

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907

NO. 334

Darrow Fires First Shot for Defense in Haywood Trial

A Masterly Presentation of the Case and Arraignment of the Prosecution and Their Angelic Witness....Darrow Calls Orchard the Monumental Liar of the Age....Able Defense of the Western Federation of Miners....Orchard Recalled by Richardson.

The Globe-Democrat's special correspondent, the man who sent out the meanest, the most maliciously fixed up reports on the Haywood trial, is now compelled to send the following dispatch to his master's paper:

Praise for Darrow.

Boise, Idaho, June 24.—With the court room more crowded than at any time since the first days of Harry Orchard's occupancy of the witness chair, Clarence Darrow took up the whole of today's sessions of the Haywood trial in his opening statement of the defense. It was a clever, striking performance, interesting from first to last, and a shrewd, forceful presentation of his case.

The speech was a combination of argument based on a series of counter charges meant to disprove or destroy the force of the allegations of Orchard, of explanation of parts of Orchard's story, of flat denial of other parts, and of admission of still other parts. It included the throwing over of Jack Simpkins, the fugitive member of the executive board of the western federation, who was indicted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and laid the foundation for a further lightening of the load of the federation by the separation of Pettibone from Moyer and Haywood by declaring that he had never been a member of the organization, although he was the friend of its officials and members.

Darrow in action is an engaging personage. He strives to present the appearance of complete fairness and succeeds in it extremely well. He stands immediately in front of the jury, often with one foot on the iron rail that serves for a footrest for the front row of jurors. He spoke most of the time in an ordinary conversational tone, stepping back a little when he soared to brief flights of oratory or wanted to lend vigor to his words by using more voice. His manner of address is exceptionally pleasant. He does not confine himself strictly to the tedious business of hard, cold, legal argument. There is variety and wit both in what he says and in his way of saying it. Today he deviated slightly from the line of his argument to throw in a little lightness by cracking a joke, and oftener than not it was at his own expense or at that of his profession. But the joke past, he was back on the track of his argument again with his point more often than not emphasized by the deflection. He had the closest attention of the entire crowd of the court room from the beginning to the end.

The whole Haywood family sat near the defendant throughout the day, and in the afternoon Mrs. Moyer, who has but recently recovered from an illness which confined her for a time in the hospital here, was present with her sister.

Ethel Barrymore, who played here tonight, was one of the most interested auditors during the afternoon and mourned her bad luck when she heard that Orchard is to be on the stand a few minutes tomorrow morning just after she has left town.

If the attention paid by the jurors is any evidence of the effect the speech had on them, Mr. Darrow may well congratulate himself, for they listened to him unwaveringly throughout. But they are an inscrutable lot of hard-headed farmers, and it was a rare thing for any of them to smile a little at Darrow's pleasantries, even when he hit himself hardest.

Darrow's Opening Address

Boise, Idaho, June 24.—A great crowd gathered this morning in the room where William D. Haywood is on trial to hear the speech of Clarence Darrow of Chicago, outlining the purposes of the defense in combating the evidence put in by the state. The formalities of opening the session at an end, Mr. Darrow at once took up his place directly in front of the twelve solemn-visaged men in the jury box and began in the slow, mellow drawl characteristic of him to state the theory and plan of the defense to be offered for his client.

Mr. Darrow reminded the jurors of the instructions given them by the court that they are to keep their minds entirely open as to the guilt or innocence of the accused man until all the evidence from both sides has been introduced.

Reviewing is Begun.

"You have listened to the theory and the evidence of the state," Mr. Darrow proceeded. "Mr. Hawley has covered a wide ground in his opening for the state and we will meet him, step by step. The defendant here is charged, nominally, with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg. There had to be some nominal charge. But the state has told you the case rests upon a giant conspiracy, of which the defendant, among others, is a part.

"The state's attorney has told you the murder of Governor Steunenberg was but an incident. They have told you the Western Federation of Miners was an organization to commit murder, to control politics, to hire lawyers and other criminal things. Part of this is true; part of it is not true. It is true there is a labor organization known as the Western Federation of Miners. It is true the Western Federation of Miners has spent money for lawyers. It was unfortunate, but most people have to employ lawyers at some time or another.

Hawley at the Birth of the Miners Federation.

"This organization really was born in 1892-1893, right down in a cell beneath this court room, where Ed Boyce, the first president, was a prisoner, and where now the three men charged with this murder are awaiting the judgment of this jury. To start out with, they hired lawyers, and they hired the best they could. They hired Mr. Hawley, now the leading counsel for the state. Mr. Hawley laid out the plan of their organization for them; he advised them; he was the godfather of the Western Federation of Miners, and the man who formed the organization thought it was an innocent undertaking. Mr. Hawley was their first attorney and continued as their attorney for a long time. If there was anything criminal in their appropriating money for a lawyer the miners did not know it.

"The Federation of Miners is an industrial, not a murderous, organization. It has from time to time taken a hand in politics, but we are not going to hang every organization which has done such a thing. If we did no corporation would be safe. The Western Federation of Miners did all it could to pass the eight-hour law in Colorado, Utah and Montana. It tried to elect friendly United States senators. It tried to elect Mr. Hawley, but unfortunately failed."

"Angels Do Not Work in Mines—They Are the Mine Owners."

Mr. Darrow went on to say that there was no claim that the Western Federation of Miners was an organization of angels.

"Angels do not work in mines," declared the attorney. "They are mine owners."

Mr. Darrow went on at length to outline the organization of the Western Federation of Miners. He declared it was nothing but a beneficial organization, trying to uplift its class. It was not until ten years after the organization of the union that either Haywood or Moyer took office in it.

The Federation Has No Apology to Make.

"We are not here to apologize for anything the Western Federation of Miners has done," declared Mr. Darrow. "It has been a fighting organization from the first, and if it dies it will die a fighting organization. It has had a troublous career; it has been opposed by very device of mine owners, but it has prospered. Before the Western Federation of Miners came into existence the miners had to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day. When they wanted food they had to buy it at the company stores; when they were in-

clothes, hurried to Denver, and laid on the doorstep of the Western Federation of Miners.

Mr. Darrow turned his attention to the Miners' Magazine. He said probably many foolish and intemperate things crept into it, but the editors had no college education and Moyer and Pettibone paid little attention to it.

"We will read you matter from the Miners' Magazine not introduced by the state. We will show that they did not advise violence and that they counseled a wise administration and discussed the economic conditions temperately." Continuing, Mr. Darrow said:

Orchard and Bunker Hill Explosion.

"This brings us to 1899, and the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes, when Steunenberg was governor. The Western Federation of Miners was getting along all right. Then something happened. An irresponsible mob of 1000 people, made up of miners and merchants, preachers and hangers-on, and every one who wanted a ride, went down, and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills were blown up. The powder was furnished by a rival company. At that time Harry Orchard, who is chief witness in this case, had been there for a month carrying a union card. Jack Simpkins was in the Coeur d'Alenes.

The Call for Troops by Steunenberg.

"Then came the call for troops. Rightly or wrongly, Steunenberg called for troops. Jack Simpkins was arrested and thrown into the bull pen. He was maltreated. He was stood up at post by a colored soldier and a bayonet was driven into his breast.

"Harry Orchard was in the Coeur d'Alenes. Harry Orchard was a cheap soldier of fortune, a 'shoestring' gambler, who had never done a day's work in his life. He owned a sixteenth share of the Hercules mine, but sold it because of his needs, and continued his gambling. The mine did not yield until 1901. But Orchard, hoping on, stayed around to get a share of the mine.

"We don't think that Orchard was at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills. We will show that he was not there, and we will show that he was engaged in his favorite work of gambling with the easiest mark he could find. Before our first witness leaves the stand, gentlemen, we will convince you—we will even convince Mr. Hawley himself—that this man Orchard has lied out most of the essential points of his story. We will have from twenty-five to thirty witnesses who will take the stand and contradict this man absolutely. Some of these witnesses will be miners, but others will be eminently respectable people, who have never done a day's work in their lives."

Here, as at other points in his speech, Mr. Darrow's sarcasm caused wave after wave of laughter in the court room. Some times the bailiffs had to rap for order.

Orchard's Wanderings Sketched.

Mr. Darrow briefly sketched the wanderings of Orchard as related by that witness. Orchard remained in the Coeur d'Alenes, he said, trying to regain possession of his one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine until he was driven out by fear of arrest and confinement in the "bull pen."

"Then he wandered from place to place, seldom working," said Mr. Darrow. "He was a sort of gentlemanly miner who mined the miners. In 1902 he turned up in Cripple Creek. But from 1899 to 1902 this important personage in American history is all but lost to view. It is pretty certain, however, that during all that time he could be found in the back room of some saloon gambling.

"If Orchard today had his one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine he would be worth \$500,000, but I think he'd rather have what he's got because it is more valuable to the newspapers.

Haywood Just a Miner.

Mr. Darrow said that when Orchard left the Coeur d'Alenes, after the blowing up of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mills, Haywood was but a plain, ordinary working miner at Silver City, Idaho, where he lived a greater part of his working life, in the snow-capped mountains which can be seen from the Boise court-room. It was not until 1901 that Haywood became secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners.

"That is a job," said Mr. Darrow, "which everybody believes there is money in except the man who holds it. It is like being mayor or senator."

Moyer's position in 1898 was just as obscure as Haywood's, declared the miner's attorney, and as for Pettibone, he was not even a miner at that time. "He ran a little store down in Denver," continued Mr. Darrow, "selling clothes wringers, lace curtains, rugs, Bibles and other novelties on the installment plan. Pettibone had been a miner in 1892 in the Coeur d'Alenes. He was arrested there and put in jail. He then decided to quit mining."

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Described.

Mr. Darrow went on to describe the three defendants in the Steunenberg murder trial in detail. He declared that Haywood was born in Utah—an American citizen, whose forefathers came to America prior to the revolution.

"He is a plain, blunt, courageous, fighting man," declared Mr. Darrow, "fighting the militia when necessary; fighting for the rights of workingmen; fighting for the protection of the widows and orphans.

"And Moyer! What of Moyer? A plain, blunt, honest man, whose ancestry were honest men. Moyer was the man who, as the head of the Western Federation of Miners, fought every conceivable fight as men like him, born of such stock, will always fight. Moyer was a man whose sturdy honesty and quiet bravery won the confidence and held the respect of every one.

"And what about Pettibone? George Pettibone had never been a member before of the Western Federation of Miners. He had mined and then started his store. A happy, careless, sunny man, with a laugh and a joke for every one.

Every Lame Dog or Cat Could Find a Home at Pettibone's Shed.

"There wasn't a man, woman nor child on the street who was not his friend—not a lame dog or cat but could find a home in his woodshed. That was George Pettibone."

Pettibone, the attorney said, never was connected intimately in any way with the Western Federation or its officers.

Mr. Darrow then took up Orchard's life at Cripple Creek. He declared that Orchard burned a saloon and "high-graded" at the very outset of his career. He went into the story of the alleged attempt to wreck the train of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, which had falsely been laid to the Western Federation of Miners, and declared the first time Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone

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.

jured they were taken to the company hospitals, where there was little difficulty getting a statement releasing the company from all damage.

Conditions Changed Now.

"The conditions are vastly different today. The Butte union alone has produced more than \$1,000,000 to the widows and orphans of its members—this during the time this alleged conspiracy existed."

Mr. Darrow went at some length to show the trouble and opposition the union has had since its inception. In some communities, he declared, the president of the organization, when he went to visit the miners, was refused both board and lodging by the mining companies.

"Arrests have come thick and fast," the attorney continued.

"Some of the charges are purely imaginary and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the men have not even been given the grace of a trial. As soon as the Western Federation of Miners was born the mine owners went about to destroy it, and as the chief means of destruction they hired the Pinkerton Detective Agency, with one McPartland at its head.

Pinkerton Agency a Chief Factor in Conspiracy.

"We will show you that this agency has been busy sleuthing, following, working and lying to get these men. We will show that they have hired detectives and placed them in positions of responsibility as secretaries and presidents of local unions; that these hired men constantly advised the miners to strike, and that when a strike was on they counseled violence, dynamite and murder. They did it at Telluride; they did it at Cripple Creek, and at many other places.

