

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1907

NO. 340

The Valley of Victory

Colne Valley's Great Proclamation. Socialist Victor Grayson Victor.

THE POLL.

Mr. Victor Grayson (Socialist).....3,648
Mr. Philip Bright (Liberal).....3,495
Mr. Granville Wheler (Unionist).....3,227
London, July 26.—Last week we spoke more guardedly of the prospects of a victory in the Colne Valley than we did of a victory in Jarrow in our forecast three weeks ago. The result of the poll shows that our hesitation was founded on a fairly accurate judgment of the situation. Mr. Grayson's triumph, splendid as it is, was much more closely contested by the figures of the Liberal and Tory polls than was Mr. Curran's victory. When, however, allowance is made for the handicap which Mr. Grayson's candidature suffered on account of its being deprived of the Labor Party's indorsement, his election by a majority of 153 over the Tory is a brilliant and almost startling achievement.

The circumstance that Mr. Grayson was not, owing to the nature of his occupation, a member of a trade union, and that he made Socialism the chief question of his campaign, has caused his opponents to concentrate their attack almost wholly upon Socialist principles. Needless to say, they misrepresented the aims of Socialism to the utmost extent that malignant ingenuity could go. Socialists, therefore, have every reason to be gratified that, notwithstanding these misrepresentations, their candidate and principles have achieved so signal a triumph.

It would be unwise, however, not to recognize that in the Colne Valley campaign, as that of Jarrow, such questions as old-age pensions, unemployment, secular education, together with general distrust of Liberal and Tory politics and general appreciation of the work and purpose of the Labor Party, played an important part in winning electors to Mr. Grayson's side. At almost every meeting men came forward stating that hitherto they had always voted Liberal or Tory, but that in this instance they intended to vote for the Labor candidate. The story, too, told by one of the press correspondents of his interview with a workman who emerged from a Tory club is significant. "And who are you going to vote for?" the pressman asked. "For the Labor candidate," answered the workman. "Why?" asked the pressman. "Because I am a laborer," was the sufficient reply.

Mr. Grayson's campaign attained extraordinary dimensions during the last two days of the contest. It is computed that nearly fifty meetings were held by his supporters on the day before the poll. The constituency is, of course, a widely extended one, and there are some twenty fairly large mill towns and as many more goodly-sized villages in the divisions. In the larger towns like Slaithwaite, Golcar, Honley, Meltham, Marsden, Upper Mill and Saddleworth, several meetings were held during the day and evening. The Women's Political Union meetings helped to swell the total as against the Liberal candidate at least. Grayson himself appeared to have almost upset the mathematical axiom that it is impossible for anything to be in two places at once. It is difficult otherwise to account for the number of meetings he addressed.

Although owing to its great area and the remoteness of many of the villages on the hillsides, the constituency is a most difficult one for electioneering, it has this great advantage, from a Socialist and Labor standpoint, that it is situated in the heart of the I. L. P. sphere of activity. On the Yorkshire side, Huddersfield is close at hand, and Bradford, Halifax, Brighouse, Leeds, Keighley, Batley, Thornhill and other I. L. P. strongholds are all within a score or so miles' reach. On the Lancashire side, Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Hyde, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Rochdale, and numerous other towns where the I. L. P. has flourishing organizations, are also within a dozen to a score of miles' radius from the constituency.

Every one of these branches sent its quota of speakers and helpers.

Every one of these branches sent its quota of speakers and helpers. Great credit must be given to the many working class hostesses in the Valley, who not only opened wide their hospitable doors to hungry campaigners—most of whom they had never seen before—but converted their bedrooms into miniature sleeping halls for weary speakers and canvassers at nights.

Elsewhere we give our second week's list of contributions to the election fund. We feel sure that the total of the fund will reach a figure that will testify to the movement's high appreciation of the victory and the splendid work done to achieve it.

We understand that the National Council of the I. L. P., in consultation with Mr. Grayson and the local branches, will at once take steps to provide an adequate maintenance fund for Mr. Grayson while he is discharging his parliamentary duties.—London Labor Leader.

Van Cleave Mad at Gompers

One Million and a Half Dollars to be Used for Casting Out Such Leaders as Shea, Sam Parks, Mayor Schmitz, Debs and Gompers.

Honorable Van Cleave is on the warpath. This time he is after President Gompers, of the A. F. of L.

At the Odeon meeting Gompers ridiculed him by asserting that Mr. Van Cleave's main trouble consisted in the fact that he takes himself seriously. Furthermore, Gompers told the John Hooley story on the gentleman and spoke of the hypocrisy of educating the working people by means of Van Cleave's proposed \$1,500,000 union-killing fund.

Under the caption "Bearing False Witness," the August number of "The Exponent" says:

In a speech in St. Louis a few days ago Samuel Gompers declared that the \$1,500,000 which the National Association of Manufacturers, at the suggestion of President James W. Van Cleave, is to raise and expend for educational purposes in the next three years, is "intended as a fund to crush out the organization of labor."

It is easy to disprove this assertion. The resolution which provided for this fund said it was to be raised in an "educational campaign in the interest of industrial peace and mutual good will." Neither industrial peace nor mutual good will could be promoted by a war upon the labor unions, and every member of the Association knows this. The author of the campaign fund idea, President Van Cleave, is especially well informed on this point.

It is not labor unionism as a principle that Mr. Van Cleave opposes. There are many things in labor unionism that he admires. But he opposes the vices and the follies which have embodied themselves in the practices of many of the labor

unions, largely, it is probable, through the teachings of corrupt or ignorant leaders.

One of the objects of the \$1,500,000 educational fund is to elevate and enlighten workers so that they will cast out such leaders as Shea, Sam Parks, Mayor Schmitz, Debs and Gompers.

Another object of the fund is to instill civic spirit and patriotism into all the employers, so that they will abolish, in their own ranks, the counterparts of these objectionables and keep them abolished.

Great minds are liable to be misunderstood. This seems to be the case with Mr. Van Cleave. His "educational fund" will be used to get the workingmen away from "such leaders as Shea, Sam Parks, Mayor Schmitz, Debs and Gompers," and he might have added Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. Now, poor Sam Parks is dead; he is out of the way, and what's the use of wasting any time on dead men?

"GOMPERS AS AN INSURGENT," is the heading of a second editorial in this month's "The Exponent," which reads as follows:

"I am free to say to you, speaking for myself, and myself alone, that I am a trade unionist in the United States for the same reason that I would be a revolutionist were I in Russia."

This extract from the speech of Samuel Gompers in St. Louis on July 22 explains the attitude of that personage toward society and toward the government. Without having the slightest trace of justification which nerves his Russian counterpart to fight, Gompers is an insurgent against the established order of society.

In another particular also he lacks the justification of his fellow-insurgent in Russia. He is not seeking equality for the members of his organization. He wants special privileges for them. He wants to exempt them from the operation of laws which all other Americans must obey.

The anti-injunction bill which Gompers and other leaders of the American Federation of Labor attempted to coerce the President and Congress into enacting was class legislation of a very objectionable sort. It was legislation for the benefit of the members of the labor societies, who comprise only a small fragment of the wageworkers of the country.

There are 2,000,000 members in the societies comprised in the American Federation of Labor. In the national labor societies not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—the four Railroad Brotherhoods of Engineers, Conductors, Firemen and Trainmen, and in the Soft Stone Cutters, the Bricklayers, the Plasterers, the Railway Clerks, the Letter Carriers, the Knights of Labor, and the other organizations—there are 375,000 members. This 2,375,000 comprises the membership of all the labor unions in the country—men, women and children. Outside of the labor organizations there are 30,000,000 wageworkers in the United States. To Gompers' anti-injunction bill all of these 30,000,000 nonunion wageworkers were either indifferent or hostile.

Congress refused to be coerced into passing this piece of class legislation. Its leaders said they legislated in the interest of the entire American people, and not in the interest of any particular fraction or section of them, no matter what title that fraction or section bore, or what pretensions it put forward in demanding special legislation for itself.

Then Gompers, in his role of insurgent, and aided by other chiefs of the Federation, declared war upon these Congressmen, in the canvass of 1906. Beginning with Maine, which holds its elections early, the Federation attacked all of them. In every case, however, the Federation was overwhelmingly beaten. Every one of these patriotic Congressmen was returned to office by a large majority.

Thus, as a revolutionist, Gompers is a failure.

He failed in attempting to force Congress to pass his revolutionary, anti-Democratic, anti-Republican and anti-American anti-injunction bill.

He failed still more signally and ignominiously when he tried to array the people against these Congressmen for refusing to draw class lines in legislation—for defeating the endeavor to establish a favored order in the community—for being patriots and Americans.

Van Cleave's attacks on Gompers are foolish. "The Exponent" editorially reiterates the correctness of the trades unions' assertion that Congress was controlled by the same powerful corporation interests that control Messrs. Van Cleave, Post, Parry & Co.

Some day, in the near future, the working people of this country will wake up and pay special attention to the work of Congress and other legislative bodies. Mr. Van Cleave may yet see the day when Organized Labor will elect their own political representatives, when class conscious workingmen, Trade Unionists and Socialists will enter the United States Congress one hundred and fifty strong.

When that day comes there will be no more Colorado miners' deportations and no more Haywood conspiracy and murder trials. That day will come. Within the next ten or fifteen years these United States of America will experience a tremendous political revolution, the prelude to the great economic transformation and social readjustment.

It is not "Gompers, the Insurgent," but the great forces of Organized Labor and Socialism that will bring about this great proletarian revolution.

HAYWOOD'S ARRIVAL IN DENVER.

Denver, Col., August 5.—The celebration of the return home of William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was considerably curtailed last night by the lateness of the hour at which he arrived. Haywood had postponed his departure from Salt Lake a day on account of the condition of John H. Murphy, general counsel for the Federation, who was reported to be dying. Last night several thousand persons gathered at the station as the train bearing the Haywood party rolled in at 10:45 o'clock. Haywood could be seen through the car windows. A number who knew Haywood entered the car and were cordially welcomed by him. A rush for the gate was made, and people in their eagerness to get a look at the principal in the Boise trial packed into a small space, and the police were compelled to use force so that the gate could be opened. As Haywood walked by hundreds of hands were outstretched. The continued cheering kept his face wreathed in smiles. For several minutes the roar of cheers continued. Half a hundred enthusiasts started to unhitch the horses from the carriage and attach a long rope, so that the crowd could drag the conveyance up the street to Haywood's hotel. Haywood requested that they forego this expression of regard, and they desisted. The Haywood party arrived at the Albany Hotel some minutes before the crowd. He hardly had time to make his wife comfortable before the people began to gather. Responding to demands for a speech, Haywood referred to what he said was the prediction that mine owners made that he would come back to Colorado in a pine box.

The Belfast Labor War

General Strike of the Union Men Followed by Mutiny of Police.

Belfast, Ireland, July 23.—The scene at the Belfast quays is a stirring one. The city looks as if it had just been ravaged by war, and were now in the occupation of a hostile army. The shrill "Look out, there!" of the men discharging cargoes from the various steamers is no longer heard. In its place one hears the hoarse challenge of the sentries posted at various points along the quays. A thousand infantry are standing to arms, a thousand bayonets flash in the sunlight, and point menacingly towards the custom house, behind which a large crowd of the strikers and their friends have taken up a position. Up and down the long line of soldiers a score or so of officers ride, gesticulating and issuing orders.

The strikers and their friends behind the custom house wonder what new move on the part of the enemy is foreshadowed by all this bustle and excitement. They are not long left in doubt. From man to man in the excited crowd there passes the information that an attempt is to be made to "run" the blockade. Such attempts have been more numerous than successful of late; but this one promises to be more exciting, because it has been organized on a more extensive scale than the others. In a few moments the doors of the sheds are flung open, and fifty or sixty policemen, with drawn truncheons, marched steadily out and take up a position between the crowd and the street leading towards the business part of the city. Next comes one of the powerful motor wagons just imported by the English railway companies, flanked on each side by a score of stalwart policemen. Lastly comes a rearguard of about 60 more policemen. The van, with its formidable escort, moves onward towards the city, past the spot where the strikers and their friends are congregated.

The sight is too much for the excited crowd. There is a wild rush towards the van. The advance guard makes a vigorous use of their truncheons, but all in vain. In a trice they are swept away by the surging sea of angry humanity. The crowd hurl themselves in front of the heavy-laden and now rapidly moving motor van.

"Ride over the b—— b——," yells an excited policeman to the driver. The latter, less courageous or more merciful, refuses to obey the order, and the crowd swarms on to the van, scattering its contents in all directions.

