

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

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NO. 333

The Conspiracy Trial in Boise, Idaho

Pinkerton McPartland's Career

As a Breeder of Murder and Incendiarism Among the Mollie Maguires in the Anthracite Coal Fields from 1875 to 1877.

The Mollie Maguire Tragedy Told by Hon. Andrew Roy and Commented Upon by Mr. Terrence V. Powderly, Formerly K. of L. General Master Workman, Later Immigration Commissioner Under President McKinley, and Recently Appointed by President Roosevelt as Chief of Information Bureau in Department of Commerce and Labor.

Hon. Andrew Roy, in his book, "A History of the Miners of the United States," gives a vivid description of the Pinkerton McPartland's work among the Mollie Maguires in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields during the years 1875-77.

Frank B. Gowen was at that time president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. We quote from Mr. Roy's book:

"A detective named James McParlin (McParland or McPartland), himself an Irishman and a member of the Catholic faith, was sent by the Pinkerton Agency of Chicago at the instance of President Gowen (of the Reading railroad) into the coal field. McParlin assumed the name of James McKenna and joined the Mollie Maguires' society. By loud protestations of devotion to the wildest excesses of the order he gained the unbounded confidence of the leaders.

"He was elected secretary of the Shenandoah division of the Mollie Maguires' society and was bold and outspoken in all its wicked purposes. He remained a member of the order for three years, reporting to his chief by letter nearly every day. He was sometimes suspected of being a spy, but by the use of his strong right arm and his glib tongue regained the confidence of his associates. At length his true character as a detective came to the knowledge of the 'Mollies,' and he made haste to get out of the coal fields, standing not on the order of his going, but going at once.

"The mass of testimony which the detective (McPartland) had furnished the Pinkerton agency was placed in the hands of the prosecuting attorneys of the counties in which the misdeeds of the society had been committed, and seventy arrests followed in quick succession. Twelve of the accused were convicted of murder in the first degree; four, of murder in the second degree; four, of accessory murder, and six were convicted of perjury. Some of the accused turned state's evidence and saved their necks.

"During the reign of the 'Mollies' a feeling of insecurity and terror pervaded the whole anthracite coal region, but no sooner were the arrests made than this feeling was replaced by indignation and cries of vengeance. The trials occurred under this intense excitement, and a number of convictions were made which, under a lessened strain of public feeling, would probably have resulted in acquittal. The pendulum had swung too far to the left, and it rebounded too far to the right.

"The Miners' and Laborers Benevolent Association was publicly accused of being accessory to the crimes of the Mollie Maguires. There never was a more groundless accusation. Many of the 'Mollies' were members of the M. and L. B. A., as they were members of the Catholic Church, but both the Miners' Union and the Catholic Church frowned down these acts of incendiarism."

TERRENCE V. POWDERLY, FORMER GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN OF THE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR,

in his book, "Thirty Years of Labor," refers to the murderous Mollie Maguires' work of the Pinkerton detective McPartland in the following language:

"The workingmen from the middle coal fields of Pennsylvania were sincerely desirous of having the features of the K. of L. order properly understood by everybody. They still held in dreadful remembrance the terrible lessons that were taught at the foot of the gallows, when men were strangled whose guilt was never proven, and whose innocence is to this day believed in by those who knew them best. Whether the men who were hanged in Pennsylvania were all guilty of murder is not known, but it is known that men were hanged on the testimony of those who were themselves murderers. It is known that that plague spot on American civilization, the Pinkerton detective, had entered the council chambers of the workingmen of Schuylkill county, and under the guise of friendship, urged the men on to deeds of desperation and blood. When the final day shall come, and the deeds of all men shall become known, the writer of this believes that no man's hand will be redder, no individual will be steeped more deeply in the guilt and crime for which men died upon the scaffold in Pennsylvania than the men who controlled the corporations which were operating the coal mines at that time. Justice no longer knew an abiding place in their hearts, honesty had given way to make room for the craze of gold, and with one ambition constantly before them, is it any wonder that they cared but little if one of their hired assassins of character (McPartland!) swore away the lives of the innocent with the guilty?"

Mr. Powderly was Commissioner General of Immigration under President McKinley, and until his recent appointment by President Roosevelt as Chief of the Bureau of Information in the United States Department of Commerce and Labor he was a special agent of the American Immigration Bureau in Europe.

PINKERTON LABOR SPY.

First Complete Exposure of the Pinkerton Detective Agency—A Book that Will Help to Save the Lives of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—Secret Letters and Documents of a Colossal Spy Bureau that Conspires to Murder.

This book is written by the private stenographer of James McPartland, the man who says "Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will never leave Idaho alive."

A Brief Synopsis of the Contents of "The Pinkerton Labor Spy." It is an authoritative history, a complete expose, for the first time, of the secret workings of Pinkerton's National Detective

Agency, and the relations of the agency to Capital and Labor. It shows that the agency is a colossal spy bureau.

All the statements and charges made in this book are fully warranted, and are in every instance borne out by the facts.

The work of a number of Pinkerton detectives or operatives is fully described, the name of the operative and one or more of his secret reports being given in every case where necessary.

A great light is shed on the Colorado labor troubles which have heretofore been shrouded in mystery.

The work of the agency in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case is discussed, and the conclusion arrived at shows very plainly that, while it is hardly possible that the officers of the Western Federation of Miners are implicated in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, it is much more than probable that the Pinkerton Detective agency is guilty of conspiracy to hang the union leaders.

A financial statement proves that if the Pinkerton Detective agency depended for success upon legitimate detective work, they would have to go out of business.

"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 labor movement to place a copy of this book in the hands of every workingman in America. Price 25c, paper. Upton Sinclair. Labor Book Dept., 324 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

What the Daily Press Has to Say About Harry Orchard

NO FAIR-MINDED MAN BELIEVES HIM.

The St. Louis Republic of last Sunday says:

"The feature in the trial of William D. Haywood, at Boise, for the murder of former Governor Steunenberg was again the testimony of Harry Orchard, upon whom the prosecution mainly depends for the accused man's conviction. Orchard, according to his own testimony, is a fiend incarnate. The tales that he continued to tell from the witness stand during the week, upon cross-examination, and in which he invariably figured as one of the principals, are hardly credible, and unless the prosecution brings forth strong evidence to support the story of his crimes, which, he said, were instigated by the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, it is hard to conceive how a jury of fair-minded men would convict the accused. With a sang froid which possibly has never been seen before in any criminal under similar circumstances, Orchard, by his own testimony, stands as the slayer of no less than eighteen men, has admitted that he abandoned wife and child, and in his cross-examination has added arson to his long list of crimes. In fact, according to his own testimony which was brought out in a grilling cross-examination, this fellow has confessed to almost every crime, beginning with lying and petit larceny. He admitted that frequently he told of exploits which existed only in his imagination, but were related with a view of gaining the admiration of his friends for the temerity he displayed in the commission of crime."

ORCHARD'S TESTIMONY MUST BE CORROBORATED.

The New York World of June 7, 1907, says:

"Harry Orchard is either one of the most remarkable criminals or one of the most remarkable liars that ever sat in a witness box. Perhaps he is both. At all events, Orchard's story of the crimes in which he participated as a member of the Western Federation of Miners, beginning with blowing up the Bunker Hill mill and ending with the murder of Governor Steunenberg, has a place of its own in the annals of assassination.

"But the objections raised by the defense to the admission of some of this testimony are by no means unjustified. It is not the Western Federation of Miners that is on trial, but William D. Haywood. Moreover, Haywood is not charged with having been implicated in the destruction of the Bunker Hill mill, or the dynamiting of the Vindicator mine, or the murder of Detective Gregory, or the explosion at Independence station which killed fourteen men, or the plots against Governor Peabody. It is only for the murder of Governor Steunenberg that he is on trial, and some of the other crimes which Orchard was allowed to describe to the jury were admittedly committed before Haywood was a member of the central body of the Federation.

"Orchard's testimony alone, however, is not sufficient to convict. It must be corroborated; and this is the most difficult task that confronts the prosecution. That Steunenberg was murdered admits of no doubt. That Orchard planted the bomb which blew him to pieces could be proved by circumstantial evidence wholly apart from the assassin's confession, but Haywood is yet to be brought directly into the crime except through the testimony of Orchard. It remains to be seen how the prosecution will bridge this chasm, for it must be bridged before a clear case of murder can be established against Haywood.

"It is not enough to show that the Western Federation of Miners was responsible for a record of cold-blooded atrocities from which a savage might have shrunk. Even though every person in the court room be convinced that Orchard told the exact truth and that all these crimes were plotted and executed precisely as he says, the higher courts will not accept moral certainty as legal proof, whatever the trial jury may do.

"Stranger things have happened than that the United States courts, which Haywood and his Socialist friends have so often denounced as 'tools of capitalism and plutocracy,' should eventually be the instruments to protect the defendant from the consequences of local passion and to safeguard him against an invasion of even the most trifling of his legal rights."

ORCHARD'S INSPIRATION.

The Chicago Daily Socialist, under the head, "The Source of Orchard's Inspiration," says:

"The final grotesque touch of the murderous plot in Idaho is furnished by Orchard's protestations that he is led to hound Haywood to the scaffold because he has been converted.

"This premier murderer of the ages, who stole sheep, burned cheese factories, betrayed every friend he ever had, murdered men, women and children with the cold-bloodedness of a stock yards butcher sticking pigs, now boasts of the multitudinous crimes in an effort to add one more murder to his list under the cover of law, and says he does it all because he has come to believe in the doctrines of Him who said, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'

"That such a nauseating mess can be poured forth from the million-paged Capitalist press of America speaks volumes for the degrading effect of Capitalism upon its own religious beliefs.

"One who reads the report of that confession, however, who listens to the disgusting details, all carefully marshaled with the one purpose of sending William D. Haywood to the gallows, cannot but wonder if Orchard has not in some mysterious way confused Divine Providence with Detective McPartland.

"We do not claim to be experts on interpreting the voice of divine inspiration, but the actions of Orchard seem to much more nearly reflect the attitude of a bloodthirsty detective seeking to earn his blood money than of a humble inspired follower of Christ.

"If Orchard is acting under divine inspiration, it would hardly seem necessary for him to have written an autobiography, and have it revised by McPartland, so that he could commit it to memory before going on the witness stand.

"Again, Orchard seems to be receiving continuous inspiration. When it was announced that Mrs. Steve Adams might go on the stand to contradict some of his testimony, he at once was inspired to involve her in the commission of a crime, thereby discrediting her testimony before the jury.

"On the whole, that inspiration seems to partake so much of McPartland as to arouse more than a suspicion that he is the medium through which it is transmitted to Orchard.

"An examination of this medium does not inspire confidence in the genuineness of the inspiration. McPartland's life has shown him to have been one of the most conscienceless liars known to history.

"He has been shown to have stained his hands with the blood of man more than once in his long career as a human bloodhound in the employ of corporate wealth. In fact, his history is almost the only rival of Orchard's.

"All these facts lead with inevitable logic to the conclusion that in some inscrutable way Orchard has confused McPartland with divinity and has mistaken the whisperings of this arch-fiend for the promptings of a divine providence.

"We learned years ago that 'God works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform,' but it will require considerable evidence to convince us that McPartland is a direct link with divinity.

"If we are to accept the religious interpretation at all we should much sooner look for wires connecting him with a different locality."

MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE SEND MESSAGES TO UNION MEN OF ST. LOUIS.

In view of the immense interest taken by union men of this city, in the cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the editor of the Star-Chronicle wired Staff Correspondent John E. Nevins to secure from each of the men in jail at Boise, Idaho, a message to organized labor of St. Louis. The following were received:

By Geo. A. Pettibone.

"The support and sympathy of union men has done me a world of good, and has sustained me in the bitter and trying hours when it seemed as though everything was conspiring together to uplift deceit and dishonor and to crush truth and righteousness.

"We have never lost hope, and are confident now that ere long our innocence must be proclaimed to the outside world so that all may know how utterly baseless were the charges made against us."

By Charles E. Moyer.

"All that I can say in connection with the support given my

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.

brothers in confinement and myself on this atrocious trumped-up charge is to re-echo what I have already said to organized labor everywhere—that I am so deeply grateful words fail me.

"Union men are known the world over as staunch, loyal, devoted friends, who will share their last possession to aid the cause of labor and to advance the universal welfare of wage workers. My message to my brother unionists is one of hope as well as thanks. I do not care to discuss the merits of the charges against us, as readers already know the utter weakness of the state's case."

By Wm. D. Haywood.

"I am thankful to my union friends for their sympathy and financial aid. Men and women who have sent us chering messages while illegally incarcerated, and who have helped to furnish sinews to carry on this desperate fight to prevent the wreckage of our great industrial movement by an association banded to advance their own selfish interests, have my deepest thanks. I am under lifelong obligations to the unionists of every section of the United States for what they have done for Charlie, George and myself."

A Protest to the Globe-Democrat

For four consecutive days during last week the St. Louis Globe-Democrat suppressed the Associated Press dispatches about the Haywood trial in Boise, Idaho, confining itself to the reports of its special correspondent, Oscar King Davis.

The editor of St. Louis Labor took the matter up and forwarded the following letter.

St. Louis, June 14, 1907.

To the Editor-in-Chief, St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Dear Sir—Never have I hesitated to openly defend the Globe-Democrat as the first-class daily newspaper of St. Louis, because it has never been afraid to publish the important news of the day that other papers would suppress. I regret to say, however, that the last three or four days' experience have compelled me to revise my former opinion. For four consecutive days the Globe-Democrat has suppressed the Associated Press telegraphic reports on the Haywood trial at Boise, Idaho, at the same time publishing in sensational yellow journal style the special reports by Oscar King Davis.