"We will show that the Pinkerton Detective Agency has been a chief factor in this case from the very beginning. They have organized themselves into a band to spread calumny against the Western Federation of Miners. We will show that in one case, where a cage fell, because of defective machinery, and sixteen men were killed, it was laid to the Western Federation of Miners.

Blamed for Everything Under the Sun.

"The burning of the Moscow University was laid to the leader of the Western Federation of Miners. Every illegitimate child born west of the Mississippi has been wrapped in its swaddling

had seen Orchard was when the man came to Denver on a pass and on money issued by S. D. Scott, chief of detectives of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad.

Orchard With Detectives and Mine Owners.

"An oily, slimy fellow," Mr. Darrow termed the detective. "Cripple Creek had become the Waterloo of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado," said Mr. Darrow. "The organization had fine halls, co-operative stores, libraries. It was flourishing and doing something until it took a chance in going to help the striking smelter men in Colorado City."

Plot Charged to Orchard.

Mr. Darrow said the attempt to wreck the train was a plot of the railway company and the Mine Owners' Association to wreck the union. He said the defense would show that Orchard was constantly in company with the detectives of the railroad and the mine owners.

"And while honest, hard-working miners were denied the privilege of passing the military lines, this leper, Orchard, went in and out as he pleased. General orders were issued that Harry Orchard should go and come when he wanted to.

"We will show that Orchard came to Denver and formed a slight acquaintance with Haywood, Moyer and George Pettibone. Later Moyer went to Cripple Creek to attend the trial of some men charged with the wrecking of the train. There he met Orchard, who ingratiated himself with Moyer, who trusted him. Orchard gained Moyer's confidence, but we will prove that Moyer never said the things to him that Orchard claims were said. Moyer will tell you this himself.

Moyer Had Trusted Orchard.

"Then, when Moyer went down to Telluride to visit the union there, he took this man who had won his confidence along to protect him from the thugs of the mine owners. No sooner, however, had Moyer arrived in Telluride than he was arrested and thrown into the 'bull pen,' where he remained for many months, unable to take any part in any further conspiracies."

Taking up next the blowing up of the Independence depot, Mr. Darrow said he "did not know whether Orchard blew it up or not, but he was inclined to believe that he did not. The depot was a worthless building—a sidetrack stop for working trains. It was not worth a white chip," declared the attorney. "But the mine owners wanted the military back in the district and about the time this depot was blown up the word had gone out that something was coming off.

"I won't say that the mine owners or detectives wanted to kill anybody at this depot. Killing people was too mussy for them. This depot was worthless and unused. If the powder could be touched off just before the train arrived and before the men got there, it would not kill anybody, but it would be another attempt in the line of the Western Federation of Miners to get rid of a lot of scabs."

Bloodhounds Described.

Following the explosion, the town marshal sent for dogs to follow the trail from where a wire led to a chair rung. The dogs circled around a while and went to the cottage of Al Moore. They were taken away and started again, and once more they came to Al Moore's house. Then other dogs were sent for, and they took the trail down toward Colorado Springs. The man in charge called up K. C. Sterling, chief detective of the Mine Owners' Association, and told him the dogs were on a sure scent. But Sterling told him to call off the dogs, that he knew who did it.

"The dogs were called off," said Mr. Darrow, "and Orchard came back to Denver, and went where he willed without being molested in any way."

Describing the conditions which followed the destruction of the Independence depot, Mr. Darrow said the secretary of the Mine Owners' Association made a speech from a wagon denouncing the Western Federation of Miners, saying that now was the time to get rid of the organization. Just then a shot was fired.

Shot Charged to Secretary Sterling of Mine Owners' Association.

"We will show that K. C. Sterling fired the shot," said the attorney, "and that it was the signal for a general skirmish. Many shots were fired, and when the smoke cleared away two men lay dead. Two lawyers were found lying under a wagon. They were not hurt."

"Do you mean they were lying down or making false statements under the wagon?" interrupted Attorney Hawley, with good humor, amid laughter.

"They weren't saying a word," replied Darrow, who then went into a detailed story of the alleged depredations of the militia upon union property in the Cripple Creek district. All the union men were driven out; their stores and halls and libraries were broken into and looted. He said the militia some time later found that 100 of the deported men were gathered in a canon and were prospecting. Under Gen. Bell the soldiers were taken to the place and the men were fired upon—one being killed and others injured. All were arrested and taken back to the district and put into a bull pen. A recess until 2 p. m. was then taken, Mr. Darrow having about half completed his speech.

Martial Law in Cripple Creek District.

Mr. Darrow, resuming his speech after the recess, continued to narrate to the jury the story of the conditions prevailing in the Cripple Creek district during the period of martial law following the Independence depot explosion. He told how Moyer had first been arrested at Ouray, on a charge of desecrating the American flag, and then was held in custody as "a matter of military necessity." Moyer was also charged with the murder of two men killed in the riot at Independence—the riot which occurred while he was in the bull pen presided over by Buckley Wells.

The Deportation of Miners from Cripple Creek.

Mr. Darrow told of the deportation of the union miners from Cripple Creek and the posting of notices that no man should be allowed to work in the district without first renouncing allegiance to the union and securing a permit from the Mine Owners' Association. The attorney dwelt for some time upon the Cripple Creek troubles, saying that most of the men were driven out, and scattered to the four quarters of the west, found it necessary to change their names. Mr. Darrow then came back to Orchard.

With the Nevilles to Denver.

"Along with Johnny Neville and the Neville boy, Orchard came to Denver after the Independence depot affair. Orchard had considerable money from the burning of Neville's saloon. He laid around Denver, gambling, and got acquainted with Pettibone. He told Pettibone he was a fugitive from Cripple Creek and wanted to leave the state."

They were driven out; their stores and halls and libraries were broken transmission of money from Pettibone to Orchard. He said:

Orchard at the Pettibone Store and How the Money Was Kept in Safe.

"Orchard asked Pettibone to keep a sum of money for him from time to time. Pettibone had a big safe, where he kept things for many persons. Orchard gave him the money to put away. He also gave him a Masonic charm and his membership card in the Western Federation of Miners and other trinkets. Pettibone went out and helped Orchard to buy some camp things—fishing tackle, etc. Orchard went to Cheyenne with the two Nevilles. At Cheyenne he loafed about Pat Moran's saloon. He never asked Moran to go to Pettibone and give him some money and Moran never went to Pettibone.

Orchard and the Gregory Case.

"After Orchard disappeared from Cheyenne he did not come back to Denver that year, so far as any person connected with this case knows. But in the meantime it was claimed in Denver that

the Western Federation had caused the death of Lyte Gregory. Our evidence will show that the federation had no grievance whatever against Gregory and knew nothing about him. Gregory had been a deputy in the coal fields in which the organization headed by John Mitchell alone was interested.

"Orchard said when he left Denver that he would write to Pettibone. He did so and got replies. They used assumed names, as did all the fugitives from the mining country. Orchard eventually turned up in San Francisco, but he never blew up any house there.

Another Orchard Pipe Dream.

"That story about the Bradley house was another of Orchard's pipe dreams thrown in to make him the greatest criminal of the age. We have a deposition from Mr. Bradley, in which he says the house was wrecked by gas, that he smelled the gas and that when he lighted his cigar the explosion occurred. Why, if the bomb this man Orchard has described had exploded, as he said it did, you could not have found a square inch of Bradley anywhere, and not a stick of timber of the house. Orchard never blew up the Bradley house, and I tell you this without having any special interest in defending Harry Orchard.

"In San Francisco when Orchard was there, D. C. Copley was delivering illustrated lectures on the Cripple Creek strike. Orchard went to the lecture one night and asked Copley if he had heard of the explosion at Bradley's house. Copley said he had, and Orchard then said that Bradley had got what he deserved—that he had been in the Coeur d'Alenes and was partly responsible for the militia being called into the district.

Orchard's Threat Against Steunenberg.

"Orchard said there was another of Bradley's kind—that it was Gov. Steunenberg. 'If it had not been for him,' said Orchard, 'I'd be a rich man today, and I'll kill him if it is the last act of my life.'

"We will prove Orchard's threats against Steunenberg; prove that he said Steunenberg made him a pauper, instead of a millionaire, not by Copley alone, but by no less than twelve men and women, and they won't all be members of the Western Federation of Miners, either. We will establish a cause for Orchard's act against Steunenberg and we feel we can not fail to convince you.

Orchard Writing for Money.

"Orchard wrote to Pettibone while in San Francisco, and asked that some of his money be sent him. It was sent in the name of J. Wolff, a clerk in Pettibone's store. Orchard telegraphed twice to Pettibone for money, and gave full instructions as to how it should be sent, in what name and everything else. The money was sent him as requested.

"During all this time Peabody, Goddard and Gabbert were all living in Denver. Not one of these men lifted a hand against them, and not one of these men—Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone—even spoke to Orchard about Peabody, Goddard or Gabbert, who are today safe and sound—safe, at least; I won't answer for their being sound.

Political Situation Reviewed by Darrow.

"We expect to show that at this time Goddard, Gabbert and Peabody were more roundly abused than any men in Colorado. Goddard and Gabbert were accused of being traitors to their party."

Mr. Darrow went at length into the political situation in Colorado at that time. He told how the members of the supreme court were pilloried and cartooned about Denver, and even flags were hoisted at half mast.

"Like a hungry dog seeking a meal, Orchard did at this time go to Pettibone's house and stayed there. Mrs. Pettibone had gone east, and Pettibone told Orchard he might come there and stay. He did so because he could get cheap food and lodging.

Orchard's Trip to Wallace Described.

"Yes, Orchard was in Haywood's house also at this time, and we can prove it, but he was not there often and never was in the bedroom."

Mr. Darrow quickly sketched the period of Orchard's travels from Denver to Wallace.

"It was the first time he had been in Wallace since he had been driven out by the militia. While there he saw Ed Boyce and Hutton and August Paulson, his old associates in the Hercules mine. They had all been as poor as he, but now they were rich and he was a tramp. Orchard followed his profession as gambler and confidence man in Wallace. He visited many persons whom he had known in the old days, among them Paulson. Then one day he went down to see Dave Coates, former lieutenant governor of Colorado, who will testify before you. Coates is a man without a blemish to his name and a man has to be pretty careful to live that way. Coates was running a semi-weekly paper in Wallace. He had met Orchard in Denver and asked the fellow what he was doing in Wallace. Orchard said he had come to see some old friends. He said he had seen Paulson among the others; that they were all rich, and he thought he'd steal Paulson's child. Coates, taking the matter as a joke, said he thought that would be a good thing to do.

Coates Threatened to Expose Orchard.

"They talked along for a while and in a few days Orchard came back and said: 'What do you think of that Paulson child business?' Coates asked him if he was in earnest, and Orchard said he was. Coates said: 'I never dreamed that you were; I've never thought of it. If you took a child into the mountains here it would die. If you ever attempt such a thing I will have a special edition of my paper on the streets in five minutes denouncing you. Never mention it to me again.'

"After you hear and see Mr. Coates on the stand, if you want to believe Orchard in preference, why, all right.

"From Wallace Orchard and Jack Simpkins came to Caldwell. Orchard had succeeded in borrowing \$300 from Paulson and said he was sorry he had not asked for \$500. Simpkins made the trip in pursuance of his duties as an organizer of the Western Federation of Miners. He went to Silver City and other places. He received regularly the money that was due him for his work.

The Drafts to Simpkins Explained—Haywood to Take the Stand.

"We will show you why the drafts were sent to Simpkins from the miners' headquarters; what they were sent for and that they were a part of the regular course of business. We will show that Simpkins drew as small an amount from the federation treasury as any organizer in the service.

"Mr. Haywood will take the stand and tell you his full connection with the federation, and tell you everything he has done as an officer of the organization. Moyer, who is still to be tried for his life, will probably take the stand. I do not want to say this positively, but I think he will testify and tell this jury all that he knows. I doubt very much if Pettibone will be put upon the stand, as he was never an officer of the union and has nothing to do with it. I won't say sure as to Pettibone.