Meanwhile the discomfited constabulary have recovered from their first panic, and reinforced by the flanking parties and rearguard, they hurl themselves once more upon the crowd, who with fists and stones try to hold their ground. In the end the discipline of the trained bludgeon men tells, and the undisciplined crowd is gradually forced backward, contesting every inch of the ground as it sullenly retires. In the melee a few arrests are made. The motor van then proceeds on its journey, to be again assailed in much the same fashion as soon as the next strategic point is reached.

Such was the scene witnessed by the writer in Belfast last Friday, and it is being repeated with some slight variations every day since.

We are no nearer a cessation of hostilities. On both sides there is still the fixed determination to make this a fight to a finish. If evidence were wanting to prove that the average capitalist knows no politics but his own selfish interests, there is an abundance of it in the present dispute. Practically all the employers in the city have banded themselves into an "Employers' Protection Association," for the purpose of resisting the men's modest demands. To attain their end they say they will spend their last penny. So far they have not been called upon to put their precept into practice. The sinews of war are being found by the English railway companies. When it is the turn of the local employers to pay the piper it is a question whether they will be as good as their word. All the machinery of the local Tammany Hall is being used to intimidate the men. Mills and factories where the families of the carters and dockers were employed are being shut down in order to "starve the b—— scoundrels," as one elegant employer puts it.

Only political wire-pulling can explain the action of the Corporation Tramways manager in intervening, by notifying his staff that unless the dispute terminates by Friday, the 26th inst., their services will be dispensed with. The reason for this announcement was said to be the failure of the coal supply; but in an interview the manager now states that there is no fear of the coal supply running out for months yet. Why, then, the strange order?

The coal merchants graciously informed the coal carters that if they were so minded they might on Monday morning last resume work on the terms laid down in the now famous manifesto. With characteristic ingratitude the men have refused the kind invitation extended them by their kind employers. This invitation was not the only example of thoughtfulness on the part of the employers. With a generosity that does credit to their feelings they have announced that if their men will only desert the Fenian and Socialistic Trade Union bossed by Larkin, their employers will be pleased to provide them with a brand new union, in which the funds will be provided by the employers and the benefits received by the workers. As a workingman, I am grieved to say that this offer has been rejected with scorn. Indeed, when a particularly benevolent Belfast employer makes this offer to his workers, there are not wanting those who

"Insult his gray and honored hairs
By telling him he lies;
When merely with intention best
The truth he does disguise."

But after all, what can you expect in a city that has of late been the happy hunting ground of the Socialist and labor agitator.

If there is any labor agitator bold enough to attempt the task of organizing policemen, he should set out for Belfast at once. The members of the police force in the city are loudly complaining of the long hours entailed by the extra strike duty. The policeman's working day is now fourteen to sixteen hours, and as a result the men are discontented. On Friday a plain clothes man, told off to accompany a blackleg carter, flatly refused to go. He was promptly placed under arrest; but it is not yet certain how the authorities will deal with him. It is freely stated in the city that this is by no means an isolated case.

Bell denies the allegations against the railway men. The best answer is found in the following resolution which was passed by Luton railway men on July 14: "That this meeting of railway men desires to express their sympathy with the Belfast carters and dockers in their struggle, and condemns the action of the four men who went from Luton to take the places of the locked out men." On Tuesday the case against Larkin for alleged assault on Bamber, the blackleg, came up. In view of the bitter feeling in the city, Larkin's counsel demanded a postponement. Despite a bitterly partisan speech from the judge, this was agreed to.

A Pleasant Socialist Outing

Belleville Fair Grounds the Scene of a Merry Crowd of Socialist Excursionists. Comrade Victor L. Berger's Address.

Last Sunday's excursion and picnic at the Belleville Fair Grounds, given by the Socialists of St. Louis, was a pleasant social affair and a decided success.

The special excursion train which left Union Station in the morning was not overcrowded, because many of the comrades with families preferred to leave for Belleville later in the day on the street cars. It was an ideal excursion day. The weather was fine and the comrades and friends with their families enjoyed the day in the beautiful park with its giant trees and all the various places of amusement and entertainment. Most of the committee members were on the grounds at an early hour, and when our special train reached the main entrance everything in the park was in "running order." County fair, bowling alley, ice cream stand, kitchen, bookstand, bar—everything was ready for business, and the comrades did their work well from early morn till 8 o'clock in the evening.

During the afternoon hundreds of families from Belleville and vicinity came in and mingled with the St. Louis comrades. Our Belleville Socialist friends had the general appreciation for the good work they did to make our festival a success. It was not merely advice which they gave to our committees, but they also did some hard work, for which the St. Louis comrades will reciprocate at the first opportunity which may offer itself.

Our women friends helped in the work at the County Fair, at the lunch stand, at the literature stand and in the kitchen. There was plenty of work for the committee members. Prof. Boeck's orchestra furnished the music for concert and dance. There were races and games for children, which caused much amusement for the children as well as for the old folks.

At 4 o'clock the crowds gathered at the dancing hall, where Comrade Victor L. Berger delivered the address of the occasion. The meeting was opened by Comrade Hoehn with a few remarks concerning the Idaho conspiracy trial and Haywood's acquittal. Comrade Pope was then announced as chairman of the meeting, and introduced Comrade Berger. Our Milwaukee friend did not attempt to make a flowery talk, but got right into a practical, common sense, hard fact speech, which was carefully listened to and repeatedly applauded by the audience. We publish a synopsis of Comrade Berger's address in these columns.

Comrade Hoehn followed with a short address in German. At 7:30 o'clock it began raining, and most of the people hastened toward the main gate, waiting for the special train which was scheduled for 8 o'clock sharp. Somehow several freight and excursion trains passed the single track at this point and our special train became sidetracked for about 45 minutes, and excursionists had to walk to the depot, about two blocks west, which would not have been so disagreeable had it not been for the drizzling rain which set in shortly before 8 o'clock.

The excursionists reached St. Louis safe and well at about half past 9 o'clock.

Haywood's Suffering and Acquittal

Editorial In The Public.

The acquittal of William D. Haywood should put a check upon that infamous and stupendous conspiracy of criminal rich against disinherited poor in which Haywood's prosecution originated. Hatched at 26 Broadway, New York, this conspiracy has played havoc with law and order in Colorado. It introduced anarchy in the worst sense of that word into mining towns, where it ruthlessly destroyed the little properties of the thrifty poor, and arbitrarily imprisoned and deported citizens who had lawfully offended it and officials who had courageously defied its power. It gave orders to the executive authorities, to the military authorities, to the legislature, and to the Supreme Court of Colorado, and its orders were obeyed. At last, trying to add assassination under the forms of law to its other crimes, it led the executive officers of Colorado and Idaho into collusion to kidnap Haywood and his associates under the bare forms, but in contempt of the usual safeguards of extradition proceedings. It kidnaped these men in order that they might be convicted, in the obscurity of a distant Rocky Mountain town, of a murder they had not committed, before a court the conspirators expected to control, and by a jury to be packed for conviction. But a change of venue transferred the trial to a more conspicuous town, to the court of an uncontrolled judge, and to an unpacked jury; and the trial has resulted, as any fair trial must have done, in the acquittal of the principal defendant. This verdict has brought the conspirators to grief.

Although not a particle of believable testimony has connected Haywood with the Steunenberg murder, every instrument at the service of the Standard Oil press bureau in New York has been devoted to the manufacture of a public sentiment favoring conviction. As soon as the case had been forced out of its Rocky Mountain obscurity and upon general attention, and the conspirators had lost hope of hanging their man without noise, the plutocratic press turned itself loose. Thenceforth, from one end of the country to the other, it bombarded the public with news stories highly colored for conviction, and supplemented with editorials of like mendacity. After so strenuous and expensive a campaign for the assassination of Haywood, it is not strange that the conspirators are surprised and disappointed at the verdict. They see that it is calculated to shock the public mind into a clearer realization of plutocratic conditions. They realize that it is likely to make the people of this country ask why the newspapers think Haywood guilty of Steunenberg's murder though a jury of Steunenberg's friends find him innocent. The conspirators feel the baffling force of this check upon their designs. If they could not convict under circumstances so favorable to their plans, how can they expect better luck in the future? But they are only baffled, not defeated. They are of a "crowd" that never quits. According to their philosophy, might makes right and money makes might—and they have the money. Their agility at recovering from the shock of the Haywood verdict is already manifest in their insistence upon trying Moyer and Pettibone for the same offense of which Haywood has been acquitted, although Haywood's was their best case—so they said before his acquittal. What does this dogged persistence mean, but that they are determined to win the industrial war of which the Haywood episode, great as it is, is only an episode—only a battle?

Whether or not the mine-grabbing conspirators of the Standard Oil "crowd" shall win that war, depends less upon themselves than upon the labor organizations of the country. If these organizations enter upon what some of them call a labor class war, meaning a labor-union class war, the conspirators will almost certainly win, and the last days of labor unionism will be worse than the first. A war between labor organizations on one side and everybody else on the other, is foredoomed. While it is true that the members of labor organizations are of a class that earns without getting, and that the mine-grabbers are of a class that gets without earning, yet between these two classes there are classes that earn without getting as truly as labor unionists do, but who are not labor unionists nor in sympathy with labor unionism. And there is still another class—the class that believes justice should be done regardless of class interest or personal interest, the class that truly believes in a square industrial deal. This is the most powerful class of all, for it comprises the great mass of all classes. Sluggish of thought and sluggish of action it often is; but awakened it is irresistible. Like the jurors in the Haywood case, ready to convict and possibly eager when they went into the box, because they had been deceived as to

the facts, but sturdily for acquittal when they knew the facts, this class responds when it hears the call for justice, for righteousness, for fair play. Devotion to right has not so completely passed out of the world as sordid pragmatists would have us suppose, nor as widespread ignorance of the nature of industrial conditions makes it appear. The public conscience is as responsive as ever to righteous ideals. If, then, the labor organizations appeal to principles of fairness, not as a labor union policy for themselves alone, but as a general principal for all, if they wage an industrial war for right regardless of class and not for class regardless of right, they will awaken this idealistic class, this common conscience, this public opinion, to a realization of industrial injustice, and so become the greatest factor in winning the war that is now upon us for a radically righteous distribution of industrial products.

Mr. Haywood's suffering and acquittal will have served a noble purpose, in so far as they further the industrial side of the irrepressible conflict between the rights of workers of all classes and the privileges of exploiters. They will have served an ignoble as well as a futile purpose, in so far as they merely foster superficial conflicts between labor unions and employers—conflicts which ignore the fact that employers also are of the working class to the extent that they work or have worked. As a personal matter, Mr. Haywood is to be congratulated upon having escaped the fate which a murderous conspiracy had designed for him; the jury is to be applauded for its honorable and intelligent independence; the judge is to be praised for the absolute fairness and legal soundness of his charge; the labor unions are to be commended for raising the defense fund and compelling publicity; and the people of this country in general and of Idaho in particular may congratulate themselves upon a notable triumph of right over might.

International Socialist Women's Conference at Stuttgart

At the suggestion of foreign comrades, the undersigned has been empowered by the women Socialists of Germany to forthwith call the first International Conference of Women Socialists to meet on August 17, 1907, at Stuttgart (Wurtemberg).

The conference will meet at 9 a. m. The provisional agenda is as follows:

1. Report on the Socialist women's movement in the various countries.
2. The establishment of regular communications between the organized women comrades of the various countries.
3. The women suffrage.

All Socialist and working women's associations are earnestly requested to send their representatives—women or men—to this conference.

The organizations in the various countries are to determine for themselves the manner in which they send delegates to the Women's Conference. As far as the German Socialist women are concerned that will be carried out on the same principles as guide the election of delegates for the national Socialist Women's Conferences. It is advisable that the delegates of the German women comrades to the General International Socialist Congress should also have credentials for the International Women's Conference.

Resolutions on the order of the proceedings must be sent in before August 1 to the undersigned. By that date the reports of the Socialist women's movement in the various countries ought also to be in her hand for the purpose of printing and publishing or distributing the same. If that is done the reports at the conference can dispense with long speeches, and consist only of explanations and additional remarks. This will be gained thus for the remaining important items.

The name of the hall where the conference is to meet will be made known in good time, as well as the address of the housing committee.

The organizations which are willing to take part are asked to give the names of their delegates as soon as possible, and not later than August 7.