As to the latter gentleman I can not help making the assertion that in his moral and intellectual make-up Mr. Oscar King Davis has a striking resemblance with Harry Orchard, the greatest liar that ever saw Pike's Peak, to use the language of General Sherman Bell. That an old established, reliable newspaper like the St. Louis Globe-Democrat should disgrace its columns with Oscar King Davis' Orchard-McParland stories instead of publishing the comparatively fair and impartial reports of the Associated Press is more than I can understand, and my opinion is shared by thousands of other citizens of this community who are opposed to yellow journalism, and who are anxious to have fair play and justice prevail in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone tragedy in Idaho. Respectfully yours,

G. A. HOEHN, Editor of Labor.

We were pleased to see the Associated Press dispatches again published after the receipt of the foregoing lines.

The Haywood Defense Begun

Nothing of Importance Is Developed During the Week....Orchard Rehashes His Old Stories.

Boise, June 19.—The prosecution in the Haywood trial announced that it would rest its case on Wednesday and it is certain that the defense will begin Thursday.

Little of importance or general interest developed during the week. Orchard was reharsing his old story. The prosecution introduced some W. F. of M. checks made out to Simpkins by Secretary-Treasurer Haywood. By these checks the prosecution tried to show the connection and relations between Haywood and Simpkins. The fact was pointed out by the defense that these checks were made out in the regular business routine and the amounts were for legitimate Federation expenses.

Ex-Governor Peabody was called on the witness stand. Hawley and Borah, for the prosecution, were ostensibly surprised when the defense paid no attention to Peabody, simply stating that they would not go into cross-examination with the ex-governor. It was apparent that Peabody was anxious to tell a story on the witness stand, but he found no chance to deliver the goods for the prosecution.

Ex-State Militia Officer on the Stand.

Maj. H. A. Naylor, of Victor, Colo., assistant secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, was a witness. At the time of the explosion in the Vindicator mine Naylor was an officer in the national guard of Colorado.

Under cross-examination, Naylor said the national guard was called out in September, 1903, during the Cripple Creek strike. He was in charge of a camp about a mile from the Vindicator, and a detail was on duty near the shaft.

Richardson asked the witness if he knew anything of the detailing of four men to shoot up the tool shed of the Vindicator. Richardson insinuated that the defense would try to show that the Vindicator owners were behind in the payment of their assessment to the Mine Owners' Association, and that the soldiers were employed to create disturbances and destroy property which the Mine Owners' Association laid to the door of the Western Federation of Miners.

Naylor said he knew nothing of any arrears due from the Vindicator mine. He is now assistant secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, but was not connected with that organization during the strike.

The witness was asked if he did not have a decided animosity against members of the miners' union.

"I don't know that I have," replied Naylor.

"Were you with Maj. Tom McClelland when he said 'To hell with the constitution?'" "No, sir."

"Or Sherman Bell when he said, 'To hell with habeas corpus; we will give 'em post-mortems?'" "No, sir."

"But you heard of these statements?" "Yes, sir."

Naylor declared he had nothing to do with the actual deportation of union miners from Cripple Creek, although he made many arrests, some of the miners so arrested being men of family.

Naylor said he succeeded Michael Connors as marshal of Victor, Colo.

"And you were appointed because of your well known hatred and animosity toward the Western Federation of Miners?" declared Richardson.

"I don't know that I was."

Denies Knowing Orchard.

Naylor denied ever having known Tom Hogan or Harry Orchard.

Mr. Richardson here indicated the purpose of the defense to attempt further to connect the Mine Owners' Association with the outrages in Cripple Creek, this time with the Independence depot explosion, to which Orchard has confessed on the stand, implicating Steve Adams. The attorney wanted to know if Naylor had not attended a meeting with Orchard and others at Victor the evening of June 5, 1904, and if he had not informed the militia to be ready—that something was going to happen. Naylor denied that he had ever attended any such meeting and said the militia was not on duty at the time.

"But you were anxious to get the militia back, weren't you?" "No, sir; there was no reason to have them there."

Richardson next attempted to show that as major of militia, Naylor took all of his orders from the Mine Owners' Association, but the witness declared he knew of no orders coming from the association at any time.

Naylor said the troops were ordered into Cripple Creek Septem-

ber 14, 1903, but there was no disorder until November 15, when the spike-pulling matter or alleged attempt to wreck a Florence and Cripple Creek train came up.

"After the union men were deported from Cripple Creek," asked Richardson, "did you wear one of those buttons which read: 'They can't come back?'" "No, sir."

"Did you sing the song that ended that way?" "No, sir; I never heard of the song."

Senator Borah questioned the witness briefly on redirect examination.

"Do you wear, or have you worn," he began, "a button entitled 'I am one of the undesirable citizens?'" "No, sir," said Naylor, with a smile; "I've never seen one of those."

"Maybe he doesn't need one," chimed in Attorney Darrow for the defense.

"But there are others who do." "Well, we'll proceed to get him one," drawled Darrow.

Naylor said he made an investigation of the blowing up of the Independence depot, where fourteen men were killed.

The only clues he found were a wire and a chair round, to which one end of the wire was attached. The wire led some distance up a sidetrack from the depot.

On recross-examination Richardson wanted to know if Clarence Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association at the time, did not start the riot at Cripple Creek the day of the Independence depot explosion by a speech in which he urged the people to drive the Western Federation men out of the district. Naylor said he heard nothing of the sort; that Hamlin had spoken only three minutes when the shooting began.

"And then the militia rushed out and the first thing they did was to riddle the union hall, wasn't it?" asked Richardson.

"That was not the first thing; no, sir." "The hall was fired on, wasn't it?" "Yes, sir; but not many times." "How many?" "Oh, 60 or 100."

"You bombarded the place?"

"Well, the miners bombarded us from the place and we bombarded them in the place," said Naylor, amid a ripple of laughter.

Naylor said he never heard of any men being flogged before deportation. The major was asked with reference to the deportation of some men in December, 1904. He said they were not miners at all—just hangers-on.

"They certainly were undesirable citizens," said the witness.

"But you determined their undesirability yourself?" suggested Richardson.

"There wasn't any chance to doubt it," declared Naylor, who was then excused.

The next witness was Insurance Solicitor W. B. Vaughan, whom Orchard said, in his testimony, was with him in Canon City when he went there to get ex-Governor Peabody.

Orchard Wrote Insurance.

Vaughan and Orchard later traveled together, making considerable money writing "hail insurance" for farmers. When Vaughan was sworn he said he was now in the railroad business as a train service man for the Soo line. Most of his life, with a few interruptions, had been spent in railroad. Vaughan first met Orchard at the Belmont Hotel, in Denver, under the name of Dempsey.

When he met and roomed with Orchard in Canon City in the spring of 1904 the latter had taken the name of Thomas Hogan.

In Canon City, Vaughan said, he heard a clock ticking in the room, but could not see it. He asked Orchard about it, but got no information at the time. He later had to move Orchard's grip, and found it very heavy.

"In a joking way Orchard told me he had a bomb in the grip and was going to put it under a man across the street," said the witness.

In Canon City Orchard pointed out Governor Peabody's residence to the witness.

On cross-examination Vaughan said he and Orchard worked hard to write life insurance while in Canon City, but with little success. The witness suggested that the situation was not good at Canon City, and proposed going to Rocky Ford. Orchard "hung off" on this proposition for a while, but finally went along and worked hard when he got there.

"Did Orchard point out other residences than Peabody's at Canon City?" asked Attorney Richardson. "Yes, sir; but I became suspicious of him right there." "From that or from several things?" "Several things." "But you continued to go with him?" "Yes. I thought he was indiscreet and insincere." "He acted erratic?" "Yes." "You thought he was nutty, didn't you?" "Yes, sir; I thought he was 'bughouse,'" replied the witness.

When they wrote hail insurance the witness and Orchard carried on the business under the firm name of Hogan & Vaughan.

Vaughan, who now lives in Minneapolis, said he was first approached about coming to Boise by a Pinkerton detective. He reported to Detective McParland upon arriving here. The witness said he expected no compensation for coming other than his expenses. He felt that, having been associated with Orchard, he should come and tell what he knew.

Vaughan, on redirect examination, said he was a union labor man—a member of the order of railway conductors. Speaking further of his suspicions of Orchard, Vaughan said he became convinced the man was "not a gentleman." The answer was stricken out as a conclusion and not as a fact. There was some laughter at this new charge against Orchard.

MULTI-MURDERER HAD TO GO THROUGH FORMALITY AT CALDWELL.

Boise, Idaho, June 17.—Since under the Idaho law it is necessary for the defendant in a capital case to be present in court on the date set for the trial, in order to secure an adjournment, Harry Orchard, self-confessed multi-murderer and chief witness in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood for complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, was taken to Caldwell today on an early train and arraigned before Judge Wood, charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Orchard was closely guarded by penitentiary officers and Pinkerton detectives on the trip.

Because Judge Wood is in Caldwell there was no session in the Haywood trial today.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS SIZES UP ORCHARD.

In an interview here, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, said that he would not discuss the trial of Haywood and the other defendants at Boise, Idaho.

"But I will say," he said, "that the bringing of the defendants to trial by force and against their will from the jurisdiction of one state to another was in violation of a law as old as any recognition of sovereignty over any territory. To say the least, the carrying by violence of those defendants, without a warrant of extradition, from one state to another, was an act that should carry suspicion to the motives of the prosecution."

As to his opinion of the testimony of Harry Orchard, Mr. Gompers said: "All I can express upon this subject is that the chief witness against these men who are fighting for their lives is a man who avows himself to be a thief, a murderer, of his own allies and of enemies alike, a blackmailer and a persistently degraded man. It must be left to the jury and the court to decide what testimony of such a creature is worth and what credence it should receive."

GIFTS FOR COUNTY FAIR AT ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PICNIC AT BELLEVILLE FAIR GROUNDS.

Mrs. Mary Stutko: Three and one-half dozen metal match stands of unique design; five fancy carved comb racks.

James Barsha: One inlaid handle ebony paper cutter.

Sympathizer: One large watercolor picture and frame; one etching, framed.

L. E. Hildebrand: Cash, \$1.

Socialist: Two fancy pieces china; one handsome night lamp; one piece of decorative bric-a-brac.

Czar Dissolves the Duma

Russia on the Verge of Another Serious Revolutionary Outbreak....Exciting Times Expected Within the Next Few Weeks.

CZAR'S UKASE ENDS LIFE OF THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The imperial ukase is addressed to the ruling senate, and reads as follows:

"According to paragraph 105 of the fundamental laws of 1906, we ordain: Firstly, that the imperial duma be dissolved; secondly, that the new elections of members to another duma be held, beginning September 14, and, third, that the new imperial duma be convoked November 14 of the present year.

"The ruling senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this in effect.

(Signed)

"NICHOLAS."

Peterhof, June 16.

This ukase is countersigned by the president of the council of ministers, P. A. Stolypin.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—The second Russian parliament was dissolved tonight by an imperial edict, after the lower house had acted on Premier Stolypin's ultimatum.

The Czar and his advisors claim that they have discovered a plot among the Social Democrats against the present dynasty, and Premier Stolypin demanded the expulsion of fifty-five delegates.

THE CITY AN ARMED CAMP.

The city has again assumed the appearance of an armed camp. The guard regiments last night left their summer camp at Krasnoye-Selo for St. Petersburg, and throughout the night detachments of infantry and cavalry have been arriving here.

The garrison of St. Petersburg now is double its ordinary strength, the guard regiments having been replaced by regiments of the line when the former went into camp. Long lines of transport wagons, with camp equipments, etc., trundled through the main streets all morning, interspersed with occasional detachments of cavalry and infantry.

THE WORKINGMEN'S DISTRICTS IN STATE OF SIEGE.

The industrial sections literally bristled with troops. Every station was occupied this morning by two companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, and armored military trains were held in readiness, in view of the possibility of the outbreak of a railroad strike, and the reserves of all regiments were confined to barracks.

All the railroad stations were watched by secret police in order to prevent the escape of the Social Democratic deputies and revolutionary agitators, among whom a general exodus is expected to begin.

THE FATE OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT.

The first Russian Parliament, which convened on May 10, 1906, lasted less than three months. The Czar made a conciliatory address to the members, but scarcely had the session opened when the first signs of antagonism were apparent. During the entire life of the Duma the lower house was at bitter odds with the government, and finally, on July 21, the Emperor dissolved it.

The dissolution of Parliament was followed by terrible rioting throughout Russia. The Czar was forced to flee from St. Petersburg and take refuge in Tsarko-Selo, where determined but unsuccessful efforts were made to assassinate him.

DISCUSSING PLAN OF ACTION.

London, June 15.—The Evening News announces that the Russian revolutionary organization in London has received a cipher telegram from the Central Committee in St. Petersburg, saying that a call to arms will now be issued.

All members of the party, as well as friends and sympathizers, will be supplied with weapons from secret stores, according to the rules fixed at the recent Socialist meeting in London.

All available men have been ordered back to Russia, as their presence is urgently required.

STOLYPIN WANTED EXPULSION OF SOCIALISTS.

Premier Stolypin had demanded that the lower house of Parliament exclude from the House all the members of the Social Democratic faction, numbering fifty-five, and sanction the arrest of sixteen of their leaders, including MM. Alexinsky, Tzereteli, Dzhaparidze and Ozel on the charge of entering into an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the government and establish a democratic republic. The Premier announced that unless the House immediately yielded Parliament would be dissolved. The press and public galleries were cleared, the police and troops took possession of the entrances to the Parliament building, and the House went into secret session and debated the question raised by the Premier. The Duma eventually declared a recess until the next evening without taking a vote on the government's demand. When the session of the lower house was resumed the Constitutional Democrats, Poles and Groups of Toil decided to refer the government's demand for the exclusion of the Social Democrats to a committee, which was a virtual rejection of the Premier's ultimatum. Then came the dissolution of Parliament.