"As to the letter received by Orchard at Caldwell, we may not be able to show you except by argument who it came from or what it was about, but we will do the best we can.

To Caldwell Vowing Vengeance.

"Orchard came to Caldwell vowing vengeance against Steunenberg. He had for years been connected with a detective agency. Now, don't understand me to mean that I think any detective agency or the mine owners wanted to kill Steunenberg. I do not mean this, but I do say that Orchard did, while a detective in the employment of the agency, kill Steunenberg because of the old grudge of which he had spoken so often. He did it in the most cowardly way murder could be committed. He was caught red-handed and turned over to McParland, the head of the western branch. After some manipulation he was persuaded that the best thing he could do would be to place the blame on some one else

which he did. He was getting the biggest price for this he ever got for a crime. He hopes to save his miserable neck."

All the Work of Pinkertons.

Coming to the arrest of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, Darrow charged it was all done by the Pinkertons on a perjured affidavit. He described the capture in Denver of Haywood and Pettibone, who, he said, were arrested, denied all the rights of citizens, kidnaped and brought to Boise for trial, where in jail they have been waiting for a year and five months for a jury to pass upon their case.

"When Orchard was arrested," continued Mr. Darrow, "it was announced that he was a member of the Western Federation of Miners. Haywood was told of it and at once wired to Silver City instructing them to look after the case.

Part of Federation Policy to Look After Its Members.

"We will show that it is a part of the policy of this organization to look after its members, no matter how obscure. Miller came and saw Orchard a few times, but, finding that McParland was also visiting him, Miller decided that McParland could do Orchard more good than he could—and perhaps he was right.

"Many names have been mentioned by Harry Orchard of persons connected with him generally in Cripple Creek. The union was scattered to the four winds from there, but we will bring before you nearly all these names he has given you. We will bring you Davis and Easterly and others, and before we are through with them you will say we have had enough.

Miners Federation on Trial, Not Its Officers.

"Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone never had any connection with this man in any criminal act. We will demonstrate to you before we are through that this is not a murder case, that Haywood is not on trial; but that the State of Colorado has sent these men to Idaho, thinking conditions and people here are different and that the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado might succeed in hanging these men and killing the Western Federation of Miners through them. That labor organization, and all labor organizations and not Bill Haywood, are on trial here."

Mr. Darrow had spoken for three hours and twenty minutes. He was pretty well exhausted, and it was decided to postpone the taking of testimony until tomorrow morning. Mr. Darrow said he thought the defense would not require more than seven or eight days to conclude its case.

"Orchard a Monumental Liar."

During his address Mr. Darrow spoke of Orchard as "a monumental liar."

Orchard Called to Witness Stand by Defense

BOISE, Idaho, June 25.—When the Haywood trial was resumed this morning there was a surprise in store for the spectators. The defense, in opening its case, recalled Harry Orchard, in order to put a few additional impeaching questions. Orchard had been brought in from the penitentiary. Attorney Richardson questioned him. He wanted to know if Orchard had not told Max Malich in a Turkish bath establishment in Denver that Gov. Steunenberg was responsible for his being a poor man, and that he intended to kill him. Orchard said he had been to the baths with Malich, but denied that there had been any such conversation. Orchard next was asked if he knew John D. Elliott.

"I do not," Elliott was in the court and was requested to stand up. Orchard looked at him, shook his head and said he did not know the man. He denied having a conversation with the man in which he is alleged to have told Elliott that he was in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association.

Richardson asked Orchard if he had not told Elliott that capital had determined to get rid of union labor, and would begin with the Western Federation of Miners; that something was going to happen soon in Idaho that would startle the world.

Denies the Conversation.

"I had no such conversation with any person at any time or place," declared Orchard.

Orchard also denied talking with Elliott about Gov. Steunenberg.

"Do you know D. C. Copley?" asked Richardson.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you, in his room at San Francisco, discuss the blowing up of Fred Bradley and say that Bradley got what he deserved?"

"I may have said it; I don't know."

"Didn't you say to Copley that there was another man who had a hand in the Coeur d'Alene troubles—Gov. Steunenberg—and that this man had driven you out of the country, and you intended to kill him?"

"No, sir; I didn't say just that, neither in substance nor effect. There was a conversation, in which Gov. Steunenberg's name was mentioned."

Orchard next was confronted by Charles A. Sullivan, a miner from Cripple Creek. He said he knew Sullivan, but denied having a conversation with him in which he said Gov. Steunenberg ought to be killed, would be killed, and if he was not killed Orchard would kill him himself.

No Conversation With Woman.

Orchard successively denied having had similar conversations with Fred Hough of Wallace, James Rainey, a stage driver, and Lottie Day, a woman he knew in Denver.

"Did you tell Lottie Day that you had some money in Pettibone's store that you had got from gambling?"

"No, sir."

Orchard denied in turn having made threats against Steunenberg to David Coates, F. R. Bedd, W. B. Easterly and W. F. Davis. The defense here offered in evidence two of the rogues' gallery pictures of Orchard taken after his arrest for the murder of Steunenberg. The pictures show Orchard in a garb resembling that of a tramp, unshaven and unkempt. Attorney Richardson said the pictures were offered to show the jury the condition of Orchard at the time of the murder, as contrasted with his appearance today. Judge Wood admitted the photographs and they were handed to the jurors, who examined them closely.

In his direct testimony Orchard told of making a trip into the Vindicator mine with a man named Joe Scholtz. Confronted today by a man giving his name as Sholtz, Orchard said he was not the person of whom he had spoken.

First Defense Witness.

Then came the first witness for the defense—Mrs. Mary J. King, who formerly conducted a rooming house in Cripple Creek. Mrs. King, an elderly, refined woman with gray pompadour, was examined by Clarence Darrow. She first told of her family, saying she had several grown sons who are miners, but are not now and never were members of the union.

Mrs. King said that K. C. Sterling, chief of detectives for the Mine Owners' Association, lived at her house in Cripple Creek. She saw Orchard visit his room seven or more times, generally in the evening. Sterling engaged and paid for a room occupied by Mrs. McKinney, the wife of the man charged with putting spikes on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad—the attempted wreck which the union claims the railroad officials and mine owners undertook themselves with the intent of placing the blame on the Western Federation of Miners. Mrs. King said she saw Orchard knocking several times on Mrs. McKinney's door.

Other Women on Stand.

Miss Frances E. King, a daughter of the preceding witness, took the stand and identified pictures of Orchard as the man she had seen in the vicinity of the house in Cripple Creek several times. She was not cross-examined and gave way to Mrs. Alice Fitzhugh, who

succeeded Mrs. King as proprietress of the Star rooming house. Mrs. Fitzhugh said that Detective Sterling continued to live in the house for some time after she took charge. She saw Harry Orchard go to Sterling's room at least half a dozen times. She also saw McKinney, the man accused of the spike pulling, in Sterling's room following his release from jail.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Fitzhugh said she kept no record of her roomers and was testifying wholly from memory.

C. W. Aller of Leadville, Col., formerly a telegraph operator in the employ of the Florence and Cripple Creek railway, was the next witness. He told of seeing Harry Orchard, K. C. Sterling and D. C. Scott, a detective of the railway company, together in Scott's room at the Cripple Creek depot. He saw him there twice before the attempted train wreck.

Only Sure It Was Orchard.

On cross-examination, Aller said he could not remember what time of day it was that Orchard first came to the depot. He did not know whether Scott and Orchard had ever met before. Aller said his recollection was not very clear, as the matter made no particular impression upon him. Aller said he could not remember the dates of Orchard's visits, even as to the approximate time with reference to the train wreck.

"You are just guessing about the matter, aren't you?" said Attorney Hawley for the state, "and you are not sure about anything?"

"I am only sure about it being Orchard," replied the witness.

Ira Blizard of Cripple Creek, a railway conductor and yardmaster, was called as the first witness after recess.

"Did you testify before the United States commission appointed to investigate the Cripple Creek disturbances?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"No, sir," replied the witness.

"Do you know K. C. Sterling?"

"Yes, sir."

Depot Was Modern.

The defense claims the Independence depot was all but an abandoned affair and that its destruction might have been planned by others than the Western Federation of Miners.

"What sort of a depot was it?" asked Mr. Darrow of the witness.

"The depot was in good condition," replied Blizard. "It was a nice, up-to-date station, with a good waiting room. It had a platform in front of it."

Blizard declared that the Independence depot was used as a stopping place, but there was no ticket agent there.

Blizard was followed on the stand by Dr. A. L. McGee, formerly a physician and surgeon in the Coeur d'Alenes and is now a mining broker.

The day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill explosion he thought he saw Orchard at Mullen—eighteen miles distant. "I'm not sure of it, but if I am not mistaken I saw Orchard playing poker that day in a saloon or cigar store," said the witness.

Relates Talk With Orchard.

Dr. McGee also related a conversation he had with Orchard in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1904. Orchard according to the witness, said he was "spotting" for a detective agency. On cross-examination the witness said he saw Orchard at the depot one day at Wallace, Idaho, talking to a man named Cunningham. Orchard claims he gave the Peabody bomb to a man named Cunningham, who said he wanted to blow up a "scab" boarding house. The witness positively fixed the time of his conversation with Orchard as the latter part of July, 1904.

The witness told of putting the bloodhounds on the trail of the men who were supposed to have perpetrated the outrage. The prosecution objected on the ground that the dogs had not been qualified, but Judge Wood allowed the evidence to go in. Blizard detailed the route taken by the dogs, who went toward Colorado Springs. At a water tank Blizard called up K. C. Sterling on the telephone.

Borah Raises Objection.

Senator Borah objected to any conversation between the witness as hearsay. He declared that the defense had the right to show that some other than Orchard blew up the Independence depot, if it could, but the evidence must be competent, and not hearsay.

"We expect to show," said Attorney Darrow, in reply, "that K. C. Sterling was responsible for the blowing up of the depot; that he knew all about it, and that we expect to connect Orchard with the Mine Owners' Association."

"Upon the showing, the evidence will be submitted," declared Judge Wood.

"I called Sterling up and told him the dogs were on a good safe trail. He replied, 'Call the dogs off. Some days later I saw Sterling and he told me the reason he called the dogs off was that he knew who caused the explosion; that it was Steve Adams.'"

State Witness on the Stand.

D. W. Scott, who came to Boise in behalf of the state, was called to the stand to establish the identity of K. C. Sterling, who, it was claimed, was a secret service man in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association in 1903 and several years thereafter.

Next came F. R. Reed, a miner, now living at Goldfield, Nev., but formerly of Cripple Creek. Reed said he had known Harry Orchard a long while. In Union Hall No. 40, at Cripple Creek, in 1903, he said he had a conversation with Orchard, in which the latter called Gov. Steunenberg hard names and said he was responsible for his (Orchard's) poverty, and that he would get even with the governor.

Mr. Darrow here precipitated a heated and lengthy argument by asking the witness to detail his personal experiences in the Cripple Creek labor troubles. Mr. Hawley voiced for the prosecution a strenuous objection, declaring that the labor war in Colorado had nothing to do with the inquiry into the murder of Gov. Steunenberg. He declared the question was asked for the purpose of also possibly arousing sympathy by showing the Colorado militia may have done things it ought not to have done.

Mr. Darrow, in reply, asserted that the prosecution could not pick out of the history of the past few years the isolated incidents it wanted to place before the jury and then shut the defense off in its purpose to present the other side of the case and show who was responsible for the acts complained of. Mr. Darrow once more made the declaration that if Orchard committed the crimes he has confessed to he acted for some one other than the Western Federation of Miners. The whole history of the labor troubles associated with the Western Federation of Miners could alone locate the responsibility, declared the attorney.

Owners on the Aggressive.

Ever since the strife between the mine owners and the labor union, the mine owners have been on the aggressive, declared Mr. Darrow. They determined to get rid of this order, and only by taking both sides can the truth be arrived at.

Senator Borah entered the argument to suggest that the defense, to open up the labor troubles in Colorado, must have a specific theory in view; some one to connect with the matter.

Judge Wood allowed the witness to give his experience. Reed said he was arrested in 1904 and taken aboard a train to Cripple Creek, where he was put in the bull pen and held four days without trial and without any charge being made against him.