Women comrades of all countries, make a point of sending as many delegates as possible and of helping that good work should be done. Joined by the bond of a common principle, our object must be to make the Socialist women's movement through our common work an ever more and more indispensable and useful factor of the general struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat. The prize is worth the labor and sacrifice. It is the complete emancipation of the female sex. With Socialist greetings,

OTILIE BAADER,

In the name of the Socialist Women of Germany.
Berlin, 16th, July, 1907.
Address: Fraulein Ottilie Baader, Lindenstr. 2, Berlin, S. W.

Missouri Socialist Party

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY.

Receipts.		Expenses.	
Dues:		W. E. Forbes, at-large.....	50
Ava	\$ 4 50	R. D. Morrison, at-large.....	50
Burlington Junction	1 20		
Bernie (in June)	90	Supplies, Bevier	25
Bernie (in July)	70	Exchange, Marceline	05
Bevier	3 40	Total	\$5 40
Chillicothe	1 40		
Collins	1 60		
Dexter	3 60	Due stamps	\$40 00
Grimmet	50	Bulletin	5 00
Kansas City	10 00	Bulletin	5 00
Keota	1 30	Postage	1 63
Leadwood	1 50	O. Pauls, salary.....	30 00
Liberal	2 40	Exchange	10
Monett	2 00		
Myrtle	50		
Marceline	2 40		
Nevada	2 40	Receipts	\$85 40
Raley Creek	1 50	Expenses	\$1 73
Rushville	3 00		
Springfield	3 00	Balance for July.....	\$ 3 67
St. Louis	30 00	Balance for June.....	47 09
St. Louis County	5 50		
Turnback	80	Balance July 31.....	\$50 76
		Webb City, Aug. 5, 1907.	

Otto Pauls, State Secretary:

Dear Comrade—Three weeks ago Comrade Gibbens was instructed to write to you for an organizer's commission for L. W. Motley, this to be without expense to the state office. Nothing has been heard from it. I want that commission for L. W. Motley, of Prosperity, sent to my address by return mail, together with the necessary blanks. Jasper has about 36 names ready to join, and at another place five miles from Jasper they are anxious to organize. The state office is losing money by not having organizers out. It was the county local that recommended Comrade Motley. Very respectfully,

PETER McENTEE.

THE ABOVE LETTER is the first information the state office has had concerning Comrade Motley, and the necessary blanks were sent at once. Nothing has been received from Secretary Gibbens since June 19, either in the shape of dues or a communication. Either the county committee or the branches should take up the matter of organizing these places. Anyone able to organize can secure blanks and necessary information from the state office. The Jasper county comrades should either get better service out of the county local or else return to the old form of separate locals.

LOCAL MARCELINE is securing new members and Secretary McAllister says more interest is being taken in Socialism now than ever before.

THE FIRST PLATE MATTER from the National Office will be ready about August 15. Comrades should endeavor to get the local papers to use it.

W. E. FORBES, of Taskee Station, has secured two more members-at-large.

COMRADE MORRISON has reorganized Local Milan and is immensely pleased with the Haywood verdict.

AN EFFORT is being made by Kansas City comrades to collect back dues and get the membership in good standing. About the most important work of any local is to keep the dues collected up to date. It provides the sinews of war and keeps the membership awake and doing something.

LOCALS KANSAS CITY and St. Louis have accepted the Monthly lecture course as proposed by the National Office.

Mexico Has a Capitalist Czar

President Diaz Would Make an Ideal President of the U. S. of A. and Please the C. I. A. Patriots....World Knows Little of Reign of Official Terror in Mexico.

The writer of this article has had a long and terrible experience under the conditions he briefly describes. Mexico's martyrs to the cause of working class freedom are rarely known by name in the United States, and even the wholesale murders, which are no uncommon occurrences in Mexico, are seldom spoken of in our daily press. In Mexico a trades union scarcely dares to publicly claim the right of organization.

The world knows but little about the actual political and economic situation of Mexico. All that people hear in reference to this unfortunate and is gotten from the capitalistic press, which continually praises the despot who is oppressing that country. The Mexican president, Porfirio Diaz, answers all such printed favors with suitable rewards, and his purchased friends re-elect him to office every four years.

The truth about Mexico is the exact opposite of these laudatory articles which fill the daily press; the Mexican people are the most unfortunate on earth, and the Russian autocracy is more humane and liberal than are the despots of this southern land.

The country workingman, the peon, is a slave in the largest sense of the word. He is born and dies on the soil watered by his sweat. His wife and children are, like the cattle of the land owner, also the property of the heirs of the estate. If the master sells his land, the peons also enter into possession of the new landlord.

The peon is not allowed to leave his master's land, and if he should attempt to do so is clubbed back by the police in order to teach him not to repeat the offense. Many unfortunates die in consequence of this brutal treatment. The rack and other modes of torture are common things in the Mexican rural districts, the peons working under the whip as in the time of Spanish rule.

The workers in the mines and factories are not allowed a larger liberty than the peons; they work twelve and fourteen hours daily, for wages varying from 50 to 75 cents a day. Mexican money (half the value of United States coin of the same denomination). Guards, like in a penitentiary, are kept to watch the peons while at work. Fines are levied upon the slightest pretext, cutting down their meager wages at the despotic will of the taskmasters. Justice for the peons has practically no existence in Mexico, as the courts are all controlled by the rich. To complete the misfortunes of these unfortunate peons their wages are not paid in real money, but given out in the form of tickets which can be traded only at the owner's or company's stores, where the goods are many times higher than the market value.

Labor organization is very difficult under these conditions; workingmen who attempt to organize their companions are charged with being agitators and conspirators, and are sent to the penitentiary or army. At the present time the jails and barracks are filled with our unfortunate comrades who have made attempts to organize the working people of Mexico. Strikes are nearly always lost because of the intervention of the soldiers, who suppress them with bloodshed.

A few months ago the world was moved by the atrocities committed upon the workers in the spinning mills and factories in the state of Vera Cruz. Porfirio Diaz had ordered his soldiers to shoot down all opposition, to wipe out the workmen who had agitated for a few cents increase in wages and an eight-hour day. People in the district were not allowed to even read those papers which upheld their cause. Over two hundred unfortunate workers were massacred in the factories of Santa Rosa, Nogales and Rio Blanco; even women and children were slaughtered in this bloody assault in the month of January, 1907.

This is not the only atrocity against the working people of which Diaz has been guilty of. At this moment there are many hundreds of workingmen held in custody in Mexican jails upon the charge of rebellion—they are more unfortunate than those who were shot down.

There are no papers in Mexico which dare tell of these occurrences, for a newspaper writer would be in fear of his life if he should tell the truth about the bloody part of Mexico's history. Even here in the United States, the Mexican writer, Dr. Ignacio Martinez, was followed and murdered by hired assassins because he dared speak the truth.

The Siberia of Mexico is Yacatan, where the fearless speakers and some writers are finding death amidst unspeakable tortures. Without a free press, without free speech for the Mexican people, there remains but one way—the revolution.

Last September such an attempt was made, but betrayed by spies, the leaders were murdered, and those who were not shot down were jailed in places and under conditions where death is far preferable.

This is but a bare outline of the present conditions in Mexico.—Atlanta Advocate.

Can There Be Harmony

We hear much these days about the "identity of interests" between capital and labor, and of the "harmony" that should exist between the two is something we do not deny, but when that day comes it will be when the workman becomes the boss, when the laborer becomes the capitalist. At the present time there is bitter antagonism, ill-feeling and bad blood existing between the two. This cannot be denied. As the old saying has it, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Therefore, the proof of this unfriendliness of these two great bodies to one another is plainly shown by "lockouts" on one side and "strikes" on the other. If the interests of capital and labor are "identical and alike," why should the workingman be denied the right to place his own price on his labor and the capitalist be privileged to dictate upon what terms and conditions he shall invest his money. If this is what is called "identity of interests" I fail to see it. The truth is, capital employs labor for the profits that can be made, and the workingman hires out or labors for the wages received, in order to keep body and soul together. These "interests" are as opposed to one another as the rival interests of the buyer who buys at the lowest rate, and the seller who sells at the highest price. On account of profit-making, employers are particularly interested in keeping down the price of labor, while on the other hand the workingmen are as anxious to keep wages up on account of the increased costs of living. If labor and capital are co-partners and their "interests" are "identical," why do they not share equally in the profits? Why does the capitalist take the best of the table—the lion's share—

and leave but the crumbs to labor? Why does capital roll in affluence, ease and power, while labor ekes out a miserable existence in poverty and rags? Are these evidences of "identity of interests"? Again I say, I fail to see it. Capital is ever on the watch, ever on the alert, ever on the lookout for its own interests, and is ever ready to make things bend to its wishes, whims and desires. Then, why should not labor, represented by the workmen and working-women of our country, be equally watchful for its interests, equally ready to take advantage of every opportunity to secure good wages and better conditions? Why should they hold aloof from the unions of their craft, that are fighting for the regeneration of the human race and the uplifting and upbuilding of humanity in general. I must confess it appears strange to me that men should refuse to become identified with the organization of their craft and remain on the outside for years and years, pests on the labor world.

Under present conditions "harmony" cannot exist between these two great forces but by the use of good common sense on the part of both; by conciliation, mediation and arbitration the rough edges can be made smooth; mutual understandings can be arrived at and arrangements entered into that may bring about "harmony," if only for a short time. If this state of affairs can be reached, then we are at least accomplishing some good; we are showing to the world that while we want "harmony" and are desirous of having it, we also want at the same time some of the good things we produce.

The World of Labor

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

RECRUITING STRIKEBREAKERS IN ENGLAND.

According to information from Whitehaven, England, agents of the mine owners of Bisbee, Ariz., are recruiting strikebreakers among the British miners. As a matter of course, the miners are deceived by these agents as to the situation in Arizona.

CHEROKEE GARDEN UNFAIR.

Cherokee Garden, Cherokee street, near California avenue, has been declared unfair by the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, a local of the American Federation of Musicians. Union men will do well to watch the City Hall politicians and other local "statesmen" who are regularly frequenting the place.

GLASSBLOWERS' WAGE SCALE.

The wage conference at Atlantic City has resulted in the adoption of last year's scale by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. The union has consented to a new rule permitting one apprentice to every ten journeymen, instead of one to fifteen. A scarcity of glassblowers made it necessary to increase the number of apprentices. The scale will be signed up for the first time in three years.

LESS BUILDING PERMITS THIS YEAR.

Decrease in the number of permits issued for buildings and a decline in their total cost in July, 1907, are shown in comparison with the same month a year ago. The Building Commissioner's monthly report gives the total of permits for last month as 768, against 876 in July, 1906. These permits covered new brick and frame buildings and additions and alterations. The aggregate cost of these operations was \$3,113,515, compared with \$3,358,779 for July, 1906.

SPECIAL ELECTION OF SHOE WORKERS.

The Hickey-Tobin controversy over the general presidency of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will be settled at a special election Thursday, September 12, at the same time the regular election takes place. The general executive board, in session recently at Montreal, has so decided. A motion in the general board to refer the election controversy to the next convention was defeated. Then was adopted a motion to refer the matter to referendum vote by the membership in a new election.

PAPER CARRIERS' OUTING SUCCESSFUL.

The annual picnic of the St. Louis Paper Carriers' Union at Rische's Grove, Luxembourg, St. Louis county, Sunday, was a success. The afternoon was devoted to games and races, the feature of which was the paper-throwing contest. A window frame was hung in a high tree and carriers threw papers at it. William F. Heine, of No. 1225 Monroe street, won the championship in this contest. C. F. Clause was second. Prizes in the foot race were won by Fred Saal, Amelia Beefer, Herbert Shaul and Helen Saal.

HATTERS' STRIKE AVERTED.

New York, August 7.—The threatened strike of 20,000 hatters in the United States has been averted and an agreement reached by representatives of the Hat Manufacturers' Association and the United Hatters of America. All differences are to be settled by arbitration and the label of the union is to be recognized, the union reserving the right to take the label from a factory or factories where no agreement, in case of a dispute, can be reached. The rest of the rules are technical shop regulations in common use in the trade.

REBELLIOUS STRIKEBREAKERS.

The Scotch immigrants recently imported into Canada by the Salvation Army have refused to act as strikebreakers in Victoria, B. C., and have also brought suit for heavy damages, which, it seems, they can recover under the workmen's act for 1902, forbidding deception in inducing men to contract for the filling of any position. The affidavits claim that the plaintiffs came to Canada as the result of seeing the advertisement of the Salvation Army in a Scotch publication, and allege that they were given to understand that no labor trouble of any kind existed in Victoria, and on this claim the charge of deception is made.