PROCLAMATIONS WILL BE CIRCULATED.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—This is the day of proclamations by the Liberal and anti-government parties, following the dissolution of the Duma. Tomorrow and Wednesday, when these proclamations and circulars have been widely distributed and read by the people, the reaction against the government is expected.

Strikes, the weapon which forced the government to grant the so-called constitutional government, now overthrown by the dissolution of Parliament, will probably be the first resort of the revolutionaries. Today the leaders are in secret session, planning to call out their followers.

St. Petersburg remains an armed camp. Soldiers are stationed in every park and public square and troops patrol all the streets.

THE CZAR'S BLACK HUNDRED CAUSING ANTI-SEMITIC OUTRAGES.

A new danger is apparent, however, and that is that massacres of the Jews may follow. Agitators of the Black Hundred, the reactionary organization, are expected to take advantage of the critical situation to start anti-Jewish outrages. Odessa, Sevastopol and Moscow are regarded as danger centers.

SEVEN HUNDRED SAILORS ARRESTED. BLACK SEA FLEET OUT OF COMMISSION.

Vienna, June 17.—Seven hundred Russian bluejackets have been arrested and the entire Black Sea fleet has been put out of commission, according to a telegram received here this afternoon from Odessa. Loyal troops are being rushed to Odessa and Sevastopol, where the situation has become desperate, following the attempted assassination of Admiral Wiren.

Sevastopol, Russia, June 17.—What is regarded as a direct attempt to assassinate Admiral Wiren, commander of the Russian squadron at Sevastopol, occurred here today. In some respects the attempt is similar to the alleged plot to assassinate the Czar and royal family when a cannon was discharged in their direction at the ceremony of the blessing of the waters.

ASSASSINATION OF HARBOR COMMANDER.

The Admiral and several officers were cruising about the harbor in a launch while a torpedo boat was practicing. When the launch came in sight of the torpedo commanded by Lieut. Ruhzek the warship suddenly changed her position. A few moments later a blank torpedo was discharged directly at the launch. While the missile was not loaded with explosives, it cut clear through the launch. Water began pouring through the openings, but the commander succeeded in beaching the sinking craft.

Lieut. Ruhzek and all the officers of the torpedo boat have been arrested.

Col. Guessekowsky, deputy commander of the harbor, was assassinated yesterday. The murderer escaped.

THIRTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE ARRESTED IN ODESSA.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—Disorder and terrorism are steadily increasing in Odessa as a result of the dissolution of the Duma. Bombs are exploding almost continually, and many people have been killed.

In Odessa the news of the dissolution of the Duma and the Czar's proclamation stupefied the Progressives, but delighted the Union of True Russians, who marched in procession, headed by a Cossack band, to the cathedral, where services were held.

In the last two days the Odessa police have arrested more than 1,300 persons, including three professors, the leaders of the different radical parties, several families and children. Governor General Kaulbars summoned before him all the Odessa newspaper editors, and warned them against commenting on the dissolution or the publication would be stopped.

The order of Gen. Drocheffski, police prefect of St. Petersburg, prohibiting hostile criticism of the government, has been repeated by almost all the governor generals throughout Russia, and the Liberal press has been effectually muzzled.

The general feeling among observers is that the country is on the crust of a volcano which may erupt at any moment.

That there will be a great increase in the work of terrorists is certain, and especial care is being taken to guard the persons of M. Stolypin and other prominent men.

The number of Socialist ex-deputies arrested in St. Petersburg is variously stated to be from nine to 26. Other Socialists have gone to Finland to discuss new methods. Most of the peasant ex-deputies, it is said, fear to go home without promises of land reform, dreading popular wrath. There are many threats of outbreaks against the landlords in the provinces, but none has materialized as yet.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

Sevastopol, June 17.—The sailors of the Czar's Black Sea fleet, as soon as they received word of the dissolution of the Duma, mutinied, and today it is believed the first spark of a revolution that will spread over the whole empire has been fired.

The crews openly defied their officers and 700 men were thrown into irons, but this only served to increase the extent of the mutiny, the disaffection spreading through the entire fleet. Only the prompt action of the officers in arresting as many of the ringleaders as possible prevented the immediate seizure of the warships by the crews. The situation is critical.

MUTINEERS KILL COMMANDER AND DEFY LOYAL TROOPS.

Kiev, June 19.—Last night the 21st battalion of sappers, 450 strong, mutinied. They killed the commander of the 3d company and began firing volleys at random. Five loyal battalions were summoned to quell the mutiny and called upon the mutineers to surrender. They replied with shots, however, wounding four of the loyal soldiers. The loyal battalions fired and the mutineers fled. Two hundred and fifty-eight were arrested. The others escaped.

An Official Appeal

To the Officers and Members of the International, National, State and Central Labor Organizations.

Greeting: Brothers and Fellow Workers—You have no doubt already been informed through the daily press of the revocation of the charter of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America by the American Federation of Labor, which went into effect on June 1, 1907.

From this decision we have appealed immediately upon receipt of the official notification on June 3d, as we hold that the revocation of the charter is illegal, unwarranted and contrary to the constitution of the A. F. of L., and a most flagrant breach of promises and rights and privileges guaranteed the Brewery Workers in the charter granted them on March 4, 1887, by the American Federation of Labor. The charge upon which the charter was revoked is the non-compliance of the Brewery Worker with Section 2 of the decision of the Minneapolis convention in reference to the jurisdiction dispute between the Brewery Workers and the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Teamsters' International Union. Section 2 reads as follows: "Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist."

The fact of the matter is that for some years past attempts have been made by various organizations, such as the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the Teamsters' International Union to take from the United Brewery Workmen part of their membership and jurisdiction.

To this the Brewery Workers objected, as they had organized all men working in the brewing industry, in accordance with their charter and the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and with the knowledge and consent of that body.

The Brewery Workers organized in the month of August, 1886, as "Journeyman Brewers," and affiliated with the A. F. of L. as such. In 1887 application was made to the executive council for a new charter, which would permit of the organizing of all men employed in breweries. The request was granted, and on March 4, 1887, a new charter was issued under the title of "National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States of America," and in an accompanying letter, signed by President Gompers, the Brewery Workers were congratulated and complimented for the work done and the extension of their field of organization and jurisdiction. The charter says in part that same is granted under the title of "The National Union of United Brewery Workmen of the United States of America," for the purpose of a thorough organization of the trade and a more perfect federation of all trades and labor unions, and the union being duly formed is empowered and authorized to initiate into its membership any person or persons in accordance with its own laws and conduct the business of the said union in compliance with the best interests of the trade and labor in general.

In September, 1902, the National Union again applied for a change of title, same to read "The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America," as we at that time had extended our organization to Canada and British Columbia. Same was granted by the executive council of the A. F. of L., September 22, 1902, and contains the same wording as the former charter, with the exception of the change of title. The Brewery Workers maintain that they have fulfilled every obligation contained in said charter, and are therefore entitled to all the rights and privileges provided and guaranteed in same.

Article IX, Section 11, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads as follows:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without written consent of such unions." When the Engineers' and Firemen's International Unions were chartered by the A. F. of L. this written consent was neither asked for nor given. The American Federation of Labor issues a book of instructions to its organizers, and on page 11 the following instructions are given to organizers:

"International Union of Brewery Workmen. All brewery workers are eligible to membership in this organization, with the exception of foremen, bosses and office help."

The Brewery Workmen ask nothing more than is conceded to

the Mine Workers, Longshoremen, Seamen's Union and others, who have been admitted to membership and hold within their jurisdiction engineers and firemen employed in the mines, on the docks, and on the vessels on the rivers, lakes and seas, without interference from the American Federation of Labor.

Inasmuch as the above-named organizations are permitted to exercise jurisdiction over all men employed in their respective industries, and the same jurisdiction is denied the Brewery Workers in the breweries, we maintain that the action taken against the Brewery Workers is class legislation, pure and simple, and illegally depriving them of the rights and privileges and autonomy guaranteed at time of granting charter.

In 1887 the Brewery Workmen undertook the work of organizing all engineers, firemen and beer drivers employed in the breweries in this country, and since that time have been successful in organizing 95 per cent of all employes in the industry. The Brewery Workers today have a membership of approximately 42,000 members, including brewers, maltsters, drivers, bottlers, engineers, firemen, etc. When the decision of the Minneapolis convention became known, a referendum vote was ordered, and the entire membership called upon to decide as to whether the decision of the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. should be lived up to, and the engineers, firemen and beer drivers turned out of our organization and turned over to the organization laying claim to them, or retain our present form of organization. The result of the referendum vote taken was 34,707 for retaining our present form of organization, as against 367 votes for recognizing and abiding by the Minneapolis convention decision. The following is the vote according to departments:

	For abiding by A. F. of L. Decision.	Against A. F. of L. Decision.
Brewers	196	12,659
Maltsters	11	1245
Drivers	48	10,578
Bottlers	51	7,209
Engineers	30	1,147
Firemen	23	1,085
Laborers	8	623
Distillery Workers		151

How can the American Federation of Labor, in face of the above figures, justly ask us to drive these fifteen thousand Brewery Engineers, Firemen and Drivers out of our organization and into another (as you would drive a herd of cattle from one pen to another), against their wish and will, as expressed in the referendum vote?

The engineers, firemen and beer drivers constitute 35 per cent of our entire membership; still, but one and one-tenth per cent of the entire ballots cast were in favor of abiding by the decision.

The Brewery Workers claim that by priority alone they are entitled to the jurisdiction disputed, as the charter, covering all branches of the industry, was granted them in 1887, ten years prior to the inception or chartering of either the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen or the Teamsters' International Union. The Brewery Workers have been identified and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for the last 21 years, and have at all times proven loyal to the cause of labor.

The revocation of the charter by the A. F. of L. does not imply that the members of the union whose charter has been revoked are no longer union men or recognized as such. We have seen the charter of the steamfitters revoked, and returned to them at a later convention, as also the charters of various other organizations; still, all of these organizations were recognized by organized labor.

The Bricklayers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Railway Conductors, Brakemen and others never were, nor are now, affiliated with the A. F. of L.; still, they are recognized by the labor movement as part of same, as is also the case with the Western Federation of Miners.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen has in no way violated any of the ethics or fundamental principles of unionism; has never been appealed to in vain by organizations in difficulty or distress; has done its duty in bettering the conditions of the men employed in the brewing industry and assisted in bettering the conditions of those in others.

Therefore we hope and trust that your honorable body will take no action at this time adverse to our organization or to our local unions in your vicinity, and ask you to join us in our protest against the revocation of the charter of a tried and true labor organization. For 21 years we have been part of the American Federation of Labor, and in all these years have been true and loyal; we have fought for and with them, and our record proves this.

Notwithstanding the fact that our charter has been revoked, the Brewery Workers will remain loyal and true to the labor movement, and advocate the use of and patronize the labels of all labor organization in the future as we have in the past.

Trusting to your sense of fairness and justice, and hoping to receive your support in this our just cause, we beg to remain, fraternally yours,

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

An Epoch in Unionism

From "The Amalgamated Journal," Official Organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The following article is quoted word for word from The Amalgamated Journal, the official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers:

The recent lessons the Russian Union of Unions has taught the world will not be forgotten, but will be inscribed on the pages of history that will stand as long as the present civilization lasts.

The union men of Russia have presented to the world a great epoch in unionism.

The closing days of 1905 will ever stand as a warning to despots—that when the common people sound the reveille, that a new day is dawning, when despotism must end—when victims become victors.

In this dawning that is red with blood from friend and foe alike can be drawn this object lesson: That in union there is strength; strength that can overturn a Czar's throne, strength that has challenged the attention of the world. Whether union men and Socialists gain all of their demands or not, they have gained for humanity the destruction of the most vile, tyrannical and cruel government on the face of the earth. Thousands upon thousands of union men and Socialists have bought with their blood and lives a better heritage for the proletariat.

Such victory for the common good can not be bought with gold; such priceless heritages are only bought with the blood and lives of the common people, whose posterity glean from these blood-soaked battlefields that boon we call LIBERTY.

Our brother unionists in Russia stepped into the political field while going into battle; they could not take this step sooner in the Czar's domain. The lessons they have taught our American unions is that we should enter the political field in order to prevent our tragic entrance upon the battlefield.

Union men, remember this! That the ballots are more sensible, more humane than swords, bullets or bayonets; and that they alone will make the future progress of American unions effective.

If our Russian brothers had had our ballots, would they not have used them to their own advantage?

If American unions refuse to enter the political field they must eventually appear upon another field—the field of carnage—and witness such as our comrades in Russia were forced into, so that wage earners may receive their complete emancipation from tyrants of all degrees, so that they may enjoy the fruits of their toils, so that they may fill the sphere of man as intended by the great Creator.

The French revolutionists raised the standard of LIBERTY

higher when they, without arms, destroyed the last gloomy cell in that most infamous prison—the Bastille.

So the union men and Socialists of Russia will win for the toilers of the world a bright aftermath in which they can enjoy a more complete and grander brotherhood.

They, though wading in blood by the lifeless bodies of our brothers, have achieved that signal honor of ringing down the curtain on that most cruel, vile, and, it is hoped, the last autocracy that will ever raise its accursed head.

This is an epoch of unionism.

The Peoria Socialist adds the following comment:

Verily, the light of reason is dawning upon the world!

Outside of the Socialist movement, the union represents the only portion of the working class that has shown any recognition of the class spirit, any understanding of the necessity of organized effort on the part of those who produce the wealth of the world.

