himself is incarcerated, awaiting trial for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, and that the prison official had secured the money from the present governor of the state.

Orchard declared that this money had been given to him in exchange for an old gun and field glasses.

He also testified that since his arrest the prosecution has bought clothes for him and that he then wore a suit which had been purchased by the prosecution.

ORCHARD BURNED SALOON AND COLLECTED INSURANCE MONEY.

Orchard today added arson to the long list of crimes he has confessed to. He admitted that he burned a saloon and then collected part of the money for which the place had been insured.

In every act the climax sent a shudder through the crowded courtroom. Under cross-examination by E. F. Richardson, counsel for W. D. Haywood, Orchard has so far developed this series of tragedies, but only up to the year 1904. Three more years and many murders are yet to be analyzed.

For purposes of its own, not so far revealed, the defense is determined that Orchard shall retell his life story so that the most diabolical or the most squalid detail may not fail to be impressed upon the minds of the men who are to pass on the question whether W. D. Haywood is guilty of conspiracy to murder at hiring Orchard or Steve Adams to "bump off" a governor, slaughter a Supreme Court judge or blow up a mine or depot filled with scabs.

THE DEFENSE PREPARING FOR ACTION.

Slowly but surely the defenses is developed the lines by which it hopes to break down the story of Harry Orchard, so far as it affects Haywood, now on trial, Moyer or Pettibone, who are yet to be tried on the same charge. If it is possible to heap further obloquy on the witness they have done so by proving him capable of petty crimes.

By his own admission he is a bigamist, a thief, a liar and an incendiary. He has played the traitor to his employers. He has deserted two wives and his children. All of these offenses he has been forced to confess, but under a grueling examination by Richardson he has stuck to his story and given chapter and verse.

Possible witness after witness have been named, and counsel for the defense state most positively that the pile of sworn testimony they will bring to contradict Orchard must convince the jury of the entire falsity of his testimony.

ORCHARD AND M'PARTLAND WROTE A BOOK.

In response to a question from Richardson, Orchard said he had written the story of his life in book form.

"Are you testifying from that narrative or in response to questions?" demanded the attorney.

In response to questions Orchard replied positively. He said he had been at work on the autobiography during all of the past year.

He said Detective McPartland had seen the work, but denied that McPartland had ever suggested any conditions in the narrative.

"When you and Jack Simpsons were talking about your experiences in the Coeur d'Alenes," questioned Richardson, "didn't you tell Simpsons that if Governor Steunenberg had not driven you out of Idaho you would be a rich man? That your former partners in the Hercules mine were all millionaires?"

"I told him part of that," Orchard replied. "I said my partners were all rich men."

Senator Borah, for the state, wanted to know if this question was for the purpose of impeaching the witness by Jack Simpkins, who has never been apprehended.

"Yes," replied Richardson, "just as soon as your Pinkerton's produce him."

"We are producing the Western Federation as fast as we can," declared Senator Borah.

"And, as a matter of courtesy to you, we have brought on many

of the Federation's officials, and will bring more if you let us know about it," Attorney Richardson finally declared.

ORCHARD ADDS ARSON TO LIST OF CRIMES.

Orchard created something of a sensation by adding the crime of arson to his long list of misdeeds. He and Johnny Neville decided to burn Neville's saloon, near the Independence depot, collect the insurance money and divide it.

"Who set fire to the saloon?" "I did." "How?" "I took some 'Pettibone dope' upstairs and came away and left it there."

"You did have some use for 'Pettibone dope' then, after all?" "Yes." Orchard later got \$100 of the \$600 insurance Neville collected.

"When did Haywood tell you to burn up the saloon?" "He didn't tell me to." "Did Moyer or Pettibone?" "No." "They didn't take out any of your pay because you'd got a little work on the side?" "No; I didn't get a salary."

"At the time of the Independence depot explosion weren't you having some relations with Detective Scott and Detective Sterling?"

"I may have."

"Did you ever talk to A. E. Carlton?"

Orchard said he had spoken once to Carlton, who was an official of the Mine Owners' Association. He had also spoken to Nelson Franklin. Asked how it was that he could pass the militia without trouble in Cripple Creek, Orchard replied that there were many union men who had done the same thing.

After the arson experience, Orchard said he deserted his second wife and started off on the trail with Neville and his son. Orchard said he had sent some money to his first wife since he has been in the penitentiary here.

"Where did you get it?" demanded Richardson.

"I got it from Warden Whitney. I asked him if he would advance me \$50 on some guns, field glasses and things I had which could be sold after the trial."

"Where did Whitney get the money?"

"He said he got it from the governor."

Orchard said he had also sold a locket and chain and sent the money to his wife. Altogether he had got \$115 since his arrest.

He also had got some clothes once in a while.

"Got some lately to appear in at this trial, didn't you?" "Yes."

"And had your picture taken?" "Yes."

ORCHARD IMMUNE FROM POLICE.

New light has been thrown on the murder of Lyte Gregory in Denver. According to statements made by the police in Denver, Orchard and Simpkins, or whoever his accomplice was, were suspected at the time of the murder. Bloodhounds tracked them to the yard behind Pettibone's store, where Orchard says his guns and other evidence was discovered. The police were about to arrest the two men when orders came from some mysterious source that the men were not to be molested, and Orchard was allowed to get out of town. This statement is said to have been made by Chief of Detectives Loomis of Denver, and Paul Gregory, a brother of the murdered man, has made a similar statement. It is likely that both will be called as witnesses and the mysterious order allowing Orchard to get away will be investigated.

ARRIVAL OF NEW WITNESSES.

The arrival of witnesses is an interesting feature of the case. Men whose names have been connected with the history of mining troubles and the bloodshed in Idaho and Colorado are seen continually in the streets, in the courtroom or hotel lobbies. Angus Sutherland, the little Scotchman who was sheriff of Shoshone county in the Coeur d'Alenes, himself a famous gun fighter, the marshal of Victor, Col., who went through the stirring times of trouble there in 1903 and 1904; Bulkeley Wells, the former adjutant general of Colorado, who dug up the bomb planted to kill Governor Peabody, and who was in charge of the special train that ran from Denver to Boise with Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone aboard, and which is generally called the kidnaping troop, and a dozen other men of that ilk are here and will participate in the trial as witnesses. One of these, a private detective, will testify that he has been a member of the Western Federation of Miners for some years, and during that time he was president of a lodge. While not a member of the executive board, he was in their confidence up to a certain point, and at the same time was making regular reports to the detective agency.

ADAMS ON WAY TO BOISE.

Boise, Idaho, June 9.—Interest in the Haywood trial today centers around the coming of Steve Adams as a witness for the prosecution. Adams was taken from the jail at Rathdrum under orders of Judge Wood last night and reached Spokane in an automobile. He was placed aboard a train there and is now on the way to this city, where it is expected he will arrive tomorrow afternoon.

While in jail at Boise last year Adams made a confession which, the prosecution declares, corroborates the one made by Orchard in every detail. This confession he afterward repudiated, and the attorneys for the defense feel sure that he will do the same when he is placed on the witness stand. The Adams confession, like that of Orchard, was made in a number of separate chapters, each one detailing some particular crime. When he was on trial a few months ago at Wallace for the murder of Fred Tyler, a claim-jumper, only that chapter of the confession referring to Tyler was introduced. The defense does not know what the rest of the alleged confession contains, except in a general way.

ADAMS DENOUNCES ORCHARD AS AN ABSOLUTE LIAR.

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—"Steve" Adams, implicated by Orchard in most of his alleged crimes, denounces Orchard as an absolute liar. Adams declares every statement he has made so far, at least where it implicates him (Adams), is false.

Adams got in early today in custody of deputy sheriffs, and is now locked up in the county jail. He was accompanied by his attorney, John Wourns, who defended him on the charge of murdering Fred Tyler, a claim-jumper, at Wallace, Idaho, in February, at which time the jury stood 7 to 5 for acquittal.

Wourns declares the state gains nothing by calling Adams, as his testimony will hurt its case more than it helps it. Adams was taken from the county jail at Rathdrum Saturday night to the Washington boundary line. Early Sunday the trip here was started. The outside states were traversed during Sunday, when habeas corpus writs would not lie. It had been reported that an attempt would be made to secure Adams' release by this method, so the Sunday trip was decided upon.

Orchard at once resumed the stand as soon as court reconvened this morning. He looked fresh and was in an unusually well-groomed condition. Richardson at once resumed the cross-examination relative to Orchard's movements in and about Independence at the time he alleges he blew up the depot. The first half hour of his testimony developed nothing not already made public.

Orchard admitted that he was visited by Detective McPartland at the penitentiary Sunday for an hour, and saw him again today in Attorney Hawley's office. The witness also talked yesterday with Hawley, Warden Whitney, Mills and Ackerly. He said they discussed with him his conduct on the stand.

ANOTHER ONE OF M'PARTLAND'S CORRECTIONS.

Orchard said he wished to correct a statement in which he spoke of having experimented with Grecian fire with Bill Easterly. He said he should have said Bill Ackerman. Asked if he had corrected his testimony because he had discovered that Easterly was here to contradict him, the witness replied no. It is supposed that Ackerman is in Nevada and so situated that he cannot reach Boise, according to attorneys for the defense.

IOWA FEDERATION OF LABOR EXPRESSES SYMPATHY WITH HAYWOOD.

Keokuk, Iowa, June 11.—The convention of the Iowa Federation of Labor today directed that a message of sympathy and confidence be sent to the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who are imprisoned in Idaho.

ROOSEVELT DRAWN INTO CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—The San Francisco explosion at the

(Continued on page 7.)

The World of Labor

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

MONTREAL PRINTERS GET EIGHT HOURS.

The eight-hour agreement has been signed by all the printing firms in Montreal. This is a great victory for union labor.

BREWERY WORKERS VICTORIOUS.

Members of the Brewery Workers' Union have, after a short strike in San Francisco, received an increase of pay from \$21 to \$25 per week. About 1,500 were involved.

UNION MOLDERS APPEAL.

Union molders in Milwaukee have appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals against the decree issued by Judge Sanborn, of the United States District Court, preventing picketing.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL OUT OF HOSPITAL.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, left Spring Valley, Ill., where he had been for five weeks, and walked to his residence, a distance of several blocks. Mr. Mitchell will remain at home until he is able to travel and try the mountain air of the west.

GEORGE E. McNEILL HONORED.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address on Memorial Day at the dedication of the monument erected by organized labor to the late George E. McNeill, one of the foremost writers on economic subjects in the country, at Forest Hill Cemetery, near Boston. Whoever heard of a non-unionist or strike breaker having a monument erected over him. "There is a reason."

EIGHT HOURS FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Toronto bookbinders have won a signal victory in that city. They have secured a five-year agreement and an eight-hour day. This agreement went into effect June 1. The scale, too, has been increased. The former scale was \$14.50 a week of 52 hours. The new scale provides for \$15 for 48 hours the first year, \$16 the second and \$17 on and after the third year. Every shop in Toronto has signed the scale and about 200 employes get the benefit of this substantial increase in wages.