INJUNCTION AGAINST USING MAIL.

Bisbee, Ariz., August 3.—The miners' union of Bisbee has been so successful in keeping strike-breakers away or inducing them after arrival to leave, that the El Paso & Southern railroad got its court into action and its judge, Fletcher M. Doan, of Tombstone, to issue an injunction against Miners' Union No. 106, Alex Ferrens, M. C. Fisher, Joseph D. Cannon, Mother Jones, and included about all the working class of Bisbee under the names of "Doe" and "Roe." The injunction is drawn on the usual broad lines, restraining the defendants from meeting, talking, riding, walking, etc. However, denying the use of the United States mails is a new feature, as follows: "This is to command you to absolutely desist from writing or sending through the mails any written or printed card, circular letter or other communication conveying to any patron or prospective patron of the plaintiff any information of the miners' strike."

COAL MINERS MAY STRIKE.

A telegram from Pittsburg, Pa., says that the possibility of a strike by all the miners in the Pittsburg district, numbering over 14,000 men, became apparent when the following statement was issued by Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America: "The District Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of Pittsburg has instructed me to stop all miners working who are employed by the Pittsburg Coal Company in the event of the company not immediately complying with all the provisions of the wage scale agreement." The situation looks serious. Should the order to strike be given, 50 mines will be closed immediately. The trouble over the alleged violations of the wage agreement has been in progress for many months. Officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company say the grievances of the miners have never been made specific to the company. They had tried to get the miners to show any failure to live up to the agreements, but in every case they had failed.

TO DECIDE UNIONS' LIABILITY.

According to recent advices, when the Supreme Court of the United States meets next October it will be confronted with a ques-

tion as to the liability of a labor union to punishment under the anti-trust law, if a question which has been certified to that court by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit is pressed. The question arises in connection with the case of D. E. Lowe, of Danbury, Conn., against Martin Lawler and two hundred other members of the American Federation of Labor. Lowe is a hat manufacturer, and it is charged that the Federation has sent out circulars to Lowe's patrons all over the country warning them that if they do not desist in purchasing his hats for their trade they will be put upon the "unfair list" and lose the patronage of union labor men and their friends everywhere. Lowe brought suit in the Circuit Court for the district of Connecticut, asking for \$240,000 damages, under the anti-trust law, which provides that any violation of the law shall be punished by a fine amounting to three times the amount of the damage sustained. The case is certified to the Supreme Court on the one question as to whether the plaintiffs can maintain an action under the anti-trust law.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE GLASSBLOWERS.

For the past two years there has been a war waged against the George Jonas Glass Company, at Minotola, by the Glass Blowers' Association of America. Vice-Chancellor Bergen rendered the opinion in this case, the substance of which is as follows: "Boycotting is an irreparable injury to property, the continuance of which a court of equity will enjoin. Combination or agreement to picket a manufacturing plant is conspiracy against the property rights of the employer. Subjecting his property to an irreparable injury, and all parties to such compact, actors as well as abettors, will be restrained from establishing such picket service. The labor organizations seeking a manufacturer to unionize his plant is not such a competitor in the labor market as to justify it in enticing employees to leave the service of their masters or to induce persons seeking employment with him from so doing, when the enticer does not employ labor. The competition which the law upholds must be honest competition, not a malicious attempt to injure another." The Vice-Chancellor further states that picketing in its mildest form is a nuisance and should be enjoined.

THE BUILDING TRADES' STRIKE IN BELLEVILLE.

Mayor Kern, of Belleville, received word from the State Board of Arbitration that its members will be in Belleville Wednesday to offer their services to striking carpenters and the Master Builders' Association. The bricklayers yesterday refused to work with the negro hodcarriers, who took the places of the hodcarriers when they went out in sympathy with the carpenters. This step has now tied up the building industry. Eleven strikers and sympathizers, who were arrested Saturday after an attack had been made on a wagon filled with the imported negroes, were served with warrants yesterday, charging assault to kill. Bond has been furnished for all of the men. The strike in the building industry, which began May 1, when the carpenters struck for a raise from 47½ cents an hour to 52½ cents, has been a blow to Belleville. It is stated by building contractors that not less than 100 modern houses would have been built this summer but for the tie-up. The Master Builders' Association, which is affiliated with an organization of all employers, announces that it will no longer sign wage scales with its employees and has declared the places of the striking carpenters and hodcarriers vacant, and is trying to fill them with imported men.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE ON HAYWOOD'S ACQUITTAL.

The first editorial expression of the Miners' Magazine on the Haywood acquittal in last week's issue reads as follows: "Last Sunday morning William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was declared innocent. The Mine Owners' Association of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Slope are in mourning for the failure of their infamous plot. The Pinkerton agency is crucified upon the cross of ignominy. Rev. McParland, as a biblical scholar and profound theologian, is now denounced by the aristocratic mob that thirsted for the feast of blood. Orchard, the truckling tool, perjurer and 'monumental liar,' has failed to 'make good.' The acquittal of William D. Haywood means the vindication of Moyer and Pettibone. The verdict of the jury means the most glorious battle that has ever been won by the Western Federation of Miners and puts a sparkling gem in the crown of organized labor of this country. The verdict means another mile-post passed in the march toward economic freedom. The verdict of acquittal means that Teddy Roosevelt's 'undesirable citizens' will be recognized as the Patrick Henrys of the twentieth century, who will now do more valiant service in the greatest battle of all the ages for the liberty of man, woman and child."

STRIKES OF THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

More strikes succeed than fail, and the most successful ones are those called by organized labor. So the Department of Commerce and Labor has ascertained after a digestion of labor statistics gathered during the last twenty-five years. Of all strikes called in that period, the employees won all their demands in 48 per cent of the establishments, and succeeded partly in 15 per cent more, while in only 37 per cent did they fail. Labor organizations were wholly successful in 49 per cent, while unorganized labor only in 34 per cent. Labor organizations failed entirely in only 35 per cent, while the unorganized were wholly defeated in 56 per cent. Demands for increases in wages have been the most popular cause of strikes, 41 per cent being due to this. Disputes concerning the recognition of unions and union rules caused 23 per cent of the strikes, wholly or in part. Strikes for the latter reasons have shown a remarkable increase in the last few years, the department finds. The sympathetic strike, formerly much in vogue, has constituted only 3 per cent of all labor disturbances in the last few years. During the last five years 6 per cent of all strikes and 12 per cent of all lockouts were settled by joint agreement, and 2 per cent of the strikes and 2 per cent of the lockouts by arbitration. The department adds that these figures do not really show the advancement toward industrial peace, as both methods were adopted in many cases before a strike or lockout had been declared. The total number of strikes and lockouts in the last twenty-five years was 33,303, affecting 7,444,279 employees.

SERIOUS LABOR WAR IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

An Associated Press cablegram from Lodz, Russia, dated August 1, says: This city today was again the scene of a strike movement accompanied by violence, disorder and death. The troops yesterday encountered the strikers in the center of the town, and some thirty men were killed or wounded in this fight alone. Business is at a standstill. In spite of the aggressive stand taken by the authorities, the desertions commenced early today. The strike is serious. It would appear to be the beginning of a big labor war, and the workmen's unions are prepared for a long struggle. The immediate cause was the large number of arrests in attempts to break up the unions. The principal Socialist leaders have been thrown into jail. A general strike has been declared, and the Social Democrats and the Polish Socialists have called out 32,000 men. The Nationalists have been forced to join the committee of the amalgamated unions. The committee has ordered that all business in Lodz cease. Yesterday bands of laborers were sent out in the city to wreck street cars. This they did in a number of cases, and later they used the cars as barricades from which to stone the police. During the calling out of the strikers one factory foreman and two shopkeepers were killed, and two laborers were mortally wounded. The disorders grew as the day wore on. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the military forces were mobilized, but there was no engagement with the workmen until 9 o'clock last night. At this hour the opposing forces came together in the center of the town. The fighting was serious and prolonged. The workmen fired several hundred shots from automatic pistols and did not disperse until they had been charged by cavalry. At least thirty men were killed or wounded. Ambulances at once cleared the streets of the dead bodies. Among the dead is a German subject. The town was patrolled constantly last night by detachments of Cossacks and dra-

goons. This morning the troops started the electric cars again, but the passengers on board were attacked by gangs of workmen and a number of them were wounded. The strikers today began to attempt to force a cessation of work.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN MINNESOTA.

Isaac Cowen writes from Eveleth, Minn., to the Cleveland Citizen: "The iron ore miners' strike for eight hours and more compensation began last Saturday. Over 17,000 miners and many others walked out. All the steel trust's mines are closed, about fifty in number. This is what is known as District No. 11, Western Federation of Miners. Although billed to speak at a Socialist meeting, I was requested to address a miners' meeting in the opera house. The heat was terrific; the hall was packed to suffocation. There was speaking in English, Finnish, Italian and Hungarian, fifteen minutes' limit to each, and about all any man could stand, although he had nearly all our clothes off. The enthusiasm was something never to be forgotten. I tell you, it was a sight to see these various nationalities united and fighting for each other for a decent living, which they never had, and against the shameless Coreys and their million-dollar debauches, all paid by the sweat of these poor devils, who are compelled to toil in little hells on earth cased mines. Say, when you study conditions in this monopoly-cursed section of the planet you will wonder why there are not more bomb throwers. Yet the men are peaceful and patient, and only asking treatment that slaves have a right to expect. Rockefeller's income in a day is greater by far than that of all the men on strike put together. And John D. hasn't done a stroke of work in twelve years! 'Whatever will you do with lazy men,' says Mr. Noodle Head, 'under Socialism!' What do we do with him now? Let him play golf or shovel iron ore? Which? The Finns predominate—they are natural-born leaders and will win this fight if it can be won. They have sent the word along the line that the man who is guilty of any violence will be turned over to the police at once and charges be entered against him. They are also on the lookout for Pinkerton thugs and their tricks, and it will go hard with them if any of their cowardly games are tried here. The trust needs 43,000,000 tons of ore this year and was 8,000,000 tons short in March, and will have a hard job to get the goods unless concessions are granted. The daily papers in this section have been lying about the men in the usual manner. Look out for telegraphic misrepresentation."

UNION FRIENDS, REMEMBER THAT THE GREELEY PRINTING CO. IS UNFAIR.

Under the heading "Another Victory for the Open Shop" we read in the local Citizens' Industrial Alliance organ: The Greeley Printery injunction suit, which we have all watched with a great deal of interest, was decided by Judge Fisher of our Circuit Court, who made the temporary injunction perpetual last month. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Taylor on December 30, 1905, against six labor unions, their officers and members who had conspired to put the Greeley Printery out of business because they insisted on running an "open shop." The motion to dissolve was heard on May 17, 1906, and in due time overruled. The defendants then took a change of venue from Judge Taylor's court to Judge Fisher's court, and in November, 1906, the final hearing was heard in that court, but on account of the illness of Judge Fisher the decision was delayed somewhat; however, on the 15th of last month the judge rendered the decree. The decree is sweeping in its nature. The plaintiffs are perpetually enjoined from interfering with the defendants' business and with the defendants' employees in the following ways:

1. From placing or maintaining pickets or solicitors at or in the immediate vicinity of the premises now occupied by plaintiff at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Pine streets, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., or at any other place in said city where the plaintiff may be conducting its said business; from assaulting or intimidating by use of threats of personal violence, open or implied, or violence of any kind, the employees of plaintiff.
2. From interfering with, harassing, hindering or obstructing the employes of the plaintiff in the prosecution of their employment under plaintiff or any person desiring to be employed by plaintiff, or who may become or seek to become employes of plaintiff; from stopping the employes of plaintiff or such persons as may seek to become employes while going to or from plaintiff's place of business without such person's consent.
3. From congregating about in the immediate vicinity of plaintiff's said place of business, or about or near any place where its employes are lodged or boarded, for the purpose of compelling, inducing or attempting to compel or induce by threats, open or implied, intimidation, force or violence or fear, any other employes of said plaintiff to leave its service, or to refuse to work for it, or to refuse to perform any of their duties as employes of said plaintiff, or for the purpose of preventing or attempting to prevent any person from freely entering into the service of plaintiff.
4. From following the employes of plaintiff to their homes or other places, or calling upon them, without invitation on their part, for the purpose of molesting or intimidating them or their families, for the purpose of inducing such employes to leave plaintiff's employ or to violate existing contracts of employment with plaintiffs.
5. From organizing or maintaining any scheme, plan or device involving, embracing or contemplating any of the above specified acts against plaintiff, for the purpose of injuring plaintiff's said business, and from protecting, aiding or assisting or abetting any person or persons in committing any of the acts aforesaid which have been specifically enjoined from assembling, congregating or loitering upon the public streets or grounds in proximity to plaintiff's printing establishment for the purpose of doing or aiding others in doing and of the above prohibited acts.—We appeal to Organized Labor and their friends not to patronize any business firm which has its printing done at the unfair Greeley Printery. It is the duty of every union man and woman to assist Typographical Union No. 8 and the Allied Printing Trades Council in their just fight. Boycott the Greeley Printery and all those business concerns patronizing this non-union concern.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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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 CORRECTION.

