

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

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NO. 344

IMPORTANT

TO STOVE DEALERS AND HARDWARE MEN EVERYWHERE:

Why the Buck Stove and Range Co.'s Products Can Not Be Considered Fair by Fair-Minded People and Freedom Loving American Citizens.

TO THE STOVE DEALERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS OF ST. LOUIS AND ELSEWHERE.

Gentlemen—These lines are addressed to you. It is for your own interests that you will read them most carefully. You are in business, not for pleasure, but to make a living for yourselves and for your families. You believe in fair play, and we feel confident that you will not oppose the great army of organized workingmen and women who ask for nothing more but fair play in their struggle against unfair employers of labor.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck Stove and Range Company, seems to be afflicted with the deplorable imagination that he is endowed with the "divine destiny" of breaking up the trade unions and destroying the labor movement.

For the last ten years the Buck Stove and Range Company has been waging a war of annihilation against Organized Labor.

In looking over our records we find that as early as March 13, 1898, the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, in defense of Labor's interests, was compelled to place at the head of its official minutes the advice:

BOYCOTT BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY!

The troubles with this firm have been on ever since, almost without interruption.

Mr. Van Cleave was instrumental in organizing that un-American institution known as the "Citizens' Industrial Alliance," by means of which he expected to wipe out Union Labor and to crush American Labor down to the basis of the Chinese or Japanese coolie slavery.

As intelligent business men and fair-play loving citizens you will certainly not blame Organized Labor and their many friends and sympathizers for refusing to patronize this arch-enemy of Union Labor!

Who in the world can compel any union man or woman to buy the products of Mr. Van Cleave's Buck Stove and Range Company?

Who in the world can prevent any union man or woman from telling his or her friends why the products of the Buck Stove and Range Company are considered unfair?

Who in the world can prevent any union man or woman from telling his or her stove dealer or hardware merchant that the products of the Buck Stove and Range Company are considered unfair? And that if any fair-minded dealer was anxious to show his sympathy for the noble cause of Organized Labor and to uphold the constitutional rights of American citizenship, he will refuse to handle Mr. Van Cleave's Buck stoves and ranges until such time as the gentleman may get cured of his "divine destiny" hallucination.

The latest move of Mr. Van Cleave against Organized Labor is reported in his own official organ, "The Exponent," as follows:

"The suit which has been begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is to restrain the American Federation of Labor from boycotting the goods of the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis (of which Mr. Van Cleave is president) is the most important case which has been brought before a United States court in many years. . . . If, through any technicality, the suit should fail in the court in which it has been brought, an immediate appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States."

We frankly ask every stove dealer in St. Louis or elsewhere:

Can the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or the Supreme Court of the United States compel any member or friend of Organized Labor to buy Mr. Van Cleave's boycotted stoves and ranges?

Or can any Supreme Court compel any man or woman to patronize any hardware merchant or stove dealer handling the products of the Buck Stove and Range Company?

Not even the Czar of Russia, with all his Cossacks and bloodhounds, could enforce such a Supreme Court decision.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, speaking of Mr. Van Cleave's latest anti-boycott injunction move, says:

So far as I am concerned, let me say that never have I, nor will I, violate a law. I desire it to be clearly understood that, when any court undertakes, without warrant or law, by the injunction process, to deprive me of my personal rights and personal liberty, guaranteed by the Constitution, I shall have no hesitancy in asserting and exercising these rights, and it may not be amiss to sound a word of warning and advice to such of the rampant, vindictive and greedy employers who seek to rob the working people of our country of their lawful and constitutional rights by the unwarranted injunction process. The full power of Labor has never yet been exercised in defense of its rights; it is not wise to compel its exercise.

Organized Labor stands for a noble cause and is fighting the battles of human progress and a higher civilization.

One of the weapons of Organized Labor is the boycott, the unfair list.

The boycott? "It is un-American!" says Mr. Van Cleave. We reply with pride:

"THE BOYCOTT IS AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION! THE BOYCOTT WAS THE WEAPON OF THE BRAVE REVOLUTIONARY COLONISTS! THE BOYCOTT WAS PLACED ON KING GEORGE'S PRODUCTS! BOYCOTTED TEA FOUND ITS WAY INTO THE BLUE WATERS OF BOSTON HARBOR!"

George Washington was a boycotter! Ben Franklin was a boycotter! And there were thousands of other patriotic boycotters in the colonies!

Those old revolutionary boycotters gave us a Declaration of Independence, a Constitution, a republican form of government!

Neither King George's "injunctions," nor his prisons and jails, nor his bayonets could defeat the colonial boycotters.

Mr. Van Cleave may have the lawyers, and the police, and some judges on his side; his Metal Trades Association may use the blacklist most mercilessly; but Organized Labor will remain in possession of the boycott. And we intend to use it as rightfully and as effectively as the colonial heroes of 1776.

TO THE READERS OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Mark the foregoing article and hand it to the stove dealer or hardware merchant in your neighborhood.

Quite a number of copies of St. Louis Labor will be mailed to stove and hardware dealers of St. Louis and vicinity, but we may not reach all of them.

For this reason we hereby ask each and every one of our subscribers to mark the above article and hand it to the stove and hardware

ware dealer in your neighborhood. Request him to read it carefully and to give Organized Labor all the support within his power.

Respectfully,

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY BOYCOTT LEAGUE.

Germany's Trade Unions

With 2,215,165 Members the German Empire Takes the Lead in the International Trades Union Movement.

Germany has today not only the leading Socialist party, but has succeeded in building up the strongest trade union movement. Indeed, the growth of trade unionism in Germany is wonderful, especially in view of the fact that the Vaterland has enjoyed for the last several years a Citizens' Industrial Alliance and Manufacturers' Association reign of terror as no country on both sides of the Atlantic. The Textile Workers' strike in Crimtschan, Saxony, which lasted for over a year, was one of the most desperate labor battles in capitalistic history. The Berlin Wood Workers' lockout, the Berlin Building Trades strike and lockout and dozens of other great struggles caused millions of dollars, as this report will show.

But in midst of all these battles and struggles the trade union movement has grown numerically and has strengthened its position everywhere. From 1,819,930 in 1905 the unions increased their membership to 2,215,165 in 1906.

Germany has five distinct groups of trade unions. The so-called central or Socialist national unions, non-affiliated local unions, then the so-called Hirsch-Dunker or conservative unions (named after their principal leader), the Christian unions and the independent unions. The following table will show the membership:

	1905.	1906.
Central (Socialist) unions.....	1,344,803	1,689,709
Local (non-affiliated) unions.....	27,736	13,145
Hirsch-Dunker (conservo) unions.....	117,097	118,508
Christian unions.....	265,032	320,248
Independent unions.....	65,262	73,544

Total.....1,819,930 2,215,165

These unions' total expenditures amounted to 36,963,413 marks (over nine million dollars); in 1905 the total expenditures were 24,002,402.234 marks; in 1904 a total of 17,738,756 marks was reached, while in 1891 the total expenditures were only 1,606,534 marks.

For strikes and lockout the German unions expended 13,748,412 marks in 1906; for legal advice, traveling, out-of-work, sick, invalid and death benefits, 9,363,270 marks were expended. The official organ cost 1,594,009 marks, agitation 1,820,753 marks, administration 1,312,023 marks, and for miscellaneous expenditures 4,783,708 marks are recorded.

In the 16 years, from 1891 till 1906, the trade unions of Germany expended 144,527,844 marks.

Thus the great world-wide movement is moving on irresistibly, ever gaining new ground, arousing the toiling millions, filling them with new hopes, new aspirations, assuring new success and new victories—in spite of all obstacles.

What insignificantly small mosquitoes are Messrs. Parry, Post, Job, McParland, Van Cleave, Peabody, Gooding, Borah & Co. when seen through the historical spectacles of the powerful International Labor and Social movement!

Welcome in St. Louis

International Association of Machinists Will Open National Convention Next Monday.

Welcome in St. Louis!

A hearty welcome to the delegates of the International Association of Machinists' convention, which will begin its session at Druids' Hall next Monday morning.

There will be over 400 delegates in attendance. The convention will be in session for nearly two weeks, and business of vital importance to the International Union will come up.

Few of the national and international unions have made as rapid and substantial progress within the last decade as the International Association of Machinists.

A strong local committee has been active for some time to devise "ways and means" for entertaining the delegates during their stay in St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL MACHINISTS' FINANCIAL REPORT.

For the convention of the International Association of Machinists, to be held in St. Louis next week, the reports of the officers show a material increase in membership, and despite the enormous financial strain the international and locals have been under for the last two years, a distinct improvement in the financial condition of the organization. The report of the auditing committee says: "The books and accounts of the association were found to be in excellent condition, the finances, we are pleased to report, being nearly double what they were for the previous auditing period, the cash in hand and in banks, and securities now amounting to: Bonds, \$85,446.25; stock, \$5,570; bank certificates of deposit, \$40,000, and cash on hand and in bank \$50,013.68, making a total of \$181,047.93. The law expense amounting to \$1,260.89, being an increase of \$919.19 over the last period, would probably, at first sight, seem exorbitant, but upon making investigation we find our organization has been involved in litigation at a number of places, and the attorneys' fees very reasonable for the work performed. In examining the expense accounts of the vice presidents and organizers, we find, in some instances, hotel bills charged for every day in the period. Believing there are times when said vice presidents and organizers are not actively engaged in work for the association, or are stationed in the same locality for some weeks, we think they should be required to have a domicile, when not actively engaged, and obtain weekly or monthly hotel rates when in a locality for a length of time, thus relieving the association of an unjust expense. The total direct revenue for the six months ending May 31, 1907, was \$247,346.72, which is an increase over the previous half year of \$49,369.56. The total disbursements for the period were \$166,128.67, leaving an excess of revenue over expenditures of \$81,218.05. This amount has been carried to surplus account, which is now increased to \$182,736.75, and this amount is almost entirely represented by stocks and bonds, bank certificates of deposit and cash in banks. In the fiscal period ending May 31, 1907, it will be noted that the total expenditures and benefits paid by the association were \$166,128.67. Of this amount \$73,219.50 was disbursed for general strike benefits, which is a decrease as compared with last half year of \$7,248. The death benefits paid during the period were \$22,500, an increase as compared with last half year of \$6,300."