FOUR STRIKERS KILLED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres, June 10.—The striking meat butchers attacked the factories where they had been employed, and four were killed when the soldiers and police drove them back. The strikers were not repulsed without a battle, having determined as a result of their failure to get recognition of their demands to destroy the establishment. In anticipation of their raid the places were put under strong guard, and this was not known to the men. When they swooped down upon the factories they were received with a volley, and after trying to defeat the soldiers and police with their deficient arms they retreated, leaving four dead and a number wounded.

TROUBLES IN THE NEW YORK CENTRAL BODY.

The New York Central Federated Union is in an angry mood. Owing to jurisdiction tangles and the mandates of national officials the C. F. U. has lost thirty affiliated unions and is rapidly on the down grade. Delegates in the C. F. U. charge that A. F. of L. officials are meddling in local matters, and resolutions were adopted demanding to know why unions that were forced out of the C. F. U. and permitted to affiliate with other bodies that have A. F. of L. charters. The thirty local unions that have been forced out of the C. F. U. include some of the most active workers in New York. The A. F. of L. officials are coming in for considerable criticism, and delegates have declared that they don't care whether the central body's charter is withdrawn or not.

CIGARMAKERS STILL ON STRIKE.

Another conference between the strikers and Carlos Garcia Velez failed in bringing about a settlement between the cigarmakers and the factory owners, the former still holding out in their demands for wages in American gold. The general stated that he would interview the tobacco magnates, and would then try to find a loophole out of the present deadlock.

"Moonshining" the popular brands of cigars is a curious new industry in progress in Havana as a result of the cigarmakers' strike. According to information that has come to the ears of policemen covering the central part of the city, a traffic of considerable volume is being carried on between certain of the strikers and the owners of various cafes. Cigars are made by the strikers in their rooms, according to this information, and taken secretly in packages to cafe proprietors, who are personally known to the strikers and are in sympathy with them. These are hidden away until the cafes are practically vacant, when they are taken out and slipped into the boxes and receptacles holding the brands being counterfeited. By this method the brands of cigars for which there is the greatest demand are not allowed to become completely exhausted, nor are the receptacles filled so full as to give the appearance of a new supply having been received.

ROOSEVELT URGES NEW ACCIDENT LAW.

President Roosevelt, in a speech at the Jamestown Exposition, said: "Legislation should be had, not only to guard against the needless multiplications of these accidents, but to relieve the financial suffering due to them. Last winter Congress passed a safety-appliance law which marked a long stride in the right direction. But there should be additional legislation to secure pecuniary compensation to workmen suffering from accidents, and when they are killed, to their families. There is no sound economic reason for distinction between accidents caused by negligence and those which are unavoidable, and the law should be such that the payment of those accidents will become automatic instead of being a matter for a lawsuit. When the employer starts in motion agencies which create risks for others, he should take all the risks involved; and though the burden will at the moment be his, it will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, for it will be transferred from employer to consumer, for whose benefit all industries are carried on."

THE WESTERN MINERS' CONVENTION.

The Western Federation of Miners convened in annual meeting last Monday in the city of Denver. In spite of all the persecution of the Mine Owners' Association, the Miners' Federation organized over 50 new locals, with about 6,000 members, during the last year. Total membership increase for year is 15,000. Commenting on this encouraging growth, the official organ of the Western Miners' says: "Had the miners, mill men and smelter men of the West lacked the spirit of perseverance and determination, the Western Federation of Miners would have long ago succumbed to the assaults of corporate and commercial combinations that have been able to utilize the machinery of state administrations, and even the national administration at Washington, as a means to annihilate the organization that stands for the industrial liberty of the human race. Every weapon which the cunning ingenuity of exploiters could suggest has been brought into requisition in the hope that the Western Federation of Miners would ultimately hoist the white flag and surrender to the enemy. The executive, legislative and judicial departments of government have been invaded by the sharks of profit, and every influence and power have been brought to bear upon those clothed with authority to use the mailed fist (under the guise of law) to shatter and destroy the militant organization that has dared to battle for the economic freedom of humanity. The exploiters of labor, in their desperation, have even entered into collusion with detective agencies, where hirelings sell their honor and perjure their souls for blood-money, and fabulous sums of money have been expended with conscienceless monsters in crime to hatch conspiracies, in the hope that the public mind would become so poisoned that the people would demand the extermination of the Western Federation

of Miners. Corporation-owned journals have teemed with slanderous editorials, painting the organization as a band of murderers and dynamiters, and even a few daily journals that manifested a disposition to be fair have been coerced to strangle their honest convictions and ally themselves with the broadcloth mob that yearns for the death of an organization that dares to move onward in its march toward the goal of man's emancipation. But regardless of the fact that all the potent influences of corporations have been used to bring about the downfall of the organization, yet the Western Federation of Miners has gone on in its mission of organization and education, kindling in the hearts of the working class the fires of independence. Under the rain and hail of the most brutal and infamous persecution the organization has never halted nor shown the slightest symptoms of fear. The membership of the organization know that their cause is just, and know that a day will dawn when the millions of the laboring people of the country will point to the Western Federation of Miners as the pioneer labor movement that blazed the way to industrial freedom and laid the foundation of a coming republic beneath whose dome masters and slaves cannot live.

WHERE LABOR HAS A HAND IN POLITICS.

The Machinists' Monthly Journal writes: "France leads the world in real economic advancement. Proportionately, her work people receive a greater measure of pleasure and leisure in return for what they produce than do the work people of any other nation of the first class. When their condition is compared with the condition of their immediate neighbors their superiority is easily apparent, while a comparison with their neighbors a little farther off, in Russia, for instance, makes their superiority seemingly immeasurable. There is a reason for this, well defined and beyond controversy. Ever since the wondrous days, terrible in their turbulence, toward the close of the eighteenth century, when the people of France amid the wild chantings of the Carmagnole learned the grand truth that ruling by divine right was but scented superstition, a hollow mockery and pretense, not only learning it themselves, but teaching it to the oppressed of all peoples, that there is no higher title to authority than the consent of the governed—ever since these days they have realized that they held their emancipation in their own hands and have put to full use the knowledge they thus possessed. They have used their political power to improve their condition, with the result that humanity has profited. The lesson learned in 1799 has never been forgotten. The workmen of France have surely and continuously moved forward, gaining control of the government; and bending it for their benefit and betterment, until today their power is such in governmental affairs that no ministry can exist for a single hour after it ceases to do the will of the people. Labor rules. When a ministry is forced to retire from office it is because of its conservatism, never for its radicalism, for when a new ministry comes into power it is invariably found to occupy more advanced and radical ground than its predecessor.

HOW UNIONS GET RID OF PINKERTON SPIES.

On this subject the Western Miners' Magazine says: "The question now arises as to what tactics should be adopted to render abortive the infamous work of detective agencies. The only answer that we can give is to throw open the doors of every local union of the Western Federation of Miners and permit the public to attend the meetings. I seem to hear someone say that the public will then become acquainted with our ritual and will know our signs and passwords. Let us suppose that the public does become acquainted with all the signs and passwords of the organization, has the organization lost anything of priceless value? Will signs, passwords and rituals be used as weapons to bring about the emancipation of humanity? Will ignorance on the part of the public to the ritual of the organization mean less hours per day or higher wages? The admission of the public to the regular meeting of every local union of the Western Federation of Miners put the detective agency out of business and precludes the possibility of such an agency fabricating reports that paint organized labor as made up of a band of plotters and law-breakers. The open meeting will dispose of the opportunity of a detective agency to draw fabulous sums for reports that contain nothing but infamous falsehoods. But again, the open meeting will be an invitation to everyone to come and listen to the discussion of questions that affect all humanity. The laboring man who is outside of the labor organization, and whose mind has been prejudiced against unionism by falsehoods published in the columns of capitalist journals will come to the open meeting, and once gaining an insight into the aims and objects of organized labor, will become free from prejudice and become a soldier in that great army that is struggling for industrial freedom. As long as the local union maintains the closed door, just so long will the detective agency be able to poison public sentiment against unionism. The open door means the downfall of detective agencies and the admission of the public to the meetings of the unions means the protection of organized labor from the slime of slander."

THE ST. LOUIS MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Encouraging reports reach our office. The firms are falling into line, signing up with the Machinists' Union, and the number of strikers is on the decrease. Repeated efforts have been made by the agents of the employers to create "strike disorders," but in vain because the union men are too well disciplined to be caught in their opponents' net. Speaking of the machinists' movement throughout the country, the Machinists' Monthly Journal says: "The principal points affected are San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Pittsburg and Bradford, Pa.; Newark, N. J.; Zanesville, O.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La., and several other points of minor importance. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon our members to keep away from these cities until the troubles are adjusted. Nothing can be gained by visiting them, as there is absolutely no prospect of work except under unfair conditions and in shops where no man laying claims to manhood could afford to be found, so keep away from them for the time being. In San Francisco the demand is for an eight-hour day and an increased wage rate. About one thousand men are affected. The demands have been granted in several shops in Oakland, but so far the situation is far from satisfactory. In St. Louis, Mo., the demand was made for a 10 per cent increase in wages, which was granted in about fifty other shops, and about five hundred men are affected. In Kansas City, where the demand was for a shorter work day and an increase in wages, settlements were made in several shops and strikes declared in several others. About two hundred men are affected. In St. Paul and Minneapolis the demand was for a shorter work day, with an increase in wages. Concessions have been gained, and the prospects seem favorable. Close on two hundred men are affected. In Pittsburg the demand is for a fifty-hour week and a wage rate of forty cents an hour, minimum. Twenty-five shops have already granted these demands, but they are being most bitterly contested by the members of the local manufacturers' association, who have invoked the courts and constabulary to their aid. So far twelve hundred men are involved. In Bradford, Pa., two shops are on strike for shorter hours and improved conditions and but few men are affected. In Zanesville, O.; Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., strikes have been declared in several shops of minor importance for improved conditions generally, and the meagre reports that have arrived at headquarters indicate that early settlements will be effected and most of the concessions granted. Until you are officially notified that the trouble at all these points has been adjusted do not under any circumstances go there in search of work nor answer any advertisements that would take you there, no matter how promising they may appear. Keep away from every one of these places until further notice."



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 suc-

cess 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.

Central Trades and Labor Union

At last Sunday's meeting President Owen Miller was in the chair.

Jurisdiction Troubles.—Secretary Kreyling, who was appointed by President Gompers to act as intermediary in the labor troubles at Granite City, reported that in his opinion the Tricities Central Trades and Labor Union acted too hastily in expelling Steamfitters' Union No. 65, of East St. Louis. Mr. Kreyling investigated the matter and said he found that the ousting had been caused by the plumbers, whose only apparent objection to the steamfitters was that they are not members of the same union. Mr. Kreyling read a copy of the letter sent to the head of the federation in which he deplored the fact that the central body in the Tricities is being used as a club by one union against another. An answer from President Gompers is expected this week.

Fake Solicitors.—To prevent the troubles which have arisen in the past over the fact that unauthorized persons go about soliciting advertising for labor programs, it was decided that henceforth no programs containing advertising will be issued for Labor Day or any other occasion. It was reported that a man representing himself to be the official advertising solicitor for the Labor Day program had disappointed several merchants. The principal in this fake advertising soliciting is an individual by the name of Sass, formerly publisher of Labor News, which now appears under the name of Commercial Gazette and Labor News.

