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The Last Days of the Great Conspiracy Trial

Some Partially Shown by Judge Wood....Bull Pen and Deportation Testimony Ruled Out....Hawley's Efforts to Show That His "Monumental Liar" Orchard Told the Truth and Nothing But the Truth....Richardson's Address to Jury....Attorney for Defense Goes for Gooding and Borah, Calling Them Bosom Friends of the Wretch Orchard....Verdict May Be in by the End of This Week.

Judge Wood's Decision Favors Prosecution

Boise, July 20.—Judge Wood ruled against the testimony introduced by the defense covering the outrages alleged to have been committed by the agents of the Mine Owners' Association in Colorado and California.

He gave explicit instructions that the evidence of the witnesses brought here to disprove the charges and insinuations made by the prosecution should not be considered, either by the attorneys in their final arguments or by the jury in reaching a verdict.

The reason for denying the admission of the evidence was based on the ground that the defense failed to prove a counter conspiracy by the Mine Owners' Association against the Western Federation of Miners.

This ruling presents the case in a different light to that in which it has been shown during the past several weeks.

In the beginning of the trial the prospect appeared anything but roseate for the defendant. This was because of the mystery attached to the movement of the thugs and detectives who had congregated in Boise to assist in railroading Haywood to the gallows.

THE SITUATION CHANGED.

At that time the attorneys for the defense were not quite certain of the game in which they were about to participate for the reason that they were ignorant of the way the cards were stacked.

As the trial proceeded and the case developed and the Pinkertons were forced to disclose their hands, confidence took possession of Darrow and Richardson, and the spirits of the agents of the prosecution were correspondingly depressed. This situation continued and grew more pronounced as the evidence was introduced.

When the state rested and before the defense had presented any testimony nearly everybody in Boise openly pronounced Haywood innocent and declared he should be turned loose. Among the friends of the Federation leader the introduction of evidence by the witnesses who testified in behalf of the defense, especially that opinion which related to the troubles between the members and mine owners in Colorado, only served to increase their confidence in and admiration for the man who has been selected as a victim to satiate the vengeance of the western mine owners.

ORCHARD'S STORY A MASS OF LIES AND CONTRADICTIONS.

Harry Orchard's story was proved to be a mass of lies and contradictions by men and women whose integrity and competency are beyond even the suspicion of reproach.

The nature of the case as a detective-made fabric was uncovered and thoroughly exposed. Up to this recent, staggering ruling, administered against the defense by the court, everything, as far as the defendant was concerned, was lovely, and the number of those who believed that Haywood would be acquitted by the jury on the first ballot was being added to with great rapidity.

For the first time since the beginning of the trial Pinkerton McPartland and Governor Gooding appeared in court yesterday. They evidently knew just how Judge Wood was going to rule, and they desired to be present to witness the discomfiture of the defense and their Socialist adherents.

When the judge began to read the thugs began to smile, and when the reading of the decision was concluded they were ready to shout for joy. All day long they came and went with glee, and lost no opportunity to show their appreciation of the services rendered their cause by Judge Wood.

Tonight they prophesy conviction on the first ballot, and are ready to take anybody's money who will bet the other way.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE OF DEFENSE RULED OUT.

Judge Wood, as soon as he had taken his place on the bench, began to read his decision as to the exclusion of certain evidence. He announced that his decision was but a preliminary to the instructions he will give the jury at the conclusion of the arguments. The most important phase of the decision was that striking out of the case all evidence relating to deportation of the miners from the Cripple Creek and Telluride districts of Colorado. In the first instance, Judge Wood struck out of the record that portion of Orchard's testimony relating to what Pettibone told him of a trip in which he had sent Steve Adams to get rid of claim-jumpers in northern Idaho.

This matter, he said, had not been connected up in any way with the defendant, Haywood.

AS TO THE DEPORTATIONS.

"The next question suggested by the court and argued by counsel," said Judge Wood, "involves the materiality of evidence introduced by the defense showing a long series of deportations of miners and other persons and other acts of violence involving the destruction of property belonging to the Western Federation of Miners or certain local unions thereof; also as to the materiality of other evidence introduced by the defense showing that the Pinkerton Detective Agency had placed its detectives in various local unions of said Federation of Miners.

The court suggested the immateriality of this evidence before the conclusion of the state's rebuttal, and advised counsel that argument would be invited thereon before the instructions of the court were settled. This testimony was all admitted on the promise and assurance of counsel that the proper connection would be made showing that some at least of the various acts of violence testified to by the witness Orchard were either not committed by the witness Orchard, or if committed by him some other person or persons procured him to commit such acts of violence, either of which defenses were proper and legitimate defenses, if any evidence could be secured tending to establish such defense.

COURT CERTAINLY PLEASES THE CAPITALIST CONSPIRATORS.

In the opinion of the court no evidence was introduced by the defense even pointing to or indicating that the acts of violence testified to by Orchard, if actually committed by anyone, were committed by any other person or persons than as testified to by the last-named witness. Neither is there any evidence tending to show, or from which it might be inferred, that any individual or any combination of persons procured any other person to commit said acts of violence, if they were committed, and as testified to by said witness. At the farthest the testimony introduced would only furnish a motive perhaps for someone else to commit or procure the commis-

sion of the various acts of violence involved, which were testified to in behalf of the state.

"But it is clear that the motive alone in a third person to commit an offense for which a party is being tried is not admissible in the absence of other testimony in some way connecting or pointing to such third person as the guilty party. The witness Orchard has testified minutely and in detail to the circumstances involving the Vindicator explosion, the explosion at the Independence depot and other acts and attempted acts of violence in the city of Denver.

"The testimony introduced by the defense in relation to deportations, the destroying of property belonging to the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, and the various conflicts between the union miners and their sympathizers and the Mine Owners' Association and the militia and the various citizens' alliances, does not point to anyone, or even indicate that any particular person either committed the acts of violence complained of, or procured Orchard to commit such acts of violence. And in the absence of such connecting evidence the court feels compelled to take this evidence from the jury and instruct them totally to disregard it in arriving at their verdict. The action of the court in this matter is perhaps an unpleasant duty, but it is a responsibility the court has no right to shift from itself to the jury when called upon for a final consideration of this case.

"Counsel for the defense urges that if this testimony is withdrawn from the jury all evidence involving the Vindicator explosion, the Independence depot explosion and other acts of violence attempted and acts of violence in the state of Colorado testified to by the witness Orchard should be withdrawn from the jury. This evidence the court has no power to withdraw from the jury, unless upon the theory that, the witness Orchard being an accomplice and a co-conspirator, his testimony in relation thereto might be found to be entirely without corroboration.

"He has testified, although an accomplice and a co-conspirator, to all of these acts of violence, and has either before or after connected this defendant therewith. The court is clearly of the opinion that this is sufficient corroboration to necessitate the submission of this evidence to the jury, and that the same reasons for withdrawing this evidence do not exist as to the evidence of deportations and other acts of violence in the Cripple Creek and Telluride country.

"The testimony of the state, for whatever it may be worth with the jury, connects the defendant on trial directly with the various acts of violence involved in the evidence of the state so far as they apply to the State of Colorado, while the testimony of the defense, which was withdrawn from the jury, does not point to or indicate that any other person or persons either committed such acts or violence or procured the commission thereof. For these reasons the court will instruct the jury when arriving at its verdict to disregard all evidence introduced by the defense and upon rebuttal, relating to deportation of miners and other persons from Cripple Creek and the vicinity of Telluride, and all evidence in relation to the conflicts in the same localities between the Western Federation miners and their sympathizers on the one side and the military organizations, detective associations and mine owners' associations and individuals in the same localities on the other.

MOTION TO ACQUIT DENIED.

Counsel for the defense have renewed their motion as made at the conclusion of the case, first made by the state, that the court advise the jury to return a verdict in favor of the defendant for reasons given in said motion, and this motion was denied.

The defense noted an exception to the whole of the decision. Immediately after the court's decision had been filed the jury was called in, and the opening argument for the state was begun by James H. Hawley.

Hawley's Address to Jury

Mr. Hawley first devoted his attention to the alleged attempt to wreck a train on the Florence & Cripple Creek Railroad. This was one of the incidents of the Colorado labor troubles testified to by Harry Orchard.

"This matter came out in Orchard's testimony," said Mr. Hawley, "but it was absolutely immaterial to the issue here involved. But the defense has taken this incident and has tried to build up out of it a conspiracy on the part of the mine owners against the Western Federation of Miners.

"Orchard admitted that he had reported an alleged attempt to detectives in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association and to the railroad. The defense has brought two women witnesses here to testify that they saw Orchard in one of the detective's rooms on many occasions. These women saw this man but casually over five years ago, but they come here and swear positively as to Orchard's identity and to the number of his visits. Such evidence as this speaks for itself.

"Orchard undoubtedly was trying to secure money from all the sources he could, and I am not going to defend him for his double-dealing in taking money from both the Western Federation of Miners and the railroad company. I am not here to paint Harry Orchard in anything but his true colors. But there is one claim we make for him, and that is that he has told you the truth. This fact has been indelibly fixed by all the circumstances in the case."

Mr. Hawley said immediately after the train-wrecking incident Orchard was found again with the Western Federation of Miners.

Taking up the matter of the attempted assassination of Governor Peabody, Mr. Hawley repeated much of the testimony of Orchard as to the plans he and Steve Adams laid to kill the Governor. Orchard's testimony was amply corroborated, counsel declared, Mrs. Peabody herself taking the stand to testify to one of the most important incidents. The attorney told of Governor Peabody's activities in the Colorado trouble, and declared that the strongest motive for his taking off was connected with the Western Federation of Miners.

HAWLEY AND DARROW IN SHARP TILT.

Resuming his argument after recess, Mr. Hawley traced Orchard's movements after the Bradley explosion, showing how he changed his costume to soldier's clothing in order to get out of San Francisco. The change was accomplished in the rooms of D. C. Copley, who had been a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners. No possible personal motive, said Mr. Hawley, could be attributed to Steve Adams or Harry Orchard.

While arguing this incident Mr. Hawley precipitated an exciting battle of words with Clarence Darrow, of the defense, in which "untruth" and "deliberate falsehood" were freely used on both sides. "If," said Mr. Hawley, "there was a word of untruth in Harry Orchard's testimony as to the attempts on Governor Peabody, who of all men was the best witness to testify? A man who is now in the basement of this building, a man who stood in the esteem of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners second only to Orchard Steve Adams. The prosecution brought this man to Boise so he could be used by the defense if so desired—"

"I object to that," shouted Mr. Darrow, jumping to his feet. "It is an absolute untruth, as counsel well knows, and there is no such record in this case."

"If you say that what I have stated is an untruth," replied Hawley in anger, "you utter a deliberate falsehood."

Darrow renewed his objection and then Judge Wood took a hand. He said he would instruct the jury to disregard all statements made by counsel not borne out by the evidence. Darrow urged that counsel be prevented from making any statement in regard to Steve Adams.

"I object to his saying he brought this man here to us," he continued.

"Your honor," said Hawley, "if you have ruled, I ask that Mr. Darrow be instructed to sit down."

"I object," said Darrow.

"It is the galled jade that winces," taunted Hawley.

"Then wince," shouted the opposing attorney.

"Oh, no, gentlemen, I have not winced," said Hawley, turning, at last, to the jury.

RICHARDSON AND DARROW WILL SPEAK SEVERAL DAYS.

Boise, Idaho, July 21.—Argument in defense of William D. Haywood will commence tomorrow morning and for the next two or perhaps three days E. F. Richardson and Clarence Darrow will plead for the life of their client, who, they assert, is innocent of any connection with the murder of Frank Steunenberg and falsely accused by the State of Idaho of conspiracy to kill the former governor.

The Denver lawyer, who, with Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, has taken a leading part in the defense, expects to speak eight or



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ten hours. It is probable that Mr. Darrow will not commence his closing argument before Wednesday. The last word will come from Senator Borah, who will speak probably on Friday, closing up the state's side of the case. Judge Wood will charge the jury Friday afternoon, or more likely Saturday morning, and a verdict is expected by Saturday night. Opinion is divided as to the probable result.

The decision of Judge Wood, taking from the jury all evidence relating to deportations in Colorado and the employment of detectives to harass the Western Federation of Miners, constituting the showing by the defense of a counter conspiracy, has necessarily limited the arguments for the defense to the evidence introduced by the state corroborative of Orchard and the impeachment of Orchard by the defense.

Richardson Addressing the Jury

Jury Listening to Defense's Arguments.

Boise, Idaho, July 22.—For four hours and a half today E. E. Richardson pleaded with the jury for the life of William D. Haywood. Under order of the court, the hours for the day's sessions were changed, and in place of sitting in the afternoon, the court met at 6 o'clock this evening. Judge Wood was informed by the jury that the extreme heat of the courtroom was too trying on some of the jurymen, and complied with the request for a late evening session.

Mr. Richardson's speech emphasized the contention that the state had failed to corroborate Harry Orchard's testimony. The attorney declared that Steve Adams had not been put on the stand because it would have been a case of "dog eat dog." One side feared to call Adams, he said, and the other didn't dare to. He asked why the state had not introduced the testimony of certain witnesses to corroborate Orchard and contended that there was a reason for this failure.

The preliminary hearing of the case of Dr. I. L. McGee, one of the witnesses for the defense, charged with perjury, came up this afternoon and will be continued tomorrow. Orchard was on the stand for over an hour and was given a severe grilling in the cross-examination by McGee's counsel. The prisoner-witness, however, maintained his characteristic calm throughout. He denied that he was in the Coeur d'Alenes at the time McGee swore to a meeting C. W. Aller, the other witness for the defense, who is under perjury charges, was today bound over for trial in the District Court.

Throng Arrives to Hear Richardson.

"The event of December 30, 1905, resulting in the death of Gov. Frank Steunenberg, cast consternation over the entire civilized world."

In these words E. F. Richardson began today the opening address for the defense to the jury which holds the late of William D. Haywood in its hands. On account of the heat, Judge Wood announced that he had abandoned the idea of holding three court sessions a day. The views of the jurors were taken, than an agreement with those of counsel was arranged to hold morning and evening sessions until the case goes to the jury for final decision. The evening session will continue from 5 to 8:30 o'clock.

For fifteen minutes before Mr. Richardson began to speak the courtroom had been closed this morning against the throng which sought admittance. One woman, who came early and secured an advantageous position in the first row, attracted considerable attention because of the large black field glasses she held almost constantly to her eyes.

Speaks of the Steunenberg Murder.

Mr. Richardson then reviewed the events following the death of former Gov. Steunenberg, saying Harry Orchard was caught almost red-handed in the act. A Pinkerton detective came to Idaho and soon had a confession from a man who, to save his own worthless neck, was ready to place the blame upon others. The matter was taken up, he said, by that portion of the press which depends upon the prosperous and capitalistic classes, and the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners were adjudged guilty without a hearing.