But during the last half century the cry of the union advocates, of the official organs of trades unions, has been, "Keep politics out of the union;" and it is less than a year since the "bars were let down" and political discussion countenanced in the union. In fact, within the year, the lord of labor has himself conducted a political campaign in which he spent over \$8,000 of union money "rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

Union men of America! How long must you be deceived by false leaders who have personal interests to further?

When will you profit by the experiences of your brother unionists in European countries?

The Socialist party is a working class party, revolutionary to the core. Its purpose is to capture the powers of organized government and administer the offices of government in the interests of the laboring class, the wealth-producing class, the only class that is necessary to social progress, to a higher and better civilization.

When will you cease to listen to the harping of the demagogue?

When will you abandon your prejudices and make a fair investigation of Socialism, the working class political movement that has already united over ten million of the world's workers?

MACHINISTS' STRIKE STILL ON; STAY AWAY FROM ST. LOUIS.

Eugene Sarber, business agent of the machinists' union, announced that out of the 1,400 men who went on strike about the first of May only about 250 are still out, and that negotiations are on with the remaining twenty-five shops which will probably be closed in a few days. In all cases where settlements have been effected the 10 per cent increase asked has been granted. A settlement was effected with the Heine boiler works. The regular weekly meetings, which have been held for some time in Walhalla hall on Wednesday nights, will be changed to the metal trades hall at 1310 Franklin avenue.

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



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

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.

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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

Czarism Is Dead

The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, publicly attested to the bankruptcy of royal absolutism in France.

When, on January 22, 1905, over 200,000 appeared before the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, when the Cossacks acted toward the populace like the Swiss guards of King Louis XVI did in 1789, Czarism also publicly attested to its bankruptcy. The October revolution came and Nicholas had to submit to the inevitable; he had to grant a constitution and a Parliament to be elected by popular vote.

Think of it! The Czar of January 22 pledges himself in the following October to be no longer a Czar and absolute despot, but a constitutional monarch dependent on the co-operation of the people's parliament!

That was one of the greatest events since the days when the proud King of France pledged his honor as a man and citizen to uphold the "Declaration des Droits de l'Homme" (Declaration of the Rights of Man) and the constitution adopted by the Revolutionary Assembly.

In quick succession the revolutionary acts were played and the revolutionary sceneries shifted. The red flag on the Czar's Black Sea battleships! The entire fleet put out of commission by the revolutionary forces! The Czar's army defied for weeks by the revolutionary populace in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Riga and other places! The Red Guard of Helsingfors in possession of the powerful forts of Sveaburg! Rebellion of sailors and longshoremen in Kronstadt! Dissolution of the first Duma and the election of the second Parliament, with a more radical membership than the first one! The granting of political freedom to Finland and the election of a Finnish legislature with 82 Socialist members!

These were some of the principal epochs in the Russian revolution within the last thirty months.

Irresistibly the Socialists led the Russian proletariat on to victory and success. While the Duma was in session the reign of terror under Czar Nicholas' despairing rule was continued, but failed to extinguish the fire of the revolution.

Now the last act of despair was committed. The Duma was dissolved under the flimsy pretext that the forty-five Socialist Democratic members were conspiring against the "House of the Romanoffs." Either expulsion of the Socialists or dissolution of Parliament! The former was refused, hence the dissolution.

Never will Czarism regain its former power and influence. Czarism is dead, and the dissolution of Parliament is a vain attempt to revive it.

It is dead; it will remain dead. In October, 1905, Nicholas himself signed the death warrant of Czarism.

No doubt the lid is on all telegraphic news from Russia at this time. It will take several days before reliable information can be secured.

Meanwhile we may rest assured that our Russian comrades will not rest on their oars. At their recent congress in London they discussed the coming crisis most carefully. When the hour for action strikes they will act, and the nations of the civilized world will hear about it. The latest political revolutions in Finland and Austria were encouraging inducements to the Russian revolutionary proletariat to continue the heroic struggle for Russia's political freedom and labor's emancipation from wage slavery.

The Frisco Anarchy

Mayor Schmitz guilty! Mayor Schmitz convicted! Mayor Schmitz in jail! Mayor Schmitz deposed!

These are the sensational captions of the dispatches from San Francisco. Of course it is important for the Capitalist corporation grafters to make the people of America believe that Organized Labor and the Union Labor Party are the main and sole cause of the present boodle and bribery excitement in San Francisco.

It would be childish to deny that Mayor Schmitz had been in

bad company politically, but it would be equally childish to assert that his political relations were any worse than the relations of his capitalist opponents and enemies. Boss Ruef helped Schmitz into power; he also helped to bring about the "Labor Mayor's" present troubles.

When Ruef, shortly after his arrest, made the statement that some of Schmitz's political labor friends were "eating the paint off," he may have been very close to the truth. The political labor skates are to be found everywhere. We have them right here in St. Louis. They must get their share of political pie, and in their methods to secure the pie they are not judicious in the least. They "eat the paint off" like cockroaches, usually at the expense of the labor movement.

We repeat what we have asserted before: The Frisco fight is not against Schmitz, but against the labor movement of San Francisco. Today San Francisco is in a state of political anarchy, with the capitalist corporations as the supervising power.

Mayor Schmitz is confined in the county jail awaiting sentence for the alleged crime of extortion. The Board of Supervisors took the law into their own hands by appointing a certain James Gallagher as the "acting mayor." Mr. Schmitz, when reading about this in the daily press, sent a protest to the Board of Supervisors of which we quote the following:

"I hereby notify you that I am not unable or unwilling to perform the duties required of me as Mayor of the city and county of San Francisco, but will continue to do so.

"This action by your honorable body clearly demonstrates the truth of the statement I made just after my return from Europe, that politicians and politics alone were behind the prosecution, and that your action is the first step toward securing control of the municipal government, in order that valuable franchises may be given to the wielder of the 'big stick,' Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, and other valuable privileges accorded to those who have co-operated with him in his endeavor to purify (?) this city.

"I also wish to notify you that any action taken by Mr. Gallagher in the capacity of acting mayor will be null and void, and will, by the complications it will cause, do great injury to the city. I demand that you send to my office all matters passed by your honorable body, that I may have the opportunity of inspecting them and of approving or disapproving them.

"I further notify you that, as far as this is possible, I intend to supervise the work being done by the different departments, and, in fact, all such other matters as may be necessary for me as mayor to do so. Yours respectfully,

"EUGENE E. SCHMITZ,

"Mayor of City and County of San Francisco."

June 18, 1907.

The prosecution of Mayor Schmitz is a systematic persecution by the powerful capitalist corporations of San Francisco.

The prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is a systematic persecution by the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Association.

Both cases are similar in many respects. In both cases the principal motives and objects are the same—to break the power of Organized Labor and to proclaim the reign of Capitalist absolutism.

Blood and Iron

Under the above caption the St. Louis Republic publishes the following timely editorial:

"At The Hague this week and in St. Petersburg, we get illustrations of the logic of Bismarck's plea for imperial armament when, in the Reichstag, on February 6, 1888, he summed up his individual logic of 'blood and iron' and delivered his life-message to the world in sentences which move like an army with set bayonets.

"'Arm, arm,' he said to Germany, and so to the world, which watched him and listened. It has been arming ever since. All that the greatest mind could do for reaction, Bismarck, who had a mind greater than any other reactionist of the nineteenth century, did. But Bismarck fell and ended his life in personal impotence, as complete as the futility of Napoleon at St. Helena. Although he forced Germany to arm more and more, civilization went forward in Germany and in the world.

"It will still go forward, in spite of all Cossacks bayonets and Krupp guns and all the adoption of policies involved in these means for the world. The question they force is of the cost. It will be answered in Russia, and the final cost to those who think they can wrest the answer for themselves at the bayonet's point against civilization will be terrible.

The object of the highest statesmanship is to minimize the cost of progress as it comes in suffering from such final and fatal mistakes as the spirit of despotism involves, when it meets the world's progress with fixed bayonets.

"We have much to learn in the United States that the cost of progress may be minimized for ourselves and for all we can help to actual civilization. The first thing to be learned from the object lessons of history—past, present and future, is that when men of 'blood and iron' plant their guns to hold the highway against advancing civilization, it will still advance. Progress, which will come at any cost, must come first at theirs."

Observations

SAN FRANCISCO is suffering with capitalist kleptomania and political graftophobia.

COMRADE, make up your mind to get at least one new subscriber to St. Louis Labor.

GET A COPY of "The Pinkerton Spy," 25c. Now is the time to read it. For sale at 324 Chestnut street.

PINCHED STOMACHS and expanding minds have caused many a revolution in the history of the human race.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE thinks that if 17 months in a penitentiary has made a clean man of Orchard, that the government might try the same reformatory process on the timber thieves.

THE PINKERTON SPY, by Friedman, the former private secretary of McPartland, is a most interesting booklet. Every trade unionist should read it. For sale at 324 Chestnut street. Price 25c.

TO MONTESANO PARK Sunday, July 7. You and your families are cordially invited. It will be a day of joy for the children. There is but one Socialist steamboat excursion a year. Don't miss it.

ANDREW CARNEGIE will give \$1,000,000 for the erection of a library in Berlin, Germany. Will it be a Carnegie library or a public library? We doubt whether Berlin will have a public library under Carnegie's name.

AN EX-CAB DRIVER is among the men elected by the Social Democrats to the Austrian reichsrath. He ought to be as good a judge of human nature as some scion of noble blood who has only mingled with the people to wipe his boots on them.—Social-Democratic Herald.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT, says The Mirror, in connection with the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is that the chief counsel for the prosecution, Senator Borah, is himself under indictment in the federal courts for complicity in certain immense western land frauds.

LEHMANN AND HARTMANN, two of the St. Louis aldermanic boodlers, have left the state penitentiary. The corporations that bribed them have been reaping the harvest of the boodle work. And some of these corporation beneficiaries are today high up in public life, others are respectable, leading citizens of the community. That's business! Good, respectable, legitimate business.

CZAR NICHOLAS and his advisors are trying hard to turn backward the wheel of human progress. The fate of Charles I. of England and "Louis Seize" of France does not seem to impress them very much. Let them take the consequences. Irresistibly the chariot of the Goddess of Liberty will sweep over the battlefields of the Russian revolution, crushing into the dust the tyrants and oppressors of the people. Too late, Monsieur Nicholas, too late, to stop the revolution which will remove the last atom of ancient czarism.

ROOSEVELT'S SIX-SHOOTER exhibition at the cornerstone laying of the Washington Masonic temple induces the Post-Dispatch to make the following editorial comment: The discovery that the president carries a six-shooter does not cause much astonishment. Mr. Roosevelt is a six-shooter type of man. He has had cowboy training and experience. He believes that every man ought to take care of himself, and there is no doubt that he will take care of himself in any sort of a scrap, whether it be with a bear, a wolf, a natural history faker, a high financier or a tough. We indulge the hope, however, that Mr. Roosevelt will never have occasion to shoot up a town, to try his marksmanship on a man-eater in the streets of Washington or to show a highwayman how to shoot straight. We indulge the hope, also, that simply because the president carries a six-shooter, other citizens will not feel called upon to adopt the practice of pistol toting as a fashionable fad.

THEIR GOOD PIOUS ORCHARD! If Orchard has become a penitent and a convert to Christianity as claimed by Rev. Jim McPartland, it is reasonable to suppose that the star witness of the prosecution would humble himself in that scriptural garb known as "sack-cloth and ashes." But when this converted penitent sinner is presented to newspaper reporters in full evening dress, wearing a contented smile upon his angelic mug, we are led to doubt even such reliable authority as this Mollie Maguire perjurer and hangman. We shall insist that McPartland's statement, as to the conversion and penitence of Orchard, shall be corroborated by the testimony of other sleuths of the gum shoe fraternity, who seem to have recently become afflicted with a desire to peddle the gospel of Christianity. When alleged self-confessed criminals are converted by a detective agency to lift their eyes towards "the mansions in the skies," the Church must look to its laurels.—Miners' Magazine.

WHY DON'T THEY? The Miners' Magazine says: The prosecution in the state of Idaho has uttered a lamentable wail bemoaning the sad circumstances which make it impossible for the state of Idaho to bring into its borders all the witnesses that have been summoned in other states by the prosecution to give testimony against William D. Haywood. The prosecution complains that the witnesses living in other states can not be compelled to come to Idaho on the strength of a summons. It seems that there is no authority in law, which gives the prosecution the power to force a witness living in another state to come to Idaho. A little trifle of that character should not stand in the way of the prosecution, and we would suggest that Hawley, Borah and Gooding adopt the same methods in securing witnesses living beyond the boundary lines of Idaho, as were used in securing the presence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. James McPartland and his brood of body snatchers can be depended upon to kidnap witnesses if only the state of Idaho will pay the price.

THE GOAL OF SOCIALISM. If we announce that we will remove the present class state, then in order to meet the objections of our opponents we must also say that the social democracy, while it contends against the class state through the removal of the present form of production, will destroy the class struggle itself. Let the means of production become the possession of the community; then the proletariat is no longer a class—as little as the bourgeoisie; then classes will cease; there will remain only society, a society of equals—true human society, mankind and humanity. For that reason it has been stated in the plainest manner that we should not substitute one class rule for another. Only malice and thoughtlessness could incidentally put such a wrong construction on our meaning, for in order to rule, in order to be able to exercise rule, I must have possession in the means of production. My private property in the means of production is the preliminary condition for rule, and Socialism removes personal private property in the means of production. Rule and exploitation in every form must be done away with, man become free and equal, not master and servant, but comrades, brothers and sisters.—Liebknecht.