Gompers Mass Meeting.—The committee to which the Gompers meeting was referred reported that it is conducting negotiations with the management of the Odeon. It recommended that only President Miller, of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Mr. Gompers be allowed to speak at the meeting, and that every delegate to the central body become a member of the publicity committee.

Haywood Reference Applauded.—Reference to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone cases was made by John Z. White, who has been secured as lecturer by the Missouri Referendum League, and who was given the privilege of the floor. Mr. White predicted that the referendum would correct existing conditions and "innocent men would not now be in danger of being hanged." This was greeted with much applause.

The P. D. Trouble.—The action of the union two weeks ago against the Post-Dispatch was reaffirmed, after several heated speeches, and the action of the machinists' union in boycotting also the merchants who advertise in the paper was indorsed. It is held that the paper is unfair to organized labor because it refused to put a strike notice and warning in the "help wanted" column.

Women's Label League.—Miss Anna Hennessey, of the Garment Workers' Union, was elected to represent the Central Trades and Labor Union at a meeting of the International Women's Label League at Chicago July 14. Notice was read of an application that has been made to the federation for union charters by an organization of cloak and glove makers, and the application was heartily indorsed.

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.

Whenever You Want Either:

Fire or Cyclone Insurance; to buy a house or lot; to sell a house or lot; to loan money; to have deeds and mortgages drawn up; Notary work done, then go to

TOMBRIDGE.

He will treat you right, do the work right and give you satisfaction and PATRONIZE YOUR PAPER.

Office 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Both Phones.

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

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.

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

SUBSCRIPTION—1 Year \$1. 6 Mo. 50c. 3 Mo. 25c. Single copy 5c.
Subscription Payable in Advance.

OFFICE: International Bank Building, 324 Chestnut St.
TELEPHONE: Kinlock, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.



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

From Homestead to Boise

Pinkertonism is on trial in Boise, Idaho. Orchard is the voice of McPartland, and McPartland is the very incarnation of Pinkertonism.

Orchard, the murderer, on the witness stand!

Orchard, the infernal liar, voicing the criminal intentions of the Pinkerton agency by order of the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Association!

Haywood and his attorneys stand before the American people today as the accusers and prosecutors of the Mine Owners and their crime-breeding institution known as the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

Orchard, this latest pillar of law and order, who secured a new suit of clothes from the Mine Owners and a new moral and a Bible from McPartland, sits on the witness stand as the most wretched criminal that ever entered the Boise Court House. While under the treatment of McPartland, the Pinkerton, Orchard regained his "religion," and hence thus saved his soul. In 1892 Andrew Carnegie's employes in Homestead, Pa., members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, went on strike. Carnegie and his general manager, Frick, relied upon Pinkerton thugs to break the strike. In boats these murderous thugs were brought up the Monongahela river. The strikers were informed of their movements and prepared for a hot reception. A collision took place. That desperate struggle between Carnegie's striking workmen and the Pinkerton hirelings became known in the annals of Organized Labor as the battle on the Monongahela. The Pinkerton hordes failed to land in the Homestead works; they were practically annihilated, and the rank and file of the American people applauded.

For years the Pinkertons had to take a back seat during strikes and the corporations could no longer openly employ them as strike breakers. It was only natural that the Pinkerton agency would change its plans of operation in the labor movement.

From 1893 on we find them exceptionally active in the Rocky Mountains, and the "Orchard story" in the Haywood trial gives an excellent picture of the later Pinkerton activity.

The defeat in open battle on the Monongahela river in Homestead, in 1892, will be followed by a complete moral defeat of Pinkertonism in Boise, Idaho, in 1907.

Pinkertonism will henceforth be known as one of the crime-creating, murder-breeding institutions, and ere long the state legislatures of the country will be compelled to enact laws wiping out the legalized murder agency of the Pinkertons and other similar Mafia dens.

Right here in St. Louis we have an overproduction of these so-called detective agencies. We only mention Pinkerton's, Thiele's, Dewar's, Kiely's and Desmond's. These agencies feed on crime, and whenever there is a depression in the field of crime some of the parasites will see to it that crimes are committed and thus remunerative employment secured for the "detective."

The labor movement will be their main field of operation. Organized Labor will do well to be on guard against the criminal operations of these detective agencies.

The Post-Dispatch Trouble

Because the Post-Dispatch refused to publish a "want ad" of the striking machinists in its "Help Wanted" columns, the paper was declared unfair.

No union man or woman will blame the Machinists' Union for taking a decided stand in this matter; neither will any sensible union man regret when other unions support the striking machinists. A labor strike is warfare. It is a lining up of the contending forces of Capitalism and Organized Labor. When the P.-D. refused to do justice to the machinists that paper could hardly expect any other action on the part of the striking men.

It is superfluous to discuss this side of the question in the columns of a paper like ours. Our readers know where we stand.

There is, however, another side to this P.-D. controversy, too interesting not to be mentioned in these columns. The fact that the other capitalist dailies published the machinists' ad. in the "Help Wanted" columns is no doubt due to the appearance of a new publication in the local field of daily newspapers—the St. Louis Times. A new competitor for subscriptions and for advertising! Without a good circulation there is little chance for success in the advertising field. Since the West End aristocracy is small in number—too small to give a good sized circulation to even one paper—our capitalist dailies must look to the "horny-handed sons of toil" for subscriptions.

Naturally enough, the St. Louis Times promised to do everything possible for the labor movement, even to the extent of depriving the Central Trades and Labor Union of its presiding officer.

Under such conditions, and in view of the fact that five or more daily papers in the English language are about all a city like St. Louis can support, it was to be expected that all the papers had to show at least a little "sympathy" with the cause of Unionism. We doubt whether the machinists' ad. would have been accepted by any daily paper had not the St. Louis Times appeared in the competitive field of local daily newspaperdom.

To strengthen our doubt we wish to call our readers' attention to a little incident which occurred in St. Louis less than two months ago.

When the St. Louis Brewery Workers went on strike last April the strike committee went to the Westliche Post and Abend-Anzeiger to have a small ad. inserted informing the outside brewery workers that there was a strike on in St. Louis. At first the committee was informed that the ad. would not be published because the names of the firms, Anheuser-Busch, Lemp, etc., were mentioned. The strike committee then proposed to have the ad. go in without the firms' names. What was the final reply? That the strike ad. would not be published under any consideration.

There you are! Who are the publishers of the Westliche Post and Abend-Anzeiger?

Messrs. John Schroers and Edward Preetorius, the same gentlemen who are publishing the St. Louis Times!

This was a pill for Organized Labor equally as bitter (if not more so!) than the one given to the machinists by the P.-D. We should not have mentioned this act of "liberality" and "fairness" of Messrs. Schroers and Preetorius were it not for the fact that they are using the cheapest pawnshop and auctioneer's methods to exploit the latest P.-D. controversy.

Of course 'tis all business, and often very smeary business, with these daily newspapers. For this very reason Organized Labor should be careful and avoid getting the chestnuts out of the fire for any capitalist paper. When it comes down to the rockbed business basis then they are all alike. It is occasionally, during periods of intense competition, that these publications are forced to make some petty concessions to "our friend, the workingman."

Schools for Strikebreakers

Van Cleave, Parry, Post & Co. have had another national meeting during the last week. In plain and decisive language they informed their membership of the necessity of industrial schools for the purpose of training strike breakers. In the Post-Dispatch we find the following dispatch containing the following information:

Indianapolis, Ind., June 11.—The convention of men from national associations that are large employers of skilled labor, held its first business session today. The gathering was called to consider development of trade schools. The attendance is far greater than was anticipated. Those furthering the movement urge that the time has come when the country's industrial affairs demand more skilled workmen. It is argued that the old apprenticeship system has become inadequate and it is desired that the movement has for its object the education of men who might be used as strike breakers in time of labor disputes. J. L. Ketcham, representing the National Founders' Association, pre-

sided today. Addresses were delivered by Anthony Ittner, of St. Louis, representing the National Brickmakers' Association; P. M. Kling, of McKees Rocks, Pa., and James W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Manufacturers Association.

The education of men who might be used as strike breakers in time of labor disputes! Men who work cheap, cheaper, the cheapest!

Observations

MARK TWAIN is badly needed in Boise, Idaho, to give his opinion on the Orchard story and Orchard's latest conversion to religion and Bible reading.

IT IS ABOUT TIME for Governor Gooding of Idaho to make arrangements for tendering another reception to the guests of the state—Harry Orchard.—Miners' Magazine.

HARRY ORCHARD is said to be preparing himself for the pulpit under the tutelage of that famous and celebrated theological professor, Jimmie McPartland.—Miners' Magazine.

THE METAL TRADES FEDERATION of Germany has 350,000 members. Its annual receipts have increased from 2,631,602 marks in 1903 to 8,011,509 marks in 1906. The Wood Workers' Federation of Germany is almost as strong as the Metal Workers' Union.

EIGHTY-FOUR SOCIALISTS ELECTED.—The latest reports from Lemberg, Galicia, give the splendid news of the election of Conrad Dr. Diamond. In spite of a coalition of all the reactionary parties against him, Dr. Diamond was elected by a good majority. This increases the number of Socialists in the Austrian parliament to 84.

JACK LONDON REBELLED!—It is reported that Jack London has broken his contract with the Cosmopolitan, Hearst's magazine, for the exclusive rights to his work while on his trip around the world, because the Hearst people wanted to edit his copy without consulting him. London was likely to say things that would hurt capital and Hearst wanted to cut them out. London is writing another book on Socialism, and expects to have it finished within the year.—Common Sense.

ROOSEVELT UNABLE to reach Harriman! exclaims a daily newspaper. There seem little question now but that the administration is of the opinion that it can not make a suit stick against Mr. E. H. Harriman on a criminal charge. Likewise, at this time there is not evidence in sight on which a civil procedure under the interstate commerce laws will reach the railroads controlled by Mr. Harriman. Roosevelt, with his mouth, reached Harriman, and that was the main thing, after all.

HADLEY, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MISSOURI, the Knight Don Quixote No. 2, who is in the Bryanitic trust-busting business, made a speech against Socialism at the Missouri University. Hadley's remarks are so ridiculously absurd that it would be waste of time to discuss them seriously. This Don Quixote seems to be very much in need of political promotion, and he is foolish enough to believe that a childish misrepresentation of Socialism will be helpful to him. Who is Hadley, anyhow?

MRS. STEUNENBERG, the widow of the murdered Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, said in an interview: "The trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is the commencement of a national struggle between the United States Government and Organized Labor, and will eventually lead to rebellion. When the Coeur d'Alene trouble did arise, my husband was greatly worried, and one evening, after he had made his final stand, he told me he thought it would cost him his life. After completing his term as governor he never believed his life was in danger."

MILITIA TO BREAK STRIKES.—Read the following special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat: "Washington, June 6.—An emphatic declaration in support of the National Guard when serving to protect property during labor strikes was made by President Roosevelt this morning. He authorized Gen. James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association, to say that he would do everything in his power to uphold the National Guard and to promote its interests; and that in case government employes belonging to militia organizations should be needed for military duty, leave of absence should be granted by the government. The President's emphatic statement is the outcome of the strike situation at Lorain, O., several weeks ago.