So far-reaching was this influence, declared Mr. Richardson, that it extended to the White House. The attorney begged the jurors to lay aside any impression they may have formed from reading the newspapers during the past year and to start with him at the beginning of the case and go through the various events, one by one, without feeling or prejudice.

"Do this," he exclaimed, "so we may justly determine, in the light of our consciences, illuminated by high heaven, if the man here at the bar and his confidants in the cells below are guilty of the crimes charged. It is my intention to carry out my argument, if I am not overcome by heat, in the following order:

Richardson Outlines His Argument.

"First—I shall discuss the law as applied to this and to the prosecuting witness.

"Second—I shall discuss the history of the Western Federation of Miners as shown here in the evidence.

"Third—I shall discuss the general conditions which prevailed in the Coeur d'Alenes at the time of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill explosion, and at Cripple Creek prior to this during the strike in that section.

"Fourth—I shall discuss the series of events relied on by the state to prove a conspiracy against the defendants, Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

"Fifth—I shall devote myself to the ascertainment of the particular offense the defendants are here on trial for; for, remember, gentlemen, that, while the range of the evidence has covered many fields and many crimes, there is but one charge in the indictment, but one offense against the state of Idaho.

"Sixth—I shall consider Mr. Orchard while under arrest.

"Seventh—I shall consider Mr. Orchard while in the penitentiary.

"Eighth—I shall devote myself too the impeachment of Mr. Orchard.

"Ninth—To the treatment of Mr. Haywood, the manner and method of it, and the reason therefor.

"Tenth—I shall devote myself, as I have been invited to do, to the reasons why certain witnesses did not testify for the prosecution, and as to why certain others did not testify for the defense.

"Eleventh—and finally—I shall discuss the case as it appears before this jury.

"When I have finished these eleven subdivisions I will have done all that I can to assist the jury in arriving at a proper and just verdict in this case."

May Speak Another Day.

At the evening session of court Mr. Richardson said he would do all he could to abridge his remarks on account of the intense heat, and believed he would be able to conclude some time tomorrow. The contention of the defense, Mr. Richardson declared, is that, no matter whether Orchard committed the crimes to which he confessed or not, no connection had been shown between Orchard and the defense at bar.

BRICKLAYERS MAY AFFILIATE WITH A. F. OF L.

During this month the local unions of the International Bricklayers' Union will again vote on the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Both for the good of the bricklayers and the general labor movement it is to be hoped that the proposal will be adopted by the membership. While the Bricklayers' Union has always been known as an ultra-conservative organization, one that has held to the idea that it is possible "to go it alone," the membership has as a rule been true to the principles of Organized Labor. The influence in the councils of the A. F. of L., should the organization affiliate, would be distinctly to the benefit of all concerned.

SAYS ORCHARD WAS EMPLOYED

HAYWOOD'S ATTORNEY FORSAKES THEORY OF VENGEANCE AS MOTIVE.

DENOUNCES THE PROSECUTION

Charges Pinkertons With Plot to Secure Conviction of Miners' Officials as Means of Exterminating Federation.

Boise, Idaho, July 24.—Forsaking the theory of vengeance as Orchard's motive for the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, E. F. Richardson argued that Orchard was in the employ of the Pinkerton detective agency when he killed Steunenberg, and that the murder was part of a conspiracy to hang Haywood. This sudden departure was followed by a tremendous denunciation of Capt. James McParland and the Pinkertons, and passionate vituperation of Orchard, Governor Gooding of Idaho, Senator Borah, Governor Peabody of Colorado, and, in fact, all who have acted on the side of the prosecution of Haywood came in for a share of the avalanche of Richardson's peroration.

Mr. Richardson denounced and charged the Pinkerton detective agency with a systematic plot to secure the conviction of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone as a means to the desired extermination of the Western Federation of Miners. Clarence Darrow will commence his argument in Haywood's behalf when court meets Wednesday morning. It is expected that he will require two days to close for the defense.

Orchard was a witness Tuesday at the preliminary hearing of Dr. I. L. McGee, a defense witness, who is charged with having sworn falsely that he met Orchard at Wallace when the latter said he was elsewhere on a mission of blood for the Miners' Federation. C. W. Aller, another of the defense witnesses arrested on a perjury accusation, was bound over to the district court.

Dr. I. L. McGee, the witness for the defense, who was arrested on the charge of perjury, was discharged from custody by the magistrate before whom the preliminary hearing was held. The justice ruled that the evidence brought by the prosecution was insufficient to warrant him in holding McGee.

Says Orchard Wanted Attention.

Mr. Richardson continued his argument at the opening of the evening session at 6 o'clock. He took up the incidents connected with Orchard's visit to Caldwell when he was making preparations to assassinate Governor Steunenberg.

"Orchard's conduct at Caldwell before the murder of Steunenberg," said Mr. Richardson, "leads inevitably to the conclusion that this man was determined to draw the attention of the whole population upon himself. Whether he was in the employ of the Pinkerton agency at the time or not does not appear in the record, but I think I can show before this argument is over that both before and after the murder the purpose of Orchard and of others was to create evidence such as might lead to the arrest and conviction of Western Federation of Miners officials."

Mr. Richardson traced the movements of Orchard at Caldwell, and, coming to the arrival of Fred Miller to act in his defense, he said:

"The reason Miller was retained by the Western Federation of Miners to defend Orchard was that at the preliminary trial there was not sufficient evidence to convict or connect him with the murder of Steunenberg."

Accuses Pinkertons and Gooding.

After reading lengthy extracts from the Denver newspapers, printed at the time of the arrest of Orchard, all of which, he said, showed the hand of the Pinkerton detective agency in an endeavor to link the name of the Western Federation of Miners with the murder, Richardson said that the governor of Idaho and the Pinkerton agency knew when Steunenberg was murdered and Orchard was arrested so that he would make the confession.

For years the Pinkerton detective agency had permeated the locals of the Western Federation with secret operatives, but had never been able to fasten a single crime upon the organization—the only organization, said Mr. Richardson, which ever had the power and the courage to raise its hand against the mine owners.

Taking up Orchard's life in the penitentiary at Boise, Richardson said the vile, loathsome creature had been petted and coddled, fed from the warden's table, visited by the governor of the state, and called in familiar terms, "Harry," by the governor and by the counsel for the prosecution.

"Think of this creature associating in a friendly way with a senator of the United States! I don't know that Orchard calls Senator Borah 'Bill,' but I do know that the senator calls Orchard 'Harry.'"

"Now, why did Orchard attempt to commit suicide after he had made his confession to Pinkerton McParland? He says he confessed to clear his conscience and to make his peace with

God. Why, then, after such a confession, should he have attempted to take his own life? There was no reason for it.

Richardson's Voice Grows Husky. "But, gentlemen of the jury," and Richardson's voice, which had grown extremely husky from his long discourse, took on a tone of withering scorn as he crouched with bended knee and back, and paced up and down before the twelve men, ever shaking the index finger of his right hand at them, "if Harry Orchard was in a scheme at the instigation of Pinkertons or anybody else to swear away the life of innocent men—if he were a part and parcel of such conspiracy—well, might his conscience have said to him, 'Out of your mouth you have condemned innocent men, and that is a burden which should weigh heavily upon your soul,' and well might this worthless creature have attempted his life. There is no other explanation for it."

Continuing his scathing denunciation of Orchard, dropping the subject for a time to branch out upon some other line of argument, but returning ever to a new attack upon the confessing witness, Richardson declared that none but this accused criminal had been brought to court to defame the name of Haywood—a man who had always led an exemplary life and had always been an exemplary citizen, proud of his family, proud of his name, caring ever for the invalid wife who sat at his side during the trial.

Concluding his address, Mr. Richardson said he left the case with all confidence in the hands of the jury for such determination as it saw fit.

Mr. Richardson was held in the courtroom for some time after adjournment accepting the congratulations of his friends and others in the big audience.

DARROW SAYS FREE OR HANG

DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY SAYS ANY OTHER VERDICT WOULD BE COWARDLY.

HEAPS ABUSE ON ORCHARD

Pleads That an Idaho Jury Should Never Find a Verdict of Guilty for Haywood on Orchard's Story.

Boise, Idaho, July 25.—Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, for two hours and a half of the morning session of the Haywood trial Wednesday proclaimed the innocence of his client and the impossibility of a conviction on the uncorroborated evidence of Harry Orchard. Mr. Darrow says that if Haywood is guilty he should hang, and that the jury should either hang him or set him free. Another verdict, he protested, would be cowardly. For two hours and a half Darrow rang the changes on Orchard's past, his present and his future, and on Orchard he heaped every word of abuse and contempt that the least possible show of respect for the court would permit.

Flays Orchard and Hawley.

The courtroom was crowded to its limit, was hot, and the atmosphere heavy, but the Chicago lawyer held his audience to close attention throughout the morning. He pleaded with voice and gesture. Not quiescent for a moment, he paced to and fro before the box, addressing each of the jurymen in turn and always pleading that an Idaho jury should never find a verdict against Haywood upon the testimony of Orchard, who, he said, was "corroborated only by a dog, a wall-eyed horse and J. H. Hawley."

Mr. Darrow, in closing the argument of the morning session, said that if the jury should hang Bill Haywood, "one million willing hands will seize the banner of liberty by the open grave and bear it on to victory."

Begins Evening Session With Orchard.

When Clarence Darrow continued his plea in defense of Haywood at the evening session of court, which opened at 6 p. m., he resumed his arraignment of Orchard and McParland. The attorney begged the pardon of the jury for dwelling so long upon the character of Orchard, but, he said, it was necessary in order to point out just what sort of a man it was who was condemning Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, so that the jury might determine whether it would be safe even to whip a dog on such testimony as he gave, much less to hang a human being.

Mr. Darrow described McParland as a lying deceitful scoundrel—the very life of a detective, he declared, was a living lie.

"This man who had spent his life in hounding down his fellow man suddenly turns evangel, and would have you believe that Orchard is miraculously transformed into a new man. Orchard tells you how he had talked to him about King David, St. Paul and 'Kelly the bum.' McParland quoted the scriptures in one breath and lied in the next."

Passing finally from his tirade on Orchard and McParland, Darrow began to discuss some of the evidence in the case, taking up the troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes district, in Idaho, in 1899, when he declared that Governor

Steunenberg sowed the seeds of more strife and struggle than was ever sown by the governor of that state down to the present time.

Steunenberg's Acts Denounced.

"There was a justification for it!" exclaimed the attorney. "When such a course is taken by a chief executive of a state it is high time that all government should be submerged; that the only law be the law of might. There is no man living who can defend it. Doubtless Governor Steunenberg felt that what he did was the only thing he could do. I am not here to discuss him or his motives, but I know that both inside and outside of labor unions, in all walks of life, there were those who denounced and always will denounce the acts of Steunenberg so long as we pretend to have a government by law in these United States."

Defending the articles printed in the Miners' Magazine, denouncing Steunenberg, Darrow said they were written by Ed Boyce, the first president of the Western Federation of Miners—a graduate of the smelters and not of the colleges, but an honest man for all that and a man who had a right to express his honest views of the unwarranted herding of men in a bullpen. "surrounded by lice, Pinkerton detectives and other vermin."

With flaming words the attorney pictured to the jury the differences between the owners of the mines and smelters who rolled up their wealth and bought their way into the United States senate in the blood of the men who worked for them and the miners and smeltermen who, when their days of usefulness, through age, injury or disability, were over, were thrown out on the scrap heap to perish and die.

Hits Newspaper Writers.

"I would that more honest smeltermen like Boyce, that more honest blacksmiths, with all their crude command of language, were writing for the newspapers today, and that more newspaper men of the time were working as blacksmiths."

Darrow denounced the state's attorney for allowing William Dewey, who testified for the prosecution that he took part in the mob's attack upon Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, to return to Colorado unhindered after confessing to murder on the witness stand.

"Were you asleep?" he demanded of the attorneys, turning to the counsel table, where they were seated. "Or was your witness lying? Were you negligent of your duties, or were you trying to deceive this jury? Are you honestly in this prosecution, or is there some damnable conspiracy to pick up the president of the Western Federation of Miners and the secretary and treasurer of the federation and hang them by the neck for the pleasure and benefit of the Mine Owners' Association? There, gentlemen of the jury, we have the real, strong, iron hand behind this prosecution. The mine owners of Colorado are pulling the wires to make you dance like puppets. They gathered these officers of the Western Federation of Miners up and sent them here to be tried and hanged, Idaho to hold the bag. Idaho has a fine privilege in this trial—to pay for it. And you men of this jury will have the pleasure of working to pay up the deficiency warrants which have been issued by the state to meet the expenses of the prosecution."

Attacks Bulkeley Wells.

"Back of the prosecution, too, you will find General Bulkeley Wells, the adjutant general of Colorado, who brought these men here. He is, with his epaulets and his Harvard accent, a cruel tyrant, with all his culture, for that is what culture is—for to get rid of the humanity there is in a man."

Here again Darrow reverted to Orchard and renewed the versatile de-

nunciation which was ever at his tongue's command. Of other things he termed Orchard scornfully a "cherubim" and a "paragon of virtue" since his conversion.

When Mr. Darrow, late in the evening, finally reached the Colorado labor troubles he grew eloquent in his denunciation of capital and his defense of the workingman. He told of the eight-hour law passed by the Colorado legislature in 1899 and the fight against that law by the owners of the mines and the smelters.

"They took it to the supreme court, and of course that court declared it unconstitutional," he exclaimed.

Constitution to Destroy Laws.

"Of course it is unconstitutional to pass a law taking away from the Guggenheims the right to take twelve hours' work out of the hide of their workingmen instead of eight. What are constitutions for except to be used for the rich and destroy the laws made for the poor? Gold is stronger than the pen—stronger than law. What are laws for if the rich have to obey them?"

"I am not here to say to you men that labor organizations do no wrong. I know them too well for that. They have often done wrong; they have often been unjust and frequently corrupt; but the labor organization has always stood for the poor, for the weak, for humane laws and for human life and liberty."

"The men struck in Colorado for the eight-hour day, and they got it. Are you men of the jury going to take it away from them? Mr. Hawley asks you to destroy the Western Federation of Miners by hanging its leaders. Are you going to do it? Doubtless they have done some brutal things, some criminal things, and some that were not wise and some that were not just. Let us admit it. I know it, and I am not going to lie to you about it, for I think too much of your regard."

Pleads for Unions.

"But, admitting all this, would you destroy the Western Federation of Miners and hand its 40,000 men over to deal single-handed with the Mine Owners' Association, with the Guggenheims? If you destroy the labor unions of this country you destroy liberty when you strike the blow, and will leave the poor to do the bidding of the rich."