Moyer and Pettibone

"We Have an Abiding Faith, for These Men Are Not Guilty!" Says the American Federationist.

The trial of William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, concluded just as we expected and predicted, the Boise, Idaho, jury acquitting him of the foul charge of conspiracy to murder Frank Steunenberg, former governor of Idaho. The entire proceedings of the prosecution and particularly those who stood behind it, bore out the suspicion that a conspiracy had been formed to place the blame of that awful crime upon the officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

When the news was flashed over the country in December, 1905, of the brutal killing of former Gov. Steunenberg, it shocked every man possessed of any human feeling. The crime was enveloped in mystery. What more reasonable, when the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association and the so-called "Citizens' Alliance" were in the official saddle, for them to attempt to cast the odium of it upon the representatives of a labor organization, and particularly a labor organization with which they had been engaged in a recent contest. How conveniently the Pinkerton agent, McParland, found Harry Orchard, who "confessed and implicated" Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone in the murder. He just "happened" to be there. Were the origin of the difficulty not so brutally tragic the arrest, confession of Orchard and his attempted implication of the miners' officials would be grotesque, and more like opera bouffe than a serious proceeding.

The Pinkerton and other agencies are now primarily conducting their institutions, not for the detection of crime, but to bring into disrepute the men engaged in the Organized Labor movement. We have before us a circular (printed on another page of this issue) recently issued by one of the detective bureaus offering to "furnish men who work on the inside," that is, "join the union," evidently to stir up strife, commit overt acts themselves and then accuse innocent union members of the offense.

One of the most peculiar incidents in connection with the Haywood trial was the fact that there was not one avowed Pinkerton agent placed upon the witness stand. Is it difficult to infer that Harry Orchard became a secret agent of that detective bureau and gave his testimony as such an agent, although that fact he refused to divulge?

The manner in which the accused men were kidnaped from their home state and taken to Idaho is a story of outrage itself—outrage of the constitutional and natural rights belonging to the meanest criminal in our country. Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were not in Idaho at the time when ex-Gov. Steunenberg was murdered. They were in Denver. Nevertheless, the prosecuting attorney of Canon county, Idaho, committed perjury in making affidavit alleging that they were in Idaho at the time when the murder was committed. The fact is undisputed, yet seemingly no attention is given to it. The affidavit thus made, signed by Gov. Gooding of Idaho, given to the sheriff of Canon county, who with twelve armed deputies proceeded to Denver, presented the requisition papers to Gov. McDonald of Colorado, who, on Feb. 15, 1906, without any hearing of any sort, honored them. The proceedings were entirely secret, notwithstanding that three days elapsed between the signing of the requisition papers and the arrest of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone; they were not allowed to communicate with their attorneys, families or their friends; they were closely guarded and hurried on a special train to Idaho.

The question of the kidnaping was brought before the United States Supreme Court, which affirmed the right of the state of Idaho to hold the accused men for trial. The dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan will ever remain as a protest against this outrage. However, as each term of court occurred at Boise, the accused men were ready for trial. Haywood elected, and it was finally agreed, that he should be placed on trial first and alone. At last the case was brought to trial in May, the jury completed early in June, the verdict rendered Sunday morning, July 28, "Not Guilty."

It was inconceivable that an honest American jury would have brought in any other verdict than was rendered by the jury acquitting William D. Haywood. That he was innocent of the crime charged against him was absolutely certain from the beginning.

Even if the accused men had cause to feel resentment against Gov. Steunenberg during his administration, at the time of his being killed and for almost two years before, he was in no position to interfere with the work of the organization. He was removed from the field of opposition. The organization, as a matter of necessity, was compelled to deal with new conditions, with new men, with new opponents, and could not have the time much less the inclination or motive to wreak a murderous vengeance upon one who was no longer in their path. There was no motive and no purpose for Haywood to kill or to have conspired to kill ex-Gov. Steunenberg.

The Idaho jury and all the American people are to be congratulated upon the acquittal of Haywood. The testimony of Orchard, confessing that he was a manifold murderer, that he was a bigamist, burglar, incendiary, thief, liar, and fraud, was enough to sicken the hearts of all our people. Upon such evidence it is unthinkable that a jury of honest American citizens would hang even a yellow dog.

But there are other features connected with these proceedings requiring consideration. The prosecution of the case involved an expenditure of \$125,000. The ablest and most resourceful attorneys were retained. The whole power of the state and every trade union hater was pitted against the accused. On the other hand was the accused man, far away from his home and without any means for the proper conduct of his defense to prove that he was not guilty of the heinous charge.

Under these circumstances is it astonishing that the men of labor of the country felt it incumbent upon them to voluntarily contribute liberally from their hard-earned wages to furnish the wherewithal for a proper defense? Competent attorneys had to be retained, witnesses summoned from far distant points, and there were all the expenses involved in a long-drawn-out trial.

What a situation! How a man would fare under such an accusation without means, without friends and without the faith, sympathy and support of the country's workmen, is better imagined than described.

Haywood's defense involved a nexpense of nearly \$140,000, contributed by the men of labor—men whom he never saw or knew, men who never saw or knew him, and for what? To prove him not guilty of a crime charged against him by a gang of unscrupulous conspirators. To vindicate the principle of justice and human liberty that was involved.

Then, again, it is generally asserted by the prosecutors (or persecutors) that they had the "best case" against Haywood. When the jury acquitted him, it was generally expected that the cases against Moyer and Pettibone would be abandoned, the indictments quashed, and these men set free. But that was not to be. The vin-

dictiveness which followed Haywood is to be continued toward the other men. The prosecution had a scent of blood in the prey which escaped them, and they must needs continue the trail for other game. That they will fail in this, as in the Haywood case, we have an abiding faith, for these men are not guilty.

Twenty Years Ago Crime of Nov. 11 '87

Reasons for Pardoning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab

By JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor of Illinois

At the opening of the Haywood trial in Boise, Idaho, the "Chicago Anarchist Case" was repeatedly mentioned as a parallel with this Western Conspiracy case. The younger elements in the Socialist Party and Trades Union Movements are not acquainted with the "Chicago Tragedy," and numerous requests have reached our office for some detailed information about the exciting events of 1886-87. It is impossible to publish a complete history of the case in the columns of a weekly paper. In looking over our old books and pamphlets we found a copy of a valuable document, namely, "Reasons for Pardoning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, by Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois." This pamphlet contains the plainest and most concise presentation of the so-called "Chicago Anarchist Case," beginning with the great Eight Hour Movement and the Haymarket Riot of May 4, 1886, to the legalized murdering of Spies, Parsons, Engel and Fischer on November 11, 1887. Fielden, Neebe and Schwab were sentenced to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary in Joliet. We may add the information that Fielden is today making a living for himself and family on a little farm somewhere in Nebraska. Neebe is engaged in business in Chicago, while the poor, learned old Michael Schwab died of consumption several years after the pardoning by Gov. Altgeld—the result of eight years' imprisonment and sufferings.

We hereby publish Gov. Altgeld's "Reasons for Pardoning" in full. It will run in five or six issues of *St. Louis Labor*, and we request our comrades and friends to read the great document most carefully. Remember that the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone case was simply another attempt to enact a tragedy like the one of November 11, 1887.

EDITOR OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.

V.

"Mr. Jacob Beiersdorf, who was a manufacturer of furniture, employing some 200 men, had been invited to the meeting and came, but as he was about to enter the place where it was held, an inoffensive old man, doing nothing unlawful, was stricken to the ground at his feet by a policeman's club.

"These general facts were established by an overwhelming mass of testimony, and for the purpose of the questions in the case, it is needless to go farther into detail.

"The chief political right of the citizen in our government, based upon the popular will as regulated by law, is the right of suffrage, but to that right two others are auxiliary and of almost equal importance:

"1. The right of free speech and of a free press.

"2. The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good.

"These are among the fundamental principles of government and guaranteed by our constitution. Section 17, article 2 of the bill of rights declares: 'The people have a right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and apply for redress of grievances. Jurists do not regard these declarations of the bill of rights as creating or conferring the rights, but as a guarantee against their deprivation or infringement by any of the powers or agencies of the government. The rights themselves are regarded as the natural inalienable rights belonging to every individual, or as political and based upon or arising from principles inherent in the very nature of a system of free government.'

"The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good being a constitutional right, it can be exercised and enjoyed within the scope and spirit of that provision of the constitution, independently of every other power of the state government.

"Judge Cooley, in his excellent work on 'Torts,' speaking (p. 296) of remedies for the invasion of political rights, says: 'When a meeting for any lawful purpose is actually called and held one who goes there with the purpose to disturb and break it up and commits disorder to that end, is a trespasser upon the rights of those who, for a time, have control of the place of meeting. If several unite in the disorder it may be a criminal riot.'