By the misplacement of a correction line two paragraphs in our last week's editorial, "The Verdict," appeared in the following badly "butchered" condition:

In this week's St. Louis Labor we publish the Haywood verdict editorials from the St. Louis daily papers. Globe-Democrat, Republic and Times tried to be as decent and fair-minded as the corporation and Citizens' Industrial Alliance influence would permit. We have also published a decidedly fair editorial on the Haywood verdict.

It remained for the Post-Dispatch to do the mud-slinging mentioned. We might add that the German daily "Westliche Post" no criticism to offer on the editorial expressions of these papers of the Mine Owners' Association and their Citizens' Industrial Alliance fraternity. We re-print the P.-D. editorial in full in another column.

These two paragraphs should read as follows:

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It remained for the Post-Dispatch to do the mud-slinging of the Mine Owners' Association and their Citizens' Industrial Alliance fraternity. We re-print the P.-D. editorial in full in another column.

What Next?

From January, 1905, up to the present day interest and energies of the Socialist Party movement of this country have been absorbed by two events:

1. The Russian Revolution.
2. The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case.

The solidarity of the American Socialist movement has been expressed not in cheap talk and empty resolutions, but in real hard work and in hard cash.

Tens of thousands of dollars were collected on this side of the Atlantic and sent to Russia to help the Revolutionary cause. Tens of thousands of dollars of expenses were needed for the public demonstrations in behalf of the Russian Revolution, and for the victims of the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' conspiracy.

Tens of thousands of dollars were collected and sent to the Western Miners' Headquarters for the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Fund.

More funds will be necessary both for Russia and for Colorado-Idaho. That the fund yet required, especially for the Western Miners' defense fund, will be secured without much trouble, we do not doubt for a moment.

Since the great battle is nearly over and the great victory won, since Haywood is free and Moyer out on bond, we must pause for a moment to ask ourselves:

What next? What is the next most important work of our Socialist Party movement?

Let us be plain about it: We must now concentrate our combined efforts on the Socialist Party organization work. With all the excitement and agitation caused and forced upon us by the great events in Russia and in the Rocky Mountains the Socialist Party organization work has been neglected during the last two years. Many locals throughout the country have become financially bankrupt and went out of business. As usually only a few comrades had to carry the burdens, and many of them, having exhausted their energies and power of perseverance, broke down under the heavy loads.

Hundreds of Socialist locals must be reorganized and placed into a militant condition. Organizers should be sent out without delay into every state. "Socialism is in the air!" we are told. "The

Haywood trial has helped our movement wonderfully!" exclaim others. That's true. Nobody will doubt it, though there are some fools calling themselves "scientific, clear-cut" Socialists, who meekly suggest that the cause of Socialism would have been advanced much more if Bill Haywood had been sentenced to hang by the neck until he was dead.

Our National Headquarters are in need of funds. We are confronted by a national campaign in which Socialism and the working class will play an important role as never before in the political history of America.

We call attention to the appeal of National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes on another page of this week's "St. Louis Labor," also to his appeal published in our last week's issue. Let us now get down to Socialist Party organization work. Let us crystallize the agitation and propaganda work done during the last two years. Let us prepare for the next great battle—for the presidential and congressional campaign.

The Haywood trial was a great victory.

Greater would be the victory, if the Colorado outrages could have been prevented from the very start, if the labor movement could have been without the Haywood trial.

We are not anxious to get a long list of Socialist martyrs. Socialism is not working for the sake of creating a new martyrdom. The history of mankind has been the history of bloody martyrdom, and we are determined to do away with the pyre, with the cross and with the gallows; to do away with conspiracy trials and dungeons.

It was the ignorance of the masses which made the martyrdom of pyre, cross and gallows possible. It was the ignorance of the masses which made Christ carry his cross to Golgotha. It was the ignorance of the masses which permitted a ruling Church of Rome to burn John Huss, Bruno and thousands of other reformers on the raging pyre. It was the ignorance of the masses that made noble Campanella sacrifice thirty years of his life under indescribable tortures in the dungeons of Rome.

It was the ignorance of the masses that made it possible for a McPartland to railroad the poor Molly Maguires to the gallows in 1877.

It was the ignorance of the masses that made it possible for an enraged plutocracy to march Parsons, Spies and comrades to the gallows in the Cook County jail.

It was the ignorance of the masses that made the class rule of Steunenberg, Peabody, Sherman Bell, Gooding & Co. possible. Without this popular ignorance the Mine Owners' conspiracy, the deportation and the Haywood trial would have been impossible.

Hence we are not anxious to have repetitions of these martyr-making events, for the very basis of martyrdom is popular ignorance.

This is the position of the International Socialist movement. The crucifixions, burning at the stake, dying on the scaffold or in the dungeon will disappear as Socialism and the great world-wide labor movement will grow numerically and intellectually.

Let us combine our enthusiasm and energy on the Socialist Party organization work from now till the day of election in November, 1908. Let us do this for the benefit of the Socialist Party, for the cause of Organized Labor, for the benefit of the Working Class, and for the honor of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

Post the Brute

Post, Van Cleave, Parry & Co. seem to be in bad humor. In the July number of his organ, "The Exponent," President Van Cleave, of the local Citizens' Industrial Alliance (and president of the National Manufacturers' Association) published mean and malicious articles against William D. Haywood and the Western Federation of Miners. He called Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone all kinds of names, making desperate attempts to deceive his readers about the great Idaho conspiracy trial.

Last week when receiving the August number of "The Exponent," we were anxious to read the C. I. A. president's editorial on the Haywood verdict. Imagine our surprise! We looked over the editorial pages and found—nothing. Not a line about Haywood's acquittal.

Mr. Van Cleave acted like any other moral coward would act in a case of this kind. The Haywood verdict made him sick and sore, and he could not gather enough manhood and moral courage to write, or have written, a single line on the result of the Boise trial.

We respect and admire even our enemy, provided he acts like a human being and fights like a man; but cowards we despise, no matter on what side of the battlefield they may line up.

Our readers may be interested in reading the following letter which Mr. Van Cleave's bosom friend, C. W. Post, addressed to Judge Wood, of Boise, during the Haywood trial. The letter is published in the August number of "Square Deal," the New York Citizens' Industrial Alliance organ. Here is the document in full:

Citizens' Industrial Association of America.

National Headquarters.

St. James Building, 26th street and Broadway, New York, June 11th, 1907.

Judge Freeman Wood,

Boise City, Idaho.

"Dear Sir—This National Association, through its officers, desires to call your attention to the fact that, while your Court has in other ways apparently used its best endeavor to prevent undue and illegal prejudice of jurors, an unfair attempt it being made each day in open Court. We refer to the practice of bringing into the courtroom the female relatives of Mr. Haywood, the man on trial for complicity in the murder of a good many American citizens. This is an old practice of indicted labor union leaders and is thoroughly understood to be for the purpose of influencing the jury. This practice should be discontinued by every Court where justice is sought. The community might offer no objection to the introduction of female relatives to create sympathy for the prisoner in the eyes of the jury if a counterbalancing element could be introduced. There are fatherless children and widowed women, made so by murderers connected with labor unions, and in order to give a fair, just and equally balanced presentation some of these fatherless children and widows should be introduced each day in order that the jury might see the other side of the case, or children and female relatives of both sides kept out of the courtroom altogether. Many murderers are yet living. Their murdered victims are not here to plead for an impartial trial and for justice. Mr. Haywood may not be convicted of complicity in the crimes charged, but we submit he has no right to prejudice a jury in

the subtle manner now employed in your Court. All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

"Yours very truly,

"The National Citizens' Industrial Association.

"C. W. Post,

"President."

Mr. Van Cleave and his "Exponent" stand convicted of moral cowardice, while Mr. Post claims the honor of being a first-class brute. Post's letter to Judge Freeman Woods contains the affidavit to this man's brutish nature. He would exclude a poor invalid wife, a loving mother and innocent children from the courtroom where the husband, son and father is on trial for his honor and for his life.

Haywood was declared not guilty. He is free.

In the minds of the great majority of the American people the Haywood verdict sounds like this:

"We, the jury in the Haywood case, find that Peabody, Gooding, Post, McPartland, Van Cleave & Co. are guilty of the most heinous conspiracy against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, against the Western Miners' Federation and against the entire American labor movement."

Observations

NOT ONE LINE of editorial expression on the Haywood acquittal in Van Cleave's "Industrial Exponent." Where are the cowards?

THE SOCIALIST WOMEN will take a prominent part in the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart, which will open its sessions on August 16.

WE ARE INFORMED that two new brands of "concentrated lye" will soon be on the market under the name of "Orchard Dope" and "McPartland Lye."

THE UNION MACHINISTS in Detroit caught within their ranks a police spy who was in the employ of the Coach Detective Agency in Cleveland, O.

THE BELLEVILLE PICNIC of the St. Louis Socialists was a pleasant affair—except for the last thirty minutes—when the unexpected rain made the excursionists anxiously await the train.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS will speak at Riverside Park, 4100 South Broadway, Sunday, August 18, at 2 o'clock p. m. Admission free. Comrades, get announcement cards at headquarters!

UNDER THE NEW LAW in Colorado, which has recently gone into effect, unhappy married couples can secure divorces for 90 cents. Colorado will now become a Mecca for those who have made bad investments in matrimony, and the business man will profit by our increased population.—Miners' Magazine.

THE PURPOSE OF INJUNCTIONS in LABOR troubles is to break strikes. This is done by putting a stop to picketing, by wearing the union out and making it spend its time and money in courts, and by helping the corporations keep scabs. Already Muse's temporary injunction against the machinists has done much of this. His delay in rendering a decision will do still more. And the outlook is that he will render such an order as will do all that the corporation wants (namely, break the strike), while not being in words against the union. Lawther, the corporation lawyer, acknowledges that he has made no case of conspiracy and violence against the international; Muse says he has none against the union as a union. All that Lawther asks, and what Muse seems about to give, is such a decision as will intimidate the union and help the company get scabs. Between corporations and friendly judges, "what's the law?" The main thing is to hurt the union and help the scab corporation. Watch the verdict.—Dallas Laborer.

OUR MILWAUKEE COMRADES are making a good fight for better and more public parks. Comrade Berger answers our opponents in a lengthy editorial which concludes as follows: "Life and health of many thousands of wage workers depend on the parks—do you hear, you reformers? And as to bonds, we are afraid of bondage, but not of paper bonds. The fear of bonds is an old Populist, petty-bourgeois fear. The proletariat is not going to pay those bonds, neither now nor in the future. And we can reasonably expect that within thirty years those stupid and narrow reformers who are yelling against bonds today will be mostly proletarians themselves. If these bonds should really be paid thirty years hence, then I say that the capitalist class deserves to have the money. I am sure that our proletarian children and grandchildren will have at least as much brains and as much courage as we. So much for the park question. This is also our proletarian, clear-cut, uncompromising, class-conscious, Social-Democratic view of the bonds. And all reformers who still have their petty bourgeois egg shells on their heads will please creep out and take notice."