"I tell you men that so long as the employers of labor have the spirit of Rockefellerism in their hearts there is going to be trouble. Hawley says the Western Federation of Miners has made trouble. It has, and I am glad of it, for when we cease to cause trouble we become slaves."

"The troops were called into Cripple Creek because Old Man Stuart was beaten up. I'm sorry for the old man, but he admits he was working eight hours a day—living off the fruits of what the union had worked for, and was working when the union was not. If some Western Federation man had been beaten up, if they had all been slugged and beaten, Governor Peabody would never have called out any troops."

Continuing to the very close of his remarks for the day to berate and denounce the prosecution, Mr. Darrow spoke of the time when they would be "leading forth the next victim to the sacrifice." He ever coupled the prosecution with the Mine Owners' Association, and spoke of the latter's carnival of crime and destruction.

"The men driven from Colorado to the four corners of the world had all returned to Boise to give the lie to Orchard, despite the fact that they were taking their lives in their hands by coming within reach of the iron hand of the prosecution."

Mr. Darrow had begun a detailed review of the evidence in the case as court adjourned at 9 o'clock.

The Idaho Idyl

Editorial from "The Commercial Appeal" (Memphis, Tenn.) of July 14.

The Idaho Idyl.—The direct testimony in the case of William H. Haywood, now being tried for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, has now been completed. And it may be interesting to inquire as to its value.

It is admitted that Harry Orchard killed Steunenberg. Indeed, Orchard himself admits it, but claims that this murder was instigated by Haywood and others as a part of a general conspiracy on the part of the Western Federation of Miners.

Now, however much we may dislike disorder, we are bound as fair-minded citizens to abide by the evidence adduced in a case. Much disorder was started on both sides. The mine owners were guilty of more infamous crimes than were ever charged against the miners. They had judges and other officers driven from their posts. They had merchants who leaned toward the miners' side deported from their homes. They bought up the legislature to overturn the will of the people. Peabody stole the governorship of Colorado, and then, his nerve weakening, he turned the office over to the lieutenant-governor. The supreme court of Colorado, in league with the mine owners, took charge of the state election and helped to steal the state for the Republican party. If such a program infuriated the Democrats or the workingmen it was nothing more than was natural. If the supreme court of Tennessee had taken charge of a gubernatorial election, appointed "watchers" at all the precincts and prosecuted all those who declined to recognize these illegally appointed "watchers," the chances are that there would have been a revolution in this state.

Colorado and some other Western states have been in recent years about as bad as Russia. The source of the trouble has, of course, been the defiance of all law and order by the mine owners. Very few people realize just what these people have done and just what provocation to violence they have given the miners. They coveted the legislature to kill the eight-hour law that the people had voted for by a large majority. They established the bull-pen, in which hundreds of innocent people were herded like cattle. They

had the writ of habeas corpus abolished. They had men driven from their homes and business not only because they were union miners, but because they were merchants who sympathized with miners. They threatened to hang judges and other officers if they did not resign. They violated all the prerogatives of American citizens. On the other hand, it is claimed that the miners resorted to violence in order to avenge their wrongs.

Now, while for the sake of argument we may admit that it was a stand-off, the question comes up, Was Haywood responsible for the murder of Steunenberg? Haywood did not kill the ex-governor of Idaho. He was not in Idaho when he was killed. He testifies that he never knew Steunenberg and regarded him merely as a tool of the capitalist class. Haywood personally had no account to settle with Steunenberg. The latter had ceased years before to be governor of Idaho and had become a farmer. He had passed out of the miners' troubles, and they thought of him no more. His assassination would certainly do the Federation of Miners no good and could not under any circumstances advance their interests. Haywood, being a reasonably sensible man, must have known this. The prosecution and their sweet-scented ally, Orchard, claim that the killing of Steunenberg was designed to strike terror into the hearts of the mine owners. Now what mine owner could this crime have terrified? It was probable that it would direct attention to the miners and be charged up to them. It could only provoke unfavorable comment.

But treating the case purely on its merits, what testimony is there to connect Haywood with the killing of Steunenberg? Orchard says that Haywood was a party to a conspiracy to kill the ex-governor. No one else connects him with it. He didn't know Steunenberg; he had no personal grievance against him. Steunenberg had, years before, ceased to be any sort of issue, and the Federation had no more reason to desire his death than they had to desire that of the Colossus of Rhodes.

At least one dozen witnesses have testified that Orchard said he had a grievance against Steunenberg and was going to get even with him. Haywood certainly had none. If it were simply a question between Haywood and Orchard, the case would have to be thrown out of court; for, while Haywood has been ostensibly a decent man, Orchard is by his own admission a liar, an employee of detectives, a thief, a traitor, an incendiary, a hypocrite, a perjurer, a seducer, a deserter of wife and children, a bigamist, a poisoner, an assassin, a spy, and, indeed, every sort of criminal under the sun.

Nearly every statement made by this detestable felon implicating others is contradicted; and there is not one single witness to substantiate his claim that Haywood and others inspired the death of a man in Idaho who was absolutely nothing to the workingmen of Colorado. So far as the latter were concerned, Steunenberg was already a "dead one."

Orchard had a motive for killing Steunenberg; Haywood had none. Orchard actually killed Steunenberg; Haywood did not. Orchard, in order to save his neck, has simply conspired with a certain detective for the purpose of breaking up the Western Federation of Miners. If he succeeds, this infamous criminal will become the petted darling of Peabody, Gooding et al. If he fails he will either be hanged or continue to write articles for the magazines.

Detectives in Trade Unions

Cleveland Citizen Publishes Confidential Letter from Detective Agency.

(Max Hayes, in Cleveland Citizen.)

Encouraged, doubtless, by the success of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau and the Corporations' Auxiliary in grafting on the business element of the country, the Joy Detective Service, of this city, has been sending out "confidential" circular letters in which a strong bid is made for patronage.

The frank, cold-blooded manner in which this Joy bunch of grafters talk about furnishing thugs, spies and scabs to smash strikes and disgust organizations is somewhat astonishing. There is probably no country in the world—not even Russia—in which such brazenness would be tolerated by public opinion as is revealed by the greedy vultures who operate these spying agencies and rat incubators.

When reading such appeals for dirty business as follows, one is compelled to marvel and wonder how much lower human beings can sink. The world has always cursed a Judas, but it appears that the thug agencies and their patrons are preparing to sanctify the treason of Judas and place a halo of glory upon the head of every degenerate who is willing to prostitute whatever little manhood he may have had for a few crime-tainted dollars.

Let honest men read the following and ask themselves whether there are any deeper depths of degradation into which lost manhood can sink:

"This Service makes a specialty of handling labor troubles, either existing or contemplated.

"We break strikes in all parts of the United States or Canada, and are prepared to submit a list of references from manufacturers and others who have employed us during the past five years.

"We have in our employ experienced guards for the protection of life and property during strikes and lockouts. These men are all over six feet in height, and selected for their ability to handle this class of work. All have seen strike service, many hold state and city police commissions, and should not be confounded with guards furnished by our imitators and recruited from slums of the cities.

"We furnish secret operatives of all trades, UNION or NON-UNION, for work in mill, mine, factory, store, etc., for the purpose of securing inside information.

"Is your shop being unionized?

"Is your output being restricted?

"Is the union running your shop?

"Is material being wasted or stolen?

"Have you a 'shop committee,' and who are they?

"Do your foremen show favoritism?

"Are you losing castings in your foundry?

"Do you care to know what is being done at union meetings?

"Let us place a mechanic operative with you, and find out.

"In handling strikes we take entire charge of the same, furnish necessary guards to protect men while at work or escort them to and from work if boarding outside.

"We employ, transport and deliver non-union men to fill up affected plants.

"We charge no premium on such mechanics, but employ them at price per day you wish to pay them, charging only for actual time agent may be engaged in securing them.

"Men employed by us will be taken to affected plant by our guards and safely delivered and strikers not permitted to molest them.

"We have found from experience that strikes are broken quickest where new men are boarded inside or adjacent to affected plant, and we are prepared to fit up and maintain temporary boarding quarters, furnishing colored cooks, waiters, etc. Our captains are thoroughly competent to handle such boarding quarters, making same practically self-sustaining. Sanitary arrangements are carefully looked after, and nothing is allowed to go to waste.

"Secret men attend all meetings of strikers and report proceedings. This service possesses the necessary equipment, such as Winchester rifles, police clubs, cots, blankets, etc., to handle any sized trouble. We are represented in all of the larger cities of the United States and Canada, and a representative will call on you free of charge upon request.

"The Joy Detective Service, Inc.,
"Or J. D. Scott, "Cleveland, Ohio."
"110 New England Building."

Now let those who have not done so read "The Pinkerton Labor Spy," and then never again attempt to deny the plain, cold fact that there is a class struggle raging, in which one side is attempting to utterly enslave the people, and resorts to every shameful method to accomplish its purpose, while the other side is endeavoring to achieve the liberty for which the founder of the republic struggled and sacrificed.

Let the spying agencies succeed in their schemes, let the labor organizations be destroyed, and what will capitalism have gained? We dread to think of the modern inferno that would rage if the dastards who sell their honor and principles succeeded in destroying the unions.

The people who are unorganized should become aroused to the dangers that confront them. They should not expect the unions to do all the fighting to prevent this country from being turned into an oligarchy, in which the rich rulers will be those who are able to hire the largest private army of thugs and spies to keep the people in subjection.

Pete Curran in Parliament

A Reminiscence, by J. Bruce Glasier—in London Labor Leader.

The transformation of Pete Curran into a member of Parliament, with all the dignity and responsibility that his new character will confer upon him, is an almost incredible event. Pete Curran, M. P.—the words have no verisimilitude whatever to those who, like myself, knew the victor of Jarrow in his early days as an agitator in Glasgow. Of him it might then have been said, as was once said of one of his compatriots by a veteran Irish supporter of Keir Hardie in West Ham, "There is no more likelihood of his ever entering that legislative assembly commonly denominated the British House of Commons than there is of my great-grandfather, who is dead these sixty years, growing potatoes on the crater of Mount Vesuvius!"

I remember Curran when he was little more than a boy, when he used to sit with his companion Tracy, in the front row of the Land League meetings in old MacSimmon's third story, at the corner of the Gallowgate, over twenty years ago. He was a slim young man then, with black hair, black, eager, fighting eyes, and a prodigiously serious expression. I fancy he imbibed some of his first Socialist notions from the revolutionary essays and poems which from time to time I then recited from the House Government platform—much to the dismay of Patrick O'Hare and the more pious set of the Hibernians.

Those were halcyon days for young men possessed of idealism and revolutionary fervor. The Socialist movement was just beginning to stir, though, except the Guild of St. Matthew, there was no avowed Socialist organization in this country. The Irish Land League was in the height of its terrorism. Irish landlords were being shot at every day, the Irish American Invincibles were plotting to blow up Dublin Castle and the House of Commons (they wisely did not trouble about the House of Lords), the Highland crofters were in open revolt and making nightly raids upon the landlord's deer, and Henry George had just come over from America on his first visit with "Progress and Poverty," and had speedily found himself and our brilliant young Socialist poet, J. L. Joynes, locked up as "suspects" in an Irish jail.

The whole horizon of the world seemed tinted with what Hyndman called the "Dawn of a Revolutionary Epoch," and our hopes were iridescent with dreams of empires engulfed in revolution and republics of equality upspringing like the New Atlantis in the ocean.

Tracy, to whom I have referred, was one of Curran's bosom companions. He was the most revolutionary looking mortal outside of Russian and Spanish refugee circles that I have ever met. He was tall, with pale features, black, brigand-like moustache, and black, glowing eyes, and he walked with a soft, swift, panther-like tread. I felt sure he would drag Curran into some horrible conspiracy, and that they would both be hanged. Nor was I greatly reassured concerning the pair when, a year or two later, they both joined the constitutionally inclined Social Democratic Federation rather than the revolutionary Socialist League, to which I belonged. Some years afterwards Tracy went over to the North of Ireland, and passed out of view, but I strongly suspected that he had gone with a secret consignment of arms on express purpose to kill every landlord and resident magistrate he could lay hands on. But my apprehensions proved groundless. Tracy settled down into a highly respectable pig dealer, and only poor innocent pigs did he kill. For all I know Tracy is now prospering as a second Sir Thomas Lipton in the eggs, butter and bacon line today. Thus do our idols crumble and fade, even as our eyes linger devoutly upon them.

Curran did not take too eagerly to public speaking in his young propagandist days. That, I reckon, is a good augury. Precocious fulness of speech is often a sure sign of congenital emptiness of mind. He was quite shy when he first began to mount the Socialist stool. But in the course of a year or two he became a recognized Glasgow Green orator, and flung facts and figures (many of them, I fear, deplorably inaccurate) about the heads of his audience without the least mercy. Nor did he limit his clumpship of the cause to mere vocabulary methods. Not being then so expert at tackling opponents with his tongue as he now is, he was not beyond giving interruptors a sound pummeling with his fists when their interjections exceeded the parliamentary limit of personal abuse.

I remember on one occasion mounting the stool on Jail Square, just after the now honorable member for Jarrow had concluded an impassioned proclamation of the brotherhood of man and the peace of the coming Socialist day.

Following Curran's cue, I likewise began to enlarge on the blessings of fraternity, mutual aid, and self-abnegation. Hardly had I uttered a dozen sentences when, with a wild roar, Curran and one of his fellow countrymen, who had been persistently interrupting the meeting, plunged headlong together into the ring and rolled and thumped and tossed on the ground, one over the other, like a concentrated edition of a Kansas cyclone. Curran, in those days, worked at his trade as a blacksmith's striker, and as his first was going all the time like a jackhammer, I have no doubt it made considerable impression on his tormentor. At any rate, his practical exposition knocked the wind out of my Socialist argument, as well as out of the chest of his northern countrymen, and the meeting was hurriedly closed, and I went home pondering somewhat dejectedly the problem of character and environment. Not for many a day afterwards did I regard Curran as an altogether quite regenerate herald of the golden age.

Having become highly suspected in his workshop on account of his Socialist ideas, Curran left Glasgow for Woolwich somewhere about 1889, when the new trade union movement was springing into life. There he plunged into the new agitation with unbounded zeal, and there also a serious misadventure befel him. Somehow or other, amidst the confusion of southern tongues, he lost his sweet Irish patronymic of "Pat," and he emerged into public view bedaubed with the unbaptismal and shockingly tame Saxon name "Pete," which has no more appropriateness for a man of his Celtic composition than "Pat" Shackleton would be for the Vice-Chairman of the Labor Party.