Tells of Bull Pen.

Asked if he did not know the military was merely investigating the depot matter and as soon as they learned a man had nothing to do with it he was allowed to go, Reed said he knew nothing about it at all. The witness was at Clyde, Col., when arrested. He said he never had seen Steve Adams until he came to Boise. Reed was released by the colonel commanding the bull pen, who told him on leaving that if he was molested to let him know, and he would see that he was released. The witness said the colonel also advised him that it might also be a good plan to leave Cripple Creek while existing conditions prevailed. He left two days later and has not been back since.

Charles A. Sullivan, watchman at the Brown hotel, Denver, and a former miner in Cripple Creek district, followed Redd upon the witness stand.

Sullivan said he knew Orchard at Cripple Creek in 1902. He then detailed the statement Orchard is alleged to have made to him, and which Orchard denied this morning. Sullivan said Orchard declared that if it had not been for Steunenberg he would be rich; that Steunenberg ought to be killed, would be killed, and if he was not killed he (Orchard) would kill him.

Orchard told the witness he was at Wardner when the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was blown up. He did not say he had helped to do the job.

Court here adjourned until 9:30 a. m. tomorrow.

Frisco Depositions Taken.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25.—The taking of depositions in this city in an effort to impeach the story of Harry Orchard at the Boise trial that he placed a bomb in front of F. W. Bradley's door in Washington street, near Leavenworth, was begun yesterday. W. N. Linforth, who owned the building and secured a \$10,000 judgment against the gas company for damages caused by the explosion, was the principal witness. Linforth stated in his testimony that gas leaks were found later, and before the explosion gas was smelled for some time. His testimony was corroborated in this detail by Mrs. Pichard and Mrs. Cumming, who occupied one each of the flats. Linforth testified that from the room where the leakage occurred gas could find its way all through the house.

Edward Boyce Tells of Inception of Western Federation

BOISE, Idaho, June 26.—Concentrating their fire on Harry Orchard, the defense in the Haywood trial today resumed the effort to prove the State's chief witness the "monumental liar" of the world's history, and a hiring of the mine owners in their campaign to break up unionism among their employes. The men Orchard mentioned as having been implicated with him in the various crimes he admits have turned up in surprisingly large numbers to refute his accusations. Other witnesses were called to testify to Orchard's connection with the mine owners, to his treason toward unionism, and to his own reasons for desiring the death of Gov. Steunenberg, in whose assassination he accuses the Miners' Federation officials of complicity.

Edward Boyce, the first president of the Federation, was the star witness for the defense today. He related all the circumstances connected with the inception of the organization.

"It was born as a result of the first Coeur d'Alene troubles," Boyce testified. "The Federation never counseled violence in any form. We planned a comprehensive industrial organization which would include all men working in and about the mines. From the first we were opposed by the mine owners, who charged discrimination against our members everywhere. In Colorado, Wyoming and Montana our advocacy of the eight-hour law made us especially obnoxious, and everything was done to discredit our motives and cause dissensions among our ranks. There was never 'inner circles,' as has been charged. My purported speech at Salt Lake, advising the miners to arm the town in defense, upon which stress has been laid as indicating inciting a riot, consisted simply of the citation of certain points in the constitution of the United States. We have worked hard for labor, and succeeded in a great many cases."

Boyce recited a number of times the denial that the members of the executive countenanced violence and murder. He is no longer connected with the Federation, having rich mining interests in Northern Idaho.

Charges of attempted intimidation of their witnesses are being made by the defense in the Haywood murder trial against the state's detectives and agents.

Sherman Bell knows the dark secrets of the "Inner Circle" of the Mine Owners' Association. Now that they are through with him they have thrown him on the scrap-heap, as they have Peabody and others they used to do their dirty work. But Sherman Bell will not be thrown down and kicked into oblivion. There is fire in his eye and he is after the mine owners in general and Bulkley Wells in particular. Bell already has Wells cringing like a cur, and he has the mine owners in whispered anxious consultation. They did not think he would peach. They thought they knew him. But they didn't. Bell has thrown a few shells into their camp, and there is great consternation among the kidnapers. Bulkley Wells, one of the principal mine owners, now cuts a contemptuous figure. He is supposed to be a soldier, and he is—a tin-horn cadet. Sherman Bell calls him a liar and a cur, and he proves himself both by crawling at Bell's feet. Below are some of the hot passages Bell snorts out in his defiance:

"I will hand out some bombs which will make them all (the mine owners) sit up and take notice."

"I will get on a train for Boise, where Moyer and Haywood are, and when they hear I'm coming Wells and his friends will get above the timber line on the bare rocks and stay there."

"I couldn't trust any of them (the mine owners); they had to put it down black and white for me."

"Wells is so far past the limit that it is frightful to think of the things that are true about him."

"I have a whole vault of things to spring in rapid succession on these people."

"I never kidnaped anybody in the night."

"I will put these people out of business."

If Sherman Bell withstands the blandishments of the mine owners and fearlessly tells the whole truth about their damnable conspiracies to crush the Western Federation and their hellish plots to commit murder and assassination, the prosecution now going on in Boise will be paralyzed and the whole country will stand aghast.

Sherman Bell knows the whole truth about the blowing up of the Independence depot platform.

Let him tell it all. The record of the mine owners is black with crime and red with the blood of its countless victims.—Chicago Socialist.

Labor and Its Wage in Japan

A careful statistical study of present-day labor conditions in the Japanese Empire by a member of the Dutch Foreign Office is contributed to a recent number of the Economist (The Hague). According to this writer, the number of laborers in the leading industries in the empire is at present approximately 400,000. In some individual factories we are told that as many as 3,000 to 5,000 persons are employed.

The largest number is employed in the silk industry, amounting to 129,000; 113,000 work in the cotton factories; 37,000 in metal works, and 29,000 machine shops. The great contrast between the number of factory and home workers, such as is found in Europe, is not known in Japan. Here frequently a number of small workshops are in the service of some large concern. In Kioto, e. g., 4,000 small shipyards work for one firm.

Female labor plays an important part in the industrial life of Japan, perhaps greater than anywhere else. In Tokio and Osaka factories may be found where from seven to ten times as many women are employed as men. Legal regulations of female or child labor in factories are virtually unknown, and foreign visitors have testified that altogether too severe labor is demanded there of women and children. A law was passed, indeed, in 1902, forbidding the employment of apprentices below eleven years of age, but this does not apply to the manufactories of cotton yarn or to mines, in both of which boys of seven or eight years are frequently employed. There is also a law limiting the working hours per day for young laborers and women to twelve, but this permits of several excep-

tions and contains no regulations respecting night work. In the cotton-spinning factories the working day consists of eleven hours at the lowest, while in many other factories women and young persons are not seldom required to work from fifteen to seventeen hours per day.

The wages for men in Japan seldom reach as high as 2 francs (38 cents) or over per day; women, as a rule, do not get as much as 1 franc (19 cents) per day, while children can earn only from 18 to 50 centimes (\$.015 to \$.095).

In the cotton factories at Osaka the wages of the men range from 50 centimes to 1.5 francs (\$.095 to \$.285), of the women from 35 centimes to 1 franc (\$.07 to \$.19), of the children from 18 to 45 centimes. In the paper mills the wages average respectively 1.35 francs, 50, and 35 centimes. In the engine works the wages are higher and frequently amount to from 1.75 to 2 francs per day. The locomotive engineers of the state railways are the best paid, their wages amounting to from 3 to 4 francs per day. Brakemen, on the other hand, earn, as a rule, not more than 30 francs per month, while track layers receive only 75 centimes (\$.14 1/4).

These rates, high for Japan, were reached only during the last twenty years of industrial expansion.

A carpenter in 1887 earned but \$.144 per day; in 1903, \$.285; a stone cutter in the former year received \$.14; in 1903, \$.33 1/4; a cabinetmaker in the former year earned \$.095 per day; in the latter, \$.26; a tailor's wages for one day in 1887 were \$.085; in 1903, \$.22; the wages of cotton spinners and weavers for the same period rose, for men, from 8 cents to 17 cents; for women, from 4 cents to 9.5 cents.

Against this rise in wages, however, must be placed, here as everywhere else, the increase in the cost of the necessaries of life and in taxes. The prices of rice and wood have increased more than one-half in the last fifteen years, while those of barley, salt, sugar, tea, petroleum and coal have almost equally increased.—American Review of Reviews.

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.

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.

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.

A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

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

Whenever You Want Either:

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

TOMBRIDGE.

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

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

Cigars

}

PEN MAR - 10c

SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl

319 Walnut Street

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the

Union Label

...is on...

EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.



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

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

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

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



CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address. The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 324 Chestnut Street.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

"Industrial Citizens Alliance Police"

This is the Monogram of Ex-Chief Desmond's Detective Agency... One of the Leading Manufacturers of This City Sends to the Editor of "St. Louis Labor" One of Desmond's Confidential Circulars... The Headquarters of This Strike-Breaker Outfit is in the New Times Building, Chestnut and Broadway.... Ex-Police Chief Kiely Takes Personal Charge of the Strike-Breakers at the Medart Works... Kiely Acting Strike-Breaker Chief.

One of the leading manufacturers of St. Louis, who was bulldozed into the Citizens' Industrial Alliance by Van Cleave, Schwedtmann & So., but whose sympathies are decidedly with Organized Labor, presented to us one of the confidential business circles sent out by Ex-Chief of Detectives Desmond's newly established private detective agency. The circular shows conclusively that Desmond is carrying on a regular strike-breaker recruiting business. His letter head is decorated with a monogram showing the letters, "C. I. A. Police" (Citizens' Industrial Association Police), and as one of the features of his agency's work he gives the furnishing of "private watchmen and men for strikes and labor troubles."

We hereby publish Desmond's business announcement in full:

William Desmond,

Former Chief of Detectives, St. Louis.



**DESMOND'S NATIONAL SECRET SERVICE
AND INFORMATION AGENCY.**

TIMES BUILDING.

Bell, Main 1462;

Kinloch, Central 6987-L.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Desmond's National Secret Service and Information Agency has been organized and apartments have been opened in the new Times Building, at Broadway and Chestnut street, St. Louis. This agency will transact a general secret service work and will furnish information to firms, corporations and individuals along legitimate and legal lines.

One feature of the work will be the guarding of mercantile and business establishments, keeping an espionage on same and affording protection against thieves and confidence men. Private watchmen furnished and men for strikes and labor troubles.

Another branch of the business has been established for the collection of accounts. Process serving and adjusting claims.

Competent operators will be furnished to protect homes and guests at weddings. A similar service will be offered for conventions and other gatherings where attendance may be large or small. Yearly contracts made for information as to swindlers and impostors collecting money for fake advertising schemes, etc.

William Desmond was for seventeen years chief of detectives at Four Courts in St. Louis, and for more than thirty years was a member of the Metropolitan Police Department of this city. His reputation as skilled detective is international.

This agency solicits a share of your patronage and promises efficient service on reasonable terms.

References, all banks and leading business houses.

ALL BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.

WILLIAM DEMOND, Principal

No further comment is necessary. With Desmond and Kiely competing with the Pinkerton and Thiele detective agencies, there is need for a wider "market," more rotten work must be instigated, more crimes committed in order to keep the agencies of Pinkerton, Thiele, Desmond, Kiely & Co. in prosperous conditions, for they live and prosper on moral rotteness and crime.

During the last few days ex-Chief of Police Mathew Kiely, now chief of the Kiely Detective Agency, was repeatedly seen patrolling the grounds of the Medart Pulley Works in South St. Louis, where the machinists are still out on strike. Kiely has charge of the detectives and thugs who are there to break the strike.

While chief of police, Kiely was the tool of Van Cleave and his Citizens' Industrial Alliance "Law and Order" outfit. As soon as the brute was forced out of public office, Van Cleave, Schwedtmann,

Medart et al. took the "shoot-and-shoot-to-kill" man under their paternal wings and are now using him for strike-breaking purposes. The same is true of Desmond.