So much for Judge McAlister.

Now, it is shown that no attention was paid to the judge's decision; that peaceable meetings were invaded and broken up and inoffensive people were clubbed; that in 1885 there was a strike at the McCormick Reaper factory on account of a reduction in wages and some Pinkerton men, while on their way there, were hooted at by some people on the street, when they fired into the crowd and fatally wounded several people who had taken no part in any disturbance; that four of the Pinkerton men were indicted for this murder by the grand jury, but that the prosecuting officers apparently took no interest in the case and allowed it to be continued a number of times, until the witnesses were sworn out, and in the end the murderers went free; that after this there was a strike on the West Division Street railway and that some of the police, under the leadership of Capt. John Bonfield, indulged in a brutality never equaled before; that even small merchants standing on their own doorsteps and having no interest in the strike, were clubbed, then hustled into patrol wagons and thrown into prison on no charge and not even booked; that a petition, signed by about 1,000 of the leading citizens living on and near West Madison street, was sent to the mayor and city council, praying for the dismissal of Bonfield from the force, but that on account of his political influence he was retained. Let me say here that the charge of brutality does not apply to all of the policemen in Chicago. There are many able, honest and conscientious officers who do their duty quietly, thoroughly and humanely.

As a specimen of the many papers filed in this connection I will give the following, the first being from the officers of a corporation that is one of the largest employers in Chicago:

Office People's Gas Light & Coke Co.,

Chicago, Nov. 21, 1885.

To the Chairman of the Committee, Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly:

Sir—In response to the request of your committee for information as to the treatment received by certain employes of this company at the hands of Captain Bonfield, and by his orders, during the strike of the Western Division Railway Company's employes in July last, are advised as follows:

On that day of the strike, in which there was apparently an indiscriminate arresting of persons who happened to be up on Madison street, whether connected with the disturbance of peace or engaged in legitimate business, a number of employes of this company were at work upon said street near Hoyne avenue, opening a trench for the laying of gas pipe.

The tool box of the employes was at the southeast corner of Hoyne and Madison street. As the men assembled for labor shortly before 7 a. m., they took their shovels and tools from the tool box, arranged themselves along the trench preparatory to going to work when the hour of seven should arrive. About this time and a little before the men began to work a crowd of men, not employes of this company, came surging down the street from the west, and seizing such shovels and other tools of the men as lay upon the ground and about the box, threw more or less of the loose dirt, which before had been taken from the trench, upon the track of the railway company. About this time Captain Bonfield and his force appeared upon the scene and began apparently an indiscriminate arrest of persons. Among others arrested were the following employes of this company: Edward Kane, Mike W. Kerwin, Dan Diamond, James Hussy, Dennis Murray, Patrick Brown and Pat Franey. No one of these persons had any connection with the strike, or were guilty of obstructing the cars of the railway company, or of any disturbance upon the street. Mr. Kerwin had just arrived at the tool box and had not yet taken his shovel preparatory to going to work, when he was arrested while standing by the box and without resistance was put upon a street car as prisoner. When upon the car he called to a friend among the workmen, saying, "take care of my shovel." Thereupon Bonfield struck him a violent blow with a club upon his head, inflicting a serious wound, laying open his scalp, and saying as he did so, "I will shovel you," or words to that effect. Another of the said employes, Edward Kane, was also arrested by the tool box, two of the police seizing him, one by each arm, and he was being put upon the car, a third man, said by Kane and others to be Bonfield, struck him with a club upon the head, severely cutting his head. Both of these men were seriously injured and for a time disabled from attending to their business. Both of these men, with blood streaming from cuts upon their heads, respectively, as also all of the others above named, were hustled off to the police station and locked up. The men were not "booked" as they were locked up, and their friends had great difficulty in finding them, so that bail might be offered and they released. After they were found communication with them was denied for some time, by Bonfield's orders, it was said, and for several hours they were kept in confinement in the lock-up upon Desplaines street as criminals, when their friends were desirous of bailing them out. Subsequently they were all brought up for trial before Justice White. Upon the hearing the city was represented by its attorney, Bonfield himself being present, and from the testimony it appeared that all these men had been arrested under the circumstances aforesaid, and without the least cause, and that Kane and Kirwin had been cruelly assaulted and beaten without the least justification therefor, and of course they were all discharged.

The officers of this company, who are cognizant of the outrages perpetrated upon these men, feel that the party by whom the same were committed ought not to remain in a responsible position upon the police force. PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.,

By C. K. G. Billings, V. P.
Chicago, Nov. 15, 1885.

Robert Ellis, 974 West Madison street:

I kept a market at 974 West Madison street. I was in my place of business waiting on customers and stepped to the door to get a measure of vegetables. The first thing I knew, as I stood on the step in front of my store, I received a blow over the shoulders with a club and was seized and thrown off the sidewalk into a ditch being dug there. I had my back to the person who struck me, but on regaining my feet I saw that it was Bonfield who had assaulted me. Two or three officers then came up. I told them not to hit me again. They said go and get in the car, and I told them that I couldn't leave my place of business as I was all alone there. They asked Bonfield and he said, "Take him right along." They then shoved me into the car and took me down the street to a patrol wagon, in which I was taken to the Lake street station. I was locked up there from this time, about 8 o'clock in the morning, till 8 o'clock in the evening and then taken to the Desplaines street station. I was held there a short time and then gave bail for my appearance, and got back to my place of business about 9 o'clock that night. Subsequently when I appeared in court I was discharged. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning, July 3, 1885, when I was taken from my place of business.

ROBERT ELLIS.

W. W. Wyman:

Chicago, Nov. 19, 1885.

I was standing in my door about 7 o'clock in the morning of July 3, 1885. I saw a man standing on the edge of the sidewalk. He wasn't doing anything at all. Bonfield came up to him, and without a word being said by either, Bonfield hit him over the head with his club and knocked him down. He also hit him twice after he had fallen. I was standing about six feet from them when the assault occurred. I don't know the man that was clubbed—never saw him before nor since.

W. W. WYMAN, 1004 West Madison St.

Jesse Cloud:

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1885.

On the morning of about July 3, 1885, about 7 o'clock, as I was standing on the southeast corner of Madison street and Western avenue, I saw Bonfield walk up to a man on the opposite corner, who was apparently looking on at what was going on in the street. Bonfield hit him over the head with his club and knocked him down. Some men who were near him helped him over to the drug store on the corner where I was standing. His face was covered with blood from the wound on his head made by Bonfield's club, and he appeared to be badly hurt. A few moments later, as I was standing in the same place, almost touching elbows with another man, Bonfield came up facing us and said, "stand back," at the same time striking the other man over the head with his club. I stepped and turned around to look for the other man; saw him a few feet away with the blood running down over his face, apparently badly hurt from the effect of the blow or blows he had received from Bonfield. There was no riot or disorderly conduct there at the time, except what Bonfield made himself by clubbing innocent people who were taking no part in the strike. If they had been there for the purpose of rioting they would surely have resisted Bonfield's brutality.

I affirm that the above statement is a true and correct statement of facts.

JESSE CLOUD, 998 Monroe street.

H. J. Nichols:

Chicago, Nov. 19, 1885.

On the morning of July 3, 1885, I was driving up Madison street, just coming from Johnson's bakery on Fifth avenue. When I got to the corner of Market and Madison streets, I met the cars coming over the bridge. On looking out of my wagon I saw Bonfield by the side of a car. He snatched me from my wagon and struck me on the head, cutting it open, and put me in a car, leaving my wagon standing there unprotected loaded with bakery goods, all of which were stolen, except a few loaves of bread. I was taken to the Desplaines street station and locked up for about ten hours. I was then bound over for riot in \$500 bail and released. During the time I was there I received no attention of any kind, though my head was seriously cut. Julius Goldzier, my lawyers, went to Bonfield with me before the case was called in court, and told him I had done nothing, and Bonfield said "scratch his name off," and I was released.

I swear to the truth of the above.

(Signed) H. J. NICHOLS, 47 Flournoy street.

The following is from Captain Schaack, a very prominent police official:

Department of Police, City of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1893.

Mr. G. E. Detwiler, Editor Rights of Labor:

Dear Sir—In reply to your communication of April 13, I will say that in July, 1885, in the street car strike on the west side, I held the office of lieutenant on the force. I was detailed with a company of officers early in the morning in the vicinity of the car barns, I believe on Western avenue and a little north of Madison street. My orders were to see that the new men on the cars were not molested when coming out of the barns.

One man came out and passed my lines about fifty feet. I saw one of the men, either driver or conductor, leave the car at a standstill. I ran up near to the car, when I saw on the southeast corner of the street Bonfield strike a man on the head with his club. He hit the man twice and I saw the man fall to the ground.

Afterwards I was put on a train of cars, protecting the rear. Bonfield had charge of the front. I saw many people getting clubbed in front of the train, but I held my men in the rear and gave orders not to strike any one except they were struck first. Not one of my officers hurt a person on that day or at any time.

Many people were arrested, all appearing. From what I saw in the afternoon and the next day, no officer could state what they were arrested for. The officers professed ignorance of having any evidence, but "some one told them to take him in," meaning to lock him up. On that afternoon, about 4 o'clock, I met Bonfield and he addressed me in the following words, in great anger: "If some of you goody-goody fellows had used your clubs freely in the forenoon, you would not need to use lead this afternoon." I told him that I did not see any use clubbing people and that I would club no person to please any one, meaning Bonfield, and that if lead had to be used, I thought my officers could give lead and take it also. I will say that affair was brutal and uncalled for.