When, some years later, Pete began to revisit Glasgow, he had blossomed out into a Labor leader and a front rank debater at trades congress meetings. He was one of the seven members of the Provisional Committee who called the first I. L. P. Conference into being, and was elected to the first National Council of the new organization, a position which he held for six years, when he retired from the Council, on account of the claims of his duties as an organizer of the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union. His speech

at the International Socialist Congress in London in 1896, in which he retorted upon the sneering statement made by Will Steadman, M. P., who said he "saw no difference between a middle-class Socialist and a middle-class Liberal," was one of the most spirited and effective of the meeting. "I would rather have a good middle-class Socialist than a renegade workingman who toadies after capitalist politicians," cried Pete, amid a tumultuous outburst of international applause.

But I did not begin this article with the object of writing a biography of my old Glasgow companion in arms, but merely to recall some reminiscences of his early campaigning days, and I must now conclude.

Curran is still a remarkably young man for an agitator of his years, and may yet, if he sets his mind to it, do a power of good for the Socialist and Labor cause in Parliament and the country. He has no excuse if he fails our expectations, except it be that he was brought up in the strictest "class war" dogmas of the S. D. F. Men of practical and imaginative mind have always a tendency to rebound from these intellectual fetters into wide latitudinarianism. But Curran is a born fighter, and we shall, at least, expect him to fight the capitalist face to face on the floor of the House as vigorously as he has done at street corner and workshop gates.

Of this we can all assure him, that should he ever, in his ardor for the cause of the workers, so far forget what is due to the dignity of the House, and what is expected of an exemplar of the principles of brotherhood and peace, as to find himself rolling pell-mell under the gangway with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Austen Chamberlain under his arms, as he did in his unfledged days with his rude, reactionary fellow-countryman on Jail Square, Glasgow—we shall forgive him, even seventy times seven! So here's to Pete Curran, M. P., and more power to him and the Labor Party in Parliament!

Why the Comrades Should Secure Their Tickets for Our Belleville Railroad Excursion as Soon as Possible...We Must Know How Many Coaches Are Required for the Trip.

BUY TICKETS IN ADVANCE.

Every Comrade and every reader of St. Louis Labor wants to see the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists score a bigger success this year than ever before. The hope of the committee on arrangements is that there may be two special train loads of people from St. Louis. This can be done easily. If you and every other reader will buy tickets in advance and thus give the committee advance information on the number of coaches needed, we can easily have four train loads. But if the committee don't know that you are going till you get to Union station, then it may be impossible to secure additional coaches. One large train is already chartered. Buy your tickets early and help us make it two or three trains. If you buy a ticket and should not use it, then you will have made a donation of its cost to the Socialist Press and not to the railroad company. Every unused ticket will be a donation of 50 cents.

The committee made a call on the liberal-minded mayor of the pretty city of Belleville last Saturday and was assured by Mayor Kern that the Socialists of St. Louis would have no cause to complain of any rowdiness in peaceful Belleville.

Our committee will have absolute control of the admission to the fair grounds, and this will guarantee that no St. Louis rowdies will apply for admission. Our committee will have complete control.

Round trip tickets are 50 cents a person, children 25 cents.

Our excursion trains stop right in front of the main entrance to the fair grounds, so that the excursionists can step from the train right into the park.

DENIES REMOVAL OF RETAIL CLERKS' HEAD-QUARTERS.

J. H. Conway, of Chicago, president of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, was at the Laclede Hotel last Monday on his way home from the annual convention of the order, held at St. Joseph, Mo. President Conway denied the statement that the headquarters of the association would be removed to St. Louis. Max Morris is national secretary.

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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

A Serious Matter

We read in last week's "Brauer-Zeitung," the official organ of the Brewery Workers' International Union:

Organizing scabs into a brewery workers' union affiliated with the A. F. of L. is the latest move of our enemies in New Orleans. Ignoring the protests of a score or more local labor bodies to the organization of an opposition union to the International Union of United Brewery Workers, General Organizer James Leonard, of the American Federation of Labor, called together about one hundred men who are at present taking the places of our striking members in the breweries, and banded them into a federal union. The presidents of many of the local unions represented in the Central Trades and Labor Council got together and decided to petition President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to stay Organizer Leonard and prevent him effecting an organization of scabs. The telegram sent to Gompers reads:

"Dear Sir and Brother—Owing to the present controversy of Brewery Workers and Teamsters in our city, we feel it our duty as representatives of the various organizations who are part and parcel of the American Federation of Labor, to petition you to instruct Brother James Leonard, or others, to hold matters in abeyance in reference to organizing any brewery workers. We feel that if such is done it will be to the interest of all concerned. Please wire instructions if this meets with your approval."

In answer to this telegram, Gompers wired the following: "Not being on the ground, I am not able to form correct judgment of the local situation. However, every true unionist should help to faithfully carry out the decisions of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, the highest court in the American labor movement."

"Samuel Gompers."

Leonard, as the official representative of the A. F. of L., went ahead and organized the scabs who had been furnished the breweries by Pinkerton detectives and by some officers of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and made application for a charter for that scab union. We do not know whether the charter has been granted by the A. F. of L. or not; in any way, this is immaterial and would not alter the fact that the A. F. of L., under disregard of all union principles, organized scabs for the open purpose to prevent a legitimate labor organization from obtaining its rights.

We shall not discuss the details of the New Orleans trouble, but confine ourselves to a few general remarks.

The New Orleans brewery employes, members of the Brewery Workers' International Union, went on strike. What for? To enforce certain reasonable demands. Demands generally recognized as right and just by every labor organization throughout the country. The brewery lords refused to grant the demands, and the Brewery Workers declared the New Orleans breweries unfair. Hence there is a strike and there is a boycott.

The boss brewers, being acquainted with that "supreme commandment" known as "Minneapolis Convention Decision," also being aware of the revocation of the Brewery Workers' A. F. of L. charter, agreed to rid themselves of the old bona fide International Union of their employes. They found willing hands to help them. Elements in the labor movement who are ever ready to use their official positions against their more radical fellow-unionists.

After weeks of fight against the striking Brewers' International Union, the bosses succeeded in gathering several dozens of scabs and strikebreakers.

This motley crowd was not recognized by any labor organization, hence the brewery lords had to do something to get their strikebreakers baptized by a representative of the Trade Union movement. One man, holding a commission as organizer of the A. F. of L., joins hands with the boss brewers and offers his services for the baptismal celebration of the strikebreakers. He organizes these hirelings of capitalist corporations into an A. F. of L. Federal Union and has the New Orleans beer advertised as strictly union beverage.

Over this infernal piece of strikebreaking work the organizer and his retinue have spread the spiderweb cloak of the "Minneapolis decision."

Suppose the St. Louis Brewery Workers should be forced into a strike tomorrow. The brewery barons talk the matter over with Van Cleave, and with the managers of the Pinkerton, Thiele, Dewar, Desmond, Kiely and other detective and strikebreaker agencies. Within a week or two several hundred thugs, professional strikebreakers and imported ignorant wage slaves will enter the breweries trying to fill the striking union men's places.

Our "liberal-minded" beer kings would naturally be anxious to have union labor fight union labor. Along comes a "truth and justice-loving" official organizer like Grant Hamilton, organizes the strikebreakers into a Federal Union, justified his work by the "Minneapolis decision," declares the breweries strictly union, and damns the old bona fide Brewery Workers' International Union as unworthy of any consideration on the part of Organized Labor.

Will the American Federation of Labor endorse such union-breaking policy?

Will the rank and file throughout the country sanction such infamous work in the name of Union Labor?

No; they will not.

The rank and file will not permit a handfull of sneaky, untrustworthy individuals in official position to disrupt some of the best organized and most progressive international unions.

As a rule, the biggest arsicals are those operating under the cloak of the dead letter of the law. And the worst crimes committed are those committed under the pretense of upholding law and order, and discipline, etc.

Because its charter has been revoked the Brewery Workers' International Union is looked upon by such wretches of "organizers" as food for the hungry dogs of Pinkerton strikebreakers.

There are the Locomotive Engineers, the Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Trainmen, Railroad Conductors, the Bricklayers, Stonemasons, and many other organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L. today. Would these New Orleans "organizers," in case of a strike declared by any of the above mentioned national and international unions, dare for a moment to even talk of organizing the strikebreakers?

Why, then, this anxiety to assist the boss brewers against the International Union of Brewery Workers?

"Oh, because!" as the little boy would say.

The "Minneapolis decision" will justify "US" in doing any old crooked work against the Brewery Workers' organization.

Let us say right here, in plain words, that ruin and disaster in the American trade union movement will be the unavoidable result if the disrupting work done in New Orleans at the present time will be sanctioned or tolerated by the American Federation of Labor. Local central bodies will be disrupted, the movement demoralized and the best interests of the working class sacrificed.

We agree with President Gompers' remarks on Union ethics at last Monday's Odeon mass meeting:

"Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job!"

Orchard's Testimony

It is hard, at this distance, to judge what effect Orchard's testimony is going to have on the carefully selected jury at Boise. Every charge he made was printed in full in the Associated Press dispatches, but the cross-examination and evidence in defense is not nearly so well treated. At the same time, even capitalistic newspapers, which are anything but friendly to an active and radical and efficient organization like the Western Federation, are chary about expressing belief in the words of such a scoundrel as Orchard undoubtedly is. It should be noted, too, that all this so-called "corroborating" testimony which the dispatches give such importance to was known to the Pinkertons before Orchard's "confession" was concocted. Orchard's story has been adapted to fit in with what these other witnesses now state.

The fairest newspaper reports, outside of the labor and socialistic press, are given by the Scripps-McRae syndicate. For example, some days ago they published a most illuminating article, with photographs of Orchard before and after he got in the Pinkertons' hands, showing how enforced temperance, good clothes, and even facial massage had been used to change Orchard, the criminal, whose character was written all over his face, into Orchard, the "repentant sinner," who looks in his good clothes like a Sunday school superintendent. The article was as convincing as it was remarkable.

Another dispatch of the same sort by the Scripps-McRae people contained the following explanation of Orchard's motive: "That man is playing the game of his career with the stake his own life," declared a noted criminal lawyer, who had listened to Harry Orchard recite the story of his crimes, which, if true, paint him the most unprincipled murderer that ever evaded a noose, and was visibly impressed. As he seemingly is placing his own neck in the noose, there is much speculation as to what is the secret of the game he is playing. The best posted criminal lawyer in this section said: "They had the goods on Orchard for the murder of Steunenberg. He wanted to save his own life. What was more natural than that he should make an agreement whereby he can plead guilty to second-degree murder and get a life sentence, then go on the stand and tell the story of an endeavor to prove the state's case against the men they desire to hang? No matter what any one tells you, let me assure you Orchard has bargained not to be hanged."—The Laborer, Dallas, Tex.

LABOR DAY

In this week's St. Louis Labor we publish a Labor Day call issued by President Miller of the local central body.

The plain statement of Bro. Miller breathes the right spirit necessary to achieve success and make new advances and gain new victories on the battlefields of Organized Labor.

Whether past Labor Day demonstrations were good or bad, worthy or unworthy of public respect, graceful or ungraceful—they were part of the labor movement, of our movement. If mistakes were made in the past, correct them! If certain evils were observed in the past, remedy them! But under no consideration must we get afraid of ourselves.

If some of our local unions, as the result of hard and desperate struggles forced upon them by the allied forces of capitalism, have

lost in membership, it is only another argument in favor of coming to the front on Labor Day.

You have fought bravely. You have done your duty as trades unionist, as man, as father of your family, as son of your aged parents. What are you ashamed of? Some of your old comrades fell on the battlefield; others may have deserted you.

But you are still true to the noble standards of Organized Labor. You were defeated, but not conquered. Proud, like an old veteran soldier returning from the battlefield, you will, you must, demonstrate on Labor Day. Demonstrate for a noble cause! Show by the inscriptions and mottoes on your banners, signs and transparencies what Organized Labor stands for. Don't parade like clowns, but like thinking men—men who have a high and noble mission to fulfill, the mission of improving Labor's condition and bring about the emancipation of Labor from weak slavery.

On Labor Day, when marching in rank and file behind brass bands and banners, remember that you are not only a union man, but also a citizen with civil rights and duties, and that you must make up your mind to be a good union man on every day of public elections. Read the latest news from England about the election of Curran and Grayson to the British parliament.

Let us be imbued with the noble enthusiasm of the great worldwide International Labor movement. Then there will be new life, new courage, new hope, new victories and success, fanning the fire of enthusiasm for Labor's sacred cause and noble movement.

Second Victory in Month

The silence of our capitalist daily press is suspicious. Most important news items from Europe are suppressed.

When, some three weeks ago, the labor leader and Socialist, Pete Curran, was elected to the British Parliament, defeating the Liberals, the Tories and the Irish Nationalists, most of our daily press failed to mention this latest victory of Labor. Yet Curran's victory shocked the politicians and statesmen. It was considered one of the most significant victories of Labor and Socialism, as may be seen by the editorial expressions in the British labor press and in the metropolitan daily papers of England, Scotland and Ireland.

Since Curran's election to parliament another great victory has been won by our British brothers and comrades. On July 19 a parliamentary election took place in the Colne Valley division, Yorkshire. Comrade Victor Grayson, a well known Trade Unionist, member of the Independent Labor Party, and great admirer of Keir Hardie, defeated the Liberal and the Tory candidates. The program on which Grayson was elected was strictly Socialist, and the campaign was a lively one. The election of Grayson is in some respects even more significant than Curran's victory, because he is a young man, only about 25 years old.

These latest political victories of our comrades across the Atlantic are the best proof that the working people of England are waking up. The influence of this victorious onward march of our British fellow workers will make itself felt in the American labor movement. This our American capitalists know perfectly well, and it is for this sole reason that important news items like the election of Curran and Grayson to the British parliament are carefully suppressed.

Too late, too late, to hide the light of progress! Fortunately we have a Socialist press which will spread the good tidings of victory, success and encouraging hope to the toiling millions throughout the world.

Observations

HAVE YOU SECURED your railroad tickets for our Belleville excursion?

READ GLASIER'S interesting reminiscences on Pete Curran in this week's St. Louis Labor.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS to our Brothers and Comrades in England. Two Socialists elected to Parliament within a month is a fine record.

"LEARN TO SHOOT!" says Theodore Roosevelt. He might have added: "Follow my example. Carry a six-shooter in your pocket whenever you appear in public!"

MORE PUBLIC LECTURES under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union like the one at the Odeon meeting last Monday evening would certainly advance the best interests of the local labor movement.

PRESIDENT VAN CLEAVE and his local Citizens' Industrial Alliance seem to have the idea that they can talk Socialism and Unionism to death during the coming lecture seasons. Possibly they are only after the \$2 admission "to help the cause along."

SENATOR BORAH, indicted by a federal grand jury, and Orchard, a self-confessed cheese and sheep thief, working in partnership to convict Haywood, is a spectacle that makes a "temple of justice" look like a den of debauchery.—Miners' Magazine.