It will be well for Organized Labor of St. Louis to keep an eye on these "secret service" concerns. Efforts will be made by them to get their thugs and crooks into every labor union of any importance for the purpose of creating a more general demand for "detective services." The Pinkerton-Orchard story coming from the little courthouse in Boise, Idaho, at the present time should teach Organized Labor a valuable lesson.

The Vine-Growers' Rebellion

For several weeks Southern France (the district which is known as the Midi) has been the scene of a general rebellion of the vine growers. Over 400,000 people took part in a demonstration. Mayors and other public officials resigned to compel the government to pass such legislation as would relieve the distress of the population. In some instances companies of soldiers went over to the rebellious peasants.

The Globe Democrat speaks of "Socialism's Outbreak in France," and says:

"France's Socialistic teachings now come up to bother her Socialist ministry. The little civil war in the southern end of that country is one of the logical results of the queer doctrines which have been preached by collectivist agitators and disturbers for many years. The wine growers have been listening to the radical teachings of the Socialist and communist levelers, and now that there is a lull in their trade, and their profits are beginning to shrink, they want some of the changes in the social order which they have been told will have to come if the nation is to endure."

This is ridiculous comment coming from a metropolitan newspaper. It is a well-known fact that the Midi is the conservative section of the French republic and these hundreds of thousands of small vine growers are unprogressive. The present troubles may be called a rebellion of misery and despair. The Midi peasants are people who give all their labor to the production of wine, and have done so for many generations, and know no other business. Although conservative they are excitable, emotional, for they are Frenchmen, with French blood in their veins. The price of wine has lately so fallen that they are in a condition approaching starvation, and they called on the government to remedy their distresses, which they are convinced are due to the abundance of adulterated wines. They do not consider that other causes are the reduced demand for wine caused by the increased use of malt liquors and the more productive American vines. There are several hundred thousand of these people. It is claimed on the other side that the government has done the best it could. A law has been passed forbidding adulteration, and experts have been directed to make a careful investigation of adulterations with a view to suppressing the evil. Indeed Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Division of Chemistry in our Department of Agriculture, a recognized expert, has been called to Paris to take part in this scientific inquiry. In this country the agriculturists, when they find one source of income to fail, will turn to another, but this is not the way in the Midi. There the land is given to vineyards, which have been in constant culture for centuries, and the removal of the old stocks would seem to the people to destroy their only known source of income. It may also be added that most of the area of the present vineyards can hardly be used for the cultivation of anything else that would guarantee a living to the population.

Of course the rebellion will soon be over, the government will attempt to prevent the adulteration of wine, the vinegrowers will continue to live in their impoverished condition as before.

It is modern capitalist commercialism which is depriving the Midi vine growers of their livelihood. Today wine is manufactured in chemical departments, not grown in the vineyards and pressed in the wine-cellars. Prices are dictated by powerful corporations, and the small vine grower is mercilessly crushed to the wall. It is a revolution in the vine cultivation and wine production. Vine-growing wine making has been industrialized, commercialized. The profits of the wine market go into the pockets of commercial corporations. If the Midi vine growers can furnish their products to the manufacturers cheaper than it costs these capitalists to buy their chemical preparations, all well and good; if not, they may keep their grapes and their clear wine and starve!

Since writing the foregoing our attention is attracted by the following telegraphic news item:

The wine frauds bill, which is designed to meet the situation complained of by the wine-growers, came up in the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th. The economic interests of the Northern departments of France come into conflict with the interests of the South, in this bill; and the strict measures of repression and tariff or tax control of the chemical manufacture and adulterations of wine, demanded by the wine-growers, are refused by the deputies from the Northern departments. On the 17th, for example, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Caillaux, insisted on a supplementary tax of 65 francs per hundred kilos on sugar used in the manufacture of certain wines; but the Chamber rejected the proposition by 304 to 255 votes, whereupon the session was suspended. Later Mr. Caillaux announced that the government had decided to reduce the supplementary tax to 40 francs per 100 kilos. This was adopted by 341 to 215 votes, and the government saved. It is announced that the government will prosecute many mayors for attempting to overthrow the central government, and that the vine-growers' committee will be prosecuted for inciting the people to revolt.

We repeat, the Socialist Party had nothing to do with the Midi vine-growers rebellion.

Observations

EVERY SOCIALIST FAMILY in St. Louis is invited to join the Montesano excursionists, Sunday, July 7.

M'PARLAND, THE PINKERTON, when he writes a history on saving souls, will refer to Orchard as "the Repentant Sinner."—Miner's Magazine.

MARK TWAIN'S clownish work at the court festivities of King Edward are no credit to an intelligent citizen of this republic. This reminds us of Twain's cowardly withdrawal from public view the moment a lying plutocratic press had attacked Maxim Gorki.

VICTOR L. BERGER, the well-known comrade "who made

Milwaukee famous," will be the speaker at this year's annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists.

NEXT WEEK, beginning with Tuesday, Socialist street meetings every evening on Twelfth and Olive streets. Speaker, Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis of California.

HOW IS THIS? Ex-General Attorney Crow, the great trust-killer, is the attorney for the new brewery syndicate. It was in his office where the consolidation documents were prepared and signed.

CLARENCE DARROW'S opening address for the defense in the Haywood conspiracy and murder trial is a masterly presentation of the Western Miners' case. This document will find prominent space in the great history of the international labor movement.

SECRETARY TAFT, who is being boomed as the successor of Emperor Teddy, absolutely refused to countenance a demand for an increase of wages for the steam-shovel men on the Panama canal. This attitude of Taft towards labor should secure a "yellow dog" fund from Wall street in 1908.—Miner's Magazine.

THE MORAL HYENA, who did not hesitate to kill a babe with strychnine, can be depended upon by the Pinkerton agency to swear away the lives of labor officials. The Orchard story attempts to prove too much and proves nothing. In the frame-up McParland has outdone himself and has made Orchard an unbelievable monster.—Miner's Magazine.

THE MONUMENTAL HYPOCRITE of St. Louis is James B. Van Cleave, president of the Citizens Industrial Alliance. While pretending to be the very personification of law and order and the best friend of labor, he will not hesitate a moment to employ every Pinkerton crook and every "Shoot-and-shoot-to-Kill" ex-police chief to break up the law-abiding efforts of the trade unions for the improvement of labor's conditions.

AN \$8,000,000 Brewery syndicate is the latest in the St. Louis field of capitalist concentration. The following breweries and representatives are in the merger: Columbia, by Casper Koehler; Consumers, by Henry C. Frieserick; National, by Henry Griesedieck, Jr.; American, by Hugo A. Koehler; Home, by Anthony C. Stuever; Empire, by Louis H. Haase; Gast, by Alexander T. Ferdinand and Felix L. Gast; Wagner, Granite City, by Mr. Wagner; Central, by Heim Brothers of Kansas City.

OSCAR KING DAVIS, who is doing the Haywood trial at Boise, Idaho, for the Globe-Democrat, is grossly prejudiced against the defendant, ridicules his lawyers and palpably colors every line he writes, in the interest of the prosecution. His stories are well written, but they are not good reporting, because they are lop-sided. One wonders whether the presentations of the Oscar King Davis stories is not one of the tactics that the National Manufacturers are financing with the \$1,500,000 anti-labor fund.—The Mirror.

ORCHARD ADMITTED HE WAS A POWDER THIEF, an ore thief, a bigamist, a murderer, a stool pigeon for the mine owners' detectives, the fountain head of crime in the district. His nerve was bolstered up by the fact that the power of the state, represented by Borah and Hawley, was ready to protect him at all times. He admitted that he saw McParland every day and spent hours in the law offices of the special attorneys employed by the state.—New York World.

THE LABOR PROBLEM, in the view which our plutocracy has written in its notebook, is a calculation as to how much the few, who have monopolized the natural opportunities intended by the Creator for all his children, may wring from the many who have been disinherited. The political economy which Mammon is cramming down our throats is the science of robbing the laborers of the product of their labor. The working out of the problem on those lines is only checked by the occasional introduction of a factor which points to the possibility of successful rebellion on the part of the robbed.—J. R. Buchanan.

ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES! When the prosecution began putting on witnesses to prove the Orchard statement in regard to poisoning Bradley's milk, each witness testified to a different kind of bottle, and each gave a different number of bottles. The chemist who swore he analyzed the milk, the girl who dished it out for Bradley, the milkman who sold it, each said there was a different number of bottles and one would declare they were pints while the other was sure they were quarts. Orchard swore in the first place that there were two pints and two quarts, but none of the witnesses put on to corroborate him agreed with him either as to number or kind.—Idaho Unionist.

THE TRUTH ABOUT A LIAR. Under this caption the St. Louis Times says:

"Why did you lie to him?" asked Attorney Richardson, for the defense at Boise, of Orchard. "Because I wanted to," replied Orchard. "I never cared much whether I told the truth or not." Why a sane prosecutor expects a jury of intelligent men to find a verdict for the State upon the testimony of this Thersites of the witness box is not comprehensible. Out of his own mouth he hath condemned himself a hundred times. The Times regards his unspeakable tale of atrocities as the birth of a mind diseased, to which there can be no ministry. Stress has been laid by some of the special correspondents now writing from Boise upon the calmness and imperturbability of Orchard, of his ability to resist the adroitnesses of cross-examination, as evidence of the truth of his story. This argument is valueless, in our opinion. Orchard is simply and only a conscienceless liar. "I never cared much whether I told the truth or not," says he. That tells his story, completely, thoroughly. It accounts for everything he has said or that yet he will say.

THE EVIDENCE for the Mine Owners' Association is now practically all in. Unless some new evidence is manufactured promptly there will be nothing before the jury but the hypocritical "confession" of Orchard. So far as this "confession" is concerned, few even of the most conscienceless defenders of capitalism have the nerve to claim that it is entitled to any credence in a case where a human life is at stake. That he was receiving pay from the Pinkertons and the Citizens' Alliance while committing his crimes is admitted by him, and can be proven by other witnesses. That he was still receiving pay for them when he was on the witness stand is probable, with the difference that he was then being paid for lying instead of murder. The cry is now raised that the state was depending upon Pettibone to substantiate Orchard's story, that Pettibone was really a Pinkerton detective, but that at the last moment he had decided to stand by Moyer and Haywood. This story is almost as fishy as the remainder of the "testimony" introduced by the prosecution. The most probable explanation of this statement would seem to be that McParland had told this story to the lawyers for the prosecution while selling them a choice line of gold-brick evidence.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE is a capitalist mockery and a sneer at civilization. While the able bodied representatives of the governments meet and talk peace the Czar dissolves the Duma, declares martial law, shoots, hangs, exiles, incarcerates the best of his own people. England and Germany are building more battleships. All other European powers increase their armies. And our United States republic is fast driving toward militarism. Says the Chicago Daily Socialist: "According to the last report of the secretary of the navy the estimated appropriations for that department for 1907 will be \$121,565,718, an increase of over 300 per cent since 1897. The total expenditure for education in the "North Atlantic division of the United States, embracing all the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is \$105,332,839. The estimated expenditure for the army in the United States for 1907 is almost exactly \$100,000,000, or about three times what it was ten years ago. Yet in that ten years almost the last remnants of Indian warfare have disappeared, which had furnished the only excuse for an army for a half century. During the current year, therefore, this peace-loving country expended \$221,000,000 for the army and navy. The last report of the Commissioner of Education estimated the total value of all grounds and buildings of all the colleges and universities, public and private, in the United States at \$172,986,274. The money used last year to maintain instruments of warfare would have duplicated all the colleges and universities in the United States."