AN UNDESIRABLE DESIRE. This is what we call the attempt of the To-Morrow Publishing Co. in Chicago to exploit the Haywood trial. "A Roll of Honor for Future History" or "A Directory of Undesirable Citizens" is the latest. Anybody whose vanity is worth a dime may have his name and address immortalized in this "Directory of Undesirable Citizens" by sending 10 cents to the To-Morrow Publishing Co. Of course, it will be "the book of books." When all these names and addresses are compiled and published in book form, you may send \$1 and the To-Morrow Publishing Co. will send you the volume. To make this latest scheme of "revolutionary commercialism" appear very important, the circular says: "If you are ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with Debs, Haywood and Darrow, send in your name." In other words: If you don't send in your 10 cents and your name you will not stand shoulder to shoulder with Debs, Haywood and Darrow. This "Directory of Undesirable Citizens," which should be called the "Book of Vanity," might be a welcome publication for Pinkerton, McPartland & Co.; it could also be used to good advantage for black-mailing purposes by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

JOHN I. BEGGS, the street railway, gas and electric light king of St. Louis and Milwaukee, is remembered by the Social Democratic Herald in the following editorial: "John I. Beggs, probably a millionaire, is a typical capitalist. A vulture of the air, he has no residence, being free to fly from city to city to exploit communities and snatch up profits. He now denies that he is a citizen of Milwaukee. To be a citizen means to be taxed to help carry on the city. He is not a resident of St. Louis, although in business there on a big scale as here. But he says he belongs in New York, and flashes an invitation from the tax collector of the metropolis, asking him, the millionaire, to pay taxes on a pitiful \$25,000 of property. When he told the council how as a Milwaukeean he was more anxious to see our river and harbor improved than to have the town go

into making its own light, he was misleading us, not being a citizen. Likewise his belief with the Reformers that the light plant project should be now given up, is not put forth as coming from a citizen—but from a well-wisher from the outside. Beggs is a typical conscienceless capitalist fox, a prince of the tax-dodgers. It was he who told Alderman Melms he had no business to be an alderman! But we ask: If a mob of citizens misguided by their own exasperations should some day try to hang Beggs, would he—not being a taxpayer—according to bourgeois logic, be entitled to police protection, or not. "Explain to us, oh Orindor, this riddle of nature!"

PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS

Walter Thomas Mills will speak at Riverside Park, 1400 S. Broadway

SUNDAY, AUG. 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., and on Twelfth and Olive, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills of Seattle, Wash., will address two public mass meetings in St. Louis.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he will speak at Riverside Park, 1400 South Broadway. Admission free.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, at 8 o'clock in the evening, he will address a street meeting at Twelfth and Olive streets.

Both meetings will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party City Executive Board.

Announcement cards for these meetings can be secured from headquarters, 324 Chatsnut street. Comrade Mills is too well known as a public speaker to require any special "write-up."

Every comrade should consider it his or her duty to work for these success of these two meetings.

Victor L. Berger's Address

Delivered at the Belleville Fair Grounds Picnic, August 4.

The Wisconsin movement is unique in its character, inasmuch as it is the only Socialist movement in America that has come up and has never gone backward—at least not the present movement.

Furthermore, although we are still a minority party, and very much so in our state legislature, we are accomplishing some things here and there.

We are doing still more for the propaganda, in two ways.

First, in propaganda for Socialism proper.

Second, in compelling the capitalist parties to take up Socialistic measures.

For this is also one great difference between our party and every other. We are not afraid that the old parties will steal our thunder. In fact, we want them to steal it. We would be only too glad to have them steal it.

And if any Republican or Democratic member of legislature, or any Republican or Democratic alderman, takes up a measure which is Socialist or semi-Socialist, we give it our loyal support. We do not show any jealousy.

As I said in the beginning, it is not only the measures that we carry or introduce ourselves, but also the measures that we by induction compel the other parties to introduce and carry, which make the situation characteristic in Wisconsin.

We may say with one of Shakespeare's characters, "I am not only witty myself, but I am also the cause of wit in other people."

In the last state legislature of Wisconsin, for instance, there were at least ten or twelve bills of this kind introduced by the Republicans or Democrats.

All of these bills had been introduced by our men two years ago, and were simply taken up now by the Republicans and Democrats.

In fact, most of them had been introduced in many previous sessions "by request." I used to bring them to Madison regularly in former years, and they were introduced by request and killed off without any ceremony and without any request.

But now there are some good Republicans and good Democrats who introduce them without request.

And we acknowledge the compliment by supporting these measures loyally. And why not? We had some sixty or seventy Socialist measures of our own besides, which the Social-Democratic members introduced.

And if the Republicans and Democrats should swipe those sixty or seventy measures we can furnish sixty or seventy more for our own men.

In other words, we have so much thunder that it cannot be stolen from us unless the entire capitalist system is stolen from us. And, what is more, our thunder is always preceded by lightning and enlightening.

Of course, our Social-Democratic legislators have given especial attention to the requirements of labor and to labor measures.

These measures cover a great variety of subjects.

We have a bill providing for an eight-hour day for all employees engaged by state, county, city, village, town, school district or municipal corporation of any description, or by any contractor or sub-contractor thereof on any public work.

We had a bill eliminating contract labor for the state and the municipality wherever possible and forbidding it in all public institutions. We had several very stringent measures concerning the employment of children under sixteen years of age. We had another bill prohibiting the employment of girls under eighteen years of age in breweries, which was also killed.

We also had a joint resolution asking Congress to levy a tax of \$1,000 a year for each child engaged in the manufacture of products for interstate commerce. I could enumerate at least twenty or thirty bills of this kind, covering a variety of subjects from asking six consecutive hours' rest in every seven days to the establishment of trade schools by the state.

For this is one of the significant facts of our movement in Milwaukee. We are acknowledged to be the political expression of the trades unions of Wisconsin. That is admitted by everybody, and especially by the trades union movement itself.

The capitalist papers accordingly do not make any difference between the trades unions and the Social-Democratic party in Wisconsin. They put them into one pot and use the terms interchangeably.

The Social-Democrats do not object. The trades unions do not object. In fact, we affirm this solidarity and are proud of it.

But here I want to call attention to a very important phase in the Wisconsin movement, and particularly in the Milwaukee movement.

While we claim that both the political organization and the trades union organization are members of the same body, we do not want one to interfere with the other.

In order to make this clear I have for the last seventeen years used the figure of a two-armed movement—of a labor movement with a political arm and with a trades union arm. Each arm to do its natural work and neither arm to interfere with the other.

We often have had occasion to criticize the trades union movement severely, not only the national leaders—Gompers and the others—but also the local movement.

We have driven many of them from the local labor movement by years of constant fighting.

But we have always taken good care to do so as trades unionists, never as Socialists.

On the other hand, for the last ten years at least, we have strictly resented any interference of the trades unions as such in our party matters.

And even this spring, when our party did not put up a ticket for the school board because we had no money and because, under the state law, we could not put up a party ticket anyway, we resented it that the trades unions as such put up a ticket. It is true they put up Socialists and party members exclusively, but we thought that the economic arm had no business to interfere with the political arm.

A very important feature of our Socialist legislation is the activity of our Socialists in the municipal field.

We are active there in two ways. First, through the activity of our aldermen in the Common Council. Second, through bills introduced for municipal Socialism by our members in the legislature.

We had nine aldermen in the Common Council elected in 1904. We have twelve in the Common Council elected in 1906. And we will have eighteen at least in 1910. Our vote at the state election last fall was 17,400 in Milwaukee county.

And, with the exception of one or two, our aldermen and our representatives are common workingmen, not at all above the average. While every one of them is a student, yet they are liable to make mistakes.

Now we forgive them their mistakes, but there are two things to which we tie them.

First, we demand absolute integrity and honesty.

Second, we demand that our platform be lived up to as far as possible to the letter.

With these two exceptions we permit them to make mistakes. And they make full use of our permission.

Of course, our platform was a little different from the platforms of other cities, although now it has been pretty generally followed by most of the Socialist parties in the large cities of our country.

Besides, we expect our men to take up any question of the day or anything that may have been suggested to them editorially by the organs of the party.

Add to this that our men usually vote as a unit, a fact that almost excludes bribery. You will then understand why a measure for which the Social-Democratic aldermen vote is prima facie considered an honest measure.

In connection with this I will also say that at least two dozen of the bills asked by the city of Milwaukee from the legislature originated with the Social-Democrats and were simply adopted by the Common Council and sent to the legislature.

We find that this is a very good and effective way, because it takes away some of the prejudice and adds some weight by being a demand of the city administration.

But the activity of the Social-Democrats in the legislature did not stop with municipal and labor measures. We also had a number of bills pertaining to state affairs and expressive of our platform, and particularly in regard to the reorganization of the courts and justice.

We also suggested a great deal of national legislation. We do this by introducing joint resolutions to memorialize Congress.

As to the manner in which we carry on our agitation, that is simple enough. We lay main stress on printed matter—the distribution of literature.

We prefer to take up questions of the day and treat them from a Socialist standpoint to the best of our ability. We have done this many years and found it the best and most effective method of agitation.

For about two months before every election we cover the entire city with literature in the English, German and Polish languages.

Wherever we are in doubt we give the literature in two languages. In a polyglot city like Milwaukee it sometimes requires literature in seven or eight languages in order to cover the ground well.

Of course we have more English literature than all the other languages combined. And here I want to rectify a mistake which seems to be pretty general, that the Milwaukee movement is German. The origin of the movement was German in Milwaukee, as in every other city of America. The modern scientific Socialist movement is of German origin, not only in America, but also in England, France, Italy and Scandinavia—and naturally this is even more so in America, where the Germans came in person.

But I will say this, that today the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee is less German and less foreign, and more American, than either the Republican or Democratic party.

Of the forty-five branches that we have in Milwaukee county there is one Polish, one Danish, one Finnish and one Jewish branch, and only two branches in which German is used for business, while there are nearly forty English-speaking branches. The explanation of this is very simple. The old Pole is usually a Roman Catholic and a Democrat. We can't reach him. We can reach only his son, and he speaks and reads English. The old German is either a Lutheran or a Catholic. If he is a Lutheran he is a Republican. If he is a Catholic he is a Democrat.

The attitude of the capitalist parties toward the Social-Democracy will no doubt be of interest to you.

As early as 1898 both the Republican and Democratic parties of Milwaukee adopted a platform of public ownership of public utilities. This cry was popular and was intended to knock out the bottom from under our movement. We did not at all drop the public ownership of public utilities from our platform, because the capitalist parties had adopted it. On the contrary, we used this as an additional argument for the righteousness of our course, of which public ownership was only a small part. And we grew.

Wisconsin is probably blessed with more reformers than any other state in the Union.

Not only did the Democratic party of Wisconsin go for Bryan and their state leader during the last ten years, David S. Rose, started out originally on a union labor party ticket in 1890, but Wisconsin is also the cradle of the Republican "reform party" par excellence.

We have not only produced the great railroad and corporation regulator, Governor and now United Senator, Robert M. LaFollette, but also the great graft fighter, Francis McGovern.

Now LaFollette is undoubtedly the brainiest of the Republican reformers of this country. And we give him credit for all the things he did—as far as he did them. Only, we pointed out from the beginning that, as a capitalistic politician, he could never saw off the capitalistic branch on which he was sitting. And he didn't.

As far as he did strive to make inroads in our party or keep it from growing—he couldn't. It is still growing.

And as for Francis McGovern, our district attorney, we have always looked upon him and his work of fighting graft and grafters with a sympathetic eye. We originated the whole graft investigations in Milwaukee and practically forced McGovern's predecessor to take up the cudgel.

It was necessary that something should be done, because a nation of a community where corruption holds unlimited sway is a very bad field for Socialist agitation. Therefore, the Socialists all over the country must take a stand against corruption and corrupting influences. But not even McGovern and his graft indictments resulted in stopping the growth of our party.

The attitude of the press may be of interest to you. We have nine daily papers in Milwaukee. Five of them are English, two German and one is Polish.

For years the capitalist press ignored us completely. Afterward they ridiculed us. And now they treat us as they would treat any other political party which they are fighting. By sheer strength we have won their recognition. We are strong, therefore they respect us.

Just to give an instance. In 1890 the Milwaukee Sentinel, the foremost capitalist paper of our city, owned by the street railroad and banking interests, contained one editorial squib asking for public contributions to send me back to Germany on a first-class ticket, because I did not like it in this country. In 1894, during the "Debs insurrection," it contained, among many other beautiful things, an editorial squib like this: "Socialist ticket for 1900: For President, Eugene V. Debs. For Governor of Wisconsin, Victor L. Berger. Platform: Save your money and buy a gun." And this ticket and platform was generally applauded and very much commented upon by the populace. But now, whenever there is something important going on, this same Sentinel will interview not only me, but several other prominent members of the party. In fact, the Sentinel reporters and several others reporters are in our office every day.

We represent over one-third of its votes, and that explains the change of heart.

Yet of course we should be better off if we had a daily paper of our own. But, not having the necessary funds at our disposal, we do not risk it.