DURING THE LAST CAMPAIGN Alderman Simmons, from the Tenth Ward, was overanxious to appear on the floor of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association. Since his re-election, however, he disregards the invitations and requests of the association and its members and, in the language of Vanderbilt, he thinks "The citizens of the Tenth Ward be damned!" The same old political story!

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST Congress, which will convene in Stuttgart by August 18 will be a tremendous gathering. Germany alone will send 150 Socialist Party and 150 Trade Union delegates. Scandinavia, France, Russia, Austria and Italy will be strongly represented. There will be 25 delegates from the United States. Japan, South Africa and South America will also be represented by delegates.

ATTORNEY RICHARDSON handed out some hard knocks to Gooding, Borah & Co. in his address to the jury. Oscar King Davis, the literary mercenary of the Mine Owners, in reporting to the Globe-Democrat, says: "In scandalized accents and with booming voice, Richardson declared that Orchard confessed he had been fed from the table of the warden of the penitentiary and clothed by the warden, living a year and a half on the fat of the land, but after confessing and before his conversion Orchard had attempted suicide. 'Why, if he was telling the truth and ridding his soul of its burden, why did his conscience prick? Yet this evil, this loathsome, this damned creature, who sat on the stand and told the most revolting tale of murder and crime ever heard, is associating with

senators and your good governor, and called familiarly "Harry." I don't know whether he calls Borah "Bill" or not, but I do know that Borah calls him "Harry," and they are all together in this case, not to hang this wretch, but to hang this defendant, not as an individual, but as an officer of an organization which has waged an industrial war against the mine owners."

GUGGENHEIM SHOULD BE HANGED? Yes, this is what Judge Lindsey, of Denver, said. Read this dispatch: Chautauqua, N. Y., July 16.—Not the senate chamber, but the penitentiary or the gallows is the place for Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado, according to "Fighting Judge" Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, in an interview after his address on "The Child and the State" before the Women's Club at Chautauqua assembly yesterday. The judge elaborated on a few statements made in that address, maintaining that the new Colorado senator is not only without any qualification or claim for the office, but that the bribery and corruption by which he secured the senatorship should send him and his partner in politics, Evans, to the penitentiary, if not to the gallows. "Senator Simon Guggenheim should be hanged if a man who throws a bomb deserves to be hanged." Judge Lindsey declared emphatically: "If Moyer and Haywood are guilty and deserve to hang, then Guggenheim and William G. Evans, the Republican boss, deserve hanging more than they do, for the crimes of Guggenheim and Evans are infinitely more far-reaching. I know they are criminals, and everyone in Colorado knows it, but what can be done to get such men even into the penitentiary when they own the legislatures, both parties, many of the judiciary and the press of the state? Simon Guggenheim absolutely bought his way into the United States Senate—yes, B-O-U-G-H-T," declared the "Fighting Judge," banging on the table to emphasize his words.

For Labor Day 1907

Grand Marshall Owen Miller Issues Proclamation to Affiliated Unions.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23, 1907.

Fellow Trades Unionists of St. Louis and Vicinity, Greeting:

After much agitation and hard work, the first Monday in September was decreed a legal holiday by the United States Congress, and all the state legislatures.

St. Louis was one of the first cities to observe this day. Just twenty years ago, on September 6, 1887, Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 and the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association inaugurated "Labor Day" at St. Louis. A parade has been held every Labor Day since.

The marshaling of hosts on the day set aside for that purpose is of the deepest significance and impresses the public in accordance with the showing made.

The Building Trades Council and Central Trades and Labor Union are in perfect accord and will jointly participate in this celebration. The parade of 1907 can be made a record-breaker if every affiliated local will do its duty. Last year's parade was a model in every respect, and the grand marshals will promise to make every effort to maintain the same admirable discipline.

Realizing that many of the members of organized labor are unaccustomed to outdoor exposure, the parade will be short—not more than three-quarters of an hour, and perhaps less time will be consumed in actual marching.

Critics of the labor movement have charged that labor men are only alert and active at times of depression, and utterly indifferent in times of prosperity.

It was agitation, the observance of Labor Day and other demonstrations that have developed the labor movement to its present dimensions.

It is an old saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and if the labor organizations desire to retain what they have and get more, they must be vigilant and keep up agitation and demonstrations such as Labor Day parades.

Because you happen to be on "Easy" street is no reason why you should fail in your duty to help make the best possible showing.

Elect a Marshal to represent your local as soon as possible. The first Marshals' meeting will be held at Lightstone Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue, Sunday, July 28th, at 10 a. m.

This will give but four weeks of preparation, so the necessity for prompt action is self-evident.

Hoping your local will decide to participate, and that "Labor Day" of 1907 will be what we have the right to expect; namely, a full representation of organized labor, we remain,

Sincerely and Fraternal Yours,

OWEN MILLER,

Representing Central Trades and Labor Union.

JOHN H. BARRY,

Representing Building Trades' Council,

Grand Marshals Labor Day Parade.

Public Mass Meeting at the Odeon

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. Delivers an Interesting Lecture on the Aims and Objects of Organized Labor....Van Cleave as Hon. Hooley.

In spite of the oppressive heat about a thousand people gathered at the Odeon last Monday evening to listen to a lecture by President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. on the Aims and Objects of Organized Labor. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union. In looking over the large auditorium we noticed with satisfaction that about half of the audience consisted of Socialists, who are active in the local trade union movement. Mr. Gompers spoke for nearly two hours and some of his arguments caused rounds of applause, and the lecture was favorably commented on by many after the meeting.

OWEN MILLER'S OPENING ADDRESS.

Prof. Bohacek's Orchestra played several pieces in front of the Odeon, and then in the hall. A few minutes past 8 o'clock President Owen Miller, of the local central body, called the meeting to order. Mr. Miller spoke of the people's struggles in ancient Rome, from the times of Christ, throughout the middle ages, down to the great French Revolution of 1789, pointing out that most of these struggles and insurrections were protests of the toiling masses against tyranny and oppression. Our own civil war involved the problem of labor, was a labor question, Mr. Miller said. In ancient Rome the ruling powers had their hireling agents and Pinkerton spies to persecute and kill the leaders of the people. Thus, in Rome, the Gracchus brothers and many others were killed, because they fought the battles of the toiling masses of their days. Abe Lincoln died by the assassin's bullet, but like John Brown's soul, the cause of the American labor movement is marching on. We built this magnificent hall, but in order to meet here for a few hours we must pay a good round sum of money. We build the palaces and live in flats and tenements, deprived of sunshine and air. We build fine carriages, but the only time we ride in them is when we escort a dead brother to his last resting place at the cemetery. We build costly automobiles, and the only time we may get a chance to ride in one is when we are bumped into by one of them, when the automobile may take us to the hospital. (Applause.)

Chairman Miller then introduced the speaker of the evening with a few complimentary remarks, calling attention to his long years of service in the labor movement, also pointing out the fact that the A. F. of L. had less than 25,000 members when Mr. Gom-

pers became its leading executive officer. President Gompers spoke as follows:

GOMPERS' ADDRESS.

"I ask you to read the official histories of past decades and centuries and you will find that none of the historical events and upheavals referred to by our worthy chairman, was presented in the light shown by Bro. Miller. This work of changing the conception of history and historical events and occurrences was left for the modern labor movement. Long before the Christian era the struggles for the possession of the land went on. Chieftains would wage wars against neighboring tribes. Men and women were captured, but not kept as prisoners of war, because it was not safe to entrust and equip these captured neighbors with the instruments of war. It was not until the people learned how to use the tools of useful labor that prisoners of war were made and kept in bondage in slavery, because they became a source of gain for the victorious chiefs and conquerors. This change in the treatment of conquered tribes or prisoners was in itself an advancement. The tools of labor were considered more useful than the instruments of war. A new principle was established. Thus slavery came into existence, developing into serfdom and later on into the system of wage labor. In reading history with the eye of the social student and observer of today we find that in all times and ages the struggle of labor, the struggle for bread, the movement for improving the people's conditions has been going on in some form or other.

SOCIAL UNREST IS UNIVERSAL.

"The spirit of social unrest finds expression today the world over, even the far-off Japan and where people feed on a handful of rice. Here in this country we have found to express the social unrest and discontent by the organization of our trade union movement. We have found a way of translating this social unrest into action.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IS ON.

"Bear in mind this fact: this general unrest is going on. Every man or woman able to see and think will admit that our present conditions are far from satisfactory. There are differences of opinions as to the best ways and methods of bringing about the economic and social change for the better, but ohw much we all may differ on these questions of tactics and policy this one fact remains: the struggle is on! In some way or other we are all striving for better days, all endeavoring to bring about freedom and happiness for the human race.

"In Russia we see the general unrest expressed in a tremendous upheaval, in a revolution. That is natural. The Russian people were prevented by brute force from expressing their unrest and discontent in any other way. I am a trade unionist in the United States for the same reason as I should be a Revolutionist were I in Russia. Not the people are responsible for the revolution, but the tyrants who crushed the people into misery; but these rulers and tyrants, under whatever name they may do their brutal work, must make way for the oncoming of man.

To Chineseize America.

"I know there are some people who entertain the idea that they might be able to 'Chineseize' the American workingmen. Let me tell you they come too late. Our grandfathers and grandmothers and their grandparents, or at least some of them, mastered the A-B-C, and they later on learned how to add letter to letter, how to build words, and they spelled such words as **Man, Manhood, Woman, Womanhood, Humanity, Freedom, Justice**, and many other words that tyrants hate and oppressors fear.

"Your city of St. Louis has quite a reputation. Industrially, commercially and otherwise St. Louis has become a leading world city. Your city has another exceptional distinction and honor—within your city's wall resides a gentleman who thinks he is big enough to kill the labor movement. Mr. Van Cleave is this gentleman's name.

"At a recent national convention of the New York Manufacturers' Association Mr. Van Cleave recommended a fund of \$1,500,000, of which sum \$500,000 a year is to be used for 'educational purposes.' Does any man or woman really believe that Mr. Van Cleave will use these enormous sums for sending out a few cheap pamphlets or newspapers with their characteristic 'educational matter'? This means a Citizens' Industrial Association war fund to be used against the trade union movement.

Takes Himself Too Seriously.

"The trouble with Mr. Van Cleave is that he takes himself seriously. History should teach the gentleman the lesson that great movements like ours for the people's rights and freedom cannot be crushed by pettifoggers like the gentleman with the \$1,500,000 war fund. Myriads of tyrants vented their power and their spleen to crush out the popular spirit of freedom in order to establish some new forms of oppression.

The Movement Will Grow.

"Armies and navies leagued with the power of church were arraigned against the masses to exterminate the last germ of justice in the heart of man. Great were the sacrifices, numerous the victims, but neither incarceration, torture, starvation or death could crush out the sparks of freedom among the people.

"Mr. Van Cleave has another guess coming. We American workmen have been fed on the Declaration of American Independence. With many of us these declarations may not mean very much, especially when our means of life are close to exhaustion; but we shall not forget the doctrines about the right to life and happiness. These doctrines contain the justification of our movement. The national improvement of the people's condition is the very basis upon which enjoyment of life and happiness rest. We step down into the abyss of ignorance, poverty and misery, and raise the submerged masses. We take the little children from the factory and workshop and tenements, and place them into God's sunshine and into school.

The Closed Shop.

"Some criticize the union or closed shop. Why should the workmen be prohibited from enjoying the benefits of organization while lawyers, doctors, preachers and business men unite and establish the closed shop, with its system of 'union cards'? They call it diploma; we call it union card. Without his diploma and a card from the bar association the lawyer is not allowed to work in the 'law shop.' The lawyer without his card is called a shyster and pettifogger. One of the ethics of our movement is, 'Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job!' For him who violates this ethical rule we also have a pet name.

"Today the workman loses his individuality the moment he enters a big industrial establishment. In order to regain it he must join hands with his fellow workmen; he must join the trade union movement.

Good Enough to Be Organized.

"During the last year agents of American corporations were active all over the world to induce cheap labor to come to America. As a result of this activity 1,250,000 emigrants landed in New York. Now, if the corporations find these people good enough to bring them here, we claim the same people are good enough for us to organize into labor unions.

"The American workingman is no longer typified by the man with the hoe. By organization he has been able to stand erect and look the world in the face and demand his rights. He will brook no attempt on the part of any man or set of men to take from him his liberties.

"You claim that we claim equal wages. That is not true. But we do demand a minimum wage, a lifeline below which we will not permit the employers to force the American workman.

The Dog Will Bite.

Unorganized, the workingman resembles the poor little dog on the street that is kicked by the boy. Organized, the workingmen, like the big, strong dog, will not be so easily kicked, for the dog might bite, and I am sure the dog will bite whenever an attempt is made to kick him." (Applause.)

Referring to Mr. Van Cleave, the speaker said the gentleman

of the Citizens' Alliance reminded him of the Irishman Hooley story.

Mr. Hooley sent \$50 to his brother Pat in Ireland, urging him to come to America and make his fortune. "I was digging sewers in New York for \$2 a day," wrote Hooley, "and I had the 'number 37.' A few weeks later I went to Chicago and got a policeman's job. People then called me Mr. Hooley. At the next election I was elected alderman and everybody called me 'Honorable Hooley.' Just think of it, Pat! Last Sunday I went to church, and as I was walking up the aisle the priest in the pulpit, recognizing 'Hon. Hooley,' exclaimed, 'Hooley, Hooley, God Almighty!' Mr. Van Cleave seems to have the same misconception of his own importance as Mr. Hooley, who accepted the 'Holy, holy, God Almighty,' as the highest distinction for himself. (Applause and laughter.)

Prof. Bohacek's orchestra played and the meeting adjourned.

The World of Labor

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

BAKERS HAVE SUCCESSFUL PICNIC.

Bakers' Union, No. 4, of St. Louis, gave a successful picnic last Saturday evening at Eclipse Park, Carondelet. There was a good attendance, everybody had a nice time, and the union gained many new friends and sympathizers.

ST. LOUIS BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Edward I. Smith was elected president of the St. Louis Building Trades Council. He succeeds R. M. Miller, who has become Deputy Factory Inspector. Other officers elected were: Vice president, J. J. Sullivan; recording secretary, H. Blackmore, financial secretary, W. H. Stoffel; treasurer, Fred Doyle; sergeant-at-arms, John Lackey.

UNION AFTER PUBLIC PRINTER STILLINGS.

Washington, July 24.—Declaring that Public Printer Stillings is acting contrary to the laws of the United States by 'inaugurating a system of arbitrarily deducting certain sums from the pay of proof-readers as a fine for inadvertently overlooking errors in proofs read by them,' the Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, which in membership is the third strongest typographical union in the United States, adopted resolutions denouncing the public printer and instructing the secretary of the union to call upon Attorney General Bonaparte for an opinion as to the public printer's legal right to impose such fines. The union mailed a copy of the resolutions to President Roosevelt and to the Department of Justice.