THE CZAR DISSOLVED the Duma. He broke his word of honor. His signature assigned to the constitution is null and void. He can no longer be trusted, for he is a liar, a traitor, a murderer par excellence. He deceived, cheated, robbed and murdered his own people. Toward such an irresponsible brute the Russian people have no further obligation whatsoever. History will have to repeat itself. In 1848 the brave old German Democrat, Johann Jacobi, told the King of Prussia: "It is the curse of kings that they hate to listen to the voice of truth!" Thus it is with the Czar. Whenever he should lose his head history will not blame the Russian people for the loss. The Mirror, in an editorial headed "Sic Semper Tyrannis," says: "The White Father will break his word to his people. If he does this, then there is no hope for Russia but one—the propaganda by deed, the dagger, poison, the bomb. There is at the last but one way with tyrants and The Mirror hopes the Russians will take it. Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the Second had his Cromwell, and Nicholas II may profit by their example. A people defrauded and tricked must come to revolution and the redder they make it the sooner it will be over." This may be strong language, but there are millions who think very much like Mr. Reedy. The Socialist movement in Russia has become so powerful that the Czar's coup d'etat is a mere flash in the pan. Nicholas had his "loyal soldiers" concentrated in St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Moscow and Odessa in the hope that he might drown the revolution in a sea of blood as soon as the Duma would be dissolved. Today he is a disappointed man. The Socialists said: You shall not shed our blood! We shall not place ourselves at the mouths of your cannons when you are ready to mow us down! We await our most favorable opportunity to strike the blows when and where you least expect them! We organize the Russian proletariat for the greater battles of the great labor movement! We are coming, we, the people! You, Czar Nicholas & Co., you are going, going, gone!

The World of Labor

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

EIGHT-HOUR LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

The eight-hour law in the District of Columbia has been declared constitutional. Justice McComas, of the Court of Appeals, rendered the decision, and the Penn Bridge Co. pays a \$500 fine.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., June 26.—Two thousand workmen belonging to the building trades alliance struck today, following an order to enforce the working card. The strike is partly one of sympathy for the carpenters, who have been out since June 1.

AN OLDEN-TIME LABOR JOURNAL.

The first journal ever published in America by a labor union was the Awl, which was gotten out by shoemakers, and was really the grandfather of the present Shoe Workers' Journal. The Awl was published by the shoemakers of Lynn during the years 1844 and 1846. In 1845 its name was changed to The True Workman.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO PROBE TELEGRAPH LINES

Washington, June 24.—The Central Labor Union, of Washington, tonight sent a telegram to President Roosevelt requesting that he institute an investigation to determine if the telegraph companies have entered into a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. At the request of the American Federation of Labor, similar action, it is said, will be taken by all the leading labor organizations in the United States.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of deaths from industrial accidents in Great Britain reported in the year 1906 was 4,111, a decrease of 278 as compared with the year 1905, and slightly less than the average for the five years 1902-1906. The decrease of 278 was almost entirely due to a decline from 1,525 to 1,200 in the number of deaths of seamen; fatal accidents to railway servants, and in factories and workshops, considerably exceeded the numbers for each of the two preceding years.

A JUNGLE SLAVE BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

Swift & Co. of Chicago, announces the establishment of a benefit association for its 26,000 employees. The plan provides for sick and death benefits for employees who are members of the society. The firm described the project to its employees in notices printed in seven languages. The weekly dues are in some cases as low as 15 cents a week. The proposed weekly sick benefit ranges from \$3 to \$5, while the death benefit ranges from \$400 to \$800. If an employe loses both eyes, hands or feet, he receives \$1,600.

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION FINANCE.

The report of the International Cigar Makers' Union for the past year is in the hands of the members. It shows a membership of 45,418 in the United States; benefits paid during the year aggregating \$467,716.63; paid for strike benefits, \$44,735.43; paid for sick benefits, \$162,905.82; cash in bank at close of the year, \$714,506.17. The total cost to each member for all the purposes enumerated above was \$9.50. The organization is a most successful one, has ample money and the fact that so little money was paid for strike benefits shows that the membership is employed at good wages.

WESTERN MINERS CHANGE STRIKE RULES.

The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners practically agreed upon a constitutional amendment providing for a referendum vote by any local union before a strike is called, and requiring a two-thirds vote in the affirmative to authorize a strike. Under the present system a strike may be ordered by any union when three-fourths of its resident members vote in favor of it and their action is ratified by the executive board. An amendment was adopted prohibiting unions or individual members of locals from making a labor contract with employers.

ROOSEVELT TO END FRISCO STRIKE.

Oakland, Cal., June 24.—President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, announced this afternoon that he would ask the aid of the United States Government in the settlement of the strike. He said he would appeal to President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet to intercede, on the ground that the transaction of business of na-

tional importance is being interfered with because of the strike. President Small asserts that when intervention is made by the President and Cabinet officials it will be learned that the striking telegraphers are in no wise to blame for the strike.

OPEN SHOP A FAILURE, SAYS LABOR COMMISSIONER.

In regard to industrial disputes and the prospects for the union shop, Mr. McMackin, Labor Commissioner of New York, says: "The attempt to discredit the principles of trade unionism under the guise of an 'open' shop has signally failed. The public has seen that a union shop may be a truly open shop so long as the union itself is open to all competent workmen; whereas, the non-union shop, in which every workman is compelled to drive a bargain single handed with the employer, becomes more often than not a sweat-shop. With the unions' power broken, the just and humane employer is powerless to keep wages and hours up to the former standard in the face of the competition of wage-cutting rivals."

A PROSECUTION AND UNION DEFENSE LEAGUE.

"The Calhoun Prosecution and Union Defense League," is the title under which a new general movement has been launched among the unions of San Francisco for the avowed purpose of prosecuting Patrick Calhoun on the charge of conspiracy of murder, for which purpose a staff of attorneys has already been engaged. The league further proposes to defend, free of cost, all union men and union sympathizers who are arrested in connection with the present and future strikes. It is stated by the attorneys who have been advising the league that Calhoun could be prosecuted on the charge of murder, but the charge of conspiracy to commit murder has been deemed more adequate to cover the case, and it is this charge that will be brought against him.

PROBE FOR LABOR AGENCIES PLANNED.

Washington, June 24.—In connection with the war on peonage, which the department of justice is prosecuting in the south, an investigation will soon be made of certain labor bureaus and employment agencies in New York. Assistant Attorney General Russell says that laborers are supplied by these organizations for employment in the south, and that they are, in many cases, sent through false representations. It is represented to would-be employes that they will find labor light, the wages high and the life generally comfortable, while as a matter of fact the laborers are frequently kept in a state of peonage. Mr. Russell says that many among the old-slave-holding class bitterly resent the efforts of the department of justice to break up cases of alleged peonage.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' UNION AND ITS FUNDS.

The national officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers have just purchased another \$50,000 block of the 1895 series of four per cent thirty-year United States government bonds. This is the series sold during the second Cleveland administration by private arrangement to the J. Pierpont Morgan syndicate, on which the finance manipulators made several million dollars before the bonds were really signed. Though they were sold to the syndicate at about 107, they were immediately advanced to 115, then to 120, and when President Hayes and Secretary Lannan bought their last lot last week they paid 129.7-8. This purchase makes a total of \$200,000 of this series held in the treasury of this union. This form of security is preferred for the reason if the money is held in the banks there is always danger of a bank failure, while if invested in ordinary securities they are not always convertible instantly into cash.

ST. LOUIS MUSICIANS' HEADQUARTERS DECORATED.

Dedication exercises were held Monday afternoon and evening by the Aschenbroedel Club in celebration of the completion of the new addition to its home at 3535 Pine street. In the afternoon a concert was given by a band selected from members of the club. Addresses were also made. A banquet was held in the evening, followed by dancing. The membership of the club is composed of the union musicians of St. Louis.

Owen Miller, the president of the organization, made the opening address. An interesting detail of his address was the fact that the clubhouse stands upon the old Camp Jackson site. Addresses were also made by Fred Fairmuth, the first president of the club; Joseph N. Webber of Cincinnati, the president of the American Federation of Musicians; Secretary David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Charles Mauer. The musical program was given by a band selected from the members, under the leadership of Prof. Frank Gecks. The addition to the clubhouse consists of billiard and pool rooms and bowling alleys on the first floor, a large auditorium on the second and reception parlors on the third floor.

THE METAL WORKERS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION.

The following news item comes from Chicago: "A plan by which the metal trades of the United States may act as a unit and if need be call vast sympathetic strikes, extending over the whole country, is suggested by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, who issued a call to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who in turn called a conference of the officials of the metal workers' unions of Chicago. The object of the plan is to have all the contracts made with the employers begin and terminate at about the same time all over the country, so that in making new agreements the unions in this branch of industry can have the full power of their entire national strength to enforce their demands. There are hundreds of thousands of men engaged in these trades and the power which their organizations will have under the new scheme is enormous. The plan was originated by Gompers and is being passed out by him to the leaders of local federations of labor which are affiliated with the national body. These will take the same action as that taken by the Chicago Federation."

STRIKE ON GERMAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The Hamburg American Steamboat Co. and the North German Lloyd Co. are waging a "war of extermination" against the German Seamen's and Longshoremen's Union. Unfortunately it is England that furnishes most of the strike breakers, which is undoubtedly due to the fact that England has become the international dumping-ground for seamen and longshoremen. The following dispatch gives a picture of the conditions existing on some of the transatlantic steamers affected by the strike troubles. "New York, June 22.—Despite the denials of all the officers of the liner Deutschland, which arrived yesterday, it was learned today that there was serious trouble throughout the voyage among the crew. At one time, in midocean, 15 English firemen and stokers shipped at Liverpool in place of strikers, were in a practical state of mutiny. In a pitched battle one man was seriously injured and several others had to be repaired by the ship's surgeon. The English firemen and stokers made a concerted attack on the German, Dutch and Norwegian members of the crew. The Englishmen seized the big steel rakes that are used in the furnaces, and with these weapons redhot at the rake end they sailed into the enemy and in a few minutes had driven them out of the hold. Those who could not get hold of rakes jumped to the coal bins and opened fire with chunks of coal on the foe."

THE FREEDOM OF WORKING WOMEN AND THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

While the decision of the New York Court of Appeals invalidating the law for the protection of working women in factories seems reactionary, it is not certain that the reaction may not be of a wholesome character. The law had assumed to penalize the employment of women in factories before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night. It was invalidated by the court on the ground that women cannot be regarded by the law with reference to their employment in any other light than men. "In the gradual

course of legislation upon the rights of woman in this state," says Judge Gray in the opinion adopted by the court, "she has come to possess all the responsibilities of the man, and she is entitled to be placed on an equality of rights with the man." Instances of harshness in the operation of this rule under existing economic conditions are truly abundant and pathetic. But the fault is not with the rule. It is with the economic conditions under which the rule operates. The rule is a rule of equal opportunity; the conditions are conditions of legalized inequality. The rule proceeds upon the theory of free contract. If contracting were free there would be no hardship under it; on the contrary, the opposite rule would then be universally repugnant. But it is a mockery of freedom to describe a labor contract as free, when one party to the contract may at most be inconvenienced or suffer slight pecuniary loss if the contract be not made, whereas the other must make it or starve.—The Public.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE EXPECTED.

New York, June 24.—Developments in the trouble between the union telegraphers and the Western Union and Postal companies, here and in the West, pointed more directly tonight to a general strike than at any time since the controversy began. In San Francisco the strikers held their own against both companies and sent word to the East that important news of trouble in another large city might be expected at any moment. Both companies still decline to treat with the unions there, and officers of the Postal served notice on their striking employes that unless they return to work tomorrow morning they will be looked on as discharged and will have to return as new men.

Under that condition, the men will lose their right to a pension, which the Postal guarantees to its men after fifteen years of service. The pension is 20 per cent of the salary, with a 3-per-cent increase each year for ten years. In New York nine men and women operators, who had been dismissed from the Western Union, as they assert, because of membership in the union, demanded reinstatement and reported that they were turned away on the ground that the San Francisco strike had nullified the agreement between the union and the companies, effected by United States Labor Commissioner Neill. John C. Barclay, general manager, speaking for the Western Union, denied this statement, and said the men and women were clearly informed that their cases would be taken up one by one.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

met Sunday afternoon at Walhalla Hall, with President Miller in the chair. The election of officers for the ensuing six months resulted as follows: Owen Miller, re-elected; vice-president, George Bechtold; finance secretary, J. G. Schwarz, re-elected; treasurer, Eugene Sarber, re-elected; board of trustees, J. B. Conroy, Charles Goodman and A. Eckerle; sergeant-at-arms, George Melloh. The election of the law committee and legislative committee was postponed until next meeting. President Miller was chosen grand marshal for the Labor Day parade. Secretary Kreyling reported that he visited the meeting of the Newspaper Carriers' Union to investigate the charges that some of the newspapers were discriminating against carriers for handling other papers. He reported that he found the carriers had signed individual agreements with a certain paper which prohibited them from carrying any other paper, and that he advised them to endeavor to secure uniform agreements with all the newspapers alike. The machinists reported that their grievance against the Post-Dispatch had been settled, the paper having declared its willingness to publish the ads as demanded by the Union. The arrangement for the Gompers mass meeting at the Odeon on July 22 are completed. A communication was received from the American Federation of Labor, urging local bodies to bond financial officers, in compliance with the laws of the Federation. M. E. McSwiggen of Toledo, Ohio, representing the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, made an impassioned plea in behalf of his organization, the members of which are engaged in a long-drawn-out strike in the East.