MICHAEL J. SCHAACK, No. 227 N. State St.

Again it is shown that various attempts were made to bring to justice the men who wore the uniform of the law while violating it, but all to no avail; that the laboring people found the prisons always open to receive them, but the courts of justice were practically closed to them; that the prosecuting officers vied with each other in hunting them down, but were deaf to their appeals; that in the spring of 1886 there were more labor disturbances in the city and particularly at the McCormick factory; that under the leadership of Capt. Bonfield the brutalities of the previous year were even exceeded. Some affidavits and other evidence is offered on this point which I can not give for want of space. It appears that this was the year of the eight-hour agitation and efforts were made to secure an eight-hour day about May 1, and that a number of laboring men standing, not on the street, but on a vacant lot, were quietly discussing the situation in regard to the movement, when suddenly a large body of police under orders from Bonfield charged on them and began to club them; that some of the men, angered at the unprovoked assault, at first resisted, but were soon dispersed; that some of the police fired on them while they were running and wounded a large number who were already 100 feet or more away and were running as fast as they could; that at least four of the number so shot down died, that this was wanton and unprovoked murder, but there was not even so much as an investigation.

WAS I TAN ACT OF PERSONAL REVENGE?

While some men may tamely submit to being clubbed and seeing their brothers shot down, there are some who will resent it and will nurture a spirit of hatred and seek revenge for themselves, and the occurrences that preceded the Haymarket tragedy indicate that the bomb was thrown by some one who, instead of acting on the advice of anybody, was simply seeking personal revenge for having been clubbed, and that Capt. Bonfield is the man who is really responsible for the death of the police officers.

It is also shown that the character of the Haymarket meeting sustains this view. The evidence shows there were only 800 to 1,000 people present, and that it was a peaceable and orderly meeting; that the mayor of the city was present and saw nothing out of the way and that he remained until the crowd began to disperse, the meeting being practically over, and the crowd engaged in dispersing when he left; that had the police remained away for twenty minutes more there would have been nobody left there, but that as soon as Bonfield learned that the mayor had left he could not resist the temptation to have some more people clubbed and went up with a detachment of police to disperse the meeting, and that on the appearance of the police the bomb was thrown by some unknown person and several innocent and faithful officers, who were simply obeying an uncalled for order of their superior, were killed; all of these facts tend to show the improbability of the theory of the prosecution that the bomb was thrown as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the defendants to commit murder; if the theory of the prosecution were correct there would have been many bombs thrown; and the fact that only one was thrown shows that it was an act of personal revenge.

It is further shown here that much of the evidence given at the trial was a pure fabrication; that some of the prominent police officials in their zeal, not only terrorized ignorant men by throwing them into prison and threatening them with torture if they refused to swear to anything desired, but that they offered money and employment to those who would consent to do this. Further, that they deliberately planned to have fictitious conspiracies formed in order that they might get the glory of discovering them. In addition to the evidence in the record of some witnesses who swore that they had been paid small sums of money, etc., several documents are here referred to.

First, an interview with Capt. Ebersold published in the Chicago Daily News May 10, 1889.

(Continued next week.)

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DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

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Pinkertonism and Organized Labor

These Institutions of Hiring Hordes and Agents Provocateurs Must Go.

We have often called attention to the methods employed by the so-called "Detective Agencies," of which the Pinkerton concern is the most notorious; that they are not agencies to detect crime, but rather unscrupulous schemes to injure labor. Their representatives secretly join unions of workmen, provoke trouble, and thus show to employers the "value" of such service. Under the last Napoleon the scheme of the "Agent Provocateur" first took shape in France. The system was to have spies of the Emperor join any association or group of men who were suspected of some desire for reform in the people's or governmental affairs. These "Agents Provocateur" (provoking agents) duty was to appear to be most violent in the denunciation of the crown and its regime, and urge their comrades to revolt. Revolution was their watchword. They would get the men in the streets, and shout with them, while secret reports were given to the military and civil authorities. The soldiery and the gendarmes were then conveniently on hand. That numbers of men were killed in cold blood on many occasions and others railroaded to prison for long terms of years was of little moment, so long as the sealaws got their pay and the throne seemed made secure, even for a time.

That the Pinkerton and the other so-called detective agencies copied and fashioned their methods after the French "Agents Provocateurs" there is not the slightest doubt. They ply their rascality in the relations of workmen and employers. They enter into negotiations with employers, make themselves appear helpful and then their devilry begins. Before presenting this further we lay before our readers a circular from one of these concerns which but a few days since came to us as shown in the following:

Indianapolis, Ind., July 30, 1907.
Mr. Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.:
Dear Sir and Brother—I enclose herein a letter which is self-explanatory. With best wishes I am, yours truly,
JOHN MITCHELL, President U. M. W. of A.

Enclosures:
P. L. Bergoff, Manager. Telephone, 4414 Bryant.
L. C. Bergoff, Supt.

THE BERGOFF DETECTIVE BUREAU.
Civil and Criminal Investigations. Male and Female Operators Sent to All Parts of the World. Shadowing, Locating, Investigating and Serving Legal Paper.
1531 Broadway.
Rooms 203, 204, 205, 206.

Case No. New York. 190
Dear Sir—This office is in a position to furnish your company with thoroughly experienced motormen, conductors, power house men, and in fact all classes of labor which is required to run a street railway company, during the time of a strike. This bureau has made a specialty of handling strikes for over half a century and our clients are among the largest corporations in the world. During the recent trouble between the steamboat companies and the striking longshoremen in New York city, this office transported over 100,000 men for the different steamboat companies and supplied 1,000 guards.

We also furnish men who work on the inside—that is, for a man to work in your employ as a motorman or conductor, join the union and obtain all the information he can about his fellow employees. This information is submitted to your company daily in the form of a typewritten report. Our charges for guards, motormen, conductors and all classes of men during the time of trouble is \$5 per day, your company to pay transportation, board and lodge—the men. Trusting that you will at least favor us with a reply, we are, Respectfully yours,

BERGOFF DETECTIVE BUREAU.
Upon this circular the following was written on the margin, mailed to Mr. Mitchell and by him forwarded to us as shown above: "Mr. Mitchell—Please see that Gompers of the American Federation of Labor gets this, so that he may know what he is up against. Yours respectfully,
Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie R. R. Co., Chatham, Ont.
Per S. G. FITCH, General Superintendent."

What do our readers think is meant by this rascally detective bureau when it says it will furnish "men to work on the inside" and "obtain all the information they can about their fellow employees" and "to report this information" to the company "daily." Suppose there is nothing to report to the company. Is it difficult to suppose, and particularly from the character of these fellows, that they will manufacture some information so as to make some sort of showing and prove how indispensable they are? Many controversies are provoked by these scoundrels, and when workmen have become victimized by their subtle methods, strikes have occurred. Nor is there any doubt that when disorders arise or assaults on men or property are indulged in, they are mainly due to the dastardly work of our American "Agents Provocateur." Elsewhere in this issue we refer to the above circular and the influences of such agencies in the Haywood trial. The unscrupulous criminal methods employed by certain so-called detective agencies, that commit crimes in the pursuit of their calling is well known. That it is part of their game to fasten guilt upon innocent men is as clear as day. It is all in the amount of the pay and the size of the corporation and the importance of the men sought to be involved.

Is it to this sort of education that the \$1,500,000 "War Fund" of the employers is to be devoted? Of course, the Grad-grinds of the employers hope to exterminate the labor organizations, and any tactics and methods are good enough to encompass the result. But that they will fail is as sure as the night follows day and day the night. We have said that the work of these agencies and bureaus is well known. Sometimes the scoundrels are caught, exposed and denounced; sometimes they admit the great wrongs they have done; sometimes the wrongs are done and the malefactors remain unknown.

Be that as it may, the labor organizations of our country are lawful associations and law-abiding. They seek improvement in the conditions of the men of labor; not for themselves alone, but for their wives and little ones—for all our people.

The men of Organized Labor have confidence and an abiding faith in the institutions of our country and in the exercise of their rights within the law; by and through their organizations they will work on and hope on for a brighter and a better day. The scoundrelly detective agencies will neither deter nor prevent the triumph of Labor's righteous cause.

Government by Strike Breakers

The Bergoff Detective Agency Bleeds New York City for \$24,054.80.

The Worker last week published a letter sent out by the Bergoff Detective Agency offering its services to employers to provide men to break strikes. Now it is revealed that this very agency was used by the New York city administration to break the recent garbage workers' strike!

This fact developed through P. L. Bergoff, head of the Bergoff Detective Agency, presenting a bill for \$24,054.80 for "assisting in breaking the strike of the garbage wagon drivers." Health Commissioner Darlington has approved the bill.

Reports state that when the strike was ordered Bergoff wrote to Commissioner Craven that he could break the strike and furnish men to remove the accumulating garbage. He said the department officials should grant him some leeway because of the situation, but he guaranteed two hundred men to be at work right away and that the strike would be broken inside of a week. The garbage, too, would be cleared away. The itemized bill sets forth that on June 28 Bergoff brought 89 striker breakers from Philadelphia; on the 29th, 113; on the 30th, 30, and on July 1 he went to Philadelphia and got 152. He said he kept 489 men on from then to July 5. He charged transportation from Philadelphia for 493 strike breakers at \$1.80 apiece each way, or a total for these items of \$1,776.