NOT CHARITY, BUT JUSTICE.

Wonder when some of the gib manufacturers will learn that it is not charity that the workers want, but wages enough to buy all the necessities and a few of the luxuries of life, with shorter hours in which to enjoy them? says the Eight Hour Advocate. They do not care anything about free hand concerts, libraries and many other things that they can and should be able to secure if they were paid decent wages. It is not charity they are looking for. All they want is justice from the "captains of industry" for whom they produce everything. "Welfare work" sounds nice, but if the toilers were paid in proportion as they produce they could secure their own "welfare." Shorten the day and lengthen the pay, and there will be no call for "welfare" work.

CIGARMAKERS DEMONSTRATE IN HONOR OF GOV. MAGOON.

Havana, Cuba, July 21.—Never in the history of Cuba has Havana witnessed such a demonstration as that of this evening by the cigarmakers in honor of Gov. Magoon. The streets leading to the palace from Central Park to Palace Square, of Plaza de Armas, were thronged. A parade started at 5 o'clock and at 9 not half of the people had reached the palace. Though the cigarmakers number about 15,000, the demonstration was made up of more than 30,000 people. A committee presented Gov. Magoon a standard of beautifully worked American and Cuban flags. After leaving the palace, the parade went through other streets, the greatest order prevailing. In many places the gaieties kept on all night.

PAINTER'S DISCHARGE CAUSES STRIKE.

Nearly 300 men employed in the shops of the Rock Island at Davenport, Moline and Rock Island have struck on account of the discharge of a locomotive painter. The men on a strike comprise all the truck men, carpenters, painters, car repairers and inspectors. It appears that many of the men had contracted the habit of quitting about ten or fifteen minutes before the whistle blew. The foremen tried to correct the habit, and the men were given to understand that to do this meant discharge. In the face of this order one man is said to have quite 15 minutes ahead of time and then not to have reported for work for two days. His discharge broke up the habit of loafing and the superintendent said he was willing to reinstate him. The union, however, required that he should be paid for the time lost, which the superintendent refused to do. The men insisted that the man was discharged wrongfully and accordingly went out on a strike.

THE OPEN SHOP VS. THE CLOSED SHOP.

Certain employers have claimed to recognize the right of labor to organize, have expressed their approval of unions, and have at the same time contended for the open shop. That the open shop would mean the disruption of the union is generally conceded. If these employers approve of unions, why don't they approve of the union shop? Do you suppose for an instant that these employers want the so-called shop because of their love for the non-unionist? Don't you know that the real reason for their wanting to establish the open shop is that it may prove an entering wedge for the complete disruption of the Union? The non-union shop, erroneously called the open shop, is closed to union men. The union shop, erroneously called the closed shop, is open to all men—for the union is open to all competent workmen and is willing and anxious to take them in. The only condition that the union imposes is that those who come in shall bear their part in keeping up decent conditions. The employer who says he believes in unions, and at the same time advocates the open (or non-union) shop, is giving us hot air.—The Eight Hour Advocate.

UNION MACHINISTS MOVE FOR A NINE-HOUR DAY.

Chicago, July 22.—A movement to establish a nine-hour workday for union machinists employed by railroads throughout the northwest, which is expected to include blacksmiths and boiler-makers, has been launched. The plan is being backed principally by the northwest consolidated district of the Machinists' Union, although the blacksmiths and boiler-makers, which also have powerful organizations, are looked to on behalf of their respective crafts. The northwest consolidated district embraces all railroads north of the Union Pacific lines and west of Chicago. A demand will be made upon them to make the nine-hour day effective September 1. For this purpose officials of the Machinists' Union are now preparing formal notices to be served upon the railroad companies at the beginning of next month, thus giving them thirty days in which to consider the plan. Among the railroads to be asked to establish the nine-hour day are the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Soo Line, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa Central, Wisconsin Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago Great Western and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

SECOND WARD OPEN AIR MEETING.

The St. Louis Socialist Second Ward Club will hold another open air meeting Saturday evening, July 27, at 8 p. m., on North Market and Ninth streets. Comrade W. W. Baker and others will speak. F. Rosenkranz, Sec.

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.

PRESENTS FOR OUR BELLEVILLE FAIR GROUNDS PICNIC.

Oscar F. Evertz: Burnt wood plaque with a Bebel picture.
Mrs. P. J. Schulte: Fancy crocheted cushion cover.
Labor Book Department: Two "Jungle," ten 10-cent books, four "Anatomy of Misery."

Frank Franz: Cash, \$1.

H. Siroky: Cash, \$1.

Dr. A. Tschirner, Ferguson: One copy "Recording Angel."

Mrs. Phil Mueller: Four souvenir cups and saucers.

Mrs. Jos. Glader: Six cups and saucers, three jelly dishes, three cake dishes, three fruit stands.

Miss Sympathizer: Fifty cents.

Hy. Struckhoff: One hundred cigars.

Mrs. Voege: Two turkey-claw matchholders, two butter dishes, two souvenir cigar ashholders, one paperweight, two cups and saucers, three sets of child's garden tools, three glove boxes, two folding lunch boxes.

Mrs. G. A. Hoehn: Six doilies, six photo frames, six cups and saucers, six salt and pepper cellars.

Comrades and friends should try to get reports of their gifts to this office not later than Tuesdays to insure publication the same week.

Municipal Telephones in Sweden

(From The Public.)

Among the contributions to the propagation of ignorance regarding municipal ownership experiments, industriously made by the corporation organ "Concerning Municipal Ownership," is a grossly misleading story about municipalization in Sweden. Municipal telephones are cited as "an instance of the utter inability of either state or municipality to compete with a private organization." The instance is "proved" by the statement that although the government offers lower rates and furnishes long-distance connections, "which the private company cannot do," yet it has less than half the subscribers in Stockholm than the private company has. To this is added a bare assertion that in the financial reports assets are padded and expenses are inextricably mingled with those of the telegraph department. The facts about Sweden as to telephone systems (vol. ix, p. 84) are suggestive of different conclusions from those of the corporation organ we quote. Since 1883 the government has been "taking over" privately owned lines; not by coercion, but by the force of competition, as to which the corporation organ we quote cites Sweden as an instance of failure. The price of government telephones is \$13.50 a year for unlimited service within a radius of forty miles. For long distance connections the extra charge varies from 4 cents for 70 miles to 20 cents for 600 miles, and 27 cents for any longer distance. The financial result in a given period is a profit, after paying interest, of \$2,320,000 out of gross receipts of \$5,400,000—a profit quite sufficient, one would suppose, to allow liberally for depreciation, taxes, and every other legitimate item. In 1883, the year the city of Stockholm began to "take over," the price for the private service there dropped from a schedule ranging from \$43 to \$75, to a flat rate of \$35; and under municipal competition it dropped so close to the government rates of \$13.50 that the difference is invisible to the naked eye. Wouldn't Americans be glad to swap their "successes" in private telephony for this Swedish "failure" in government ownership?

The Lore-Lei

From the German of HEINRICH HEINE

I know not whence it rises, this thought so full of woe,
But a tale of times departed haunts me—and will not go.
The air is cool and it darkens and calmly flows the Rhine,
The mountain peaks are sparkling in the sunny evening shine.
And yonder sits a maiden, the fairest of her fair,
With gold in her garment glittering, as she combs her golden hair.
With golden comb she combs it, and a wild song singeth she
That melts the heart with a wondrous and powerful melody.
The boatman feels his bosom with a nameless longing move;
He sees not the gulf before him, his gaze is fixed above.
Till over boat and boatman the Rhine's deep waters run,
And this with her magic singing the Lore-Lei hath done!

Missouri Socialist Party

W. E. Forbes, of Taskee Station, sends in five months' dues and becomes a member-at-large.

Local Collins pays back dues and gets in good standing again; and Local Alva does likewise.

Comrade G. D. Brewer writes in the Appeal that he and Comrade Callery had an exciting experience on July 3 at Carterville. While addressing a meeting on the street, the mayor, city marshal and other toughs and hoodlums, under the direction of the mine owners, attempted to break up the meeting by throwing cannon crackers into the crowd and assaulting those that protested against such outrageous treatment. Unable to proceed on account of the noise and brutality of the city officials and capitalist thugs, the meeting was adjourned to the next corner and finished with a good sale of literature. While the indignities and outrages heaped upon the speakers and attending workmen, to say nothing of the danger of the exploding crackers, roman candles and numerous other explosives hurled into our midst, were exceedingly unpleasant, the good accomplished for Socialism by these very indignities was infinitely more than could have possibly been expected under ordinary conditions. The mayor and police force, who hold their office by the votes of the workmen, have made their names infamous among all law-abiding, self-respecting citizens of the community, while the true attitude of the mine owners toward the workers, especially if they dare to even so much as listen to men counseling them to organize, was clearly expressed and manifested on this occasion.

WARNING TO BUSINESS PEOPLE.

It has been reported that some parties are representing themselves for advertisement for an alleged "Labor Day Parade Association."

None such have been authorized by the Central Trades' and Labor Union; on the contrary, that body has passed a resolution repudiating all solicitors using its name on account of Labor Day.

All paid or business advertisements will be excluded from the Labor Day program. OWEN MILLER, President C. T. & L. U., Grand Marshal Labor Day Parade.

A LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

Working People Are not Contented.

All working people are compelled to work most all the time for a shabby living. Although we produce much more than we can consume, it is nevertheless true that we only get a shabby living for a great deal of hard work. We say this is a hard world and we are not contented. We think the world is too barren and hard to make a living in. Now it occurs to us that a great many people live easy and own a great deal more wealth than they need. Our hard work does produce a bountiful living. The reason we get such a shabby living is because the people who live easy get most of what we produce. Why should we be contented to work hard, live shabbily and let other people get most of the product of our work, live easy, get rich and boss? We should form into an organization that will eliminate the possibility of anybody living easy or accumulating wealth or one atom of value whatsoever off of us. For protection and a power to demand nearer the full product of our work we should join a union, or form into a co-operative industry and support a political party which can insure working people the full product of their labor. Literature on industrial and political economy will be furnished free to any address by addressing C. V. Smith, Ozark, Ark.

Lost—A Soul

By ELIZABETH ELROD

We played together in childhood. Often we trudged through the snow, shoe-top deep, to the little schoolhouse at the end of the lane. She was the best and the greatest reader in our class. Frequently she was called the village bookworm, for she read everything she had access to, from the Bible to Comfort. No other scholar could "speak a piece" as well as she on Friday afternoons.

She had a fine voice and quite a talent for music. When she grew older she was organist at the village church. Also she wrote very interesting and correct items for the local papers.

In a dim, childish way, I realized great possibilities in the girl. We talked together of the future and of our dreams as often school girls do. She dreamed always of a future that was filled with harmony, for her soul was music. I dreamed—well, no matter, the dreams are gone forever. What right had poor little village girls with dreams?

The years passed. Such slow years, they seemed to our childish mind. With the coming of girlhood came another dream, the only one that ever came true. Each of us realized the sweetness of love. The love of good, strong men and true. In time each also learned the joy of motherhood.

What follows seems like the flight from the sublime to the ridiculous; but the tragedy of it is that it is true—every word of it.

While on a visit to the home of our childhood a short time ago, she, the dear friend and playmate, came from the little city where she now lives to spend a day with me. Time has dealt lightly with her features, and at first she seemed the same jolly schoolgirl of old.

I spoke of books and she said:

"Oh, I scarcely read anything now. I have no time for reading. Days pass sometimes that I do not even look at a newspaper."

I spoke of music and she said:

"I hardly ever touch the organ any more. When my work is done I feel too tired to play and I never try to sing any more. My voice doesn't sound right, somehow."

Thinking of her old, sweet dreams I could not but wonder what the joy, the soul of her life was now. In my heart there was a sorrow for the sweet soul that was gone. She had lost so much of the real sweetness, the joy of living, and the world—ah, the world was sadder for it, too, for what had been so much pleasure for her had brought joy also to others.

By and by she unfolded and handed to me a piece of fancy work and said:

"I want to show you what I have been doing."

It was a large piece done in embroidery—done as beautifully as only so careful a worker and one who loves the work for its own sake can do. Even the shading of the flowers was exquisitely done.

"I thought I would bring it along and perhaps I might finish one flower today," she said.

"Doesn't it take quite a while to do them?" I asked.

"If I put in most of my spare time I can do a whole piece in about a week. We get up early for my husband to go to work, and I finish my housework by 7 o'clock, and but for the time it takes for dinner I can work at them all day. I try to finish one a week, and that makes a dollar a month," she said.

"What!" I gasped.

She looked up in surprise, and said:

"I make them for a needlework company. Lots of the women up home do."

I hastily calculated that at that rate my own precious eyesight would be worth just about two dollars, and I asked:

"Doesn't the close work hurt you eyes?"

"Oh, yes," she answered. "But I never pay any attention to them any more."

"What company do you do the work for?" I asked.

"The Home Needlework Company, 5310 Indiana avenue, Chicago. They furnish all the material, so I am not out anything but my time. Twenty-five cents apiece doesn't seem like much," she added, doubtfully. "But there isn't anything else that I can do, and I like to make a little money of my own, and—then it costs so much to live now," she finished, with a sigh.

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And then we have to keep up our organization for distributing this literature. Every ward branch takes charge of the work in its ward. The members select precinct committees that take charge of the precincts. These men then get volunteers and assign each to a certain section, covering perhaps two streets across every precinct, and this they are expected to cover.

After the factories close on Saturday afternoon, the comrades from the different wards come to headquarters and carry away the literature to the various wards. Some take it in dray wagons, some on bicycles, and some by wheelbarrow; but the literature is in this way taken to the ward headquarters. There it is folded by the men and their wives and children, and made ready for the next morning. Sometimes the branches will have rubber stamps and put on to the literature a notice of the next meeting that is to be held, or some information that they want the people to receive.

At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning a thousand men will be making their way to their ward headquarters, and by the time the sun is up probably every home in the city of Milwaukee has had one or two Socialist leaflets thrust under their door or into their hallways, or in some way brought to them.

This process goes on every Sunday for five or six weeks preceding election.

The third feature of the Socialist propaganda work in Milwaukee is the noonday factory meetings. In every campaign we plan to have speakers enough so that we can send a speaker at least two or three different times to each important factory of the city. This work is systematically arranged, and the dates are fixed beforehand for the whole campaign. We have four or five comrades engaged to help the speakers. These men give all their time to the factory meetings. They take bundles of literature and go to the factories in the morning to distribute the literature and tell the men that at noon there will be a speaker to address them. They then go back to headquarters, work on the literature, and prepare it for distribution the next day, and then take the speaker and pilot him out to the factory. Each of these workers is provided with a banner, which is hung on an iron rod, about five feet tall, made of small gaspipe and sharpened so that it can be thrust into the ground anywhere where the men can see it. They are also provided with megaphones, so that as soon as the men have finished their dinners they announce the meeting.