THE FOLLY OF ST. LOUIS. The city operates a street railway from the old waterworks station to the site of the new reservoirs now in course of construction. No fares are collected of those who ride upon it. The riders are all deadheads. The water commissioner, in a recent report of the expenses of operation, estimates that according to the number of passengers it carries per year it would be a paying concern on a basis of 3c fares. There is no other railway in the region to serve the people. Only a few of the people can get passes. Why shouldn't the city accept fares and earn the money there is in the business? No why, except lack of authorization to engage in the street railway business. As it is, the railway is an engine of favoritism to some few people in the region it traverses. It should be free to all, if to any. It should not be operated as a snap for the favored ones. Most of the time the line is idle. This means waste. The United Railways says passengers can't be carried on a 3c fare at a profit. Here's a road that is idle most of the time, carries passengers for nothing, and it could be made to pay. It is possible that the city can not engage in the street car business, but it should be empowered to do so. It is in the water business and does exceedingly well thereat. There is solid sense in Councilman Crunden's suggestion that the city try the experiment of charging fares on this road. If the law is against this, then all the people who want to ride should be carried free as well as the few who now enjoy that privilege.—The Mirror.

THE HAVANA POST is whining for a Cuban vagrancy law. Here is what this capitalist grafter organ has to say: "Something that is very much needed on this island is a law to do away with vagrants. The island is overrun with lots of vagrants who will not work, no matter how much their labor is needed or how highly they are paid. There are many of this class in Havana, but the greater number are to be found in the little country villages, playing dominoes for money and drinking all day long. When none of these characters loses all of his money and can get no more credit for drink he disappears for awhile. About the same time a neighboring farmer loses a hog or a sheep and shortly after the vagrant shows up again with money to gamble in dominoes at the cafes. The farmer who has been despoiled of his property by the vagrant rarely complains because he fears that if he does so either the vagrant himself or some of his companions will touch a match to his cane fields and in a few hours burn up much more than the original theft. How to rid the country of this undesirable class is a difficult problem, but an effort should be made to solve it. If the local "alcaldes" or chiefs of police had any courage this class could soon either be compelled to work on farms or in the town's work gangs. If the "alcaldes" and their police can not handle the vagrants, then give it over to the rural guards."—Havana Post editorial is directed against the poor tramps, the vagrant who may steal a loaf of bread or "sidetrack" a chicken. Not a word is said against the wealthy idlers and vagrants and their political carpet-baggers, overrunning the island scheming and plotting to exploit and rob the Cuban people. Will there ever be a vagrancy law against the wealthy vagrants and wholesale robbers?

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA has just prepared the introduction to a new edition of the Russian revolution. Watch the news from Russia during the next few weeks. In Russia, as a rule, the unexpected happens. The Chicago Daily Socialist says: It is announced as if it were some wonderful discovery that the Socialist members of the Russian duma are "plotting" the overthrow of the autocracy and the establishment of a democratic form of government. Consequently the duma is to be dissolved and, so the press dispatches naively add, "The progress of the revolution stopped." Probably the only ones who are not disturbed by this announcement are the revolutionists. They know that the revolution did not begin with the duma, that it is not dependent on the duma, that it has proceeded so far without the support of the decrees of the czar, but in spite of those decrees, and that it will go in spite of duma, czar or army. The rise of the duma, its election, its rebellion, its dissolution, its second election, its deliberations, its second rebellion and impending dissolution are but incidents in the progress of the revolution. Revolutions are not made and unmade by decrees, dissolution or elections. These are but the surface phenomena that give evidence of the revolution that is in progress. The revolution is in the mighty uprising of the peasants and factory workers, in the great elemental upheaval of the downmost mass of the nation. This upheaval may express itself in a multitude of ways. It has so expressed itself in the past, in general strikes, in mad riots, in passive momentary endurance of outrages, in great street demonstrations, in long processions to Siberia, in "hunger strikes" in the prisons and mines, in the sacrificing labor of propagandists of every sort. Yet the revolution does not come because of any of these. They in turn are but indications, not causes. The revolution comes, as all revolutions come, because of the existence of oppression and exploitation and injustice in a long outlived economic environment. The revolution comes because the industrial life of Russia has gone on to the point where it can no longer exist with autocracy and serfdom and pauperized peasants. The revolution is coming because the industrial life has produced a great working class who are interested in overthrowing that government and who are intelligent enough to know their interests and how to secure them.

The World of Labor

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

BAKERS WILL GIVE PICNIC.

Bakers' Union No. 4 will give a picnic Sunday, July 20, at Eclipse Park. Particulars later.

A BAPTIST CHURCH BOYCOTTED.

Youngstown (Ohio) union people have placed a boycott on the First Baptist church. Alterations on the building were made by unfair labor.

GAS AND WATER WORKERS' UNION.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has given his official sanction to a merger of the San Francisco Water Works Union with the gas workers. The organization will be known as the Gas and Water Workers' Union. More industrialism.

THE PRICE OF A PINKERTON.

Riddell, the Pinkerton spy who held an office in the miners' union in Telluride Col., and later went to Eureka, Utah, and became president of the local union there, cost the mine owners \$7,000. Two other snakes are reported to have cost them \$5,000 each for a year's work.

LOOPHOLE IN ANTI-STRIKE LAW.

Canadian unionists see a loophole in the drastic anti-strike law recently passed. It has been discovered that the law does not prevent anybody from "leaving" his work until the terms under which he works have been revised, and thus the workers may "leave" and stay away indefinitely. But the boycotting and picketing features are still problems to be met.

GROWTH OF STREET RAILWAY UNIONS.

The year 1906 was characterized by a growing popularity among the members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees for the written agreements which were secured in 98 local divisions. Forty per cent of the agreements were made for the first time. The number of members receiving advances in wages was 30,950, aggregating upward of \$1,600,000 annually, the increases varying from a fraction of a cent to five cents an hour.

IMPORTANCE OF UNION LABOR.

If ever the day dawns in our time when only the union-made article will be sold over the counter, and sold only by sound union men and women, that desirable result will come through the booming of the union label. This is not a thing that unions or unionists should look at from the purely selfish point of view. When you help the other fellow's label you are helping your own. You will be resting your activity on the very corner stone of the future success of Organized Labor—the principle of "one for all and all for one."—Minnesota Union Advocate.

STRIKE OF GERMAN SEAMEN.

The Hoboken branch of the German Federation of Seamen has issued a notification that in view of a general strike having been declared by the German Federation of Seamen and Firemen, they will not be responsible for any accidents, stoppages, riots, etc., occurring on the large German transatlantic liners during the continuance of the strike. They further state that the fight is not for mere wages, but for existence, and they intend to carry it to a finish, asking only for the fair play which is due every honest workingman in his fight against oppression, misery and slavery.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE POST'S TROUBLES.

C. W. Post, the Battle Creek manufacturer of gripnests and postmortem cereals, humbug breakfast goods, is a Jonah. He was interested in the Big Four Printing Ink Co. of Battle Creek. When that fact became known the latter concern was boycotted. Thereupon Post's stock was purchased and that gent was eliminated. Now the Big Four Co. has issued a statement and a sworn affidavit showing that Post no longer handicaps their business. Post is becoming a menace to Battle Creek. It is said that his business is dropping off enormously. If he would only print a few more crazy ads in the dailies he would soon go to work for a living.

MINERS GAINING EIGHT HOURS.

The strike which has been in progress in the Black Hills for the eight-hour day for the past five months is about to be brought to a successful ending. Thomas McKean, of Terry, S. D., who has charge of the strike, has wired to headquarters that nearly all the mining companies have granted the demand.

ALASKA WAGE WORKERS FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The eight-hour movement has spread into Alaska. Day workers in the Tanana district have struck for an eight-hour day. Similar action on the part of gold diggers is daily expected at Nome, and Latouche Island mines have been out for some weeks. Unrest on the part of mine workers is manifested in the Juneau district. The larger mine owners assert that they will close down before conceding the eight-hour day.

THE HAVANA CIGARMAKERS' STRIKE.

Havana, June 18.—The cigarmakers' strike continues discouragingly. At 2 o'clock this afternoon a meeting of the strike committee will be held in the rooms of the Carpenters' Union at No. 39 Dragones street. The carpenters are considering the advisability of helping the cigarmakers. The idea that a great mass meeting of the laborers of the city be held for the purpose of moving that all the unions contribute one day's wages to the support of the strike is being agitated. The strikers indorse this idea. The corner groceries seem more than ever disposed to support the strikers; if the strikers lose, they will be out many hundred dollars each.

STRONG MEN CRY WHEN STRIKE ENDS.

New York, June 18.—There was a pathetic scene at the meeting of the longshoremen, whose strike for increased pay was declared off. Patrick Conners, leader of the strikers, a big man who had fought determinedly for the men, broke down and wept when compelled to make the acknowledgment that the men were beaten. There was a moment's silence, then the hall rang with cheers for the leader, while many of the men who had faced privation in an effort to win their demands, hurried to the platform, shook Conners by the hand and assured him that he had made a good fight and did the best he could. More than twelve thousand of the original 20,000 strikers will return to work.

FIRST CARPENTERS' UNION LABEL.

Paducah, Ky., June 19.—The first union label to be placed on any work by members of local 559 was used last week on a new show case ordered by the Grand Leader. Morgan, Sams & Boren, of this city, all members of No. 559, made the case at their shop, 708 North Fifth street. The case is 8 feet long, 42 inches high and 22 inches wide; has ball-bearing doors and furnished with plate glass throughout. The work is very fine, much better than the average case used. The cost, according to Desberger Bros., is less than the prices charged by out-of-town non-union concerns. The Grand Leader has ordered five more of these cases made at once by the same firm. They believe in having all work done in Paducah that is possible, and always demand the label.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB AGAINST LABOR UNIONS.

Charles M. Schwab says his Union Iron Works will never take a battleship or any other kind of a ship to be built in San Francisco as long as the labor conditions are maintained as at present. He adds: "I want to state in the interest of your city that unless labor conditions change here all manufacturing must perforce stop, as no living man would dare bid on future contracts with our labor organizations constantly raising wages and reducing the hours of labor." It's too bad that the docile workingmen won't be satisfied to work long hours and for low wages while this plutocrat skins them to build a \$4,000,000 house in New York and throws handful of money from the Eiffel tower in Paris. Aren't workingmen the bold things, though.

BELLEVILLE CARPENTERS DO CONTRACT WORK.

Henry Wild, president of the Belleville Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, the members of which have been out on a strike since May 1 for an increase of 5 cents an hour in wages, received \$5,000 from the international headquarters of the organization for distribution among the striking members of the Belleville union. Consent was also received from the higher officers of the union for the Belleville men to individually accept contract work. Over 125 men have been affected by the carpenters' strike, and when all efforts at reaching an agreement with the contractors appeared to be at an end, the officials of the Belleville union appealed to the head officers of their organization for permission to do contracting. In this the men will, however, be hampered, as the brick and building material firms of Belleville have agreed to sell material only to bona fide contractors.

MINERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Duquoin, Ill., June 18.—The results of the special election among the mine workers of the seventh sub-district, embracing the coal-producing counties of southern Illinois, was made public, as follows: Executive Board Members—Groce Lawren, of Herrin, president; John W. Jarrard, of Johnston City, first vice president; Charles Sullivan, of Harrisburg, second vice president; George Doolin, of Murphysboro, secretary-treasurer; Grant Peterson, of Carterville. Auditors—F. Eugene Palmer, of Sparta; Charles Morning, of Herrin, and Walls Hudson, of Dew Mine. Board Members—John L. McAllister, of Duquoin. Shortly after the disappearance of P. E. Strahan, of Murphysboro, district secretary-treasurer of the organization, whose accounts were \$5,000 short, the remaining officers resigned at the suggestion of the state executives and the special election was called.

TELEGRAPHERS VOTE \$5,000 FOR STRIKE FUND.

Chicago, June 16.—Fifteen hundred telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, at a meeting here this afternoon voted to support the president and executive committee of their organization in any measures they may deem necessary to bring about an adjustment of the operators' grievances. Separate resolutions were passed by each group of employees, the Postal men advocating "drastic measures" to enforce their demands, and the Western Union operators serving ten days' notice on the officials of the company in New York that they "must meet the employees' committee as represented by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, for discussion and adjustment of grievances, or bear the responsibility for interference with public business which would follow action that will be incumbent upon the Chicago local union." A \$5,000 strike fund was voted. Representatives of the Order of Railway Telegraphers assured the commercial operators of the support and sympathy of individual members of the railway union.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND OKLAHOMA'S CONSTITUTION.

In the recent constitutional convention of the new state of Oklahoma labor has fared well. The convention by resolution instructed Delegate Hanarty, a prominent member of the United Mine Workers of America, to present the pen furnished by William Jennings Bryan and with which the president affixed his signature to Samuel Gompers as a present to the American Federation of Labor. The following sections relating to labor were adopted:

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the state or any county or municipality.

Sec. 2. The contracting of convict labor is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 3. The employment of children under the age of 15 years in any occupation injurious to health or morals, or especially hazardous to life or limb, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 4. Boys under the age of 16 years and women and girls shall not be employed underground in the operation of mines, and except in cases of emergency eight hours shall constitute a day's work underground in all mines in this state.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall pass laws to protect the health and safety of employes in factories, mines and on railroads.

Sec. 6. The defense of contributory negligence or of assumption of risk shall, in all cases whatsoever be a question of fact, and shall at all times be left to the jury.

Sec. 7. The right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated, and the amount recover-

able shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

Sec. 8. Any provision of a contract, express or implied, made by any person, by which any of the benefits of this constitution, or of any law made in accordance therewith, is sought to be waived, shall be null and void.

Sec. 9. Any provisions or any contract or agreement, express or implied, stipulating for notice or demand other than such as may be provided by law, as a condition precedent to establishing any claim, demand or liability, shall be null and void.

FRISCO TELEGRAPHERS GET INCREASE.