A more striking example of the limits to which a capitalistic administration will go in defeating strikers can hardly be imagined than this contemptible alliance between the city hall and a private scab agency. At the very moment when the city officials were protesting that the garbage workers acted hastily and should return to work, these same officials were making a bargain with a dealer in professional thugs and strike breakers. The McClellans and Cravens and Darlington would much prefer to pay out thousands of dollars to defeat the garbage workers who have been swindled through outrageous fines and tyrannized for years, than to review the grievances that caused the men to quit.

Such dirty work as this should make every workman's blood boil with indignation and inspire him with the purpose of never resting until an answer were given to the outrage. That answer should be the retirement to private life of the capitalist officials and parties who are responsible for it and the election of Socialist workmen who are pledged to the cause of the working class and who fight capitalist rule everywhere.—The Worker.

Well to Remember for Future Labor Days

Although the Socialists and the progressive element in labor organizations regard the first of May as the international labor day, and although some employers—in our own organization, for instance—have granted their employes a holiday on the first of May, it should not be forgotten that the passage of a law declaring the first Monday in September a legal holiday was a distinct victory of organized labor over capitalism, and therefore celebrating that day should not be dispensed with.

In the last few years differences of opinions were perceptible about how to celebrate. From the beginning a parade was regarded as the principal feature of the celebration, and this parade it is against which here and there opposition is raised. In several cities the central labor bodies decided not to take part in the parade in future. Reasons for that resolution are in the main the large expenses, which seem to be ever increasing, through the desire on the part of the various unions to outdo every other union in point of best appearance, and the fact that the demonstration often is more like a circus parade than anything else. Originally the purpose of the parade was to show the strength of organized labor. This strength, however, rests not alone with the number of members, but to a greater extent with the fighting ability of the unions, and to maintain the fighting ability a well-filled treasury is indispensable. Does the money remain in the treasury, otherwise expended to participate in sometimes rowdy circus-like parades, the fighting ability of a union is kept intact, at least to that extent.

But however justified a non-participation in the parade from this point of view may appear, this should not mean that the celebration of Labor Day is to be entirely abandoned. As long as the first of May is not recognized as universal labor day, the Labor Day in September should be celebrated in a manner becoming the dignity of labor. Mass meetings, in which good speakers—not political wire-pullers—explain to the workmen the importance of Labor Day; or picnics for the entertainment and recreation of the workmen and their families would perhaps prove to be a better way to celebrate Labor Day than noisy parades, with all the clown, mule, donkey and monkey features of a circus attached. Such a parade is bound to provoke the mockery of the onlookers, and at the best bring fatigue instead of rest and a disgusted feeling for the participants. Considering further, that in most of such parades a strong contingent of police take part, it can be easily understood when class-conscious workmen refuse to march under such escort in the company of clowns and monkeys.

Keep on celebrating, but celebrate in the right way.—Brauer Zeitung.

VERILY, it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for Mr. Van Cleave to break up the labor movement.

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.

ROOSEVELT AND HIS KIND will see something drop next national election. They fail to realize the wonderful advance in class consciousness that has taken place among the workers the past year or so. There is an organized Socialist movement extending into every State and every industrial county in the land. Labor has now the machinery with which to meet and make concerted defense against the wiles of the capitalist politicians in a national election, and that gentry will find themselves on the defensive as never before, in 1908.—Social-Democratic Herald.

SPEAKING OF THE UNFAIR LIST, the St. Louis Mirror says: "President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, has filed suit in the Supreme Court of the United States to forbid the publication by organized labor of unfair lists. If these publications be prevented, why cannot the issuance of the reports of commercial agencies as to the credit of certain people be prevented? Is not an unfavorable report upon a man's business by these agencies equivalent to a boycott? And where is the legal wrong in a union printing and circulating a list setting forth the names of concerns that do not patronize the unions?"

GOVERNOR FOLK issued a requisition on the Governor of California for Villareal, the Mexican reformer and editor of an anti-Diaz publication. Villareal is charged with having criminally libeled Col. W. C. Greene, the copper king of Mexico, the same brute who caused the massacre of poor wage workers in his Mexican mines. What business has the Governor of Missouri to assist the capitalist corporation kings and semi-barbarian rulers of Mexico in their murderous work? Villareal was connected with La Regeneration, a Spanish weekly published in St. Louis. President Diaz, the capitalist corporation protector and President of Mexico, has been anxious for years to get hold of Villareal. It is about time to put the lid on this kind of democracy.

SO PINKERTON IS DEAD. He was a great man. We know something of private detective agencies in this country, but the most strenuous of ours are milksops compared to Pinkerton's. The greatest of all his schemes was the concoction of the plot to procure the hanging of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone in the interests of the Western mine owners. The most dramatic of all his dramatic coups

was the midnight capture and forcible abduction of these men to Idaho, where a packed jury might better be relied upon, although, unhappily, he had omitted to arrange for a bought judge. After the crushing blow of Haywood's acquittal Pinkerton decided to take a holiday in Europe, but died in the passage across. We like to think that he is to be returned to New York. We should not care to deprive America of the ashes of one of her great men.—London Labor Leader.

THE GREAT TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE that spread all over the country, the railroad strike in the West, and the battle against the steel trust in Minnesota have had a demoralizing effect upon watered stock. The inflated bunches of paper that are held in bank vaults in New York are shrinking, and there is a look of dismay upon the faces of legalized highwaymen whose stored plunder is losing its fictitious value. The sharks are groaning, and should the crash of a panic be heard the responsibility will be placed upon the brawny shoulders of those who dared to strike against the wages of starvation. The laboring people are beginning to show a solidarity that is causing anxiety among the coupon-clippers. In a few more years the regiments of labor will be united in an invincible army, and will resort to the universal strike to tear the tyrants from their thrones of greed.

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The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 324 Chestnut Street.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1896	35,000
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

You Socialists Just Can't Win!

YOU SOCIALISTS JUST CAN'T WIN!

You haven't got the organization to win, and that's a fact. When you sap the resources of the enemy by making Socialists and party members of working men who now support capitalism you will have some chance.

Dreamers, rightly named, are those who give no thought to organization, and imagine the enemy will fall before their individual knowledge and effort.

The Socialist Party started the last Presidential campaign with 15,975 members, made some noise, and had 409,230 Socialist votes counted.

The party membership now numbers about 30,000; it can be made 40,000 before the end of the year. If the vote in the next campaign is proportioned, as previously, to the membership, America will take her rightful place in the international procession and STAND A MILLION STRONG.

Are you a member? If not, then do something worth while, join the party and have the President of the United States talking about you in his next speech. Here is an application blank. Below you will find your State Secretary. Do it now; today.

Application for Membership in the SOCIALIST PARTY.

I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposite to all parties formed by the propertied classes, hereby declare that I have severed my relations with all other parties; that I endorse the platform and constitution of the SOCIALIST PARTY, and hereby apply for admission to membership in said party.

Name in full.....
Street address.....
City or P. O.....State.....

Speaking of Presidents, gather in members, and we comrades will elect one of our very own. Every new party member brings nearer the day of deliverance.

The tools required for the job are a Red Card for yourself and a membership application blank for your friend and fellow worker. Easy, isn't it? Well, that's the way to win.

Application must be accompanied by first month's dues of 25 cents.

Address: Secretary Socialist Party, 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Claim of Socialism

What do the Socialists want? This is a frequently repeated question and one that deserves an answer. Some years ago William Morris, the poet, artist, craftsman and Socialist of England, wrote out in plain, simple language what he called the claim of Socialism. It is doubtful if the full aim and object of Socialism has ever been more clearly stated.

Here, then, is the claim of Socialism:

"It is right and reasonable that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing and be of itself pleasant to do and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearisome nor over-anxious."

That sounds simple and reasonable, does it not? Perhaps you think it so simple that it is hardly worth giving so prominent a place.

Read it a dozen times and you will see that it is one of those great simple truths that when they become a part of the thought-force of society overturn old orders and establish new ones.

This is a statement from Morris, the poet. Along side it let us put one from Dr. Jacques Loeb, the scientist. He says: "One of the most important instincts is usually not even recognized as such, namely, the instinct of workmanship. Lawyers, criminals and philosophers frequently imagine that only want makes man work. We are instinctively forced to be active, the same as ants and bees. The instinct of workmanship would be the greatest source of happiness if it were not for the fact that our present social and economic organization allows only a few to satisfy this instinct."

The laborer receives no pleasure from his work today because he has no control over the manner in which he shall do that work and nothing to say about the disposal of the product when finished.

So long as ownership and control is performed by one class and production by another work will never be pleasurable.

But when workers own the things with which they work, determine things to be produced and the manner of production, then there will be a beginning toward making productive work pleasurable.

Factories would be made pleasant and healthful, hand work restored where more enjoyable and more perfect machines introduced where hand work is disagreeable.

Under such conditions is it too much to believe that work itself might become pleasurable and that mankind might find its play in its work?

Do not put this idea aside as a fantastic impossibility until you have made sure that it is not a scientific inevitability.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

Clever Capitalist Work

In its Labor Day edition the American Federationist says:

"Already we find social and fraternal associations, and those with a speculative turn of mind, alluring the wage-earners from Labor Day parades and demonstrations to outings, picnics and excursions, gotten up purely for private profit; and particularly is this true in such places where parades and demonstrations by labor have been even temporarily abandoned. Let organized labor abandon Labor Day as a distinctive day, with its parades, demonstrations, meetings, addresses and social features, and its individuality may be lost forever."