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS killed per day and 237 injured, is the record of the railroads in this country. An exchange says: "There were 3,718 employes killed in the year ending March 31, 1906, and since there are 1,382,196 employes of railways in the United States, it is seen that one out of every 371 was killed. During the same year 49,266 employes were injured, which means one out of every 28. This, in plainer words, tells that the railroad service is so hazardous under present lack of Federal regulation that a man who enters it stands one chance in twenty-eight of being injured, and one chance in 371 of being killed. This risk of mortality is almost as great as if he bared his breast to the bullets of modern warfare, and, indeed, if the war with Spain be taken as an example, it is quite probable that he would have stood a better chance of life and freedom from injury by entering the army than by entering the railroad service."

A CHANCE FOR THE HAYWOOD TRIAL.—Sherman Bell further insists that if his position or record shall be attacked by the mine owners, whom he charges with having broken the contract, which he has published, then in that case, he "will start for Boise, Idaho, where Moyer and Haywood are, and when they hear I am coming Wells and his friends will go up above the timber line on the bare rocks, and they will stay there long enough to take out homestead claims from the government, and be able in future years to prove up on them and swear they never left the place. They won't take a chance on coming down." If Sherman Bell has information of this sort he would better be subpoenaed to Boise, Idaho, and if he refuses to answer a subpoena he better be kidnaped for the purpose, and required to tell on the witness stand what he knows about Bulkley Wells and of his probable reliability as a witness in the Haywood trial.—Saturday Evening Tribune.

IMPORTER OF MEN, but why? We read in the Literary Digest: "It is a rather significant fact that during the past few months, according to a statement made by Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of the Interior, emigration from Germany has practically ceased. The Minister is reported to have said: "Germany has definitely ceased to be an exporter of men. She has become an importer and on an increasingly large scale. Not only our manufacturers, but also our farmers, are now wrestling with the

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.

problem of where to find sufficient hands. They are compelled to hire what foreign labor is obtainable, Russian, Polish, Hungarian and Italian, while we have lately witnessed the strange spectacle of even England being drawn upon to ameliorate the abnormal conditions in our dock, arms and ammunition trades." Why, the same is true of every other Western European and American country. The capitalists are "importers of men"—i. e., importers of cheap labor from the remotest corners of the earth, with the lowest standard of living.

A GOOD KICK for Van Cleave & Co. is contained in the following editorial item of The Mirror: "Mr. Van Cleave's \$1,500,000 war fund is a threat against the whole community. Therefore Mr. Van Cleave is only a distinguished anarchist. As for the unions, they are at a disadvantage, in spite of the popular sympathy referred to hereinabove. The crowd turns on them when its belly yawns or its corns hurt. Popular sympathy as to strikes is mostly Pickwickian. Therefore there is a popular check upon strikes. There is none on an association with a \$1,500,000 war fund, to force strikes in order to break them. Wherefore, it is here asserted that the National Manufacturers' Association, with its big anti-strike fund, is an organization against public morals, in that it exaggerates and aggravates every social and economic wrong that is to be found in the philosophy and practice of Trades Unionism. It is a deliberate trouble-breeder, and, as such, a highly reprehensible, because highly efficient, example of organized incivism.

PRIVATE MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The fact is that whatever is wrong in the city of Philadelphia, politically, and of every other city as well as Philadelphia, has its beginning in the ownership and management of public utilities, says the Saturday Evening Tribune. The city of Philadelphia owned its water works and its gas plant, but the city of Philadelphia was governed by private corporations, so the gas plant, while publicly owned, was nevertheless managed by private corporations, through the agency of the city government which these private corporations regularly controlled. That the city should become corrupt under such circumstances was inevitable. That public ownership of such a sort, and under such conditions, can win very little for the city or for the workers, is also evident, but the source of the corruption is not with the public utilities which the public own, but with the public utilities which the public does not own. It is not an argument for

abandoning the public ownership of what the public does own. It is an unanswerable argument for the public ownership of the public utilities which the public does not own.

PUT KIELY OUT OF BUSINESS!—The Republic, of June 10, reports: "Disturbing the peace and impersonating an officer is the charge lodged by the police against Raymond E. Dill, a private detective for the Kiely Secret Service Company, of which Mathew J. Kiely, formerly chief of police, is the head. Dill was arrested Saturday night. The charge is caused by the part declared to have been taken by Dill Thursday in the search for money and papers lost by Andrew J. Olsen, president of the Memphis Brewing and Malting Company, of Memphis, Tenn., who is stopping at the St. James Hotel." We see no reason why ex-Police Chief Kiely shall be allowed to run a second Pinkerton agency in St. Louis. If the ex-chief cannot make a living in any other way, let him apply to his friend Mayor Wells for the job of driving a municipal garbage wagon. He is strong enough to do that work much better than the poor, half-starved negro. And it would be some useful and honest work, unlike his present detective business.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT carries a revolver at public occasions. This was "discovered" June 8 when he laid the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple in Washington. As the grand master workman stepped forward to tie the Masonic apron around the President's waist he drew back the tails of Mr. Roosevelt's coat. He fumbled slightly, having apparently encountered some obstruction. Then he drew the coattails back farther to loosen the strings, and the cause of the obstruction became apparent. It was the butt of a big revolver in the President's right hip pocket. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, once unintentionally exchanged overcoats with President Roosevelt. The Governor discovered his error through finding a revolver in the pocket of the President's coat. A few years ago the President attended a convention held in a Washington church, and left his overcoat in an anteroom. A young lady, in a spirit of fun, put on the coat. She found a revolver in one of the pockets and screamed. The foregoing information comes from a Globe-Democrat Washington special. Hence it must be authentic! People with revolvers are always dangerous. Suppose the master of ceremonies or Governor Van Sant or the young lady had accidentally fired the presidential shooting-iron and killed some innocent bystander! Who would be the guilty party? The only desirable citizen, of course!

more independent economic position in modern times gives her greater courage to seek freedom from objectionable marital ties and so accounts in part for the increase in divorces. One married woman in eighteen was at work in 1900, as against one in twenty-two in 1890. As nearly 29,000 of the married workers were reported as living with fathers or mothers or as boarding, the inference is taken that wife desertion is one of the leading causes of woman wage-earning."

But to the New York American the lesson of the census bulletin is that "women will have to have the franchise, and that before long." We read:

"Conditions have little time for theories. If women are going to work with men they are going to vote with men, also. Against such a situation as this bulletin reveals it doesn't do much good to talk about the family as the unit of government, nor about the divine right of the man to cast the vote for that unit. That sort of nonsense was good enough when the woman was expected to stay at home and make the soup and mind the baby and put up the pickles. It looks pretty feeble now that women are doing the world's work with men, and doing it quite as well.

"The women themselves have not yet reached the point where they demand equal rights, but before long they will arrive at it. Industrial competition will drive them to it. And even if they should not at first care very much about the suffrage, still we shall have to confer the suffrage upon them, because the presence of a large body of women competing in the labor markets with men, but without one of the safeguards and advantages that workmen have secured solely through the ballot, will be an anomaly and intolerable.

"So the people that believe in equal rights for all human beings, men and women alike, can be very cheerful. Equal rights are coming, not through agitation nor argument, but through conditions, which is, after all, about the only way anything of lasting value is obtained."

Opportunity for comparison is afforded by some figures recently collected by United States Consul Covert at Lyons, from which we learn that workingwomen in France aggregate about 34 per cent of the wage-earning population and about 18 per cent of the total population. Our army of workmen constitutes only 17 per cent of our breadwinners, or a little more than 6 per cent of our total population. In this connection it is interesting to note that Miss Mary R. MacArthur, secretary of the Woman's Trade-Union League of Great Britain, who recently visited this country in behalf of our female wage-earners, stated before her return that everywhere in this country she found the conditions of workingwomen much better, and the standard of wages much higher, than in Great Britain or on the Continent.—The Literary Digest.

Woman's Study Corner

Letter from Rose Pastor Stokes

I have kept you waiting long, but there was other work and I could not reply earlier.

You want a sketch of my life. You ask that of anybody and you ask the next to the impossible. You get something that is called a sketch of one's "life," a few dates and incidents. But these do not make up life. To give you a sketch of my life I should have to put you in close touch with those experiences which are most intimate to my being. Few people indeed ever can do this, and those few leave these sketches to be seen by the world only after they have passed through the Gates of Death.

So this, frankly, is not a sketch of my life, but just a few dates. I was born in Augustova Suvalk, Russia, on July 18, 1879. There I lived with my parents until I was two years old. The next year I lived with my mother and grandparents. When I was three years of age my mother and I came to London, England, where we lived until I was eleven; my mother sewing for our support until her second marriage, two years previous to our coming to this country. I attended school for about one year and a half, when I left to help support the family. That was a year before we came here. We came to America, mother and I and a baby brother, to join our stepfather, who had arrived some months earlier, to find work and prepare a "home."

I went to work in a cigar factory when just past my eleventh year; that was in Cleveland. In that city I worked in the cigar factories for twelve years, while in the last few years of which the family, plus six brothers and sisters and minus their father's support, depended wholly upon my earnings.

In February, 1902, I came to New York to fill a position on the staff of the Jewish Daily News, a paper for which I had been writing for over a year while still in Cleveland. In July of that year I was sent by the editor to interview Mr. Stokes, then at the University Settlement.

I think this is all. You may say anything you like or leave unsaid anything you like.—Rose Pastor Stokes, in Chicago Daily Socialist.

Women and Child Labor

Writing from Lyon, France, Consul J. C. Covert states that the appearance of women at the carriage stands in Paris as drivers has given rise to some discussion on the increased employment of women in different branches of industry in France since the introduction of steam in factories. He says further:

"It is noted that every step in the progress of the use of steam in industry has opened new employment for women and children. In the departments of the Pas de Calais and Aisne 50,000 persons are employed in the tulle factories, and two-thirds of them are women and girls.

"Over half the persons employed in the weaving and throwing of silk are women and children. The employment of all these women and children has driven men out of the business on account of the reduction of wages, and has materially deteriorated the artistic character of the silk.

"It is stated that for every 100 men employed in the cotton mills of France there are 58 women and girls; in the woolen mills, 69, and in the silk mills, 71.

"Of the 37,730,000 population of France, statistics record a working population of 19,750,075, of whom 6,805,510 are women and girls. The number engaged in agricultural pursuits is 8,176,569, of whom 2,658,952 are women.

"Of the 1,822,620 people engaged in commerce, 689,999 are women, and of the 1,015,039 people employed in domestic pursuits, 791,176 are females.

"Those engaged in industrial pursuits furnish employment to 5,819,855 people, of whom 2,124,642 are women. The percentage of females employed in four branches of labor is: Agriculture, 28; commerce, 35; domestic pursuits, 77, and learned professions, 33.

To Our Comrades and Friends

Presents for the "County Fair" at Our Mid-Summer Picnic.