RAILWAY TRACKMEN'S JUST COMPLAINT.

Globe-Democrat editorial of June 25: The National Union of Railway Trackmen has filed complaints before the railroad commissioners of various states in regard to dangerous conditions the trackmen sometimes contend with. This question has recently become more urgent on account of the serious increase in railroad fatalities. In the last three months of 1906 there were in the United States, according to reports published by the interstate commission, 1,739 derailments, with a list of 146 persons killed and 1,517 injured. Recently the average of derailments and casualties has been far beyond the former figures. In four years the derailments and tragic list have grown beyond the expansion of railroad systems and the population. Proportionately, there are more accidents and greater resulting damage to life and property.

It is represented by the trackmen that in some cases the rails and roadbeds are defective, and that the force maintained to watch and repair them is insufficient. They state that more rails are broken on account of improper support by ties than by faulty manufacture in the steel mills. It is further claimed that the patrol of tracks by day and night is not enforced as thoroughly as in former years, and that government or state inspection of tracks has become a necessity. As the trackmen are in close touch with roadbeds physically, their statement, it may be assumed, will be carefully weighed by railroad officials, who desire as much as any class, that tracks, and all branches of the service, shall be safe and efficient.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Factories Act, originally intended only to protect women and youths by regulating their working hours, overtime-payment, holidays, etc., has been extended to cover the hours of men engaged in industrial work so far as payment for overtime (at extra rates) beyond an eight-hour day is concerned. This is so widely spread that even the forest workers engaged in getting lumber for saw mills come under its provisions. Shop-assistants and clerks in offices have also been legislated for in a similar direction, the hours of men assistants now being made equal to those of women and overtime payments conceded to both should they be required to work beyond prescribed hours. In the mines the legal definition of an "eight hours' shift" has been made so that it is counted from "bank to bank," i. e., that it commences when the miner presents himself at the mouth of the pit or shaft. Formerly the time lost in descent and ascent, and in proceeding along workings (sometimes for miles) was lost by the worker, who was expected to perform this duty gratis, but now such expense must be borne by the management. It was anticipated, especially by the manual workers, that one of the effects of the Arbitration Act would be to greatly augment their wages and earnings. It has not fulfilled this expectation. Wages have only been slightly raised on the whole, although in particular trades, considerable advance has been made. In other directions, the gain has been considerable, including shorter hours of labor, a minimum living wage, payment for overtime at increased rates, and above all, steadiness and continuity of employment. These may be looked upon as valuable "by-products" of the Arbitration Act, but the direct enhancement of wages has not resulted. Even the benefit which should have been conferred through the advance in wages made during the last fifteen years, has been more than lost through the still greater advance in the cost of the necessities of life. This is a matter not confined to the colony in its general application, since workers in older countries have similarly suffered during the same period.—Edw. Trea-

BEER BOTTLERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 187.

Will give its second annual railroad excursion to New Athens, Ill., Sunday, July 14, via Illinois Central. Round trip 50 cents a person; children under 12 years free. Train leaves Union Station at 8:45 a. m.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF THE HAVANA CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the cigar makers employed by the Trust, and the lockout of the workers of the independent manufacturers has caused a great falling-off in the export of cigars from this port.

Table with 3 columns: Month, Cigars, Value. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, and Totals.

Table with 3 columns: Month, Cigars, Value. Rows for January, February, March, May, and Totals.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of an ending of the strike. Governor Magoon recently endeavored to find a common ground for arbitration, but failed utterly in his task.

THE UNMASKED PINKERTON IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

The following letter appeared in The Western Miners Magazine: "Ouray, Colo., June 11, 1907.—Editor Miners Magazine: The unmasking of George Riddell, alias Harry Riddell, as a Pinkerton labor spy, recalls his entry into Ouray among the miners deported from Telluride in the spring of 1904.

WOOD WORKERS' VS. CARPENTERS' LABELS. A Correction With Kicks for the Editor.

To the Editor of "Labor"—St. Louis, June 25, 1907.—In "Labor" of June 22nd we find the following item:

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.

Occasionally items of that nature appear in "Labor" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung," dealing with existing contentions in reference to the question of jurisdiction Carpenters vs. Wood Workers.

It is stated that the first carpenters' label is placed on show cases ordered by the Grand Leader Co.

Will you, Mr. Editor, tell us that a show case maker is a carpenter, and that the label of the carpenters is recognized by the American Federation of Labor?

In our estimation write-ups as the above are only intended to cater to a numerical stronger organization irrespective of right or wrong in this contention.

"The work is very fine and the cost less than the prices charged by out-of-town non-union concerns."

And, according to the above, the carpenters' label protects cheap labor. No wonder the Grand Leader believes having all work done in Paducah that is possible and always demands the carpenters' label.

We may later on cite a number of cities where our friends even signed agreements for 20 to 22 1-2 cents an hour where wood workers were receiving from 28 to 30 cents per hour for same class of work.

have been brought about through the activity of the factory wood workers themselves, either directly or indirectly, by their own hard labor and sacrifices irrespective of affiliation.

We also request the Editor of "Labor" to publish the inclosed circular letter bearing light on the situation in Chicago in reference to the jurisdiction question.

MEMBERS OF WOOD WORKERS.

The editor only wishes to state that he has no desire whatever to meddle with the Wood Workers-Carpenters' Jurisdiction troubles. Furthermore, he desires to say that in future he will absolutely refuse to publish anything of this character without the signature of the writer or writers.

Let us say right here that neither the writer of the above and his side nor the "other side" can buy "Labor" and "Arbeiter-Zeitung" by means of a few subscribers.

The Paducah item was verbally taken from one of our outside trade union exchanges (from Paducah Labor Journal, if we remember correctly) and we could not discover in the item anything against the wood workers, who are not even mentioned.

The Brewery Workers' Charter Withdrawal

"The daily papers have had lots of fun this week announcing to the world their ideas of the decision of the A. F. of L. in the Brewery Workers v. Engineers' case.

"They have gravely informed us that there is no union beer being brewed in the United States at the present time on account of the dictum of the A. F. of L. Executive Board.

"The decision of the A. F. of L. Board in the jurisdiction dispute between the Brewery Workers and the Stationary Engineers is a family matter that concerns the public only in a minor degree.

"In the meantime, the United Brewery Workmen's International Union is a sovereign body and the only one with the right to designate what is and what is not union-made beer.

"Local unionists are interested in the next move of the A. F. of L. in the Brewery Workers' contest, and are guessing whether the Executive Council will order Central Bodies to expel the disobedient union.

"Secretary Frank Morrison seems to favor the idea, if the press dispatches of June 1, quote him correctly. Commenting on the revocation of the charter, that official is quoted as saying: 'The decision rendered by President Gompers today not only severs the connection of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen with the American Federation of Labor, but under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor it will prevent the 400 or more unions of the Brewery Workers in the various parts of the country from being represented by delegates in the 600 city Central Bodies and the 36 State Branches affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or to receive any support or consideration from the members of the 118 International Unions holding charters from the Federation.'

"The A. F. of L. allows unions not affiliated with the national body to join central bodies, providing they are not antagonistic.

"Some of the Flint Glassworkers' Unions in this city are affiliated with the Toledo Central, while their national body only received a provisional charter from the Minneapolis convention last year.

"But it is probable that Secretary Morrison voices the sentiment of the Council, which may possibly insist that the Brewery Workers are antagonistic, and should therefore be denied affiliation.

We hardly think the A. F. of L. official is correctly quoted in some things, for when he speaks for '118 internationals,' some one may ask: 'Where's your authority? Because these unions claim membership in the A. F. of L. that doesn't give Secretary Morrison the right to tell them who to support.

Does any one believe that the unions that have supported the Brewery Workers will now desert them because Secretary Morrison says, 'thumbs up?'

"In Toledo a fortunate condition exists between all concerned. This city can get all tangled up in a nasty jurisdiction fight that will force everyone to take sides.

"The game isn't worth the candle, and we hope officious officials will keep their hands off and allow us to work out the problem in our own way, for Toledo unionists do not relish these splendid organizations fighting between themselves."

The Building Trades Union Journal (Cincinnati) adds to the foregoing:

"Nothing could be said that would fit the situation in Cincinnati better than the above. There is no better class of unionists in the country than the brewery workers and whether their international is affiliated with the A. F. of L. or not we want no quarrel with them.

ENCOURAGING GROWTH OF FEDERATION OF MINERS.

"A total of 51 locals organized and the admission of over 15,000 new members by initiation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907," said James Kirwan, acting secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners in his annual report, which was presented to the Federation convention in Denver.

year. Receipts were \$224,015, and the expenditures \$190,000. Contributions to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund to April 1 amounted to \$87,787.35, and the disbursements \$79,516, leaving a balance on hand of \$8,271.25.

AUGUST AND FRED ADLER DROWNED.

It becomes our sad duty to announce the sudden death of August and Fred Adler, 23 and 20 years of age, sons of our old friend Jacob Adler, the shoe dealer at 3539 South Broadway.

BAKERS WILL GIVE PICNIC.

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

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.

Table listing authors and works with prices. Includes titles like 'The Students Marx', 'The Religion of Socialism', 'Looking Backward', etc.

Grand Picnic and Summer Nights Festival

With Performance of Great Play FAUST given by Bakers Union No. 4, of St. Louis at ECLIPSE PARK Michigan Ave. and Primm St. SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1907 PRIZE GAMES. DANCING FREE. Gate Open at 1 O'clock.

Socialist News Review

COMRADE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, of Chicago will be the principal speaker at the annual Socialist Excursion in Montesano Park Sunday, July 7. Comrade Lewis will arrive in St. Louis on July 2 and speak at the open-air meeting on Twelfth and Olive streets every evening at 8 o'clock—that is, Tuesday, July 2; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, July 6. He will conclude his St. Louis work with the Montesano address Sunday, July 7.



ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.

MARYLAND STATE CONVENTION.

The Maryland state convention will be held at Baltimore July 6, convening at 2 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum.

\$10 FROM A FRIEND OF THE LABOR PRESS.

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of \$10 from "A friend of our Labor Press." The gift will be fully appreciated.

COMRADE BERGER WILL BE AT OUR PICNIC.

Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee has accepted the invitation to address the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists on Sunday, Aug. 4.

FARMERS ADDRESSED BY SOCIALIST.

The Farmers' Union of Pemiscot County, Missouri, invited to Comrade George M. Jackson to address a meeting at Holland on July 4. The invitation has been accepted.

FIVE SOCIALIST MEETINGS ON TWELFTH AND OLIVE STREETS.

Beginning with Tuesday, July 2, Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis of Chicago will speak every evening of the week on Twelfth and Olive streets. Comrades, call at headquarters, 324 Chestnut street, and get some cards announcing these meetings.

FOR THE STUTTGART CONGRESS.

Delegates and others contemplating attendance at the international congress should write Comrade H. V. Dietz, Furthbach Strasse 12, Stuttgart, Germany, for hotel accommodations. The opening of the international congress has been definitely fixed for Sunday, Aug. 18, so the international secretary has informed Comrade Morris Hillquit.

SOME UNSOUND SOCIALISTS IN PORTLAND.

The city elections in Portland, Ore., showed an average vote for the Socialists of 1,000. The vote was quite uneven, the candidate for mayor receiving but 268 votes. This fluctuation is explained by the fact that the present mayor, Dr. Lane, who was re-elected, had achieved great popularity by his administration of city affairs, and had the sympathy of some Socialists who saw in him a partial Socialist.