The American Federationist is correct. The editor of St. Louis Labor had a little experience on Labor Day, 1906. Organized Labor of an Illinois mining town had made extensive preparations for a successful demonstration. Not less than four outside speakers had been secured, and the unions expended a considerable sum of money to make the Labor Day demonstration a memorable one.

Now, what happened? Labor Day came, the parade and the meeting took place, but the women and children were absent, and many union men, too. Only the old guard of Unionism showed up to celebrate in honor of Organized Labor.

Where were the others, and the women and children?

One of the leading mine owners of the town, who is also a leading politician and the most influential member of the church, saw the pastor of the congregation, and it was agreed that the church should give a picnic and general Labor Day jollification somewhere in the woods, about three miles from town. This outing was to commence early in the morning, in order to get the people away from town before the unions would open their Labor Day exercises.

Thus Mr. Mine Owner and Mr. Reverend succeeded in keeping the people away from the unions' celebration, away from the Labor Day speakers.

In conclusion, we cannot help expressing our regret that some St. Louis local unions also disregard the general interest of the movement by arranging separate Labor Day affairs. If three or four more of the stronger local unions would follow the example of Typographical Union No. 8 or the Teamsters' Council, the general Labor Day demonstration would have to be discontinued.

Observations

JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY! Send in your application and make up your mind to do some real good organization work from now till November, 1908.

THE STRIKEBREAKERS imported from England to fight the striking longshoremen in Antwerp seem to have a hot time. The Antwerp women are making things lively for the imported strike breakers.

THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS are continuing their fight for better conditions, and we sincerely hope that they will be successful. Every union should give the strikers not only moral, but financial, support.

THE PINKERTON AGENCY is looking for another Orchard and another confession, in the hope that the State of Idaho may be fleeced out of another \$100,000, says the Miners' Magazine. McParland knows a good thing when he sees it.

SAXONY HAS 79,000 active Socialist Party members. The kingdom of Saxony has but one-eleventh the area as the State of Missouri. Whenever Missouri will have 79,000 dues-paying Socialist Party members there will be a general housecleaning in Jefferson City.

THE THREAT OF SOCIALISM. Lecture by Frank Dix, October 15, 1907, at the Odeon. Under the auspices of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance. Two dollars is the price of admission to all of this winter's C. I. A. lectures. Apply to Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis, 1005 Chemical Building. St. Louis Labor will not charge anything for the foregoing announcement.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER MULVIHILL proposes to reduce the number of saloons in St. Louis to 1,000. This is in line with capitalist concentration. Why not have a saloon trust? Call it the Mulvihill Standard Saloon Company. In every branch of business the poor fellow is crushed to the wall. The first-class saloonkeepers or "buffet" proprietors will welcome Mulvihill's plan.

THE METAL TRADES Association, of which Mr. Van Cleave is a leading spirit, has an ironclad blacklist system. Every machinist of St. Louis is known by a blacklist number. This is lawful, patriotic, American. To boycott the Buck Stove and Range Company is denounced by Mr. Van Cleave as unlawful, unpatriotic and un-American. To prove this he intends to spend the \$1,500,000 war fund of his "constituents."

Innocent Workingmen Can No Longer Be Hanged With Impunity in This Country

By D. DOUGLAS WILSON in *Machinists Monthly Journal*

Innocent workingmen can no longer be hanged with impunity in this land of the free, even though the sacrifice is not only demanded but devoutly wished by some eminently respectable and, of course, desirable citizens. There was a time not so very long ago, when such sacrifices when demanded were granted, as the mounds on the green sward at Waldheim prove. That was only twenty years ago, and the cypress trees that were planted when the mounds were made have not yet greatly increased in girth. Still, short as the interval has been between then and now, it has sufficed to change the spirit of the times. Life, even that of the lowly worker, is now deemed almost as sacred as the interests of property. It cannot now be so wastefully squandered as it was in the bygone past. It has a recognized value. Workingmen have at last discovered this, and they strenuously object to having it taken away from them, even although it is done with all the ceremony attending the due process of law. Their liberties are still filched from them and at times their bodies are violently seized and held while the law is strained to permit it; their pursuit of happiness is still retarded by every device that cunning, avarice and rapacity can suggest, but their lives are now conceded to belong to themselves. Life is now theirs; liberty and the pursuit of happiness will come later.

Many a hundred thousand workingmen anxiously watched and waited for tidings from Boise, Idaho, on the last Sunday in July, and when the wires told that a verdict of acquittal had been rendered in the case against William D. Haywood, the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, they rejoiced exceedingly. The morning sun shone brighter and many a heart was lightened. Many feared the verdict would have been different, or that the jury would disagree, for in the early stages of the trial judicial sympathy did not seem to be with the accused, hence the fear which beset them. It was thought at one time that the judge was biased in favor of the prosecution, but his charge to the jury removed every suggestion of this that remained and left no possibility for doubt as to what the verdict would be. No twelve red-blooded honest men could have decided different; no honorable, upright man could have charged them in any other way than the way it was done by the judge.

The accused was held for complicity in the murder of Frank Steunenberg, the former governor of Idaho, and the principal evidence against him was given by a creature so vile, by his own testimony, as to place such evidence beyond the acceptance of even depravity. This wretch confessed to so many revolting deeds—all with unctuous and smiling piety—that no honest man would wound his intelligence by giving it acceptance. Liar, thief, murderer, betrayer and perjurer, self-confessed to all, poor indeed is the cause that depends upon such a champion or hopes for advancement through such support. When evil men become desperate by failing to accomplish what they have set out to do, they are not particular about the methods they employ or the tools they use. When their designs are evil, conscience and honor play no part. What could not be accomplished by fair means was attempted by foul means and the foulest of assistants. When hope is borrowed from such support and despair forces the acceptance of such an accomplice, the cause forced to do so is pitifully weak and devoid of any right to existence.

The imprisonment of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, the trial and acquittal of William D. Haywood, and the startling events which preceded the trial are facts fraught with great significance to labor, forcing themselves into a prominence so marked that they cannot be ignored. First of all, the folly of the pretense that there is no conflict, no class struggle between capital and labor is brought out with cruel force and clearness. There is a conflict, fiercely waged and bitter in the extreme, relentless and irrepressible, in which organized labor can expect no quarter, for it was not Haywood's life that was sought as much as the life of the ideal for which he stood. This fact cannot and must not be ignored. If Haywood and his colleagues could have been destroyed through legal process and ceremony capitalism would soon have stretched forth its hands and seized the throats of every one who offered resistance to its predatory demands. If Haywood's life had been declared forfeit the lives of all men and women who carried a union card or identified themselves with labor's advancement would have been placed in jeopardy. In this war between capital and labor the Haywood trial has shown but too clearly that capital fights foul, is treacherous and merciless, with no thought but destruction for all who would curb its greed.

What is next brought most forcibly to the notice of organized labor is the fact that the force arrayed against it makes use of the machinery of government and bends it at will. It controlled and directed both the civil and the military branches of the state government of the two states affected, so that organized labor was completely and helplessly at its mercy. How it abused the power it held will not soon be forgotten by those who suffered from the abuse. But it taught a lesson which will be of permanent value to all who have to work with hand and head for a livelihood everywhere as well as to those who directly suffered.

The great lesson taught is that labor must close up its ranks, get closer and solidify. Perhaps never before in the whole history of the labor movement has this been brought home so forcibly as it has been brought home at this time. The strength of solidarity has been demonstrated and the helpful power of co-operative effort made manifest. Truly labor has been shown not only wherein lies its strength, but also where it is weak. Its ballot strength was great enough to secure and control the machinery of government that was used to oppress it, but it weakly permitted the few who were organized in the interest of capitalism to obtain possession. Because of this it suffered, and the lesson is not likely to be lost. Labor must be united in fact as well as in name, is the truth which has been taught; if it is not fully learned it is because men are not wise at all times and do not readily grasp the significance of passing events.

Another thing is clearly shown and clamorous for attention, and that is the folly, the criminal folly, of having battalions hostile to each other within the army of organized labor. The folly of a house divided against itself has been too often exemplified to require any more demonstrations, and steps should be immediately taken by those high in the councils of labor to pour oil where the waters are troubled and balm where there is a wound. Surely the ordeal of the trial at Boise will not have to be repeated to show labor that the time has come for the practical application of the maxims: All for one and one for all, united we stand divided we fall. Salvation lies in having out one great organization of labor, thorough, solid and undivisible. This must be sought unceasingly altogether in the trade union movement at all times and as one man on election day.

Labor Day in St. Louis

Parade and Picnic a Success....Address by James O'Connell.

The St. Louis Labor Day celebration, under the joint auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council, was a decided success! This seems to be the unanimous verdict of all those who took part in the affair and those who reviewed the parade and attended the West End Heights picnic. Having been out of the city on Labor Day, the editor of St. Louis Labor relies on the daily papers for a report. From this report it can be seen that Organized Labor of St. Louis, by its representation, action and general conduct on Labor Day, compelled even the capitalist press to act within the lines of decency and respect toward the labor movement.

Here is a report as it appeared in the Globe Democrat of Tuesday morning:

West End Heights was turned over to the labor unions yesterday for the customary picnic and celebration following the big Labor Day parade. A crowd filled the garden from early afternoon until late at night. Most of the time the throng was too dense for comfort. The estimated attendance was 10,000.