The undersigned committee hereby requests our many comrades and friends, especially our woman friends, to assist us in gathering the several thousand presents for our Midsummer Picnic, which will be held at Belleville Fair Grounds, Belleville, Ill., Sunday, August 4. We expect not less than 20,000 people on the grounds. With such an enormous increase in the number of attendants, we are in duty bound to increase the number of presents and make the "Stand of Presents" or "County Fair" one of the main attractions. Presents for the fall festival will be received at headquarters,

324 Chestnut street. Credit will be given in the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Committee of Arrangements.

London Socialist Schools Grow Stronger

Liberal Government Trying to Work Out Plan to Put an End to Meetings.

London, June 8.—The Socialist Sunday-schools continue to prosper, and some of the members of the liberal government are trying to plan a way to put an end to these Sunday-schools, as they are at present constituted, without interfering with the traditional British right of free speech.

Here are some extracts from the Socialist Sunday-school catechism:

How many classes are there?
Two. Aristocrats and working people.
Who are the aristocrats?
Those who enjoy wealth without working for it.
Who are the workers?
Men who work for wages and receive only a portion of what they earn, the other part going to keep the idle classes.
Who owns the factories and warehouses?
The rich capitalist class, who will not employ men unless they can make a profit.
What is the consequence?
That men able and willing to work for food can not get food for their wives and children.
Do men and women die of hunger in England?
Yes, in the midst of plenty.
Do savages starve in the midst of plenty?
No; when there is plenty of food they all rejoice and feast and make merry.

Here are a few lines from the Socialist Sunday-school hymn book:

These kinds defile us with their powder,
We want no war within the land;
Let soldiers strike; for peace call louder,
Lay down arms and join hand in hand.

Should these vile monsters still determine
Heroes to make us in despite,
They'll know full soon the kind of vermin
Our bullets hit in this last fight.

Women at Work

Interesting Editorial Comment from Daily Papers.

Not only has woman broken into all but nine of the "gainful occupations" recognized by the Census Bureau, but she has manifested such a growing taste for the struggle that the number of women at work more than doubled in the period between 1880 and 1900, although the total population increased only about 50 per cent. These facts are revealed by the latest report based upon statistics gathered in the census of 1900. Explaining its method of tabulation, the bureau remarks that "in the census enumeration no woman living with her husband would be designated as the head of the family, however strong her claim to that distinction might be." The man who views with apprehension woman's progressive invasion of his occupations will doubtless be welcome to what comfort he can find in this assurance. The familiar witticism that in lieu of a leisure class in this country we have a "leisure sex" seems, in view of the figures, destined to lose some of its point. We learn that in the year 1900 there were in the United States 23,485,559 women of 16 years of age and over, and that 4,833,559 of these were breadwinners. The majority of these women workers were under 35 years of age, while 15.9 per cent were married, 17.7 per cent were widows and 1.3 per cent were divorced. The total number of women at work included 1,771,966 native white women whose parents also were natives; 1,090,744 native white women one or both of whose parents were immigrants; 840,011 white women who were themselves immigrants; 1,119,621 negro women, and 11,288 Indian and Mongolian women. "It is probable," says the bulletin, "that there were over a million women engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 who would not have taken up such occupations if conditions and tendencies had remained the same as they were twenty years before." The most marked increase is credited to clerical and stenographic work.

The New York World, in the course of its comment, makes these interesting suggestions:

"It is revealed by the statistics that 55.3 per cent of the divorced women were in 1900 supporting themselves wholly or in part by their own earnings. The facts suggests the possibility that woman's

The Triumph of the Finnish Women

While the rest of the empire is still convulsed by the revolutionary movement, Finland has recently accomplished a triumph of peace and order. By the provisions of its new constitution (already referred to more than once in these pages) the Finnish women have not only voted but have been elected to serve as legislators on equal terms with men. The exact results of the elections held on March 15 are now known, and it is found that 19 women have been returned to sit in the Finnish Landdag, the entire membership of which is 200. It is also stated that a larger proportion of the registered women than of the registered men actually went to the ballot boxes. In the capital, Helsingfors, 16,900 women voted, as against 12,600 men. Those actually elected to Parliament included a minister's wife, several professional suffragists, a peasant's wife and several seamstresses, teachers and factory working women. Of the 19, 9 are Social-Democrats. On election day perfect order prevailed, many of the married people going together to the polls to cast their vote. One of the best known of the women elected, the Baroness Alexandra Grippenberg, conducted a campaign with a male candidate of her party. They traveled together, dividing the work between them. The woman spoke on temperance, social purity and the woman question, and the man discussed the other planks in the party platform.

London Answers Roosevelt

San Francisco, Cal., June 9.—Jack London has at last been heard from in regard to President Roosevelt's severe criticism of him as a "nature faker."

London is now at Honolulu with his yacht. He was shown the magazine with Roosevelt's sarcastic remarks about his misstatements concerning the arctic wolf and the lynx. "Well," said London, "thank God I am not an authority on anything. I have knocked around the world enough to know one man can not see it all, and because I never saw any particular thing, that is not any reason why it may not have happened. I must admit that I have not hunted wolves the way the President has, but I would like to match a bulldog against a wolf and bet with him on the fight. I think the President would lose.

"I have seen some mighty small tomcats lick some mighty big dogs, too. The President may know all about the wolves of Colorado, but I don't believe he knows enough about the wolves and huskies of Alaska to pose as an authority.

"Now, one word as to the nature of the huskies, or wolf dogs, of the north. These huskies are the litters of imported dogs bred to wolves, and are fierce and savage in their nature, relying, however, on the assistance of the pack to worry and kill whichever of the two is knocked down in the fight. In the actual fight one husky never kills another, and a stout bulldog is, in my opinion, more than a match for any wolf dog.

"On my return from Alaska I brought out one of these wolf dogs, and it was my constant fear that the animal would be killed by one of the various bulldogs that were kept by neighbors near my home.

"The President is evidently a careless reader of my stories. He has rushed into this criticism all twisted around. Look here, he says that the lynx in my story killed the dog wolf. That certainly does not tend to show that he is as careful an observer as the magazine article seems to indicate. My story was about the dog wolf killing the lynx and eating the body."

ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER TO ST. LOUIS LABOR OR ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

can be secured by any comrade. Just try it! Don't forget about it. To increase the circulation of our press means to strengthen our party and to help the general labor movement.

COMRADE ARTHUR MOR-

ROW LEWIS, of Chicago will

be the principal speaker at the annual Socialist Excursion in Mont-

tesano Park Sunday, July 7. Com-

rade Lewis will arrive in St.

Louis on July 2 and speak at the

open-air meeting on Twelfth and

Olive streets every evening at 8

o'clock—that is, Tuesday, July 2;

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

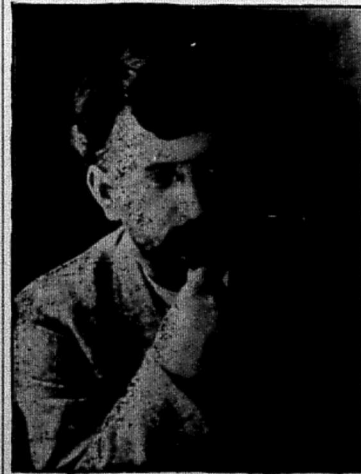
and Saturday evenings, July 6.

He will conclude his St. Louis

work with the Montesano address

at

Montesano Park Sunday, July 7.



ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, Sunday, July 7.

The Idaho Conspiracy Trial

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

(Conclusion.)

The whole forest was alive with enmity, the whole forest was up in arms against these men. Settlers carried arms who never carried them before; men met at their homes and talked, they sat at their meals and talked, and all the conversation was about the jumpers, men who were taking their homes from them. The one thing in all the ages of the world that will spur men on to the most desperate deeds. Did it need any prophet to tell that Boule, the man who lead these men in, would some day be found dead on the trail, his horse beside him, his dog behind him, and a notice posted upon the trees that this was the fate of all jumpers. Boule knew it, and when Boule rode away from his comrade's home that morning, when the jumper rode away from the home of Phillips that was built upon the home of Mason, what did he say? He knew his end was approaching and he says: "If the Roundhead gets me, take me back upon my claim and plant me." Who did Boule think it was that would kill him when he left there. He knew every man there; he knew of the "jumper killers' association;" he thought he might die; who did he think would kill him? Did he think it was Steve Adams, did he think it was Simpkins? Who knew the most about it, you or Boule, gentlemen? Can you say, sitting here two years later, with the power of the state trying to get you to convict this man, can you say that you know more about Boule's slaver than Boule himself, when he rode down the trail that morning to his death? He knew. He said he had met Engstrum on the trail and he had threatened to kill him. He said: "If the Roundhead gets me, take me back and plant me on my claim," and in thirty minutes he was dead. Dead, with these words on his lips, and he was buried and forgotten; and no prosecution; and two years after Boule told his neighbor that Engstrum would kill him they come into this court and ask you to hang Steve Adams for doing the deed, a man that had no homestead, no interests, no claim, no reason, while the whole woods were filled with imprecations and hatred against these men. Gentlemen, it is plain that if Tyler was killed, he was killed by the same influence which took Boule's life away.

It is plain that every person in that community was interested. Counsel has said something about Frank Price, who came upon the witness stand and told his story plainly and perfectly. Price says: "Yes, sir; I hate them; everybody hated them. I kept a little hotel, but no jumper could eat food at my table; no jumper could sleep in my bed. I kept a store, but I did not care enough for gold to take one penny for a single article I had from any jumper in the Marble Creek district." They were boycotted from one end of the St. Joe river to the other; people would not trade with them; they despised them; they refused to touch them as though they were lepers. The state has brought Steve Adams here for a crime which was committed by every person in the Marble Creek district excepting him.

Another fact which shows the feeling, another fact which shows what must have happened; Adams and Simpkins were there at Glover's place the night Boule was killed; how did they find out about Boule's death. Mason was there at home; Glover was at home, according to all the evidence in the case. How did they know of this crime? Frank Price, who kept a store and a hotel, started away in the early morning, and getting a little ways up the trail, met somebody who told him that Boule had been shot. He turned his horse around and ran down to the river bank. He knew Mason and Glover would be glad to hear it. He shouted back across the water in a voice so loud that he could be heard for half a mile, "Boule, the ———, is dead."

Now, gentlemen, I am not here to say anything about Boule, who is dead; I am not here to say anything about Tyler, if he is dead. It is not for me to judge. I have a sort of faith that every human being in this world does almost the best he can under the conditions of his life; I do not know anything about his brain; I do not know anything about his parentage, his surroundings, his temptations. I do not propose to judge him or any other man. My life has taught me that when all has been said and done men and women after all are not so much different as we have been taught to believe; but I speak of this to show the bitter hatred in that community against this man and others of his kind. He did not have a friend. It was Boule, the ———. It didn't come because they hated the man; it came because they loved their homes and they looked upon him and his kind as men who were seeking to deprive them of the fruits of their labor and take away the shelter that they were making for their wives and their children.

Do you suppose that if the sentiment had not been so universal, if everybody in the whole Marble Creek district had not wished that these men should die, or should leave, do you suppose when there were 50 or 75 shots fired at Boule that nobody would know who killed him? Do you suppose that Engstrum should be arrested and discharged and that the deed should slumber along two and one-half years until Gov. Steunenberg had been killed before a jury would be asked to visit vengeance upon the murderer of Boule?