Vice President and General Manager Nixon of the Frisco has concluded a conference with a committee representing the telegraph operators employed on the system. This is an annual revision of the wage scale and the rules governing employment, promotion, hours, etc. The committee spent several days at St. Louis headquarters and the result of the present conference with the management is said to be eminently satisfactory on both sides. Secretary Quick of the Order of Railway Telegraphers said the other evening that the committee had secured an increase in the wage scale which would apply to all the operators employed on the system. Vice President and General Manager Nixon said that the average increase in the wage scale would be about 10 per cent, and it would date from June 1. Mr. Nixon was asked whether the question of complying with the Arkansas eight-hour law, which is already operative, had been discussed at the conference, and he replied in the negative. The attitude of the Frisco management in regard to the eight-hour law has not yet been determined.

THE MISSOURI CHILD LABOR LAW.

Thirty-five thousand children in St. Louis and 70,000 scattered throughout the state of Missouri, who toil for a living, had their hours of labor reduced from 10 hours a day to 9 by the operation of the new child labor law, which became operative on June 15. Under the provisions of the law no child between the ages of 14 and 16 years is permitted to work at his or her trade more than 9 hours. All factories and other corporations employing children under 16 years old will be affected by this law. In most factories where children are employed their work is of such a nature that the factory can not operate to advantage without them, and in such cases the entire working force will have to be put on a 9-hour schedule. The Sunlight factory of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. was one of the first to adopt the 9-hour schedule for its entire force. Only 150 children are employed there and 1,500 adults, but the work of the children is so important to the successful operation of the plant that Manager A. F. Ferguson decided to place his entire force on the 9-hour basis. Other companies will adopt the same plan, it is said.

THE BREWERY WORKERS' CASE.

The Socialist Review says: According to a decision of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor the United Brewery Workers were ordered to virtually disband their organization; that is, the industrial form of organization under which the Brewery Workers have prospered and under which form of organization they have grown so as to become one of the most compact and formidable labor organizations in the country. A referendum vote of the membership, recently taken, decided almost unanimously in favor of the present form of organization, and in view of this fact President Gompers, acting under instructions from the executive board of the A. F. of L., has revoked the charter of the United Brewery Workers. We can only commend the Brewery Workers for their consistent attitude on this question, and as for the men that run the destinies of the A. F. of L. it would seem as though they were blind to facts, and that by this decision they may have taken a step that they will very much regret before long. It would seem as though there were elements in the A. F. of L. bent upon the self-destruction of that organization.

FOOLING PUBLIC AND TOILERS.

We read in one of our exchanges: A favorite device with capital is to advertise increased wages of, say 10 per cent, to its employes, and then mark up the price of its product 40 per cent, thus conveying to the dear public the idea that the advance in price is necessary because of the increase in wages. Occasionally, the increase in wages is mythical, while the advance in price to the public is very real. Says the Rochester Times: "In the list of grievances just submitted to the board of directors by the telegraphers employed by the Western Union complaint is made that the promised 10 per cent raise in wages has been a reality only in a very few cities. A few weeks ago, when the telegraph company made a raise in the rates charged the public, it gave as an excuse that the money was needed to pay increased wages of employes. The telegraphers and public would seem to have equally had the worst of the deal." A similar bunco game is reported by the horseshoers. Their employers, in several cities, have agreed to a raise in wages in the future, but have increased their price to patrons nearly 75 per cent—to take effect at once! So don't blame the toilers for advance in prices of finished products, no matter what capital says. Nine times out of ten the toiler does not share in the advance.

BOYCOTT THE TRUST TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

People who patronize the product of the American Tobacco Co. can find food for reflection in the following account of how it conducts its business of manufacturing in Chicago. Twelve-year-old children go to "school" at the tobacco factories on the West Side. The American Tobacco Co. does not employ union labor if it knows it. It can not use entirely inexperienced children. As a result, all along Halsted, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets there exists, so-called "schools" for cigarmaking. At these factories only children are employed. At one on Newberry avenue 30 children, mostly Russians are used. They receive no pay, and are bound out to learn the trade. As with the American tobacco factories, no one is admitted to these shops, and no child is taken unless its parents are known. The American Tobacco Co. is capitalized at \$71,000,000. It thrives on cheap women and child labor. Over 80 per cent of the tobacco workers in the trust factories are women and children. One factory containing 797 workers has nothing but women. Unorganized women labor is cheap. Here are wages paid in trust factories and in union factories. For the making of 5-cent cigars the American Tobacco Co. pays from \$1.50 to \$8 per thousand, averaging about \$4.50. For the same work the union factories pay from \$6 to \$10.50. Twenty per cent of the girls working in the trust factories receive but \$3 per week.—Exchange.

WOMAN LABOR LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Consumers' leagues and other organizations that have been interested in securing by law an eight-hour day for women will read with some surprise, no doubt, the opinion of Judge Gray of the Albany Court of Appeals to the effect that the law is unconstitutional. New York women succeeded in having such a law passed, but the lower courts decided that such sections of the penal code as penalize violations of the factory law with regard to hours of women's labors in the factories are unconstitutional. The matter was then taken by those interested to the higher court, but on Friday Judge Gray rendered his opinion upholding the lower court verdict. He says the section of the labor law classes women with minors under 18, which is unjust to women. The state has the right to restrict the labor of children and regulate the hours, but it has no right to make such restrictions or regulations where women are concerned. Woman, he says, has come to possess, in the gradual course of legislation, such rights as man has and has all his responsibilities. She is entitled to be placed on an equality of rights with the man, and consideration of her physical differences are sentimental and find no proper place in the discussion of the constitutionality of the act. This opinion will be read with interest by women all over the country, especially by those who have always maintained it was manifestly unjust to women to make special laws for them when they worked on an equality with men.

SOCIALIST STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

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

History of the Cigar Makers' Label

Growth of One of the Most Active Trade Unions in the Country Due to Many Years of Label Agitation.

The Cigarmakers' International Union was the first organization of workmen to introduce the device of a trade-union label. But before the "Blue Label" of the national organization appeared labels were issued by local unions of cigarmakers in San Francisco and St. Louis.

Under the Burlingame Treaty of July 28, 1868, great numbers of Chinese came to this country. There were in 1878 over 4,000 Chinese engaged in the manufacture of cigars on the Pacific coast, and of this number only 150 were outside of San Francisco. In 1881 there were only 170 white workers as against 8,500 Chinese engaged in making cigars in San Francisco.

The effect of this coolie labor upon the industry was marked, inasmuch as the wage earned by them was never more than seventy cents a day and often as low as thirty cents. In 1874 a local of San Francisco adopted a "White Label" as a means by which to fight the product of the Chinese. In 1876 ten cigarmakers started an independent organization known as the Cigarmakers' Association of the Pacific Coast. They were joined by fifty manufacturers who employed only white labor, and these manufacturers and the ten cigarmakers initiated a plan of label agitation.

The workmen were forced to this fight for their own protection against the coolies, and the manufacturers were compelled to compete against those firms which employed "yellow labor," and were being constantly underbitten by such firms. The effect of coolie labor may be realized from the fact that in November, 1881, the Chinese cigarmakers were putting upon the market from sixteen to twenty million cigars each month.

The local of San Francisco which had first used the "White Label" was a union body and the Cigarmakers' Protective Association of the Pacific Coast was a non-union body, protection against the Chinese served as an influence to bring these forces together for the attainment of a common end. The "White Label" was supported with great enthusiasm by the sentiment of the Pacific coast as a bulwark against the competition of Asiatic upon American standards of life.

August 17, 1879, Union 144 of St. Louis adopted a "Red Label" in order to fight a reduction of wages in that city. The cigarmakers aroused the workmen in other crafts to boycott all cigars not bearing this label. The St. Louis cigarmakers were so successful that many counterfeits came upon the market.

The use of the label as a device of trade-unionism had by 1880 proved so successful that at the Chicago convention, held in September of that year, Representative Frederick Blend, of Local 54, of Evansville, Ind., introduced a resolution for "issuing trademarks or labels suitable to be placed on the box in a conspicuous place." The resolution was carried and became a part of the constitution of the international union.

The cigarmakers were energetic in this policy, and from 1881 to 1889 label agitation was the principal activity of the union. The adoption of the "eight-hour" work day in 1886 and the "out of work" benefit in 1889 was partly due to the militant spirit aroused by the campaign for the demand for the union label. The "Blue Label" was used against prison labor with great success for a while. Attempts were made to have the United States revenue stamps withheld from prison goods, but failing in this, the "Blue Label" became the sign of "free workmen" in the cigar trade.

The non-union cigar manufacturers of Chicago, on May 15, 1895, determined to adopt a label for their goods, and called it the "Old Glory Label." This label never came into general use and was soon abandoned because the "Old Glory Label" made the boycott declared against this class of goods the more effective.

In 1879 President Strasser proposed to allow the stogie makers to use a "Purple Label" under certain conditions. This label might be employed upon application of 80 per cent of the paying members of any local. The label for the stogie makers was never in use because the cigarmakers did not own it and therefore could not protect it from being counterfeited. For this reason the proposal of the international president, when submitted to vote in August, 1897, was defeated by a vote of 2,232 for and 4,826 against. The "Blue Label" has come at times into bitter conflict with the seal of the Knights of Labor and the emblem of the Western Labor Union.

Since 1880 the membership of the cigarmakers has increased until in 1906 it numbered 47,000 members. When the label was adopted there were but 2,729 organized cigarmakers in this country, and in 1896, 28,000. This increase in membership has undoubtedly resulted in large measure from the increased demand for the union label.

The label boom of 1886 was due less to the efforts of the cigarmakers than to the great enthusiasm for the labor movement prevalent at that time. "The enthusiasm displayed by the new recruits to the labor army in demanding union-made goods almost staggered the jobbers and dealers in cheap goods," declared Mr. Gompers in his report to the convention of the American Federation of Labor of 1906. From 1885 to 1887 there were used on boxes of one hundred cigars 2,651,500 labels and on boxes of fifty cigars 28,190,700, an increase of 20,539,200 labels during the years 1883-1885. Throughout the depression of 1896 the cigarmakers used about 15,000,000 labels annually, and since 1896 18,308,680 labels have been used on the average each year.

The cigar industry of Pennsylvania, largely non-union, has worked much harm to the sale of the international union's product. In that State in 1906 there were 30,000 cigarmakers, of whom but 6,000 were union men. The rate of wages has been extremely low and the trade loosely organized. Many irregularities have been discovered as regards the use and issue of the Blue Label, and many cigars coming from this State bear a bogus label or none at all. In the South the agricultural classes are becoming more interested in the union label, and the sale of non-union cigars has diminished. The label leagues of Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, Nebraska, Connecticut and Massachusetts have done much to create a demand for the "Blue Label" and to bring before the consuming public this article of American trade-unionism.

The Blue Label stands opposed to "inferior, rat-shops, prison, coolie and tenement-house work." It has achieved a fair measure of success, but only after bitter opposition without and many dissensions within the ranks of trade-unionists.

Poetry Killed by Commercialism

No Place for Idealism Under the Rule of Modern Capitalism.

We read in a monthly magazine: It is not often that a distinguished foreigner when asked for his opinion of American life and the material conditions surrounding it ventures to break away from the conventional tribute to our immense material prosperity, the vastness of our national domain and the commercial enterprise of our citizens. The British ambassador, Mr. James Bryce, however, after paying the usual number of graceful compliments to our good qualities (and paying them in an unusually fascinating way) has ventured to probe a little below the surface and to touch us on one of our weak spots. In speaking, several weeks ago, about the celebration in England of the birthday of the poet Swinburne, Mr. Bryce lamented the death of poetry in English literature today. Then suddenly he asked: Who are your poets in America?

"Who are writing your songs and stirring your heart—or isn't your heart being stirred? Nothing is more important than that each

generation and each land should have its own poets. Each oncoming tide of life, each age, requires and needs men of lofty thought who shall dream and sing for it, who shall gather up its tendencies and formulate its ideals and voice its spirit, proclaiming its duties and awakening its enthusiasm, through the high authority of the poet and the art of his verse. Any generation is indeed bereft among whom poetic inspiration might seem to be dying out. However much we enjoy and prize the old singers, new ones are needed to express the ever-changing attitude of man to nature and life. There are immortal themes—but changing accents and altering modes of art."

Mr. Bryce ought to know why our modern American English literature shows such a dearth of poetry.

Poetry—real poetry—can not grow on the burning sandhills of modern commercialism. Like art, poetry goes begging under Capitalism. The artist, true to his profession and ideals, will starve in his studio. Some years ago a German illustrated weekly published a cartoon showing an artist in his studio at the verge of starvation. Surrounded by his great productions of art sat the artist, resting his head in both hands, dreaming the dream of blackest mystery and despair. Now a bold thought struck his mind, as hit by the force of an electric current, he suddenly rose to his feet and, reaching for brush and palette, said to himself: "Bread is life; to live I must get bread!" In another picture of the cartoon the closing chapter of the artist's struggle for bread was nicely illustrated. There we saw the artist on the scaffold painting commercial advertisements for a soap factory—an old negro woman washing her shining black baby angel-white with the soap of the artist's new breadmaster. With the poetry and idealism taken out of his professional work the artist safely crossed the bridge of starvation, while his real works of art were covered with the webnets by that gifted natural fellow-artist the Spider.

What is true of the artist is true of the poet. Let our practical genius go to the Fairbanks Soap Company or to the Armour Packing Company and sing hymns of praise for Chicago River Foam Soap and Embalmed Jungle Beef, and he will surely find a chance to make a living.

Real poetry, however, is out of date. That kind of time-wasting child play and tomfoolery may have been all right in the days of Shakespeare, Milton, Lowell and Whittier, but today it is no longer wanted. It don't pay Capitalism to fool away the time with poetry.