Except for a short interval of speechmaking, the afternoon and evening were given over to merrymaking. Good weather, with cool breezes, helped out immensely. Half the crowd were women and children. Everything in the amusement line was packed and jammed all day long. The thirsty crowd drank beer like water, and even with extra bars the drink dispensers had to hurry to keep up with the rush.

The labor leaders regarded the celebration as the most successful Labor Day demonstration ever held in St. Louis. They exchanged congratulations on the good showing made by the parade and the good order with which the picnic was conducted. When he opened the meeting at the garden Owen Miller, president of Central Trades and Labor Union, said:

"In all the years that I have been connected with organized labor in St. Louis I have never witnessed a celebration which was so gratifying as that today. Since 1887 we have had labor celebrations in this city, and in that time I have never seen a parade in which the trade unionists displayed so much earnestness. The public turned out in great numbers to witness the parade, and their reception showed that the public interest in and sympathy with the labor movement is greater than ever. Every marcher in the parade is to be congratulated on the splendid order and deportment maintained."

James O'Connell Speaks.

At 6 o'clock the theater at the garden was turned over to the unions for an hour. Mr. Miller, as chairman of the meeting, introduced James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., president of the International Association of Machinists, who made an address on the purpose of the labor movement. The audience was in close sympathy with the speaker, and his talk drew frequent applause. Mr. O'Connell said, in part:

"To my mind no day in the American patriotic calendar is so great as Labor Day. I propose to tell you something of labor's trials and tribulations, and something of what we are struggling for. The question is constantly asked of every union man, 'What does organized labor want?' Why all these strikes, these boycotts and lockouts and trouble and turmoil?"

"In the first place labor demands the right to organize. We are living in an age of association of trusts and of combinations. This is an age when individualism has passed away. As an individual the workman is about as able to protect himself and uphold his rights as a snowflake in Hades.

Long Hours a Curse.

"After years of trial and tribulation we have compelled the highest courts in the land to recognize the right of labor to organize. Now that we have won that right, we want the hours of labor reduced—not to eight hours, or nine hours, or ten hours, but to such an equitable basis that under all conditions every man and woman who has to work can find employment.

"Long hours of labor has been one of the greatest curses ever visited upon humanity. Long hours are the cause of nearly all the intemperance, nearly all of the prostitution and most of the crime in this and every other country. Time was when labor was content to life up its hands and cry for work! work! work. We have been worked and worked until at last we have found there is something else in this world besides work. It is an undisputed fact that the shorter hours a man works the more money he gets. More money brings the opportunity of making home a more beautiful and a better place to live. And when the laboring man has a good home he stays away from the saloon.

"Another slogan of organized labor is, 'Equal wages for equal work.' When a woman does the same work as a man she should be as well paid for it. Organized labor is the only movement which stands for that proposition. It is simple justice—nothing more. Organized labor says, take the child out of the mine and the shop and put him in school, where he can cultivate the better and higher things in life and make a better citizen. Not long ago I visited a cotton mill in the East.

Evils of Child Labor.

"In a room no bigger than this theater I saw endless strips of calico being fed from rolls into giant hoppers, and being treated to a process of steam and acid to bleach out the colors. Inside of each hopper, working in that poisonous steam and acid fumes, was a little boy. I waited until the work ceased, that I might see the boys. They came out, a long line of them, with sunken eyes, wan faces and shrunken limbs. One look was enough to give the lie to the superintendent's assertion that the work was a healthful occupation. Is the law right that permits such a condition, and what should be done with an employer who tolerates it?"

"He ought to be lynched," a man in the audience shouted. "Labor says, give us more schools and fewer jails, better homes and less poorhouses. We don't want charity. We want to elevate all. We are progressing and working along scientific lines.

"I like to criticize the men who labor. If we complain of our wages and hours those conditions are our fault. If the machinists, for instance, had been properly organized in St. Louis there would be no need of a large part of them being on a strike, as has been the case for several months. They are skilled mechanics, yet they work longer hours and do not get as good pay as the hodcarrier—an occupation at which no particular skill of brain or hand is demanded. This demonstrates that no matter what class a workman may be in, it takes organization to better his condition."

The United Brewery Workers' Unions carried a number of signs in the parade, some of which contained the following inscriptions:

"We stand for the Unity of the St. Louis Labor Movement."

"Help the Striking Telegraphers."

"Wanted—200 Staunch Union Men in the U. S. Congress to Make Laws for the Working Class."

"Working Men of St. Louis, unite! United we stand! Divided you fall!"

"Industrially Organized, we need not fear Van Cleave's \$1,500,000 War Fund!"

Boudin's work entitled "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx in the Light of Recent Criticism." Chas. H. Kerr, Publisher. This is an indispensable book for any reader who has done some studying along Socialist lines and wishes to know just what are the recent criticisms made on Marx by the ablest defenders of capitalism, and how these criticisms can be answered. Price \$1.00.

The World of Labor

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

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor met in Norfolk, Va., last week to complete arrangements for the annual convention to be held in that city on Nov. 12.

ORGANIZING IN THE ANTHRACITE FIELDS.

John Mitchell, the president of the United Mine Workers is now giving his personal attention to the building up of the organization in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. The loss of membership in the organization will demand serious consideration and require the most strenuous efforts to place the coal miners on a war footing.

BREWERY WORKERS SEATED.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor convention at Trenton two weeks ago after a long discussion voted to seat the brewers' delegates whose credentials were protested because the national union is not in the A. F. of L. From reports it appears the A. F. of L. expulsion of the brewers is meeting with general disapproval from the rank and file of the unions represented in the central bodies of the country.—Nashville Labor Journal.

MINE OWNERS GETTING DESPERATE.

The Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district has become more venomous since the verdict of acquittal was rendered at Boise, Idaho. Another proclamation has been recently issued by the mine operators, demanding that all employes shall call at the office of the secretary of the association and secure an improved permit card as a license to remain in Teller county. The miners of the Cripple Creek district have shown considerable opposition to the new permit system, and many of them have concluded to seek pastures new, rather than remain in a mining district where the dictum of a Mine Owners' Association is law. All members of the Western Federation of Miners are expected to keep away from the Cripple Creek district.—Miners' Magazine.

CASHED IN—THE POPE MANUFACTURING CO.

The Pope Manufacturing Co., which was owned and controlled by as blatant a set of Citizens' Alliance and union-smashing pirates as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship, has closed its doors and gone to the wall because it couldn't pay its debts.

Why was it that a big corporation with \$22,000,000 in assets, employing only the cheapest labor—no union men at all—could not raise the wind to pay off a few paltry debts? They were manufacturing automobiles, hence the boycott of labor organizations could not cut off many sales among their members. But the class of "mechanics" they found among the tag-rag and bob-tail strike-breakers was such that the Pope company could not turn out dependable work. The factory people had no faith in their workmen and the public had no faith in their output. The result was inevitable.—Exchange.

GOOD MOVE OF PRINTERS.

The International Typographical Union made a good move at Hot Springs, when a resolution was adopted providing for a pension for any member who has reached the age of sixty years and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, and who has no other means of support, may receive the sum of \$4 per week. The collection of the assessment for the old age pension fund shall begin Jan. 1, 1908; provided the present 2 per cent assessment for the eight-hour day has been taken off on or before that date. In no event is this section to become operative until the strike assessment is discontinued. The disbursement of said pension to begin five months from the day of levying first assessment for old age pension fund. We trust the members of the local unions will give the "old age pension" proposition a unanimous indorsement through the referendum.

A CAPITALIST CONTRADICTION.

When the average contractor or employer in these days is talking to the newspapers the interview reads something like this: "Yes, sir; the country was never more prosperous. Our business has increased 50 per cent over last season. Got all we can do and prospects brightest." When he is waited on by his employes for a raise he makes a noise like this: "Sorry, boys, but the business isn't paying. The raw material and labor are taking all profits. We took out contracts when materials were low and labor plenty, and we're absolutely running at a loss when we figure in the capital invested." A protean artist on the vaudeville stage couldn't make quicker "lightning changes." According to modern business ethics, this isn't handling the truth recklessly; it's simply an attempting to work both ends to fatten the middle, and right in the middle sits the contractor and employer ready to fry the fat. We don't object strenuously to the method, but we do insist that the employe is entitled at least to the drippings.—Washington Trades Unionist.

INDEPENDENT BOOT AND SHOE CUTTERS' UNION NO. 1 OF MISSOURI.

The Independent Boot and Shoe Cutters' Union No. 1 of Missouri, which has been organizing in St. Louis for the last three months, has issued a circular demand on a number of St. Louis shoe manufacturers, expressing concessions which must be met by September 18 or a strike of 2,000 members of the union is promised. The union demands a nine-hour day, a minimum of \$18 a week for journeymen shoe cutters, one-half cent increase per pair in piece shops, increase of \$1.50 a week for lining and trimming cutters, time and a half for overtime, and one apprentice to every 10 journeymen. The shoe manufacturers say they are not afraid of the new union, as it comprises only about one-sixth of the total strength of the shoe workers engaged in St. Louis. The companies involved are the Peters Shoe Company, Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, Courtney Shoe Company, Roberts, Johnson & Rand, Dittman Bros. Shoe Company, Friedman-Shelby Shoe Company, Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Company and the Goodbar Shoe Company.

TO ABOLISH WAITERS' TIPS.