There is just one other circumstance I wish to refer to, and then, gentlemen, I leave our case in the hands of this jury. A young man comes in here to swear that on the 24th day of August he saw Glover and Adams and Simpkins at Price's; he had scarce seen any of them before; he had seen Adams once out in the woods, and once only; he had seen Simpkins, as he says, once out in the woods, and once only; he had scarce seen Glover, and he would be the easiest identified of anyone. Gentlemen, I do not care a cent whether these three men were there or not, excepting we proved they were not, at least, Adams and Glover. If Adams, Glover and Simpkins had killed Tyler, had killed Boule on the 20th, had slunk back to Mason's in the darkness, I ask why they had gone half way back again to take dinner at a public house, with a crowd on the 24th, and then gone back to blow up the buildings. If Adams and Glover and Simpkins went back to blow up these buildings, then there was a third time that they must have gone in and out, but Phillips says they were not blow up for a week or ten days, and by that time Adams was on his way to Colorado. Why should they go back, and if they went back, why should they go to a public house, eating their dinner in the midst of a crowd. It is the plainest possible evidence to me that these men committed no such deed. We brought here a young man by the name of Chinn, who was there with the other witnesses. He swears that he had dinner there, and that although there was a man there for a few minutes the description of whom corresponded or bore some resemblance to Simpkins, yet that Adams was not there, and that Glover was not there, as far as he could see. Adams swears he was not there, Glover swears that he was not there. They came upon us in the last days of the trial, and the evidence shows that a half dozen other people were present, the names of whom the state knew, and not one of these was called, not one of these came to tell this jury whether the statement was true or false. I take it, gentlemen, upon this evidence, the preponderance is entirely with us, that at least Adams was not there, at least Glover was not there. Adams had gone down the river. The stories of Adams, Glover and Mason and the three Mason children, if it is true, is that they were at Mason's, and that they started down the river on the 24th.

Jack Simpkins has dropped out of sight; he is not on trial. Where he went on the 23d or 24th the evidence does not show. As far as I know, there is not a syllable of evidence in this record to doubt that when leaving Adams, Jack might have gone back to his claim. I do not know; Jack Simpkins might have been up there at Price's on his way home the 24th; it is not unreasonable; this man says he talked to a fellow who looked like Jack Simpkins; possibly he was there; but he was not with Adams nor with Glover. If he was there, he was directly in line on his way home. If these other men were there, they must have gone directly away from their homes in order to expose themselves after what the state says, was the commission of a crime.

In this case I think you must say there are all sorts of doubts, and a complete failure of proof that Tyler was killed, and that the only evidence there is against Adams is his confession, and that this was extorted by fear of the gallows, by fear of a mob, by promise of liberty, and home and life; all the evidence in this case shows conclusively where Adams was every single day from the 1st of August until long after these tragedies were over. You must believe that it has been established by evidence which no jury could ignore, if it would, which no jurors' conscience could be satisfied with should they attempt to do it. You must be satisfied; no juror has the right to jump over all this evidence, and upon a mere suspicion find a verdict against this man. We have proven that Adams was somewhere else, that he did not do it, and he could not do it. But remember this, if Adams is guilty in this case, Mason must be guilty, Glover must be guilty; would the evidence in this case convict them? Have they proven an alibi? When these men came upon the stand and swore they were not there, and tell you where they were, and Mason told you how impossible it was for him to be there, when the daughter and the two sons came and gave their testimony, too. I want to know whether there is any chance to believe that these two pioneers were guilty of either one of these crimes? If they were, it was by a guilty knowledge in which every person in the whole community participated. It is clear that these men were intruders, despoilers; that the settlers know they must take some means to save themselves, to defend themselves. But what did Mason do?

To make a case this peaceful Mason is said to be a murderer. Why? About the time they say Tyler was killed, when four men had settled upon Mason's home, what did this man do? Did he take to guns? No. He came to Wallace and hired a lawyer, and filed proceedings in this court, and on the day before Tyler was killed, the sheriff came there and enjoined all these men excepting Boule; and Boule was enjoined the next day. He did not appeal to guns; he appealed to the courts. If he had been in any plan or scheme to kill Tyler and to kill Boule, and to drive these fellows out of the woods before the righteous indignation of the whole community, would he have been down to Wallace wasting his money on the lawyers; would he have been appealing to court; would he have asked for an injunction if he intended to use his gun; and yet, upon the very day preceding the day Boule was killed, the sheriff went up there with Mason's papers and served an injunction upon every one of them, and he fought his case out in the court and he won.

Is there evidence here that Adams, Mason, Glover, killed this man? How many men would be left in Idaho if every man who was worse than Mason would be hanged by the neck until dead? Isn't he a fair sample of the pioneers who have settled up this state; isn't he a fair sample of the manly men who have raised their families and built their homes in the woods? Isn't he a man who would be a credit to any civilization in the United States? And yet they tell you that this case is only a curtain raiser to tie a rope around Mason's neck; to place the brand of Cain upon the brow of his seven children, which they and theirs shall wear forever?

I have no doubt but what they believe this, even this, in their insane desire to reach out their hands to grasp the three men they want. I have no doubt but at the behest of the Mine Owners' Association, which is pursuing them, the state would depopulate the Marble Creek district, and hang every man upon the highest tree, if by that means they could get Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, whom they hate.

Gentlemen, I am going to leave this case with you. It is the case of the State of Idaho against Steve Adams, for the killing of Tyler. Both sides, the state upon their side, and we upon ours, have told this jury that it is more than this. Gentlemen, is it a case against an unknown man for the killing of an unknown man? You know it is not. You know what it is. In the greatest struggle and contest of the United States, the fiercest struggle that is known in the whole world that is being waged today, the contest between capital and labor, all sorts of side issues come into light. Up in Idaho, in your little mining town, you are engaged in trying one of the side issues of this great, world-wide fight. This man is an insignificant man, his wife an unknown woman, his children are poor, a man in the humble walks of life, and why is it all this wealth and power is arrayed against him? Simply, gentlemen, because he is part of the great struggle, a struggle in which I do not mean to say the workingman has been always right. I believe in him; I work for him; I have fought for him; I have given him such ability as I had; I have given him all my energy; I have given him every pulse beat of my heart, because I believe in his cause. I know he is sometimes wrong, I know he is sometimes cruel, and sometimes corrupt; I know that he is often unreasonable and unjust. No bitter contest in the world was ever fought by an army which was always right; no bitter contest in the world was ever fought by an army that was always wrong. I know that in this world-wide contest, this contest which has lasted since the human race began, this contest between the rich and the poor, this effort of the weak and the poor and the despised to get more liberty, more prosperity, more life. I know while they have committed errors and done wrong, I know that in this contest the poor are right, eternally right. I know that the world and the ages are working for them, that time is working for them. The world goes forward, not backward. It looks toward the time when there will be more equality and more justice towards men. Men of the state, are you so blind as to believe that if you hang Steve Adams this war will be over; do you believe that if you hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, this war will end, and that the laborers and mechanics will take up their tools and abandon their dreams and hopes. Aye, you may hang Steve Adams until dead, you may spill the blood of thousands, but you can not cure hatred by hatred. You can not blot out a great movement or a great idea; you can not kill a conscientious liberty loving movement, as the labor movement is, the whole world over. It will have no effect. You can spill Steve Adams' blood, but what of it. You will live to know that you have done an injustice, that you have committed a crime, because you singled this man out at the behest of someone else. You may kill these other men if you will, but the cause will go marching on.

Sometime the employers will learn, sometime we will learn that hatred begets hatred, that you can not cure conditions with policemen, and penitentiaries, with jails and scaffolds. Sometime they will learn, sometime we will learn, that every man you butcher, whether with a gun or a dagger, or a club, or upon the scaffold, only adds to the hatred and the prejudice of the other side. Sometime these bitter passions will pass away, and if they pass away in the lifetime of the generation which is prosecuting Adams today, and prosecuting Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone today, sane men will look back upon this jury and will thank their God, and thank this jury that in the bitterness of this strife you were not swept away, but were willing to listen to the evidence and consider the man, and the circumstances and the time, and the place, and unmoved by passion and prejudice, pronounce a verdict of NOT GUILTY in this case.

(The end.)

The C. I. A. Principals' Principles

An Analysis of the Parry-Van Cleave Hypocrisy and Despair.

The National Association of Manufacturers, in their recent convention in this city, decided to raise a fund of \$500,000 to "effectively fight the industrial oppression" of trade unions. The purpose of the fund is not to crush all trade unions, but only those that offend the high ideals of President Van Cleave and David M. Parry.

The ideal labor organization of these eminent gentlemen and their associates is one that welcomes the open shop, stands for no boycott, no limitation of output, no dictation as to how employers shall run their business, etc. In short, a union that merely gives tea socials or whose members, with godlike sacrifice, generously accept reductions or surrender their places to those who will accept

them, are to be immune from the blacklist of the manufacturers.

While these gentlemen will have "no interference in the management of their business," they will assume the paternal duty of telling workmen just how they must organize and for what purpose. This is not "interfering with the business of the unions," but merely the logical application of the ideals of those worthy gentlemen. Mr. Van Cleave and Mr. Parry will insist on "managing their business," while they also reserve for themselves the power to determine just how and under what conditions workmen shall expend their life, health and labor power.

While the smug exploiters are illogical in the application of this view, still there is a consistency in their inconsistency. Though the worker rightly regards the expenditure of his life in daily installments as being of supreme importance to himself, and one which he cannot lose control of without losing the last vestige of his "freedom," yet after he has sold himself and he enters the factory, the capitalist regards him as much his property as the merchandise he sells. Has the capitalist not bought this labor power and does not ownership of it, for the time being, carry the same dominion over it as his ownership of pig iron or lumber does? This is the real question that occurs to Van Cleave, Parry, et al., but they dare not proclaim it, for it reveals the true status of labor under the capitalist system. The capitalist class has every reason in the world for concealing this truth in a maze of cloudy abstractions dubbed "individualism," "vigorous principles," etc.

Before the workers part with their labor power it is theirs. When it is sold it belongs to the buyer. With an obstinacy that is the despair of the Parrys and Van Cleave the worker insists on a voice in how he is to be disposed of and what he shall realize from the sale. This is pure cussedness to the exploiters. It is a struggle for humane conditions to the workers. The capitalists want human merchandise that is docile and submissive. The workers can only partially avert this degrading status through mass resistance to it.

The conflicting interests of the two classes make for the opposing views held by both. When the working class becomes fully conscious of their interests they will extend their demand for control and disposition of their life to the control and management of industry itself. They will learn that the "management of business," now claimed and exercised by the capitalist class, can also be assumed by the workers without the toll of death, disease and dishonesty that now marks the rule of the capitalist today. And, if we mistake not, that \$500,000 fund of the Manufacturers' Association will do a great deal toward forcing this truth on the attention of thinking workmen who are blind to it now.—New York Worker.

Our Book Department

Books On
Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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.

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ORCHARD A SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER AND LIAR.

(Continued from page 2.)