The South and "Prosperity"

Some Reasons for the Southern Capitalists' Hunger for Cheap Labor.

Under the caption, "Marvellous Southern Prosperity," the American Review of Reviews publishes some interesting details about the economic development and industrial expansion of the South. In reading the statistical figures presented by said magazine we can readily understand the anxiety of the capitalist and speculators to flood the Southern industrial centers with cheap labor from all parts of the globe.

In barely a generation the strides made by the South in commerce, industry and agriculture amply demonstrate that in its further development is embodied the real source of the nation's wealth. To financiers, manufacturers, students, publicists, economists, statesmen, the story of Southern progress reads like a romance. Its material advancement during the past ten years is thus summed up by the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore: "One hundred and three million six hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred bales of cotton; 5,606,441,899 bushels of corn; 685,126,941 bushels of wheat; 659,037,244 bushels of oats; 120,000,000,000 feet of lumber; 571,629,336 short tons of coal; 263,839,252 barrels of petroleum; 27,342,566 long tons of pig iron; 15,692,158 long tons of phosphate."

Capital invested in cotton mills rose in the same period from \$92,000,000 to \$250,000,000, while spindles increased from 3,693,000 in 1897 to 9,760,000 in 1906. Its railroad progress was measured by 15,901 miles of trackage, and its exports to foreign lands through its ports aggregated \$4,978,000,000. It has also given us evidence that it can increase its cotton production and hold dominion over that world staple. It has reversed the issue of competition with New England in cotton-goods manufacture, and it now is debatable if New England can keep pace with the South.

In iron and steel it has also forged to the front. Birmingham steel rails are conceded to be superior to Bessemer rails, which are being superseded for the basic process. It can assemble the raw materials for iron and steel manufacture at from \$2 to \$3 a ton cheaper than any other part of the world. It is now the main reliance of the country for lumber, as it long has been the source of naval stores for the nation and for much of the world.

In agriculture its development has been on a par with its industrial awakening. Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, under irrigation, have raised its figures for rice production from 96,800,000 pounds a year to more than 600,000,000 pounds. The South is now a chief center of the world's phosphate interests, its Tennessee development in rock-mining alone netting an increase of 372,000 tons of phosphate, exclusive of the output of South Carolina and Florida. Louisiana dominates the world's sulphur markets, and cotton seed oil, allied to these interests, has led to a capitalistic invasion of Texas. Oil interests in Texas, Louisiana and Indian Territory have developed an important and valuable industry.

As a center for hydro-electric work, nothing in the world can compare with the South; and even now 500,000 horsepower is under development at a cost of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000, with indications that these figures may be doubled. But the most far-reaching accomplishment of the last decade is its ability to improve its method of cotton marketing, thereby lessening its dependence upon the financial interests of other sections, so as to practically assure a continuance of good and profitable prices for cotton. This has materially added to the wealth of the South.

The trend of foreign trade through Southern ports is also an innovation, and this has led to increased railroad activity in the South. The strange part of this wonderful development is that it is scarcely known throughout the South itself, and not at all, generally speaking, north of the line of Mason and Dixon. To the student who has followed this advancement yearly, a new South, with improvements in city, town and county, representing hundreds of millions of dollars, is being constructed. Streets, highways, sewage and drainage systems, waterworks and electric light systems are being installed, railroads are double-tracking and extending their lines, and modern docks and terminal facilities are being built. On the farm, in the field, factory, lumber camp, and mine, labor is ever wanting, and the demand exceeds the supply.

Railway Wrecks and Railway Victims

The Globe-Democrat, in its editorial columns, publishes the following lines:

Vice President Kruttschnitt of the Union Pacific railway charges that poor rails is one of the leading causes of the frequent wrecks on the roads. Mr. Harriman, who ought also to know something about this, says that Kruttschnitt is correct. Some of the officers of the United States Steel Corporation, on the other hand, declare that the accusation is unfounded. But the theory of Harriman and Kruttschnitt has something to say for itself. According to the latter personage, in February, 1907, 449 rails broke, and 179 of these were of the modern sort, laid within the previous five or six months.

Who is the guilty party? Harriman & Co. or Carnegie & Co.? Carnegie, of the United States Steel Trust, will deny the charges

as a matter of course. He is too great a philanthropist to allow his "fair name" to be blackened by the railroad corporations. Years ago Carnegie sold defective armor plate to Uncle Sam. This was not a very patriotic act, but it brought him some of the millions which are now used for the building of Carnegie libraries.

The railroad are in business for the sole purpose of making money. So is the Steel Trust. Improvements for the protection of the public cost money. Labor costs money. Hence expenditures for improvements and labor must be limited to a minimum. What about several thousand human lives! What about the hundred thousand people killed on the American railroads within the last ten years!

Human life is cheap! What is true of the steam railroads is also true of our street railways.

The difference between Europe and America in the valuation of human life is emphasized with startling distinctness by John P. Fox in an article entitled "The Needless Slaughter by Street Cars" in the March number of Everybody's Magazine. Mr. Fox, who has made a study of street railways on both continents, gives some statistics which are appalling. In London, for instance, but 27 deaths, against 227 for Greater New York, were caused by street cars for a year's period, and in Liverpool, where the lines are owned and operated by the city, 4 people only were killed by the tramways in 1905. The various companies of Greater New York reported for 1905 a total of \$3,103,002 paid out in damages and litigation expenses. This is equivalent to 60,000,000 fares a year. The total amount of expenses paid out by the whole of Great Britain for the same period was \$591,000.

The exceedingly small number of deaths caused in Liverpool is due to the use of a very effective and inexpensive fender which is in use on all the cars. Mr. Fox says that he has tried in vain for several years to induce the Boston Elevated Company and other of our privately owned American companies to adopt this simple device, but they invariably plead poverty. In evidence of the success of the Liverpool fender, this comparison is given: 1898, 41,000,000 passengers carried, 7 persons killed; 1905, 119,000,000 passengers carried, 4 persons killed.

Of the 344 persons who had fallen on the tracks of the cars not one had been run over and killed. German cities, notably Berlin, show practically the same proportion of accidents as Liverpool.

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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.

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.

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

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The Bloodless Revolution in Austria

Foreign Comment on Socialist Victory at the Recent Elections.

The first general election in Austria since Francis Joseph granted universal suffrage to his Austrian subjects and compelled by law every voter to come to the polls under penalty, has resulted in a triumph for the Social Democrats. This party has secured 82 seats in the Reichsrath, says the Literary Digest. The anti-Semites, or Christian Socialists, will have 66 seats, and will probably in a division combine with the various Clerical parties to make up a group of 107 votes, while the four German non-Clerical parties will unite with 81 votes, and the nationalist Czech parties, Young and Old, will have 80. While the party groups in the Reichsrath are estimated as from 28 to 30 in number, when practical issues are pending they generally crystallize under the four denominations above named. But the main divisions will be "black" and "red," that is, the Clerical and the popular, or Socialist, groups. The return of Dr. Victor Adler, who takes in Austria the position of August Bebel in Germany, augurs well, we are told in the Liberal journals of Europe, for the progressive and reform movement in the Austrian Empire. According to the London Times, the Slav Nationalists, Czechs, and pan-Germanists have all been snowed under by the Socialists. To quote the Vienna correspondent of that journal:

"Universal suffrage has brought an overwhelming victory to Austrian Socialism. . . . This unprecedented success is attributable mainly to the steady propaganda, the strict discipline, and the idealism that characterize Austrian Social Democracy. Under the old franchise, Socialist candidates could only hope to find a place among the 72 deputies elected in the fifth or universal suffrage curia, and, notwithstanding strenuous efforts, they succeeded in securing but 11 seats. Even their leader, Dr. Adler, only entered Parliament two years ago. The abolition of the curia system removed the chief obstacle to their electoral success and enabled them to enter upon the campaign with the prestige of having already contributed to the realization of a fundamental articles of their program."

The comments of the Austrian press on the startling results of the election ("an Austrian revolution," as the London Daily Chronicle says) is generally favorable. The official organ of the Government, the Fremden-Blatt (Vienna), reviews the situation from the practical standpoint of parliamentary business and the responsibilities of Prime Minister Beck. It urges the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats not to obstruct progressive action by dissensions, and congratulates the country that the pan-Germanists Schoenerer and Franko Stein have been defeated at the polls, and concludes by saying that "nationalistic Radicalism has received its death-blow," and "it is good news to hear that the first obstacle to a genuine parliamentary life in Austria has been swept away." "The general impression which we derive from the election returns," says the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna), "is that the first parliament elected under universal suffrage will be red and black. What is now needed is a united spirit of reform such as will promote the advance, not only of Germans, but of the whole of the Austrian empire."

The Deutsche Tageblatt (Vienna), organ of Pan-Germanism, consoles its readers by telling them that their defeat is the price they have had to pay for universal suffrage. A note of natural triumph runs through the editorial comment of the Socialist Arbeiter-Zeitung (Vienna), which concludes its remarks as follows:

"It is not necessary to speak at length on these elections. The proletariat has triumphed, and the more we examine the returns the deeper becomes our impression that before the onrush of our Social Democracy the bourgeois electorate has given way like a reed before the gale."

The same exultant tone marks the utterances of the Social-Democrat Vorwaerts (Berlin), which declares that "after a glorious fight the labor class of Austria has won a glorious victory under the red flag"; and the Socialist organ of Jaures, the Humanite (Paris) observes:

"This proletarian victory quite vindicates the institution of universal suffrage. It is a guaranty that every aggressive attempt of the Clericals is foredoomed to failure. The Government will now be compelled to yield to the Austrian proletariat the satisfaction it demands and which it has earned by the magnificent struggle which demands and which it has earned by the magnificent struggle which it has made during the past few years."

But the Osservatore Romano (Rome), the organ of the Vatican, sees something serious in the situation, and remarks:

"It may now fairly be predicted that in the future the governing of Austria will continue to be one of the most difficult tasks that can torment the soul of modern statesmen. One comfort is that Baron Beck is a most competent pilot."

HUMAN SLAUGHTER.—The "Journal of the Medical Association of America" states that in the city of New York nine workmen die as an average every day in consequence of accidents in connection with some machinery or on account of the handling of poisonous material! During the last four years more persons have died in these United States from such causes than perished in battle, or in consequence of wounds during the civil war! What horrible waste of workers lives! exclaims the said paper. But what will such waste signify? Are not there enough to draw from! It were a different matter if the workmen were real machines of iron and steel, not living machines propagating themselves and thus filling out all gaps. It is only a question of human lives, which are being ruined under the pressure of unlimited exploitation, which, deprived of every chance successful to resist, must woefully perish in need and misery. The whole history of the human race shows no struggle which served a higher purpose or has been fought for nobler ideals than the proletariat's struggle for emancipation, the sacrificial and indefatigable endeavor of organized labor to secure a better and more independent position in society. Each and every contest waged in this sense will strengthen and increase the class consciousness among the wageworkers, will tighten the ligament of solidarity which in the long run will prove stronger than the most brutal, ingeniously brutal pressure of capitalism. Opposed by the producers' closed ranks, the power of capital will have to surrender, and then the path will be open which free generations may travel toward their own salvation.

STRIKE TO ENFORCE LABOR LAWS.

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Building Trades Council an order was adopted calling all workmen from large buildings under construction where contractors have not complied with the city ordinance by constructing temporary floors on every story. The action of the council followed the death of James Stewart, an ironworker, who was killed by a 90-foot fall at Broadway and Olive street. The order temporarily stopped work in every line on the Third National Bank building at Broadway and Olive street, the Ely-Walker Dry Goods building at Sixteenth and Washington avenue, the Cella building at Seventh and Market streets and the Lauran Realty building at Grand avenue and Olive street. John Drydon, representing the ironworkers, called on Building Commissioner Smith and asked him if his department could not enforce the ordinance. He was told the matter would be looked up. The council points out that had the floors been constructed in accordance with the law Stewart could not have fallen over 30 feet. Several other union workmen are now in a badly crippled condition on account of long falls. The council says that they have decided to take the matter in their own hands, as the city officers have heretofore not heeded their request to enforce the ordinance.

LABOR CIRCULATION OBSERVATIONS.

"This shoemaker is tired of the way things are going; send him Labor so that he will know why the affairs of men are in such bad shape," says Comrade Foerster, as he brings in a new sub. Comrades Mehl and Hildebrand have each located a new one. The nearer a man is to the job the more effective his efforts are. This also holds good in the work of building up the Socialist

movement. To make progress in St. Louis we must have our local press right here on the job. Long range guessing—reading about things in Alaska or Japan—will not do the business. Germany is not as big as the state of Texas, yet the Socialists have a paper in every important city. See the point? They get right on the job where every link counts. As the circulation of Labor grows the party will grow.

Several new subs. are produced by Comrades Crouch and Brinker, and right after them comes G. J. Blank, who says to add another Blank to the list. All right. The whole Blank family needs it.

Comrade Biermann reaches headquarters with two new ones, and the collector will see them later.

Get a bundle of amples at 2 cents each and canvass your neighborhood for subs.

The Brewery Freight Handlers order several copies of Labor for their Union Headquarters. That's a good beginning. Every member of the union should subscribe and keep himself posted.

Comrade Hauserman brings in a new sub. and reports that the striking machinists are all standing firm and expect to win.

"Those sample copies helped land these 5 new ones," says Comrade Delmore. If you have some persons you want to canvass, the circulation man will send them sample copies.

"The best material for a ward branch are Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung readers," says Comrade Bowden, who has been active in the Twenty-sixth Ward. "I find that Labor readers become party members and help the good work along by accepting the duties and responsibilities of membership."