THE JUNE VANGUARD

Is a live number. The frontispiece shows a Colorado workingman chained to a telegraph pole by the "desirable citizens" under Governor Peabody's orders who thus punished union men for their loyalty to the labor movement. "Eastern Socialist" contributes an excellent criticism on "Capital Morality." Victor L. Berger gives a vigorous arraignment of the United States senate, written with his usual pith and vim. A pathetic little sketch by Frank Rosamond illustrates the slavery of the farmers "For the Syndicate." William Morris tells us "Why a Revolution" is necessary, and Frederic Heath proves that "Roosevelt Knew!"

ON TO MONTESANO PARK.

The prospects for a decided success of our annual steamboat excursion to Montesano Park Sunday, July 7, are excellent. There are almost twice as many tickets in circulation this year than there were last year one week before the excursion. Remember that Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis of California will be the principal speaker at Montesano Park. Round trip tickets 25c a person; children 15c. Three round trips. Boat leaves foot of Olive street at 9 a. m., at 2 p. m. and at 6 p. m.

NO SPEECHES ON PUBLIC STREETS.

Another mayor who won't have workmen told anything about—the capitalist class—if he can help it, has been found. Comrade A. W. Mance discovered him in the person of a Mr. Winter, who, with the aid of the city fathers of Negaunee, Mich., refused to allow free speech in that city last Wednesday evening. However, Comrade Mance writes that the mayor did us a good turn—a splendid hall meeting resulted from the agitation and the Negaunee comrades are jubilant.

SUCCESSFUL STATE CONVENTION.

In reporting the recent Pennsylvania convention, Comrade Slayton says: "I know you will be pleased to learn that our recent state convention was the best the state has yet had, 49 delegates representing 19 counties were present. The work done and the spirit displayed was most gratifying, as the full report, when sent you, will prove. Then add to that the returns from the special dues stamp sales paid the car fare of all the delegates and left a surplus of about \$30 and you will be satisfied all along the line."

RIVER EXCURSION COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of the committee will require the presence of every member. If you have not been attending the meetings regularly you can make good by being on hand Saturday evening, June 29. Final arrangements for the excursion to Montesano and important business in connection with the annual picnic will require action.

These comrades who comprehend the influence of successful demonstration on the propaganda of socialism, and its effect for our press and the coming national campaign, will lend their presence and do their best to make these two annual affairs of the St. Louis socialists eclipse all past efforts.

FRATERNALLY, THE SECRETARY.

SOCIALIST LEGISLATOR ANSWERS REPUBLICAN COLLEAGUE.

"We are having prosperous times," said a "reformer" Republican in the Wisconsin Assembly. "But we shall not always have them. Periods of depression will come. Factories will be closed and workmen will be without employment. Great crowds of the unemployed, driven by the pangs of hunger, will swarm the streets of your cities and congregate in our industrial centers. When that hour comes, gentlemen, we shall need the strong arm of the military power. We must encourage the militia!" He therefore advocated a pension law for the militia. Socialist Assemblyman Brockhausen arose and asked: "Do you wish to increase the military force simply because you propose to be ready to crush the working class, to beat them into insensibility and to shoot them down for the mere reason that they are out of work and hungry?" The "reformer" thundered in reply, "Why is it that your working people create vio-

lence in times of economic depression?" and went on to describe the Haymarket riot in Chicago. "Thank God," piously ejaculated this good Republican, "we had a governor in this state who had the nerve to wipe out this mob violence in Wisconsin. Such times will come again, and we should prepare to act in a similar way." To this tirade Comrade Brockhausen replied with admirable self-control. "This," said he, "is the spirit of capitalism that breeds hate in the hearts of the working people for your institutions. It is talk like this that creates bad spirit everywhere. You know well enough that it is not the working class that are the breeders of violence. It is the great corporate interests that set aside law and the common welfare and over-burden our people." Comrade Brockhausen continued in this calm and effective strain to deal a telling rebuke to the capitalistic spirit. Such incidents as these serve to cut the class lines clearer and prove to the workmen that they can never place the slightest reliance on the "reformers" of any capitalist party.

AN INTERESTING PUBLICATION.

A remarkable and realistic account of the revolution in the Baltic provinces, and the measures of oppression taken by the Russian government to stamp out the Socialist and revolutionary movement in the district will be found in a new volume of the Socialist library series to be published in a few weeks by the Independent Labor party of England. The writer of the book is one of the founders of the Lettish Social Democratic party. He spent some months in prison and was exiled to Siberia. He, however, escaped before reaching his destination and found his way to England, where he established a clandestine press. The book, which appears under the general editorship of Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., will include a considerable number of illustrations of scenes and incidents which have occurred during the revolt and its attempted repression.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND FOR 1907.

Robert Poenack List No. 42—E. Stern 10c, Oswald \$1, Hy Krumm \$1. Total \$2.10.

Fred Bosshard, List No. 49—F. Bosshard 50c, Ad Brachat 25c, Geo. Weickert 50c, Henry Reller 50c, W. Kinlei 50c, R. Hahn 50c, P. Mayer 50c, Henry Weber 50c, John Streit 25c. Total \$4.

F. J. Kloth, List No. 67—F. J. Kloth \$1, H. F. Reikenberg 50c, G. A. Hasemann \$1. Total \$2.50.

W. E. E., List No. 83—W. E. E. \$1. Total \$1.

Individual Subscriptions—Jul Siemers \$1, S. Schmoll 50c, H. Siroky 50c, Geo. Devore 25c, Jul Meyeranovitz 50c, T. Demos 5c, German Woman's Club, balance of funds on hand \$16.91; H. Boettcher 25c, George Zerleeg 50c.

Amount previously reported \$848.70. Grand total \$878.06.

OTTO KAEMERER, Secretary. Per B.

SOCIALISTS OF ST. LOUIS

And their friends are invited to attend the following street meetings:

Tuesday evening, July 2—Twelfth and Olive streets; speaker, Arthur Morrow Lewis. Subject, "Socialism and the Socialist Party."

Wednesday evening, July 3—Twelfth and Olive streets; speaker, Arthur Morrow Lewis. Subject, "The Modern Class Struggle in America."

Thursday evening, July 4—Twelfth and Olive streets; speaker, Arthur Morrow Lewis. Subject, "The Proletarian Struggle for Emancipation."

Friday evening, July 5—Twelfth and Olive streets; speaker, Arthur Morrow Lewis. Subject, "Socialism, Labor and Politics."

Saturday evening, July 6—Twelfth and Olive street; speaker, Arthur Morrow Lewis. Subject, "Socialism and Education."

On Sunday, July 7, Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis will deliver two speeches at the annual Socialist excursion in Montesano Park.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST SAENGERFEST IN DAVENPORT.

Davenport, Ia., June 22.—Songs of labor and of freedom, with a strong Socialistic tinge, were propelled through the huge Coliseum here today by the chorus of 1,200 voices assembled for the Working Man's Saengerfest of the Northwest. The Milwaukee singing societies, the United Singers of Chicago, the singing societies of the tricity and the mass chorus this evening rendered the big numbers of the principal concert on the fest program. Nearly all the societies present are Socialistic organizations, and instead of "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and other big numbers of the German saengerbunds, labor songs predominate, and tonight's program closed with a song entitled "A Curse."

The Workingmen's Saengerbund of the Northwest voted to hold its triennial saengerfest in Chicago in 1910. After a hot debate, it was decided to admit women to full membership. A big parade and outdoor picnic, attended by 10,000 persons, closed this year's festival here today.

A RUSSIAN SOCIALIST DAILY PROPOSED.

At a recent conference of Russian Social Democrats held in the city of New York, it was decided to unite all Russian Socialists into one organization to be known as the Russian Social Democratic Association of the United States. The organization will stand in direct communication with the Socialist Party in Russia and thereby secure a closer union between Socialists in Russia and in the United States and more effective work in behalf of the Russian revolution. The new organization will also publish a Socialist daily in the Russian language in New York, as it is felt that the increasing immigration from Russia makes such a paper in that language absolutely indispensable. The organizations, which will be affiliated with the Russian Socialist organization, will also be affiliated with the Socialist Party of the United States, as they have been affiliated before. Rubinoff, representative of the Russian Social Democratic party, presided over the conference. Addresses were made by the representative of the bund, Guravitch, captain of the Red Guard of Finland, Koch, and a number of other prominent Russian Socialists.

SOCIALIST MEASURES ADOPTED BY WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Thirteen Socialist measures have passed both houses of the Wisconsin legislature up to date. These, of course, are the mildest of the Socialist bills introduced by our men. The most important of these bills passed is the child labor law. This provides for a physical and educational test for all working children under 16 years, forbids night work or dangerous work for them, or a working day of over nine hours. Another of the thirteen Socialist measures demands an investigation by the federal government of the moral and intellectual results of child labor. Other bills which our men succeeded in getting through both houses require an eight-hour day for railway telegraph operators; that railway trains shall not be run without a full crew; that emery wheels shall be so guarded that the workmen shall not breathe the emery dust (a bill, by the way, which the trades unionists long tried in vain to get passed before there were any Socialists in the legislature), and a bill placing trades schools under the control of the public school system, instead of under private management. These are all good bills as far as they go, and a capitalist legislature can not be expected to pass any very strong Socialist measures.

To Our Comrades and Friends

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

The undersigned committee hereby requests our many comrades and friends, especially our woman friends, to assist us in gathering the several thousand presents for our Midsummer Picnic, which will be held at Belleville Fair Grounds, Belleville, Ill., Sunday, August 4.

We expect not less than 20,000 people on the grounds. With such an enormous increase in the number of attendants, we are in

duty bound to increase the number of presents and make the "Stand of Presents" or "County Fair" one of the main attractions.

Presents for the fall festival will be received at headquarters, 324 Chestnut street. Credit will be given in the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Committee of Arrangements.

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 workman in America."

Always look for This Label



It is a Guarantee of Quality, Full Weight and Measure.....

WE are the only manufacturers of Union-Made Ice Cream in or near St. Louis. Push the label by giving us your orders. :: ::

Farm ..AND.. Dairy Products

OUR facilities for making High-Grade Ice Cream are unexcelled. We solicit orders for all union picnics, etc. ::

National Union American Farmers

409 FRANKLIN AVE. Phones: Bell, Olive 1746 — Kinloch, Central 5759

WHEN YOU BUY

Mercantile and "305" CIGARS

you get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on bill boards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ask for

MANEWAL'S BREAD

BECAUSE IT IS

Strictly Union Made

and as good as Money and Skill can make it. We are the Only Large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when You Buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S as Every Loaf bears the Union Label.

MANEWAL BREAD CO. ...BOTH PHONES...

Do YOU Wear Union Label Clothes ? ? ? ?

They Are Made by



ARNHEIM TAILOR

N. W. Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

Employers of Union Tailors

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

FREEBURG MILLING CO.

UNION MADE FLOUR EVERY SACK BEARS THE UNION LABEL

Guaranteed equal to any flour in the market.....

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 214 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET.

Phones: Bell, Olive 793; Kinloch, Central 3996.

Orders will be filled by the following grocers: Schreiber, 2348 Menard St.; Conrath, 1601 Clark Ave.; Scouster, 1610 Franklin Ave.; Weillbacher, 231 Sidney St.; Mielke, 3307 Manchester; Brooks, 29 23 Chouteau Ave.; Deichman, 15 S. 14th St.; Brune, 3301 Missouri Ave.; Weismantel, 1986 Arsenal St.; Schlosser, 2123 Gravois Ave.; Melsner, 2214 Franklin Ave.; Esselbrugge, 1301 Monroe St.; Meyer, 1837 Benton St.; Lane, 2002 Franklin Ave.; Hoegeman, 700 N. 16th St.; Tegler, 1622 Franklin Ave.; Plisch, 2305 Franklin Ave.; Carr, 6 S. 16th St.; Doughty, 40* Shenandoah Ave.; Fuhrman, 2013 Franklin Ave.; Nicola & Co., 143 St. George St.; Dunkhorst, 1950 Warren St.; Moog, 3224 N. 11th St.