Bradley home was taken up. In the cross-examination Orchard said it was from the newspapers that he learned Bradley had been blown into the street.

"Then you don't know positively that he was blown into the street?" said Richardson.

"I did not see him go," said Orchard.

In reply to questions, Orchard said he went to the corner grocery for a few days after the explosion to learn Bradley's condition.

"Why didn't you read the papers for that, too?" Richardson wanted to know. "Because I did not believe all I saw in the papers." The grocer said the explosion was generally attributed to gas, but he thought it was a bomb. "I told him I did not think so at all," declared Orchard.

Orchard next told of returning to Denver after receiving more money from Pettibone. He disguised himself as a soldier and wore glasses.

"Don't you know that soldiers never wear glasses?" asked Richardson.

"I didn't know it, no," said the witness.

Then Attorney Hawley, for the state, chimed in: "You forget Mr. Roosevelt, at San Juan, Mr. Richardson."

"He was not a soldier," shouted Richardson.

"And he wasn't at San Juan," declared Mr. Nugent, of the defendant's counsel.

ADMITS THAT HE IS A HABITUAL LIAR.

Orchard said he had sent several San Francisco papers to Pettibone. Arriving in Denver, he went first to see Pettibone. He then met Steve Adams and went with Billy Ackerman to live at Adams' house, Mrs. Adams cooking the meals.

"Didn't Steve have to move because he couldn't pay the rent?" asked Richardson.

"No, sir; we had plenty of money. The old place was not satisfactory."

Orchard continued to live with the Adams family from before Christmas, 1904, to February, 1905. Richardson endeavored by many questions to show that both Orchard and Adams were poverty-stricken all winter long. The witness repeatedly declared that both men were well supplied with funds, the money coming from Pettibone and Haywood. Orchard said he made Bradley's condition worse to Pettibone and Adams than it really was, when he reported to them. He had heard the man was not permanently injured.

"You lied, didn't you?" snarled Richardson. "Yes." "It was your habit to lie about everything, wasn't it?" "Whenever it suited my purpose better." "You have always been a liar, now haven't you?" "I have lied at times since I began to go wrong." "And you started wrong pretty early, didn't you?" "Somewhere between 25 and 30 years old."

IN TOUCH WITH MINE OWNERS, MILITIA OFFICERS AND DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Orchard admitted knowing Jim Warford, now in the penitentiary, who formerly was employed as a guard by the Mine Owners' Association at Cripple Creek. He said he knew several mine owners, militia officers and deputy sheriffs named by Attorney Richardson, who again is conducting the cross-examination, but swore that he did not convey any information to them at any time regarding his plan to blow up the depot at Independence.

He said he did not know that the military company on guard there had been ordered to be under arms at 9 that night, four hours before the explosion, the commander having been told "that something was going to be pulled off."

Orchard said he did not know where he met Adams on the day of the depot explosion. It might have been at his house, he said, but he could not remember. He denied absolutely that he had been cautioned not to fix either the time or place. He said that Hawley and McPartland had simply told him to go ahead and tell the truth. This seemed mirthful to the audience. A laugh passed about the court room, which deputies quickly stopped.

The witness testified that up to the time of the explosion he had received \$735 from Moyer and Haywood, most of it from the latter.

He denied that he had received any letters from General Superintendent Banks, of the Pinkerton agency at Chicago, telling him what course to pursue and saying what would be done for him after the trial was done.

The Brewery Workers' Case
MAX HAYES in Cleveland Citizen

Just what has been gained by the American Federation of Labor executive council in expelling the United Brewery Workmen of America is difficult to understand.

The A. F. of L. is supposed to be a voluntary association. All affiliated organizations, whether formed along industrial or craft lines, are conceded in their charter rights absolute autonomy to regulate their own affairs and complete jurisdiction over whatever branches of industry are agreed upon.

The brewery workers were one of the pioneer organizations in the A. F. of L., being chartered in 1886. In 1887 they were granted a new charter in which they were given jurisdiction over all employees in the brewery industry, such as brewers, bottlers, drivers, stablemen, engineers, firemen, etc.; in fact, all who were engaged in the manufacture of beer.

In 1897 the firemen formed a craft organization and a year later the engineers took the same steps. They immediately claimed jurisdiction over the firemen and engineers employed in breweries who were already organized, and for a decade the contest was waged in A. F. of L. conventions between the rival bodies. During the struggle many acts have been committed that were contrary to the ethics of trades-unionism, and some of the scandalous methods attracted the attention of the outside world and seriously reflected upon the labor movement as a whole.

Throughout the controversy the brewery workers have tenaciously stood upon their charter rights—which they insisted was a sacred contract—and demanded the same treatment accorded the miners, longshoremen and other industrial unions that included engineers, firemen, teamsters and other workers that were necessary to strengthen those organizations.

Up to the present time no clear explanation has been made why the brewers should be weakened by the withdrawal of engineers and firemen from their ranks while those workers should be permitted to remain in the miners and longshoremen's organizations. It is surmised that the miners and longshoremen were immune from attack because they are powerful bodies, cast a large vote, and wield great influence in Federation politics.

But the inconsistency of making fish of one and flesh of another, even though the fact that a solemn contract is deliberately violated is overlooked, doesn't appear to trouble the conscience of the alleged "leaders" of the A. F. of L. in the least.

The Brewery Workers have been victimized because they are a radical organization, industrially and politically, as those in control of the Federation plume themselves upon conserving what is, or are positively reactionary. But the conservatives, who are unable to realize the fact that the world does not stand still, and who have been intoxicated by their own power, are making the fatal mistakes of all rulers who blow hot and cold and attempt to assume an immovable position. They plant the seed of revolution, and sooner or later there will be a day of reckoning.

The Czar of Russia is attempting to expel all radicals, but for every one put out of the way two or more are created. In all ages tyrants were usually their worst foes.

To excommunicate 35,000 men at one swoop—as widespread, progressive and liberal an army of men as ever carried a union card—can have no other but ill effects at this juncture.

The action is bound to be resented by large numbers of union-

ists who sympathize with the brewery workers, and to discourage others.

Worse still, just at present, when labor ought to present a united front to the open-shop advocates, the latter are heartened and encouraged in their disruption tactics.

They boldly announce the gathering of an enormous fund of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of destroying organized labor by their usual methods of dividing our forces, purchasing traitors, sending spies into the unions, securing armies of strike-breakers, corrupting courts and newspapers and resorting to other schemes that have become familiar.

We do not believe that the rank and file in the building, printing, machinery, clothing and other trades will approve the action taken by the "leaders," who, instead of leading, are seeking to undo that which has been accomplished by the commoners, the men who have no opportunities to pose as great officials, but who plod along in their various localities, preaching the principles of labor and organizing their fellow-workers.

In all likelihood the next move of the "leaders" will be to issue edicts to state and city central bodies to expel local unions of brewery workers, and thus inject endless strife into organizations that are constantly upon the firing line, engaged in every-day struggles while the quarreling leaders, so-called, look wise and plan new schemes of create trouble to demonstrate their greatness.

May the Lord deliver us from the leadership that breeds endless contention and final disruption!

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad!

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| Frank Blasse, 2443 Wisconsin ave. | Old Homestead Bkry, 1038 N. Van'ter. |
| J. P. Hoerr, Texas ave and Chippewa. | Wm. Robing, Walnut Park. |
| Martin Rottler, 3500 Illinois ave. | Chas. Powitzky, 1005 North Sixth st. |
| Hugo Dintelmann, 1824 S. Tenth st. | Joe Michalke, 160 Kahokia st. |
| Geo. Darmstaedter, 1953 Cherokee st. | Robt. Dalles, 1027 Allen ave. |
| Aug. Werner, 2022 Cherokee st. | P. A. Witt, 3555A Nebraska ave. |
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E. H. THOMAS, Editor.
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Socialist News Review

THE TENTH WARD CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

will meet Thursday, June 20, at 8 p. m., at Southwest Turner Hall, Ohio avenue and Potomac street. Election of officers and other important business. Comrades are urged to attend. F. F. Brinker, Secretary.

GET YOUR STEAMBOAT TICKETS.

Comrades should make every effort to induce their friends to take part in the Socialist steamboat excursion Sunday, July 7. This is the best opportunity to get people interested in the Socialist Party movement.

OFF LIKE HOT CAKES.

The big show cards and other advertising matter for our Montezano steamboat excursion on Sunday, July 7, are going off like hot cakes. Our supply of the big cards is almost exhausted. There is also a lively sale of tickets, Secretary Hildebrand having been obliged to call for a second edition. We'll get a fine crowd to Montezano!

WANTED: BUSINESS MANAGER FOR THE WORKER.

Wanted: A competent business manager is wanted for "The New York Worker. All those who have had experience and consider themselves competent are requested to communicate with the State Secretary, Socialist Party, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York City, stating qualifications for the position and salary expected.

FOR THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS.

The "County Fair Committee" for the St. Louis Socialist Midsummer Festival, to be held at Belleville Fair Grounds August 4 calls on all comrades and friends to send in their presents and contributions for this memorable affair. See appeal of committee in another column of this week's St. Louis Labor.

FRIEDMAN WILL GO TO BOISE.

C. C. Darrow, counsel of Haywood in Boise, wired to Wilshire's Magazine under June 4 to send Morris Friedman to Boise immediately at defense's expense. Friedman is the author of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," recently published by Wilshire. It is thought that Friedman will be a valuable aid to the defense in the Haywood trial.

SOCIALIST LECTURE CIRCUIT.

Arrangements are being made with the locals of the larger cities east of the Missouri river for the establishment of a Socialist lecture course and lecture circuit, covering the period from October, 1907, to April, 1908. An average weekly attendance of 400 persons in any city will assure the success of the course without expense to the local organization. For further particulars address the National Office.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Party of Ohio met in annual convention in Columbus last week, twenty-seven delegates being in attendance. The following candidates were nominated for the office of state secretary: E. L. Rodgers, of Dayton; T. C. Devine, Toledo; W. H. Watt, Sandusky; John Willert, Cleveland; Clyde J. Wright, Columbus. A banquet in honor of the delegates was given at Trades Assembly Hall.

READ, "THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY."

Upton Sinclair writes: "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" is the most extraordinary exposure of the machinery of industrial tyranny that I have ever read in my life. It will do more than anything yet published to awaken the American people to the infamous crimes against labor, which have been committed in Colorado. I appeal to the Socialist movement to place a copy of this book in the hands of every workingman in America."

GROWTH OF GERMAN SOCIALIST PRESS.

During the three months following the last Reichstag elections the Socialist press of Germany has gained about 200,000 new subscribers. The following list gives an idea of the increase: Berliner Vorwaerts gained 15,000, making its total daily circulation 140,000; Carlsruhe Volkstimme gained 2,000; Chemnitz Volkstimme, 1,000; Leipziger Volkstimme, 6,000 (making its total daily circulation 45,000); Munchener Post, 5,000; Bremerhaven Volkstimme, 6,000; Frankfurter Volkstimme, 4,000; Hannover Volksville, 5,000. Germany has today 54 daily Socialist papers.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN AUSTRIA.