As to the attitude of the clergy toward our party—it will be of interest to you to know that at least the attitude of the Protestant ministers has undergone a great change during the last ten years. Formerly both the American ministers and the German Lutherans were very much opposed to us. Now even the ministers of the most aristocratic Protestant sect, the Episcopalians, are either neutral or friendly. They read our papers and buy our literature. The same may be said, in a less degree, of the Lutheran church.

Uncompromisingly opposed to us now, as ten or twenty years ago, is the Roman Catholic church. If anything, their hatred is more intense and their warfare better organized. At the present time this is the only church which is fighting us as a church. Archbishop Messmer, of Milwaukee, has organized the Roman Catholic societies of the country—the German Catholic societies first and now all the others—for that purpose, and he is their president and spiritual advisor.

Messmer is an able and very foxy man—he is a man who can use liberal phrases and yet at the same time be as unrelenting and fanatical as the worst of them. I am not prepared to state what will be the outcome of this terrific battle with the Roman Catholic church. Of course we will surely win in the end.

And we have more than held our own in the beginning. Nearly one-third of our party in Milwaukee is Roman Catholic. We came within 82 votes of carrying the Fourteenth ward—an absolutely Polish and Catholic ward—in the last state election. But I expect some hard knocks in the Catholic districts off and on before we get the Roman Catholic workingmen permanently and finally.

But this is not a fight which is peculiar to Milwaukee. As you all know, there is the same fight between the Socialists and the Roman Catholic church the world over—in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Austria, etc. The Roman Catholic church is the last bastion of capitalism, as it was the last bastion of feudalism. The late Mark Hanna claimed the same. The last great battle for the betterment of humanity will be fought out under the banner of the Red international against the "Black international" on the other.

From this you can see, comrades, that I do not underestimate the strength of my friend the archbishop.

Now, so much about the Milwaukee Social-Democratic movement.

I have not made the customary Socialist speech about the exploitation of the workingman, about the intricacies of the capitalist system, and how it results in poverty, crime and prostitution. I have not said anything about surplus value and the materialistic basis of history. I have not once mentioned Karl Marx or Frederick Engels.

I was told that was not the speech that was wanted. I was told that you simply wanted a description of the Milwaukee movement.

The customary Socialist speeches and lectures you get as we get them. And in very many instances you get them from the same people.

Our literature and our spiritual guidance, if I may use the expression, are very much of the same type as yours. Only we use a great deal more literature.

The only difference may be that we try to apply the Socialist philosophy as much as possible, not only to national, but also to state and local conditions, but without for a moment losing sight of the aim of Socialism, which is the abolition of the wage system and the introduction of the social system based upon the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

So, you see, our party is as revolutionary as in any country. At the same time it is also evolutionary.

There may be some who will say that the work our aldermen are doing and our legislators are doing is not Socialism. But it is Socialist work. It is work that is done for Socialism.

Socialism can never come without this work being done. Just as surely as the sapling must spring from the acorn, must shoot out branches and grow every day and every night before it becomes a tree, so must the Socialist idea take root, branch out and grow every day and every night before it becomes the great system of humanity.

Our social system has been called an organism. And every organism must grow continually if it is to last.

I do not believe in any Messiah. I do not believe in any catastrophe that will bring us full-fledged Socialism over night.

The catastrophe theory, the Messiah belief, are very convenient faiths. It is easy to learn a few so-called "revolutionary phrases," but they make lazy, good-for-nothing people.

The emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself, says Karl Marx, to quote Marx for once.

And this work is the greatest work that has been undertaken thus far in the history of humanity. It is also the hardest work ever undertaken. But it is the privilege of this generation and the next generation to do this great work, to fight this battle. And we invite every one who has hope for the future of humanity to do this work. And we invite every one who has courage enough to fight in this endless daily battle to come with us, to fight with us. Only in this way can we ever reach our next goal—which is Socialism.

ANNUAL PICNIC COMMITTEE

will meet Saturday evening at headquarters. All active members of subcommittees should be present to hear the results of their work and the financial report of the secretary. Many comrades were appointed for committee service on the day of the picnic and in every case they were of valuable assistance to their committees. All these comrades should also attend the meeting.

Labor must fight its own battles. It must stand alone. It can take nothing from those who belong upon the other side, and least of all its opinions.

For Our New Readers.

Explanations Concerning Our Aims and Objects—Advice to New Recruits in the Great World-Wide Socialist and Labor Movement.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

This country is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class—the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the Socialist co-operative system.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Socialist Party is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Socialist movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here.

PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

- 1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities, in other words: collective ownership of the means of production.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIALISTS, join the Socialist Party.

Read good Socialist literature, attend the meetings where Socialist speakers will explain the doctrines, aims and object of our movement.

Socialism stands for the abolition of the wage and profit system, because this system which is declared sacred by the beneficiaries of modern capitalism, enables the few to enslave the many. The man who is in possession of the means of production owns the means of life—he owns the lives of those who own nothing but their labor power which they must sell for hours, days, weeks, months and years in order to live.

In factory, workshop and mine induce your fellow worker to subscribe to LABOR or any other good Socialist paper.

NATURALIZATION

The question of naturalization must be taken up without delay by our Comrades everywhere. Under the new laws it takes considerable time to secure the "second papers." Many legal formalities have to be complied with by the applicant. Every Socialist local should establish an information bureau where foreign-born comrades can get all the information and assistance required to secure their naturalization papers.

In November, 1908, the presidential elections will take place. In Missouri the man in possession of his "first papers" for at least one year is entitled to vote at all elections. From now till October, i. e., for the ensuing six months, every effort must be made by our members and comrades to induce their foreign-born friends not yet naturalized to apply for their "first papers" without any further delay. With their first papers secured before October, 1907, they will be entitled to cast their first vote at the presidential elections in November, 1908.

Our St. Louis comrades can get any information concerning naturalization by calling at Socialist Party Headquarters, 324 Chestnut street.

PRESENTS FOR THE COUNTY FAIR

- Rud. Krause—12 framed pictures.
Katie Eckhoff—Spoonholder, fruit dish, card receiver, cream pitcher, 2 doilies.
Chas. Hirschenhofer—Cash, 50c.
Frank Hillig—Cash, \$2.
T. E. Delmore—Five volumes American classics.
Sam Altman—Fifty cigars.
Clara Hausermann—One glass vase, 1 plaster figure.
Mrs. E. Voege—One dozen mirrors.
Mrs. Wm. F. Crouch—Six ice cream saucers.
Clem Fischer—In appreciation of service of Socialist press toward's Haywood's acquittal, one lady's gold watch.
Misses Ella and Martha Fries—Three large vases, 3 cream pitchers, 3 fruit bowls, 1 beer stein.
Happy Shoemaker—Three pair shoes.
W. H. Priesmeyer—Two dozen boxes, Spire lye, 2 dozen boxes Bulldog lye, 2 dozen boxes Electric lye, 2 dozen Franklin lye, 50 packages borax, ten 5c packages salt, ten 10c packages salt.
Chas. Goodman—Five beautiful hand-painted game dishes.
Ed Heilman—Four elegant flower vases, 2 beautiful decorated souvenir cups and saucers, 1 elegant water pitcher.
Phil H. Mueller—Two beautiful decorated souvenir cups and saucers, 4 elegant flower vases, 1 fine water pitcher.
Henneberger Bros.—One dozen bottles pickles.

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, Cigar-makers' 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.

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 Fraternally Yours, OWEN MILLER, Representing Central Trades and Labor Union. JOHN H. BARRY, Representing Building Trades' Council, Grand Marshals' Labor Day Parade.

In spite of the laws for the protection of children in the States of the Australian Commonwealth, there is one particular industry in which child labor is employed to a great excess, and employed practically free from legislative restriction. This is the dairying industry, the growth of which has caused a great demand for child labor. The result is that children of tender years are sent to the milkyard, often soon after 4 o'clock in the morning, and are compelled to remain there till close on school time; and after the school day is over the children are sent into the milk-yard once more. Most of the children are engaged on the farms of their parents, but that is no excuse for the evil. The dairying industry, although still in its infancy, is one of the most profitable rural industries in the Commonwealth, and as its growth is a matter of certainty, it is essential that the children should be protected by legislation before the evil extends any further. Public attention has been drawn to the matter at a recent session of the Presbyterian Assembly of Victoria, when a resolution of protest was passed.

Why should ambition or inventive genius be stifled by the guarantee of comfort and plenty which is proposed in the co-operative commonwealth? As well assume that the great artist who produces an Angelus while living in comfort, surrounded by conditions which inspire the best that is in a human soul, would have produced a better picture had he lived in a garret, with hunger and abject poverty for his daily companions, while wife and children cried for bread. This might be true were money the only inspiration to effort. But who ever heard of an inventor, a painter, a sculptor, or a composer of music or verse, who found his or her greatest inspiration in the hope of financial reward? Did any man or woman ever perform an act of heroism or sacrifice for money alone? If they did, the writer does not know of it.

An eminent economist once said that the wealth absorbed by militarism in ten years would reconstruct civilization. According to the "Official Messenger" of St. Petersburg, 5,500,000 men were under arms in 1898, and more than \$1,100,000,000 were expended on armaments and preparations for war. The Russo-Japanese war alone cost approximately \$2,000,000,000, and the British subjugation of the Boers in South Africa cost the people of England \$1,250,000,000. But international conflicts are only one phase of the war which is raging daily in every country of the civilized world. Skull splitting is only one of the most brutal manifestations of the universal struggle for existence. It is merely an acute, spectacular development in the war of the classes.

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.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

- (Ward Club) Place and Time of Meeting. Secretary.
First—444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday.....Chas. Scheffer
Second—3023 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday.....Fred Rosenkranz
Third—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)
Fourth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1st and 3d Sunday, 10 a. m. E. L. McCormick
Fifth—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday.....Frank Hoe
Sixth—2801 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday.....Alb. Siemms
Seventh—2801 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday.....Wm. M. Brant
Eighth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday.....F. F. Brinker
Ninth—801 S. Broadway, third Saturday.....Rud. Stentsle
Tenth—2623 Lempe ave., first and third Monday.....Dr. Emil Simon
Eleventh—Geir's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed.....W. H. Worman
Twelfth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)
Thirteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday.....Jul. Rois
Fourteenth—1446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday.....J. S. Siemers
Fifteenth—S. E. cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3rd Friday.....W. W. Baker
Sixteenth—2108 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday, Wm. B. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert St.
Seventeenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday.....F. W. Grotzek
Eighteenth—2701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday.....Frank Mitendorf
Nineteenth—First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.)
Twentieth—Second—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday.....H. E. Lindsay
Twenty-first—Third—(Unorganized; meet with Thirteenth.)
Twenty-second—3139A Morganford road, first Friday.....Otto Mehu
Twenty-third—Chouteau and Boyle ave., 4th Thursday.....David Allan
Twenty-fourth—3948 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday.....Max Duerhammer
Twenty-fifth—(North Br.)—2318 Gilmo re ave., 1st and 3rd Thursdays.....Hy Gerdel
Twenty-sixth—(South Br.)—5524 Easton ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.....Geo. White
Twenty-seventh—North St. Louis Kingshighway, third Tuesday.....Louis D. Goodman
Twenty-eighth—3310 Lindell (3rd fl.), 2-4 Thursdays.....Mary U. Devore, Sec.
Twenty-ninth—324 Chestnut st., 2 & 4 Thurs., 2 p. m. Mrs. E. Voege
Women's Club (German Br.)

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

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

THE SOCIALIST AND LABOR PRESS has become a powerful factor in the great struggles for the improvement of labor's condition and labor's emancipation.

Our Book Department

Books On Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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

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

READ, "THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY."

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

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

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916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

Our National Demands

I.

We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic Parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist Party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of International Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything made is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or programme for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the

workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain of advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end, we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly, give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. (And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given.) Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

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

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A Magazine of
Modern Thought and Social Progress.

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

The Vanguard is published monthly by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 314 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Peaceful settlement of controversy between Southern railway and Alabama anticipated. Representatives of each side hold amicable conference.

Until their bread shall bear this union label of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers of America.

Socialist News Review

TWELVE LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Since May 1 State Organizer A. E. Welsh of Kansas has organized twelve locals:

THE SIXTEENTH HAND SEVENTEENTH WARD CLUBS of St. Louis will give their first picnic and outing at Normandy Grove Sunday, September 8.

THE ST. LOUIS NINTH WARD CLUB comrades are making arrangements for an outing and picnic on Sunday, September 15. Further particulars will be published later.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Comrade E. E. Carr, Chicago, was granted a credential to the International Congress at Stuttgart by vote of the National Executive Committee.