Most of the factories in Milwaukee have but one-half hour for dinner. But every one inside, knowing that there is to be a Socialist speaker, has generally finished his lunch in fifteen minutes, and they pour out in great numbers to listen to the address. Fifteen minutes is not a long time to make a Socialist speech. But we drill our speakers until they are able, in that length of time, to say a good many things, and make a good many votes. There is no time for flowered oratory or learned discussion of abstract principles. The speakers have to get right down to business, make two or three good points, do it sharp and quick, and then the whistle blows.

And yet, in these brief minutes at the factories, thousands and thousands of workmen hear the message of Social-Democracy who would perhaps never hear it in any other way.

And, besides, the Socialist literature is put directly into the hands of the men, and the particular men who are most likely to vote our ticket. This method of factory propaganda has proven to be valuable wherever we have tried it.

Of course, emphasizing these three features of our work, I do not mean to say that we have neglected other methods. We use every possible method that we know of or can find out about. We always engage as many of the national organizers as we can get hold of, always trying to get the best, without reference to what they may cost. Being careful always, of course, to see that the men who represent us understand thoroughly the constructive program of Social-Democracy and are able to present it in a thoroughly scientific and Socialistic manner.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO. OWNED BY TRUST.

The United Cigar Stores Company, which has more than 500 retail stores in operation, and which has within the past few months established a number of stores in Detroit, was organized as a New Jersey corporation in May, 1901, by J. Whelan, of Syracuse, N. Y., who, under the name of C. A. Whelan & Co., had operated a similar combination of retail cigar stores on a small scale in Syracuse. The American Tobacco Co., controlling that corporation, now owns \$600,000 of the \$900,000 common, all of the preferred stock and most of the bonds. The business has been extended to include the principal cities of the United States, although in certain cities advantage has been taken of local conditions by the American Tobacco Co. acquiring control of local combinations of cigar stores which operate in the same way as the United Cigar Stores Co. Officers of the department of justice say the obvious purpose of control of the United Cigar Stores Co. is to put an end to local competition. It is plain to be seen, they add, that if the United Cigar Stores Co. can eliminate competition, the independent manufacturers will have no market for their goods. The United Cigar Stores Co. enjoys great advantage over other companies in that it is able to undersell them. The government will proceed on the line that operation of the United Cigar Stores Co. is part of the American Tobacco Co.'s monopoly plan. It has been estimated that the American Tobacco Co. controls 90 per cent of the cigarettes, from 80 to 90 per cent of the smoking and chewing tobacco trade, from 20 to 30 per cent of the cigar trade, and about 90 per cent of the licorice trade. Through the Havana company it controls practically all of the retail trade in Cuban cigars. For a long time the American company denied that it controlled the United Cigar Stores Co., but admission was finally forced by the government. The best way to avoid seeing our local tobacco men put out of business is for every citizen to give his undivided patronage to the men who pay the taxes and are helping to make our city more livable all the time, and not to the trust stores.—The Saginaw Exponent.

The Central Trades & Labor Union and the Building Trades Council of St. Louis will celebrate Labor Day jointly by a parade and picnic. Committees are hard at work to make the celebration a success.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTY FAIR.

Will be one of the most attractive and interesting features at our Belleville fair grounds festival on Sunday, Aug. 4. The committee has succeeded in collecting a considerable number of nice and desirable prizes, and more are coming in every day. The list of these prizes will be published in the columns of our papers.

The comrades will lighten the task of the committee and help our cause most effectively by sending their presents now instead of waiting until the last minute. By doing so they encourage other friends to fall in line.

Comrades Mrs. Theresa Miller, Mrs. Mary Devore and E. Hunstock and other well-known comrades will receive presents and give all information desired. Presents may also be delivered at the office of St. Louis Labor, 324 Chestnut street.

THE WINTER LECTURE COURSE.

The following cities have filed applications for the winter lecture course, which is to comprise six lectures, one each month, from October until April: Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Castle, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Wilmerding, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Springfield, Mass. and Buffalo, N. Y. The large locals in the intervening territory are requested to give this subject their immediate attention in order that the success of the project may be assured.

IF YOU WISH TO GET.

Some interesting information about the Socialist movement in Milwaukee don't fail to hear Comrade Victor L. Berger Sunday, August 4, at the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists at the Belleville Fair Grounds, Belleville, Ill.

Pinkertonism

What the Employing Class Fears is Peaceful, Intelligent and Solidified Action of the Working Class.

Every great war has its spies, and it was not to be expected that the class struggle would prove an exception. Indeed, it is but fitting that it should depend more upon spies than any other struggle, for its ruling class depends upon deception to retain its position.

The capitalists of today, unlike the rulers of other ages, do not depend upon their strength, or their skill at arms, but upon their power to hire editors and preachers, and politicians, and orators, who shall lie to and deceive the mass of the people—the workers.

Such a ruling class would naturally take to a spy system. So it is that there has grown up a private army of sneaks and professional liars, who for hire infest the organizations of labor, seeking to disrupt and betray their fellows.

They are found in every industry. The Chicago Stock Yards swarms with them. The McCormick Harvester Trust keeps a goodly number on its pay roll, along with some "social service experts," to show the brotherhood of capital and labor. The Chicago street car companies gather in many thousands of nickels each year to maintain an army of sneaks and spotters and spies.

Great corporations and firms have arisen whose business it is to supply these professional liars and sleuths. The Pinkertons are the largest of these, but the Corporations' Auxiliary Company is a close second, with many smaller competitors.

The Corporations' Auxiliary makes it its especial business to supply men trained to disrupt labor organizations. These men are sent into the shops and factories to gain the confidence of the employes, and then to betray them in order that they may be discharged and hounded under the blacklist to starvation.

The positions of these sleuths, the prosperity of the firms they represent, their own reputation as "detectives" depends upon their ability to produce evidence. Since they are paid to lie in the first instance and can only do their work by continuous lying and treachery, it follows as night follows day that if evidence does not exist they will lie to manufacture it.

When a bunch of detectives is placed in a shop to prevent organization they can not report that there is no talk of unions. If they did they would no longer be needed and their detective agency that sent them and depended upon them to "work up trade" would soon find more "enterprising" and less scrupulous men.

The man who is sent in to find agitators will find them, even though the men be as submissive and slave-like as capitalism could desire. Thousands of men have undoubtedly been set out upon the long road as tramps, marked men in the world of industry, all because some spy realized that holding his job depended upon making some sort of a "showing" in his report.

As for the man who dares to be a man, who dares to stand up for the betterment of himself and his class, he is a marked man from the start for these sneaking spies. He takes his job (which is the means whereby he lives, and therefore his life) in his hands whenever he dares to speak to a fellow worker in an effort to arouse resistance against the servitude of capitalism.

In spite of all the efforts of the spies the crushing pressure of wage slavery drives men together in organized resistance. When the trade union appears then the spy takes another tactic. He penetrates into the union, perjuring himself with lying words of fidelity to the men upon whom he is playing the Judas. Within the union he is the pliant tool of his masters, long skilled in such devilish work.

He seeks position. He preaches discontent. He attacks union principles. He urges violence. He fights strikes or urges them, according as the interests of the capitalists who employ him may dictate.

All these things he does in addition to supplying his masters with information concerning every move of the workers. This is something which every union should thoroughly understand—that they are playing with loaded dice. NO ACTS OF A UNION ARE SECRET FROM THE EMPLOYER.

There is no way by which a union can prevent the entrance of a spy into their ranks. But there are some signs by which he can be detected, and got rid of, and one of the best things about the tests for a spy is that they also apply to the general membership and will serve well to keep dangerous elements out of the union.

Remember that the one thing which the capitalist class fears is peaceful, intelligent, solidified action of the workers all along the line.

Any one who advocates disruption of the ranks of labor may well be looked upon with suspicion, and if ejected the union will be the gainer, whether he be a spy or not.

Beware, therefore, of the man who is always organizing cliques within the union. Keep watch of the fellow who shouts about violence during a strike.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

BAKERS' UNION MAKES GOOD PROGRESS.

Bakers' International Union headquarters issues the following bulletin: "As Comrades Beisel and Fischer, of St. Louis, report to headquarters that the Jewish Bakery Workers' Local Union No. 25 has been reorganized, and we may now hope that its members will take a more lively interest than formerly in the affairs of their organization. New organizations have been formed and charters were granted in the following localities during the past few weeks: Buffalo, N. Y., Jewish bakers and Polish, charter No. 40; Lynn, Mass., Jewish bakers, charter No. 183; Port Chester, N. Y., reorganized under charter No. 177; Bronx, N. Y., Jewish bakers, charter No. 169; Joliet, Ill., reorganized under charter No. 33. Great progress is shown in the report of Local No. 84, Newark, N. J. The large amount of 4,395,000 union labels have been used by the union bakeries during the last three months, an increase of 180,000 over the previous quarter. Thirty-four new members were initiated, and Local No. 84 has now a good standing membership of 330 and controls 115 union bakeries at the present time."

CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE LECTURES.

The St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Alliance is sending out its lecture program for the coming season. Of the subjects and speakers we mention the following: **October 15, 1907**—Frank Dixon, "The Threat of Socialism." A man whose message is vital to the nation.

November 19, 1907—Hon. James E. Watson, member of Congress, "Demagogism."

December 17, 1907—James A. Emery "Class Rule in San Francisco." Mr. Emery is so well known that no comment is required.

January 21, 1908—Dr. Sol C. Dickey, president Winona Technical Institute, "The Industrial Education of the American Boy."

February 19, 1908—Dr. Chas. P. Neil, Labor Commissioner of United States, "Socialism."

April 22, 1908—J. W. Van Cleave, president, "Americanism the True Solution of the Labor Problem."

Two dollars is the price of admission to all of these lectures, and includes subscription to The Exponent, use of Legal Department, use of Employment Department, use of Information Department.

None of the speakers advertised in the foregoing program knows anything about the subject he is expected to speak about. If the Citizens' Industrial Alliance was really anxious to properly inform the public on the great labor problem they would invite a leading trade union representative to speak on trade unionism, a Socialist to speak on Socialism. The one subject that could be handled by the C. I. A. President Van Cleave would be "Demagogism," because the gentleman could speak from his own personal experience.

HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA.

All state and county secretaries and organizers of the Socialist Party are requested to send at once addresses of active Hungarian

Socialists or Hungarian locals to George Eisler, 272 Blue Island avenue, Chicago. Eisler is organizer of the Hungarian Socialist organizations for Chicago and suburbs and is also editor of the new Hungarian Socialist paper, Truth. Hungarian Socialist speakers in Chicago are ready to fill dates wherever colonies of Hungarians are found. If their services are required, write to Eisler and he will make arrangements. All other Socialist papers are requested to publish this notice.

TELEGRAPHERS BOYCOTTING THE STUDENTS.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers is making every effort to prevent the railroads from securing a sufficient number of operators to comply with the new law cutting down the hours of service. H. D. Perkins, president of the order, and L. W. Quick, secretary, have sent out from headquarters, a long circular to every member of the organization, urging them to refuse to teach boys the art of telegraphy. It is stated that the railroads, which will need at least 6,000 operators within eight months, are offering small sums for the telegraphers to teach students; in some cases are requiring them to do so, and in others are trying to have it made a condition of their schedules. The object of the boycott which the order has started against student telegraphers is to force the railroads to increase telegraphers' wages. It is asserted that the railroads are paying unskilled and ignorant immigrants better wages than they pay willing, well-educated, skillful and responsible citizens of the United States who have chosen telegraphy for their profession. Every member of the order is asked to give information regarding the number of telegraphers whom he knows to have left the profession, how many would return if the railroads fixed a minimum of \$80 per month, how many students there are on his division, and how many stations there are where but one operator is employed.

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

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

A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

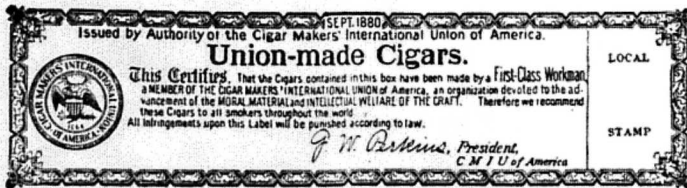
Comrades of St. Louis! Some of you may be acquainted with German-speaking Socialists and friends who are anxious to learn the English language and take lessons either at home or at the residence of the teacher. Comrade Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, an experienced school teacher of many years' practice, gives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

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Ward Club.	Place and Time of Meeting.	Secretary.
First—4444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday.	Chas. Scheffer	
Second—3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday.	Fred Rosenkranz	
Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)		
Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1st and 3d Sunday, 10 a. m. E. L. McCormick	Frank Heit	
Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday.	Alb. Slepma	
Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday	Wm. M. Bram	
Ninth—28 to S. Seventh st., every Tuesday	F. F. Brinker	
Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall 1st and 3d Thursday	Rud Stentz	
Eleventh—1801 S. Broadway, third Saturday	Dr. Emil Simon	
Twelfth—3623 Lemay ave., first and third Monday	W. H. Worman	
Thirteenth—2108 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday	Wm. E. Kindorf	
Fourteenth—Ger's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed.	Jul. Reiz	
Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday	J. S. Siemers	
Sixteenth—1446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday	H. W. Baker	
Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3rd Friday	Herbert St.	
Eighteenth—2108 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday	F. W. Groetke	
Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday	Frank Mitterdorfer	
Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday	H. E. Lindsay	
Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.)	Otto Melu	
Twenty-Second—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday	David Allan	
Twenty-Third—(Unorganized; meet with Thirtieth.)	Max Duerhammer	
Twenty-Fourth—3139A Morganford road, first Friday	Hy Gerdel	
Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Boyle ayes., 4th Thursday	Geo. White	
Twenty-Sixth—3948 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday	Louis D. Goodman	
Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2318 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3rd Thursdays	Mrs. H. R. Hendry	
Twenty-Eighth (South Br.)—5524 Easton ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesdays	Mrs. E. Voeger	
Twenty-Ninth—315 North Kingshighway, third Tuesday		
Thirtieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday		
Thirty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.)		

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A Magazine of Modern Thought and Social Progress

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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Socialist News Review

European Letters from Comrade Otto Kaemmerer

Letter from Vienna.