Buda-Pesth, June 7.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived today for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his coronation as King of Hungary. The Socialists seized the occasion to make a demonstration in favor of the extension of universal suffrage to Hungary. Crowds assembled in the streets and greeted the emperor with continuous shouts of "Give us universal suffrage!" throughout the journey from the railroad station to the royal residence. Owing to the attitude of the demonstrators the police had to draw their swords many times. Several persons were injured.

CREDENTIALS TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The following comrades have filed applications for credentials to the International Congress, and the same have been referred to the National Executive Committee: Corrine S. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Louis B. Boudin, New York, N. Y.; Johanne Greie Cramer, Elizabeth, N. J.; Peter Grund, Union Hill, N. J.; Geo. D. Herron, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Vera Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; Robert Hunter, New York, N. Y.; Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo.; Nicholas Klein, Cincinnati, O.; Chas. Stewart, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Cincinnati, O.; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y.

OUR SECRETARY, COMRADE KAEMMERER.

sailed for Europe last Saturday, leaving New York for Naples on board the steamer Nekar. He stopped over in Baltimore for a day to pay a visit to Comrade A. A. Haehn, formerly connected with St. Louis Labor. He informs us that the Baltimore comrades gave him a royal reception, which he will long remember. Kaemmerer found "Baltimore one of the cleanest cities he ever saw," which undoubtedly is due to the fact that at the time of his arrival at Camden Street Station the city was visited by a deluging rain storm which swept all the mud from the streets into Chesapeake Bay. Next he will write us from Gibraltar—the proverbial rockpile at the entrance to the Mediterranean.

ORGANIZING IN WISCONSIN.

Organizer Jacobs is about to make a trip through southern and western Wisconsin. These are his dates: Monticello, the 15th; Attica and Albany, the 16th; Monroe, 17th; Darlington, 18th; Platteville, 19th; Rewey, 20th; Montfort, 21st; Prairie du Chien, 22nd; La Crosse, 23d; Cashton, 24th; Ontario, 25th; Viraquia and LaFarge, 26th; Boscobel, 27th; Blue River, 28th; Fennimore, 29th; Beetown and Lancaster, 30th; Bloomington, July 1, and Madison, July 2. Organizer Gaylord is now engaged in a northern trip. His dates are: Brantwood, 6th; Glidden, 7th; Ashland, 8th; Superior, 9th, 10th and 11th; Spooner, 12th; Rice Lake, 13th; Augusta, 14th; Menominee, 15th; Eau Claire, 16th; Humbird, 17th; Pittsville, 18th, and Grand Rapids, 19th.

OUR SPANISH ORGAN ON AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

El Socialista, in Madrid, official organ of the Partido Obrero (Labor Party) of Spain, has this to say on the result of the recent Socialist victories in Austria: "The Socialist Party has given the death-blow to the warfare between the various nationalities in Austria. Solidly united, the party enters the Reichsrath on a program which will not tolerate national and racial prejudices and warfare. The victory of our comrades in Austria is a great triumph for the International Social Democracy and a guarantee for the European peace. No longer can the Prussian bourgeoisie consider Austria and Russia as a reliable bulwark of the reaction. This makes the victory

of our Austrian brothers the more satisfactory and encouraging to the Socialists everywhere."

SOCIALIST PRESSEUSE ON PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, June 10.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Presseuse, Socialist, interpellated the government relative to the attitude of France at The Hague peace conference. He referred to Great Britain as a "precocious instrument of peace for the whole world," and declared that immense armaments meant bankruptcy for the countries adopting such a policy. Foreign Minister Pichon, in reply, remarked that the coming conference was a veritable international parliament. France would remain true to herself by playing an unrestricted role of moderation and conciliation similar to that adopted by M. Bourgeois, the head of the French delegation to the peace conference of 1899. The names and reputations of French delegates, he added, guaranteed the useful fulfillment of their mission. The chamber unanimously adopted the minister's declaration.

COMRADE DEBS WILL NOT GO TO BOISE.

The Appeal to Reason publishes the following announcement: "The readers of the Appeal know that Eugene V. Debs was scheduled to attend the Idaho trial as one of its special representatives. There has been a temporary change of program, not due to either Debs or the Appeal. Debs was to leave for Boise on Thursday, May 23. His grip was packed for the trip when a letter came from the counsel for the defense earnestly requesting him not to come, on the ground that his presence would inflame the public, prejudice the jury and jeopardize the lives of the defendants." A consultation was held and it was concluded that neither Debs nor the Appeal could afford to assume such a responsibility. In event of Debs disregarding the advice of the defendants and their attorneys and possible conviction, the responsibility would surely be placed upon his shoulders. Regardless of his personal inclinations, therefore, and of the Appeals strong desire to fulfill its obligation to its readers, it was decided that for the present, at least, Debs would remain away from Boise.

OUR COMRADES IN WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

The Socialists in the Wisconsin Assembly last week made a spirited fight against the public utilities bill. This bill, supported by the "reform" Republicans, is one of the worst of its sort that could be framed. It gives to three men, appointed by the governor, the control of all municipal affairs connected with public utilities. If this bill passes, no city can buy, own or operate a public utility except with the consent of these three potentates. There is "regulation" for you! That is the way in which La Follette's "reform" wing will fight the corporations! It is needless to say that all the corporations are heartily in favor of this bill. Yet after all the vigorous protests of the Social-Democrats, when the bill came to vote only sixteen members voted against it, including, of course, our five Social-Democratic Assemblymen. Another bad bill against which our men put up a hot fight is the bill to create twelve aldermen-at-large for the city of Milwaukee. This bill, which would create an upper house in our City Council, is intended to block Socialist measures in that body. Our men fight it on principle, as opposed to the upper house idea. But, all the same, the bill, if passed, may prove a pretty sharp-pointed boomerang to the old parties. If we carry the city next spring—which is not only among the possibilities, but the probabilities—that would mean a Social-Democratic upper house. And with that the boot would be on the other foot in Milwaukee politics!

CHILLICOTHE SOCIALISTS IN SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

Chillicothe, Mo., June 10.—Four hundred and sixty-five votes were polled at the election held Tuesday to choose two members of the Board of Education. The voting early was light and little interest seemed to be manifested, but before noon things livened up, and from 1 o'clock p. m. until the polls closed at 6 there was plenty of life around the polls. The vote resulted as follows: W. G. Keath (Rep.), 408; John H. Taylor (Dem.), 387; W. L. Garver (Soc.), 102. The result shows that there was some scratching of both Taylor and Keath for Garver, says the Tribune. On the day before election Comrade Garver addressed the following note to the Chillicothe Tribune, which was published in full, showing conclusively that the voters knew full well where the Socialist candidate stood: "Editor Tribune: The report is being circulated that I have entered into an alliance with certain factions of the Democratic and Republican parties. I desire to repudiate such statements without qualification. My candidacy for the school board at tomorrow's election is as the candidate of the Socialist Party, having been nominated before any other candidates. I have reason to believe that some persons are supporting me in order to gratify their political grudges. I realize the hypocritical shallowness of such support, and desire to say that it is without solicitation on my part. I would not permit myself to be used for a moment as a catspaw to gratify the spite of disappointed politicians. I run for the school board as a man and a Socialist, and only as such do I solicit the support of anyone.—W. L. Garver."

INT. SOCIALIST REVIEW FOR JUNE.

Robert Hunter tells the story of the remarkable Labor and Socialist movement of Belgium in the June number of the International Socialist Review. Belgium has been called the paradise of capitalists, but Mr. Hunter discovers that it is the inferno of the working class. Yet out of this inferno has been born one of the most wonderful Labor and Socialist movements in the world, with an organization embracing co-operations, trade unions and a political party in one compact body. A recent investigation of labor conditions in Washington, which has been buried in government reports, is exhorted by H. L. Slobodin, who shows how the working class are living on a margin so narrow that the food supply is the only elastic item left, and that this rises and falls at the expense of nourishment whenever anything affects the family income. H. Lagardelle, the well-known French writer, under the title of "The Intellectuals and Working Class Socialism," denounces the influence of the class of intellectuals and shows the necessity of working-class domination in the Socialist movement. Lagardelle, although a professor in the University of Paris, belongs to the somewhat anarchistic "Syndicalist" wing of French Socialism, and denounces parliamentarism. Robert Rives La Monte shows in a most interesting manner how "The Biogenetic Law" governs the evolution of individuals in their conversion to Socialism, so that each new convert passes to a large degree through the intellectual stages through which the Socialist movement as a whole has passed. A. M. Simons, in a review of "Landmarks of Scientific Socialism," by Frederick Engels, translated by Austin Lewis, and F. C. Teggert on "The Margin of Leisure" discuss other phases of Socialism. Ten cents a copy, \$1 a year. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS ON ORGANIZATION.

"In all kinds of organizations there are two general classes of those who specially champion organization. The one seeks to make the organization large enough and strong enough to do the work for the doing of which it is supposed to exist; and the other class is of those who wish to run the organization and try to keep it small enough so that they themselves can keep their job. The one group, in self-forgetfulness, is working for the cause. The other group, forgetting the cause, is working for itself. The one, whether in office or out, stands on its merits and is unafraid concerning personal interests, provided the end of the organization may be secured. The other, distrustful of itself, conscious of its own incapacity, fears even the triumph of the cause and is willing even to end the organization rather than take any chance of ending its own control of its organized activities. The Socialists are no exception to this rule. No movement has ever suffered more at the hands of the incompetent office seeker and office holder than the Socialist movement. The very idea of class-consciousness means that one shall be so conscious of the collective interest that this collective welfare shall be so identified with their personal affairs that they will work for the



common cause with the same devotion and intensity that men ordinarily work for themselves. It ought to be said again that this is not characteristic of the Socialist movement only; it is characteristic of all organization of every possible nature and for every conceivable purpose. It is true of the Socialist movement, not because Socialists are Socialists, but because Socialists are men and women, with the same human frailties, defects and shortcomings as any other human beings."

SOME FIGURES FROM AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

The following are the totals of the votes cast for the party in the various provinces of Austria compared with the total vote given:

Province—	Total vote.	Socialist vote.	Pct.
Bohemia	1,077,548	444,433	41.3
Lower Austria	607,703	180,952	29.7
Moravia	463,278	144,832	31.2
Styria	216,100	48,320	22.4
Upper Austria	167,723	21,568	12.8
Silesia	150,049	55,229	46.4
Tyrol	119,175	16,089	10.7
Bukovina	112,213	4,501	4.0
Carniola	70,802	5,030	7.2
Carinthia	54,251	13,153	24.2
Istria	55,920	4,202	7.5
Galizia	41,004	3,245	7.9
Salzburg	39,093	7,458	19.0
Vorarlberg	34,248	1,977	5.8
Triest and Province	28,062	9,448	33.8
Totals	3,236,509	960,393	29.7

Among the various nationalities the Socialist vote is divided as follows:

German	511,760	Poles	13,377
Czechs	399,287	Slovaks	12,605
Italians	22,518	Roumanians	860

Besides the above there were up to date 45,196 votes returned from Galicia, where, however, the returns were not yet complete, so that up to now it is certain that 1,005,593 Socialist votes at least were recorded.

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