OUR MILWAUKEE COMRADES

are making special efforts to secure Clarence Darrow as the speaker for their annual picnic, which had to be postponed on account of unfavorable weather.

THE ST. LOUIS SOUTH SIDE PROPAGANDA CLUB, composed of the Socialist clubs of Wards 6, 8, 10 and 13, will give their annual picnic at Barthold's Grove, Sunday, September 15. Further particulars later.

HEUER IN MILWAUKEE.

Comrade Frank Heuer, one of the old members of our St. Louis Eighth Ward Club, who spent some months in Minneapolis and St. Paul, is now in Milwaukee, Wis. This seems to be an early swinging back to St. Louis.

REMEMBER THE DATES!

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak at Riverside Park, 4100 South Broadway, Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m. On Monday, August 19, he will speak on Twelfth and Olive streets. Comrades, get announcement cards from Headquarters.

THE ST. LOUIS SECOND WARD SOCIALIST CLUB Will hold a street meeting Saturday evening, August 10, at 8 o'clock p. m., on Salisbury and Fourteenth streets. Speaker: Wm. M. Brandt. There will also be German speaking. L. F. Rosenkranz, Secretary.

PUSHING THE ORGANIZATION.

Organizer Jacobs is continuing his labors in the Southern District of Wisconsin. He had a fine meeting at Whitewater last Saturday and organized a branch at Albany, where we have never before had an organization. He will speak in Kenosha August 3.

SOCIALISTS ON PARK BOARD.

Two Social-Democrats, C. B. Whitnall and John Reichert, secretary of the Federated Trades Council and also secretary of Cigar-makers' Union No. 125, have been placed on the Milwaukee Park Board. They will then have a good field for activity in fighting to secure better park facilities for the working class of Milwaukee, and especially playgrounds for the children of workingmen.

WINTER LECTURE COURSE.

Additional applications for the Winter Lecture Course have been received from locals in New York City, Cleveland, O.; Camden, N. J.; Toledo, O., and St. Paul, Minn. It is the purpose to supply such character and quantity of advertising matter for these lectures as to make them red-letter dates in the local movements. Seventeen locals are now in line. About eight more are required to assure a success.

CONGRATULATING HAYWOOD.

The following telegram was sent immediately upon receipt of information of the acquittal of Comrade Haywood:

Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1907.

William D. Haywood, Boise, Idaho:

Dear Comrade—Greetings and congratulations. Your vindication brings inexpressible joy to your comrades and fellow-workers everywhere. The verdict is a complete rout for the conspirators and a signal victory for the working class. Greetings to your companions, the "undesirable citizens," Moyer and Pettibone.

Loyally your comrade,

J. MAHLON BARNES,

National Secretary Socialist Party.

TO THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

Comrades—By direction of the National Executive Committee, I mail you this day a five-inch, single column electro, and entertain the hope that it will find a place in your columns. I would greatly appreciate it were you to call your readers' attention to the needs of the national movement, and especially to the necessity at this time of getting the field in shape for the presidential campaign. National Committee motion:

"That the call for funds be published in all party papers with a blank attached, and that the National Secretary furnish plates for the press."

I wish to assure you that the opportunities for organization work were never better, and the needs for funds never so urgent. Appreciating past favors and courtesies, fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

LECTURES BY HENRY LAURENCE CALL.

Comrade Henry Laurence Call, of Boston, announces a lecture tour of the country. His subject will be "The Concentration of Wealth." The comrade writes: "I expect to begin my lecture tour October 1. The terms for the lecture will be \$10 and expenses. I will, however, give to each local arranging for the lecture 100 copies of my pamphlet upon the same subject as the lecture, and also 100 posters, for properly advertising the lecture, both in windows and upon billboards. The sale of the pamphlets will pay my entire charge of services, while the posters will suffice for advertising matter. Hotel expense will, moreover, ordinarily be limited to one day and railroad fare will be nominal. Should your local decide upon having the lecture, kindly advise your state secretary to that effect, as I shall be away from the city during the summer and have requested him to arrange my route for your state. All requests for lecture should be in his hands not later than August 15 if possible. Both pamphlets and posters will be sent by my publishers thirty days in advance of the date of lecture.

OPEN LETTER TO CHAUTAQUA MANAGER.

The following letter by Comrade Carver, which the Chillicothe papers refused to publish, will explain itself:

Chillicothe, Mo., Aug. 1, 1907.

Mr. B. F. Bearzel, Manager of the Chillicothe Chautauqua:

Dear Sir—Inasmuch as the Chautauqua is advertised as an educational movement aiming for the more general diffusion of knowledge, it is only proper that errors and misstatements delivered from your platform may be answered. I therefore suggest that five minutes be granted to any local "common place" in which to reply to any statements made. The speaker of yesterday afternoon by cunning innuendo left the impression in the minds of his audience that because Socialism advocated certain principles which in time would result in a more equitable distribution of wealth, that therefore they advocated an equal distribution or an universal levelling process until all men were made in the same mold. I asked for thirty brief seconds to reply to this erroneous inference, but the request could not be granted.

If the high-salaried speaker does not know the difference between equitable and equal he can be pardoned; if he does know, then the conclusion is inevitable. Yours truly, Wm. L. Garver.

THE COLNE VALLEY AND JARROW VICTORIES.

Editorially the London Labor Leader has the following to say on the recent victories of our Socialist comrades in the Colne Valley and Jarrow, England: "Following, as it does, hard upon Pete Curran's victory at Jarrow, the Colne Valley result affords a clear portent that not only are the people growing weary and sick of Liberal and Tory politics, but that their hopes are turning toward the promise of a new system of politics and society. In these two pitched battles the Liberals and Tories decided to make Socialism the chief point of attack, and in both instances the attack has been triumphantly repelled. This is high testimony to the spirit and power of our propaganda in the country. The circumstance that the Harmsworth and Pearson press has broken out into yet another frantic campaign of falsehood and vituperation against Socialism and Trade Unionism should add zest to the gratification of our movement. Their former outpourings of misrepresentation and slander enormously stimulated public interest in our Socialist and Labor principles. Their present outburst will have a no less encouraging result. With the Sherwells and Maddisons on the platform, and the Daily Mails and Expresses, in their hundreds of thousands of halfpenny sheets, furiously raging against us, our prospects of securing a hundred to two hundred Socialist and Labor members in the next Parliament become rosy indeed."

Letter By Secretary Barnes Funds Required to Push Propaganda and Organization Work

Chicago, Ill., July 20, 1907.

Dear Comrades—Herewith is presented a plain statement of the plans and opportunities for organization, and the immediate needs: The National Executive Committee, after a careful canvass of the situation, divided the states into three classes.

First Class—Those states considered self-sustaining, numbering six.

Second Class—Numbering twenty-four states needing assistance and the services of national organizers.

Third Class—States as yet unorganized, distant and expensive to reach with speakers. The states of this class are to be handled by constant correspondence and flooded with free literature.

Six organizers' districts have been established and a permanent organizer assigned to each. Local conditions alone determine how long an organizer remains in a given community. This plan has been in operation since April, and gratifying results are being secured and shown.

That organization is the theme is shown by the decision of the National Executive Committee, which provides that lecture and agitation tours must be self-sustaining. Funds are to be expended only for organization purposes. Next year—the Presidential campaign year—will be pre-eminently a year of agitation and political activity. This year there are but seven states having elections, and this year is pre-eminently a year for organization.

Contrary to previous practices, the entire wages (\$3 per day) of the organizers is now paid from the national treasury, involving a monthly expense of \$600.

The present expenses and organization plans were based first, upon an estimated increased revenue from new members, in which the estimate was fully realized; second, upon contributions to the "organization fund" equaling or exceeding those of 1906.

The "organization fund" has fallen far below expectations, probably due to the fact that we had to face a crisis in the trial forced upon our comrades in Idaho. Thousands of dollars have been poured out to meet the most pressing needs in that case. The Russian revolutionists have had a liberal answer to their appeal, besides a number of other worthy projects were supported.

The gathering of these funds was accompanied by most valuable agitation which created a widespread and favorable sentiment toward the party. This should be crystallized into an organized force. It can be done.

There must not be one dollar of debt against the national organization upon the opening of the Presidential campaign year.

The necessary and preparatory organization work now going forward should be sustained. The present income will not permit of its continuance, and unless sustained the plans must be abandoned.

Comrades, the question is here plainly presented: Shall work along the best lines yet devised, that is bringing desired results, be abandoned?

One dollar more or less in your treasury makes little difference, added to the National Organization Fund it will reach that spot most in need and enlist new recruits in the worldwide conflict with capitalism.

At the next meeting, if at all possible, your local should vote and remit at once a donation. Then circulate enclosed subscription list for individual contributions, and return not later than September 1. Organization building is the sure road to certain success.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Socialist Party.

Address communications and make remittances payable to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A Labor Day Message

By Rev. Charles Stelzle

I believe in the dignity of labor. I would go to the limit with any man in discussing its glory. Labor Day orators should give their imaginations the largest liberty in speaking of it. Many workingmen fail to receive the inspiration which should come to them because of it. It is a great thing to have a part in the world's work. It is a shame to be a non-producer—a parasite.

But there is another side to the question. According to a press dispatch, during last year 2,660 deaths were reported to the coroner of Allegheny county, 919 of which were the result of accidents in mills, mines or on railroads. Some of the victims were burned by molten metal, a blast furnace burst, or a huge ladle was upset in the steel mills; others were caught in the rollers in a plate mill, and some were crushed in the machinery of the rail mills. Many were killed in mines by falling slate, some by gas explosions, and others by falls from derricks, scaffolds and like structures. Not a few met death while working about electric cranes, which pick up massive pieces of structural steel at the simple moving of a lever.

The average number of deaths reported to the Coroner is about 250 a month. For the first five months of the present year there were 1,095 deaths, 344 of which may be classed as "sacrifices upon the altars of industry." For the same period in the preceding year there were 1,015 deaths, of which 350 may be put in the same category. Someone has figured out that in the Pittsburg district one life is snuffed out for every 50,000 tons of coal shipped, and the annual shipment is about 50,000,000 tons; one for every 3,800 cars which carry freight out of or into Pittsburg; one for every 7,600 tons of the 7,000,000 tons annual production of iron and steel, and one for every 870 tons of the 800,000 of steel rails yearly put upon the market.

Thus, into the product of America's giant industries there is wrought not only the sweat of labor, but the lifeblood of the toiler. Protection for the industrial worker! Let's ring it out on Labor Day so that our lawmakers will understand what we mean. Let's tell about it until the men who are directly responsible for it shall listen. But, principally, let's fight for it until we get it.

SPIES IN THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Delegates from District No. 22 of the United Mine Workers met in Denver on Monday, July 8, and were in session during the past week, and in all probability will not finish their labors until towards the close of the present week. The convention is made up of 42 delegates representing 9,000 men who are employed in the coal mines of Wyoming. During the past few months the national organization of the United Mine Workers has concentrated its efforts in organizing the mines that are operated by the Union Pacific Coal Co. This great coal corporation of the west opposed every effort upon the part of the organizers, but were gradually forced to succumb to the determined persistency of men who had resolved that the slaves of the Union Pacific should be brought together. The present convention in Denver demonstrates that the United Mine Workers has succeeded in organizing the coal mines of Wyoming, and the fact that two delegates in convention are Japs, representing the Asiatic race, is further proof that the time has come when race and creed prejudice must be banished from the councils of Organized Labor. The brown and yellow man are here and are competitors in the labor market for jobs, and Organized Labor can not afford to build and barriers of prejudice that will keep such men outside the pale of unionism. We are pleased to point out the fact that the United Mine Workers has brought the Jap and Chinese under the banner of the organization, for the reason that the acceptance of the Asiatic in such a powerful organization numerically as the United Mine Workers of America will have much to do with opening the doors of other labor unions to the races from the Orient. That the officials of the United Mine Workers are guarding zealously the interests of the membership and are not asleep was shown when two delegates in the convention were unmasked and exposed as Judas Iscariots in the employ of the Pinkerton agency. Fred J. Benzer, "operator" No. 20, and Olaf E. Erickson, "operator" No. 21, of Rock Springs, Wyo., were uncovered as traitors and will no longer be able to conceal their treason from their fellowmen. These two human reptiles are no longer valuable to a detective agency, nor will they be longer welcome among honest men in the Rocky Mountains.

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

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