Vienna, Austria, July 5.—In Vienna I spent several days. Will leave tomorrow morning for Prague. While in Vienna I had the good fortune of attending one session of the Reichsrath, the Austrian Parliament. Comrade Skaret, one of the Socialist members of Parliament, secured an admission card for me. It is not easy to gain admission to this national legislative hall, there being but 300 seats for the audience, nearly all of them being taken up in advance. There were about one dozen policemen stationed at the door to keep back the crowds who were seeking admission. The police acted very gently and in a polite way pleaded with the people to stop crowding. I know a crowd like this would have been handled much differently at the doors of Congress in Washington, D. C., especially so if nearly all of them were Socialists, as was the case here. It was a great joy for me to hear Labor's representative in such an assembly, demanding rights for the working class. One could hear Labor and Socialism in this hall of parliament about as much as during some heated debates in our central body. I had no chance to hear Labor's most renowned orators, but those I did hear were brilliant speakers and able debaters. I am very much astonished at the exceedingly hard work women have to do everywhere in Europe. You can see them out in the fields early in the morning; they have charge of nearly all the smaller railroad stations; in the cities they are loaded with heavy baskets which are big enough for a horse to carry; and here in Vienna, on the large buildings under construction, you see them carrying the mortar in much larger boxes than our American hodcarriers. Enough for today. Must hurry to catch train.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

Letter from Prague.

Prague, Bohemia, July 7.—Have arrived in this capital city of Bohemia. I was very much surprised to find all the store and business signs, street names and street car signs painted in Bohemian. I hope you have better weather for your Montesano excursion than we have here today. It began to rain last night and this morning it is still raining. I am just speculating on your excursion weather, thinking that with bad weather on this side of our planet there ought to be nice weather on the other side, and, St. Louis being on the other side you may come out dry and safe. Next you will hear from Dresden.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

Letter from Dresden.

Dresden, Saxony, July 8.—I am now in Dresden, the capital city of Saxony. My stop here will be quite short, for I must hasten to Berlin, where I intend to spend seven or eight days. I must not lose any time if I wish to make the trip mapped out. When reaching Sweden I will consider the question of making a trip to St. Petersburg, Russia. While in Switzerland the comrades advised me against going to Odessa and Moscow, since the dissolution of the second Douma created a new crisis, and hence it was not safe for foreigners to travel in the Czar's empire.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

Letter from Leipzig.

Leipzig, Saxony, July 10.—Arriving in Leipzig, I met one of the most interesting men in the International Socialist movement. It was our old Comrade Motteler, known throughout the world wherever German-speaking Socialists live as "The Red Postmaster." This title is the greatest honor that could be bestowed on this old Socialist pioneer. Let me explain: When, in 1878, Prince Bismarck succeeded in having his anti-Socialist laws passed, he also suppressed all the Socialist papers in Germany. Our German comrades decided to publish a weekly organ, "Social-Democrat," in Zurich, Switzerland. Comrade Bernstein was selected as editor and manager. The paper was printed. But how to get it into Germany? And into the hands of the subscribers in Bismarck's empire? At every little frontier railway station the police guards were watching for suspicious literature like tigers for their prey. To find out the name of an agent or subscriber or distributor of the "Social-Democrat" meant imprisonment or exile on short notice. It was at this critical time that Comrade Motteler was chosen as circulation manager for the "Social-Democrat." Millions of copies of this radical Socialist paper went into Germany as regularly as clockwork, and Bismarck's police and secret spies were outgeneraled by Comrade Motteler every time. This successful circulation of forbidden "Red literature," in spite of Bismarck's powerful police machinery, secured for Motteler the name of "The Red Postmaster." I went to Motteler's house, but failed to find him at home. Later in the day he met me at the Volkshaus—the People's House—where the Socialists and Trades Unions have their headquarters and meeting places. Comrade Motteler surprised me with the latest copy of St. Louis Arbeiter-Zeitung, and he entertained me from 9 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock in the morning. Greetings to all the St. Louis comrades.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

Letter from Glesien.

Glesien, Saxony, July 9.—In this little town, which is about twelve miles from Leipzig, I spent a most enjoyable evening with the family of Comrade Mederacke, a brother of our St. Louis comrade, Mederacke. Many other comrades of the town were present. Comrade Mederacke was so overjoyed on meeting a personal friend of his brother from St. Louis that he could hardly eat any supper. After supper we assembled at the Casino, a fine little hall, the property of the Socialists, where I spent a pleasant evening with the Glesien comrades. How delighted these comrades were to hear something about the Socialist and Trade Union movement of America! I enclose herewith a membership card which was presented to me as an honorably member by the Glesien comrades. In Leipzig I was well received by all the comrades whom I met. I was taken through the big plant where the Leipzig Socialist daily paper, the Volks-Zeitung, with a daily circulation of nearly 50,000, is printed, and where they print and bind all their books. I was also taken through the establishment of the Leipzig Consume Verein, a co-operative plant, where they manufacture their own products for the 400 or more co-operative stores of the city. Here you could go on the top floor of one of the large departments and see the raw wheat emptied into the bins, where it goes through the process that finally makes it into flour. By the time you reach the first floor you can see the finished bread. Everything is bright with cleanliness. The Volkshaus is another interesting place. This wonderful structure is the property of the Unions and Socialists. During my stay in Leipzig I attended a large meeting of the Masons and Bricklayers, which was addressed by Comrade Wendell, editor-in-chief of the Volks-Zeitung. His remarks were mainly confined to the conditions and capitalist development in the United States, and made comparisons between the American and German working people. After my third day's stay in Leipzig I was greeted by the Socialist comrades nearly everywhere I went, and it seemed sometimes as if the "whole town" knew me. With best greetings.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

Letter from Berlin.

Berlin, July 11.—Arrived in Berlin. Will stay here several days before you hear from me again.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST ELECTED TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The parliamentary election victory of Pete Curran in the Yarrow district was followed by another Socialist victory on July 19, in the Colne Valley division. Victor Grayson, a young Socialist and member of the Independent Labor Party, was elected to Parliament, defeating both the Liberal and Tory candidates. Grayson is only 25 years of age.

TWENTY-FOUR NEW LOCALS IN OKLAHOMA.

Twenty-four locals were organized in Oklahoma during the month of June.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS IN ST. LOUIS.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills, of Seattle, Wash., will speak in St. Louis Sunday, August 18, and Monday, August 19. Particulars later.

FOR THE MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

A check for \$1,500 was received from the Moyer-Haywood protest conference of New York City for the Western Federation defense fund.

GOOD PROPAGANDA WORK.

Local Grand Rapids, Mich., reports a week of very successful work by Comrade Lena Morris Lewis. Nine members were secured. Collections amounted to \$27. Literature sales, \$42.

KEIR HARDIE MAKES VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD.

Keir Hardie, the well-known labor leader and Socialist, embarked two weeks ago in Liverpool for a voyage around the world. The Liverpool comrades were out in full force to bid their brave leader a "Bon voyage!" and a hearty "Au revoir!"

DESIGN FOR A PARTY SEAL.

National Committee Motion No. 10, authorizing the National Executive Committee to draft a suitable design for a national party seal, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 25; no, 14; not voting, 23. By error in last week's bulletin Motion No. 9 appeared as No. 10.

COMRADE GOODMAN'S CONDITION IMPROVING.

Comrade Louis D. Goodman, who was taken to the City Hospital last Sunday in a critical condition, is reported as slowly improving, and the hospital physicians expressed the hope that he may recover. In the name of the St. Louis Socialists we express our sympathy with Comrade Goodman, we sincerely hope that he may soon regain his health, and by accepting a more optimistic view of life's great and hard struggles, continue his service for the cause of Labor's emancipation and humanity.

BELLEVILLE EXCURSION COMMITTEE MEETS AT DRUID'S HALL.

All the Committees for the Belleville excursion and picnic of the St. Louis Socialists will meet this evening, Saturday, July 27, at 8 o'clock, at Druid's Hall. As there will be over a hundred members on the several committees, committee room at headquarters would be too small to accommodate all the members. For this reason the committee meeting will take place at Druid's Hall, Market and Ninth streets. All members are requested to attend.

KEIR HARDIE IN CANADA.

Toronto, July 22.—Keir Hardie, the British labor leader and Socialist, arrived here on his tour around the world. He will remain here till July 22. His future dates are as follows: Winnipeg, 24-26; Calgary, 27-30; Vancouver, August 3-5; Pokohama, Tokio, August 18-26; Kobe, August 27; Nagasaki, August 28. Shanghai, August 30; Hong Kong, September 2; Singapore, September, 10; Penang, September 12. Rangoon, September 13; Calcutta, September 15; Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, September 17 to 27. Colombo, September 30. Frematnel, October 10. Remain in Australia, visiting the principal centers till about November 7. Auckland. Remain in New Zealand until about November 21. South Africa, arrive about December 10.

EDITORIAL ON CURRAN'S ELECTION.

Speaking of Pete Curran's election to Parliament from the Yarrow district, the London Labor says editorially: "Our predictions and highest hopes regarding the outcome of the Jarrow contest have been realized. The victory of Pete Curran is one of tremendous significance, fought, as it was, against every possible party force opposed to the Labor Party. That this is a clear and unequivocal testimony that the cause of Labor and Socialism stands higher than that of any other party in the Jarrow constituency is universally acknowledged by the Press. No one, therefore, can gainsay the jubilation of the Labor movement throughout the country at this remarkable testimony to the success of our cause. We shall not here further exult or moralize over the victory. Great as it is, it is but a small foretaste of the universal triumph of the principles for which thousands of men and women are bravely working in every industrial constituency."

HOW PETE CURRAN'S OPPONENTS WORKED.

Speaking of Pete Curran's successful campaign in Yarrow, Comrade James Sexton writes in the London Labor Leader: "From the Liberal platform we had a Liberal shipowner endeavoring to persuade the British workmen that free trade was the panacea for unemployment, while he employs Chinese crews in all his fleet of thirty ships, at 20s. per month, the British seaman's wage being £4 and £4 10s. From the Irish platform it was difficult to tell what was preached. It certainly was not Irish Nationalism. For, with the honorable exception of Mr. John Redmond, who seemed anything but in love with his job, there was nothing but personal abuse and scandal against Curran. Mr. Redmond's appeal to the British Trade Unionist on the ground of the Irish members' assistance in the Trades' Disputes Bill was ingenious. But it was considerably discounted the following night by explaining how myself and Will Thorne went to Ireland on the invitation of the Dublin Trades Council, and how, at a magnificent meeting in the Rotunda, to which Mr. Redmond was invited, the organized trades pledged themselves to request the Irish Party to be in their places in the House and Vote for the bill. As a matter of fact, any piece of labor legislation benefits Ireland and Irishmen in England."

SOCIALIST RAILROAD EXCURSION TO BELLEVILLE AUGUST 4.

Picnic Committee Elected by Executive Board:

Ward 2, Rosenkranz, Steigerwalt, Rapp; (6) Delmore, Brokmeier, Jeys; (7) Bernstein, Hora, Heuer; (8) Glader, Wallner; (9) Brandt, Hunstock, Wolf; (10) Hoehn, Bitterlich, Brinker; (11) Kloth, Stentzler; (12) Thieme, Struckhoff, Alexander; (13) Worman, Pauls, Devore; (14) Woehrl, Roth, Wunsch; (15) Jennings, Gille; (16) Baker, Kramer, Mueck; (17) Kindorf, Schwarz, Kloth; (18) Fahrholz, Brockmann, Kring; (19) Leuenberger, Enghauser, Hildebrand; (20) Wise, Douthitt; (21) Mehl, Wedel, Eckhoff; (22) Allan, Siroky, Lamb; (23) Bowden, Gutweiler, Hahn; (24) Beger, Brush, Abling; (25) Barratt, Wondracek, Robinson; Woman's Club, Kientz, Danniken, Hunstock.

Sub-Committees Elected by Picnic Committee.

Auditing Committee—Hunstock, Steigerwalt, Wunsch.
Bar Committee—Brandt, Mehl, Kindorf, Brinker, Wunsch, L. H. Schwarz, Luetzel, Hunstock, Wolf, Glader, Kick, Jeys.
Bowling Committee—Arend, Leuenberger, Roy Brown, McFail, Schaefer, Franz.
Children's Games—Arend, Hausermann, Specht, Ruesche, Gutweiler.
Floor—Bitterlich, Siemers, Jos. C. Mittendorf, Dialer, Enghauser, Woehrl, Abling, Frank, Kloth, Goodman, Wise, Baker, Siepman.

Gate—Bowden, Worman, Mederacke, Heuer, Lamb, Baker.
Park—Hy. Schwarz, Zach, Rosenkranz, Hoehn, Hildebrand.
Literature—Pauls, Roth, Miss Kientz, Mrs. Hunstock, Mrs. Voegel, Mehl.

Lunch—Mrs. Hoehn, Mrs. Zach, Mrs. Stutko, Mrs. Hausermann, Brandt, Mueck, Siroky, Delmore. One meat cutter and one dishwasher will be engaged to assist this committee.

Program—Allan, Baker, Hoehn.
County Fair—Siepmann, Hillig, Siroky, Eckhoff, Wedel, Roth, Eggeman, Mrs. Hunstock, Mrs. Mueller, Mrs. Devore.
Train—Crouch, Brandt, Siemers, Mehl, Eckart, Allan, Barratt,

Worman, Vierling, Siroky, Gutweiler, Brinker, Hoehn, Bitterlich, Kloth, Kramer, Brown, Enghauser, Leuenberger, Dialer.

Reception—Pauls, Crouch, Allan, Mrs. Hunstock, Miss Kientz, Barratt, Eckart.

Speaker's Committee—Zach, Pope, Hoehn.

DEPUTY FACTORY INSPECTOR.

R. M. Baker, president of the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, has been notified of his appointment as Deputy Factory Inspector by State Factory Inspector Jesse Sikes. The appointment was forecasted in the Times Tuesday. Mr. Baker will tender his resignation as president of the Building Trades Council at the next meeting.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS ON HAYWOOD CASE.

While in St. Louis last Monday President Gompers of the A. F. of L., in an interview reported in The Times, expressed his opinion on the trial of the Western Federation of Miners' officials in strong language. He said: "I am more than ever convinced from the testimony adduced and the evidence brought forward in that trial that the murderer of Steunenberg was actuated by motives of personal revenge. It is well known that the officials of the Western Federation and myself seldom if ever agree on anything pertaining to the labor movement, but notwithstanding this agreement, I firmly believe the Western Federation of Miners has nothing whatever to do with this murder. Organizations of labor are too busy looking after the present and preparing for the future even to think of punishing enemies of the past. Steunenberg had long been removed from the sphere of influence, his power either to injure or aid Organized Labor had long since passed from him and there could be no other motive for his removal than that of personal hatred, and Orchard was the man who had strong reasons for such hatred."

Labor Day is a political concession to Organized Labor, to the working class. It required much agitation, propaganda work and political pressure on the part of the unions before Labor Day became a legally or officially recognized holiday—a holiday sanctioned by the state legislatures throughout the country. The establishment of the Labor Day holiday on the first Monday in September was considered a great victory of Organized Labor.

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