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

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| Frank R. Novak, 616-618 Louisa, Co'ty. | Robt. Huellen, 4101 N. 20th st. |
| Peter Ahlheim, Davis and Reilly aves. | Ferd. Hartmann, 1917 Madison st. |
| Phil Messerschmidt, 2225 Cherokee st. | John Schmidt, 18th and O'Fallon sts. |
| George Speck, 311 W. Stein st. | Wm. Koenig, 4022 Lee ave. |
| Wm. Knaus, 1949 Lynch st. | Ed. S. Nichols, 4371 Lee ave. |
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| Frank Bliese, 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. Dullen, 1027 Allen ave. |
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Working Men and Women:
We, the Bakery Workers of St. Louis, kindly ask you for your assistance. We are only striving for humane conditions in the bake shops. Give us your assistance. Now is the time we need it. Never buy bread unless it bears the Union Label. What the Union Label stands for: It stands for a shorter work day, for higher wages, and for sanitary conditions in all bake shops. Remember: Do unto others as you'd have them do to you.

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A Magazine of

Modern Thought and Social Progress

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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Socialist News Review

THE WISCONSIN BOYS ARE BUSY.

Comrades Thompson and Gaylord of Milwaukee informed that their dates for speaking for the next few months are all taken up; they regret that they can not be with the St. Louis comrades Aug. 4.

THE RED GUARD CAPTAIN KOCH.

Koch, the leader of the famous "Red Guard" of Finland, is in the country. He is visiting the Finnish Socialists in various cities and raising money for the revolutionary fund.

EIGHTY-SEVEN SOCIALISTS ELECTED.

According to the latest reports, eighty-seven Socialists have been elected as members of the Austrian Reichsrath, the national parliament; 1,038,316 Socialist votes were cast out of a total of 4,519,364, which makes 23 per cent.

FRANCES E. WILLARD'S VIEWS ON SOCIALISM. 24-page booklet compiled from her own writings. Her solution of the liquor and other problems. 10c. Address The Christian Socialist, 5406 Drexel avenue, Chicago. Semi-monthly, 50c a year; 3 months, 15c.

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.

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS IN ST. LOUIS. Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis of California will speak in St. Louis every evening during the first week in July. The meetings will be held on Twelfth and Olive streets. Comrade Lewis will address the Socialist excursionists at Montesano Park Sunday, July 7.

NEW HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST PAPER.

"Jgaszsag" probably has a strange sound to most of our readers, but it is the name of a new semi-monthly Socialist paper published in Chicago by the Hungarian Socialists. It has been running for only two months and is issued from 272 Blue Island avenue.

THE BOHEMIAN SOCIALISTS IN CHICAGO

Have a daily paper, the "Spravednost," published at 683 Loomis street, which is now in its second year and which, after some ups and downs, seems to have become firmly established, and is doing splendid propaganda work among Bohemian workingmen and women.

ROUSING SOCIALIST MEETING IN MADRID.

The Socialists of Madrid, Spain, held a rousing meeting at the hall of the Centro Obrero, at which Comrade Pablo Iglesias spoke on the parliamentary elections in Russia, Germany, Austria and Spain. He closed with the remark: Socialism will bring about European peace!

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Comrade George H. Goebel reports the following locals organized in Oregon during the month of May: Seaside, 17 members; Knappa, 9; Lebanon, 14; Junction City, 10; Coburg, 6; Eugene, 16; Drain, 12; Oakland, 6; Roseburg, 27; Bandon, 21; North Bend, 36; Marshfield, 15; Grants Pass, 20.

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.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION TO MONTESANO PARK

Will be a memorable affair. Sunday, July 7, will be the only day when the steamer will have to make three round trips to Montesano. And it is all because of the Socialist Excursion Sunday. Secure your tickets in time at our office, 324 Chestnut street, and avoid crowding at the wharf and delay on the day of the excursion. Round trip tickets 25 cents a person; children 15 cents.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE INT. SOCIALIST REVIEW.

The patriarch among Chicago Socialist periodicals is the "International Socialist Review," and it has just completed its sixth year with the June number. It is published at 264 East Kinzie street, is devoted more to the discussion of subjects of interest to Socialists and to scholarly articles by students than most of the others, and appears once each month.

COMRADE VICTOR L. BERGER WILL BE THE SPEAKER.

The committee on speakers for the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists, to be held at the Belleville fair grounds, Sunday, Aug. 4, decided to make special efforts to secure Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee as the speaker for that occasion. There is no doubt that Comrade Berger will accept, and the St. Louis comrades will not fail to give him a rousing reception on Aug. 4.

AMERICAN TOUR FOR ENRICO FERRI.

Under date of June 12, Comrade F. M. Garzone, secretary Societa Co-operativa di Consumo, New York city, writes that Comrade Ferri has expressed a willingness to visit America, provided the comrades will use him for both propaganda work, and a course of scientific lectures. All interested should write Comrade Garzone, care J. Giovana, 107 West Third street, New York.

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."

POLISH SOCIALIST PAPER IN CHICAGO.

On the 16th of last March the Polish Socialists in Chicago established "Dzennik Ludowy," with offices at 921 Milwaukee avenue. This latest of the Socialist dailies of Chicago is already reported to be almost on a self-supporting basis and gaining new friends daily. That this result has been accomplished in the midst of the strain and struggle attendant on the creation of the Chicago Daily Socialist speaks volumes for the ability of the Polish workers.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS OF SWEDEN.

The Swedish Social-Democratic party has now four daily journals and many which appear several times every week. The chief organ is the "Social-Democrat" in Stockholm, whose editor is Hjalmar Branting, M. P. The periodical party journals have about 100,000 subscribers. Moreover, the party has special journals. The women have their own organ, "Morgonbris" (Morning Wind). There also exist political organizations of young people. There are two leagues—the Young Socialists' League and the League of Young Social-Democrats. They consist of local clubs and to some extent of independent members.

CREDENTIALS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Credentials have been issued to the following comrades as delegates to the International Congress: A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Algernon Lee, New York, N. Y.; Corrine S. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Louis B. Boudin, New York; Johanne Greie Cramer, Elizabeth, N. J.; Peter Grund, Union Hill, N. J.; George 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.; Chas. Stewart, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Charles Stewart, Cincinnati, O.; J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y. Duplicate credentials have also been forwarded to Comrade Camille Huysmans, International secretary, Brussels, Belgium.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual report of the Independent Labor party of Great Britain, which has just been published, contains a list of Socialists elected to office by that party, as follows: Members of parliament, 7; members of county council, 23; members of town councils, 242; members of urban councils, 170; members of rural councils, 25; members of boards of guardians, 241; members of parish councils, 102; members of school boards (Scotland), 22; elective auditors, 20. Total, 852.

ASKING FOR SUPPORT OF CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

The Chicago Daily Socialists ask the comrades throughout the country for their support. The appeal concludes as follows: Fortunately all can share in the task who wish. There is no one that can not at least add a few subscribers to building up the circulation, which is the one thing upon which success of every kind depends. When another ten years have gone by, adding even greater advances you will want to be able to say that you did your share in furthering that progress. Do something to help now.

DIME AND QUARTER FUND FOR DAILY CALL.

The New York Eighth Assembly district has opened a "dime and quarter fund" for the Daily Call, a Socialist organ to be established in New York. Donations of half dollars and tens and even hundreds of dollars will not be refused, but it is primarily a dime and quarter fund in that it aims to get every workingman to contribute. The fund is meeting with great success and \$125 was raised the first day. The Daily Call fund has already over \$17,000, but the New York Socialists do not think it wise to start a paper with less than twice that amount, which, it is believed, will be raised in a few months.

SOCIALISM IN THE LEGISLATURE. So far the Social-Democratic members have succeeded in getting ten of their bills through the Wisconsin legislature. A few more will be added before the legislature closes, but the most and the best of the Social-Democratic bills are being ruthlessly slaughtered. Our men are putting up a lively fight in their defense, and are making good propaganda. The "reform" Republicans of the La Follette wing have clearly shown themselves up as opposed to all really radical labor legislation. And it is something to have forced them to make that record!

A NEW SOCIALIST PRINTING PRESS.

Comrade E. H. Thomas writes from Milwaukee: The new cylinder press has been installed in the printery of the Social-Democratic Publishing Co. and is already doing good work. It came just in time. The printers' eight-hour strike then being on in several printing plants, the result was that for a while the Social-Democratic printery was flooded with work. Thus another good lesson was given to the unions who wanted printing done, that a printing plant in the hands of the working class is an absolute necessity in the class struggle.

REPUBLICAN TRICK KILLED THE BILL.

A sly Republican trick killed the Melms ordinance in the last meeting of the Milwaukee common council. It will be remembered that this ordinance, introduced by Alderman Melms (Social-Democrat) provided for a redistricting of the wards, according to population. As the wards now stand, the working class wards have more than twice the population of some of the downtown business wards. But, of course, these big working-men's wards send only two aldermen to the city council, just the same number as the "rotten boroughs" which have only one-half or one-third as many voters. But here is where the rub comes in. The big working-men's wards either have Social-Democratic aldermen or will probably elect Social-Democrats at the next election. The rotten boroughs, of course, elect Republicans or Democrats. Hence, the old parties are anxious to preserve the balance of power just exactly as it now stands. So when the Melms redistricting ordinance came up at the last council meeting, a foxy alderman from one of the rotten boroughs, by a sharp parliamentary trick, succeeded in laying over the matter until the time for legal action shall have expired. But the Social-Democrats do not propose to let the Milwaukee working men be thus cheated of their rights of representation, and the matter will probably be carried into the courts.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST FELLOWSHIP CONVENTION.

The Christian Socialist Fellowship held a convention in Chicago, pledged their fealty to the Socialist party and announced that they are going out into the world and convert the church from its error of worshipping the dollar. Rev. J. O. Bentall struck the keynote as follows: "The capitalists have taken away from us the schools, the church, the land, and have made slaves of the people. They have even stolen our Master, and we know not where they have laid Him. We must go into the church and among the capitalists and find Him and bring Him back to the working people. "We don't need to apologize for taking the church—it belongs to us." The executive committee that will direct the campaign to carry the crusade of Socialism into the church is composed of: Rufus W. Weeks, Prof. Fagnani, of the Union Theological Seminary; Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams, of the Amity Baptist church; Edward Markham, Helen Phelps Stokes and Mary R. Sanford, all of New York city; Rev. A. E. Wasson and George H. Stroebell, of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Dr. George Willis Cooke, of Boston; Professors Walter Rauschenbusch and Edward J. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Bangert and Rev. Frank Blasing, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Charles H. Vail, of Albion, N. Y.; Rev. A. L. Byron Curtis, of Rome, N. Y.; Judge J. W. Slanker, of St. Louis, Mo.; Oscar F. Donaldson, of Webster City, Ia.; Rev. G. C. Porter, of Omaha, Neb.; Rev. Paul H. Castle, of Central Park, Mont.; Johannes Varshag, of Denver, Col.; Rev. J. Sitt Wilson, of Berkeley, Cal.; Rev. R. M. Webster, of Elfonte, Cal.; Rev. Lucien V. Rule, of Goshen, Ky.; Prof. Everett St. John, of Warren, O.; Dr. C. H. Reed, of Toledo, O.; Rev. A. Noll, of McKeesport, Pa.; Rev. A. J. Collison, of Homestead, Pa.; Rev. W. A. Ward, of Henderson, Ky.; Rev. Carl D. Thompson and G. H. Poor, of Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Nash, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles L. Brecken and the Revs. J. O. Bentall and E. E. Carr, of Chicago.

Comrade Gaylord's Suggestion

Milwaukee, Wis., June 13, 1907.
Comrade Editor—There has come to my notice a "proposed party referendum, by Local Reno, Nevada." This proposed referendum has in view a change of the national constitution of the Socialist party which would make certain provisions for the holding of national, state, territorial, county or city conventions, according to a certain method.

While this matter has not come before the committee appointed for the purpose of considering amendments proposed to the constitution, the undersigned, being a member of that committee, will venture a few words of comment, from his point of view as a member of that committee.

The most obvious objection to the proposition of Local Reno is that it is a clear infringement of the principle of state autonomy, which is contained in section 4, article 12, of the national constitution.

Another objection, which may not be so obvious in Nevada, or in other states where the progress of the Socialist movement has not yet drawn the fire of the old party upon our methods of political action, is well enough understood in Wisconsin and Minnesota. This is the fact that the old parties are resorting to various forms of primary election laws, aiming at so-called non-partisan elections, for the express purpose of making it impossible for the Socialists to have their party name on the ballot. This has already been done in the case of the school board and judicial elections in Wisconsin, and it is now proposed to apply the same principle in city elections—there being a bill introduced in the present Wisconsin legislature to that end.

This does not mean that the Socialists can not unite for the purpose of putting their own candidates actually upon the ballot. But it does mean that Wisconsin, at least, would much rather be left at

liberty to handle these complex problems according to the local circumstances, and according to the best judgment of the comrades on the field, who must deal at first hand with these conditions.

It is not at all desirable that the hands of the local organization should be tied up by any such regulations as this one proposed—doubtless in all good faith—by the comrades of Nevada.

It may not be amiss to remark further that if the comrades in each state will provide for a thorough-going democracy in state matters, pertaining to our party, and insist upon extending regulations in this connection to national matters, after they have been tested fully and have been found satisfactory in the smaller fields of the state, much future trouble may be avoided.

Without going into any further discussion of the matter, the writer would like to suggest that the amendment proposed would make it quite possible to have all the work of the national convention, so far as nominations are concerned, cut and dried through the activity of a relatively small group of men, who, not having their minds and hands occupied with pressing matters in their local and state situations, would have the time to work out a complete and quiet machine-like plan for the control of the national convention by correspondence. Such things have been known to happen.

WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

To Our Comrades and Friends

Presents for the "County Fair" at Our Midsummer 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.

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