The International Society of Hotel and Restaurant Employes wants to abolish the waiters' tips. This is true, because the national convention of that society, whose session at the Terrace Gardens, on Third avenue, New York, just closed, decided to knock out the tipping system if it had to resort to legislation and take up all the convention's time doing it. Oscar Hahn, of Geneva, Germany, has come all the way here for this purpose alone. Tips, he says, are the degradation of waiters, and self-respect drops like a breaking plate of ham when any waiter in America, Europe or Australia takes a dime, quarter or more. The idea of the international society is to abolish tips all over the world and force the hotel keepers and restaurant owners to pay their waiters a corresponding increase in wages. This will be done before adjournment, providing the hotel keepers can be brought to time. Otherwise the propaganda will be kept up twenty years if necessary in a battle for the preservation of waiters' self-respect. A bill was drafted by the convention compelling the registration of all waiters in every town of the United States, whether they belong to the union or not, and will require a reference system as a criterion to salary and ability.

ANOTHER LABOR HATER HIT.

It was stated in last week's Citizen that two labor-hating concerns—the Pope Manufacturing Co. and Allis-Chalmers Co.—had been hard hit financially. Now we are informed that a third concern, none other than Cluett Collar Co. of Troy, N. Y., had had a receiver appointed. For over a year the girls employed in the Cluett concern struggled for wages that would keep them on the living side of the starvation line, and a boycott was declared that appears to

have been quite effective. We are shedding no tears because of the financial embarrassment of these labor-haters. They refuse to listen to reason, and because they control a few lousy dollars, they imagine themselves petty czars and that they possess the divine right to ride roughshod over the working class. These capitalists might have saved themselves a lot of worry, money and prestige had they had the common decency to regard their workers as human and treated with them honestly and fairly. But no! Labor must be treated like a dog or a horse or worse. Well, let 'em squirm! Meanwhile boycott every unfair concern that raises its head. Hit them in the pocketbook, and hit them hard! It's the only way they will get sense.—Cleveland Citizen.

LONDON CHILDREN AS WAGE-EARNERS.

In London there are 747,000 school children 480,000 of them over seven years old, and of these 30,800 are half-time wage-earners. About half of them spend during each week 27 hours in school and more than 20 hours in work. In one district such children work from 14 to 50 hours a week and are paid at the rate of one to two cents an hour. In small laundries the helpers are employed for two or three nights a week until 10 o'clock and all day on Saturdays, working in a steam-laden atmosphere and amid surroundings that are distinctly undesirable. Lather boys in barber shops have hours that are much too long, never less than 40 a week. They are usually busy from 5 to 10 every evening, all day and until midnight on Saturday, and on Sunday from 1 to 8 in the afternoon. Grocers' boys average 20 hours a week for wages equal to from 75 cents to \$1 a week when money is paid, but it is the custom of the trade to give food in payment. Messenger boys and girls employed by milliners, dressmakers and in small shops oftentimes work from 50 to 59 hours a week. Half-timers who are undertakers' boys are engaged in the cheerful business of measuring corpses for a shilling a week.—The Craftsman.

UNION LABEL TOBACCO CO.

The tobacco workers have been fought bitterly by the tobacco trust. Just as soon as a small manufacturer, by the use of the union label and the patronage of organized labor, would begin to interfere with the trade of the American Tobacco Co., the tobacco trust would purchase the plant and business of the small manufacturer, leaving the men who really built up the business of the independent company at the mercy of the unscrupulous trust. The trust would also discharge the entire union force. On the subject, the United Mine Workers' Journal says: "The Tobacco Workers' Union has at last seen the folly of this course, and its national officers have incorporated a co-operative company, the stock of which will be held exclusively by the tobacco workers themselves. This is a proper move, far and away ahead of all such puerile suggestions as putting the manufacturer under bonds, etc. It is a self-evident proposition that if the tobacco workers can build up a profitable business for other firms and individuals they can and should do it for themselves. All who are interested in the success of such a movement, and it should have the practical support of all, should address 'The Union Label Tobacco Co.,' American National Bank building, Louisville, Ky., and they will receive all the particulars. 'Success to the Union Label Co.!'"

THE MASSACHUSETTS OVERTIME BILL.

Representative Samuel Ross of New Bedford, Mass., who introduced the famous overtime bill which has just been signed by the governor, feels that the law will have a most beneficial effect on approximately 200,000 women and minors. He declares that the machinery in many of the large textile mills has for years been inadequate by reason of the fact that wholesale overtime work could be done, but that under the bill just passed much new machinery must be installed, as there will be but little evening work. For six successive years Mr. Ross has introduced an overtime bill, but previous to this year met defeat, several times, however, with but a narrow margin, the house as a rule passing the bill only to have it squelched in the senate. The only voice raised against the bill in the legislature this year was that of Senator Buttrick, who declared that the bill would only work evil, and in time would be stricken from the statute books. The bill amends Sec. 27 of Chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, so as to read as follows: "No person, and no agent or officer of a person or corporation, shall employ a woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing, between 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. No person and no agent or officer of a person or corporation, or corporations engaged in the manufacture of textile goods, shall employ any minor under 18 years of age, or any woman, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the evening. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for each offense."

PECULIAR STRIKE SITUATION IN TELL CITY, IND.

There's a peculiar strike situation down in Tell City, Ind., where nearly nine hundred operatives of the chair and other factories have been out since May 15. No question of wages or hours is involved, merely the right of the workers to belong to a labor organization. The proprietors of the factories, while themselves strongly welded together for blacklisting and other purposes in a Business Men's Protective Association, have always insisted that no employes of theirs should organize. This year, however, the operatives formed a Federal Labor Union. On refusing peremptory orders from their economic "owners" to send back their charter, they refused and the factories shut down and locked them out. The factories remained closed, in the busy season, ever since, and it has become a contest of the fat pocketbook of the masters against the lean stomachs of the dispossessed class. Through the spirit of solidarity of the working class the unions round the country have contributed to help the "strikers" and financial aid is being solicited in the various cities. One of the owners of the chair factory is the mayor of the town—elected by the working class votes, of course—and the other owner is the county auditor, also by virtue of the votes of political dupes. When the men were locked out the sheriff, a creature of the capitalists, immediately called for the militia, although there was no disturbance, and the troops only remained a day and a half. They had been brought in for the purpose of intimidation, but the game did not work. The only disturbance was when the chief marshal shot at a striker, who died from the wound a few days later. A warrant against him for manslaughter was carried around by the sheriff in his pocket, who, in company with the marshal walked about the streets, with no attempt at an arrest being made. The whole situation presents an interesting study of so-called equality of citizenship under the capitalist system.

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the

Union Label

...is on...

EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

Will Idaho Stand for Another Bunco Game?

From Miners' Magazine, Official Organ of Western Federation of Miners.

Will the people of Idaho stand for another bunco game? asks the Miners' Magazine.

Since the ending of the Haywood trial at Boise, Idaho, sufficient time has elapsed for the people to survey calmly the situation and to arrive at judicious conclusions as to whether law and order is to be served by a further continuation of the farce that has been carried on by corporate and political combinations that are intensely interested in the downfall of the Western Federation of Miners. The people who have read the daily press have been given an insight into the evidence by which a Mine Owners' Association and its allies hoped to fasten the crime of murder upon Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and to ultimately deal a fatal blow to unionism throughout this country. Men and women whose minds are not warped by bias and prejudice can reach but one conclusion, and that is that a deep-laid plot was hatched to send three men to the scaffold, and by thus doing cover Organized Labor with the foul stigma of red-handed crime. There can exist no longer a doubt in the minds of honest men and women but that Orchard was nothing more nor less than the duped weakling of a Pinkerton agency that longed for blood-money. Orchard, the degenerate, became the miserable, trucking tool of a gang of crafty, cunning sleuths, who saw in a "frame-up" or an "alleged confession" a source of revenue. The "alleged confession" of Orchard was certainly a valuable asset for the Pinkerton agency and furnished a corpulent fee for Jas. H. Hawley, the chief counsel of the prosecution.

The Pinkerton agency mulcted the state of Idaho for the sum of \$30,000, while the legal gladiator, Hawley, added to this account the trifling sum of \$30,000 as a souvenir of his interest in the maintenance of "law and order."

Some \$40,000 has been confiscated in other directions and the state of Idaho is "holding the sack." The Mine Owners' Association has taught the taxpayers of the state of Idaho a lesson that has cost \$104,000. But notwithstanding the fact that Hawley and the Pinkerton agency, and an army of thugs have been on the pay roll of the state of Idaho for more than a year, and that \$104,000 has been squandered in an attempt to fasten the crime of murder on the officers of the Western Federation of Miners for the benefit of mine operators who have sworn eternal vengeance against any organization that reduces dividends, yet the conspiring ring, after being overwhelmed with defeat, has again placed the machinery in motion to bring on another trial at the expense of the people of the state of Idaho.

Senator Borah, who is recognized as the Cicero of the Idaho bar, and who is admired for his brilliancy and eloquence as a lawyer, does not appear to have drawn but \$5,000 for his efforts in the famed trial that has placed a mortgage on the state of Idaho of \$104,000. Why has Hawley and the Pinkerton agency been so handsomely remunerated in the sum of \$60,000 in the aggregate, and Senator Borah thrown a measly \$5,000 as a reward for his eighty days' service in the great legal battle to convict the secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners? Has Gov. Gooding in the dispensation of the appropriation discriminated against the man whose popularity won a senatorial toga? Was the vituperation, vilification and abuse of the Western Federation of Miners by Hawley considered of greater value by Gooding than the oratorical skyrockets of Borah, who can certainly lay claim to the gift of eloquence? Hawley has won no great battles in the legal profession, although he is a veteran in the practice of law.

Hawley, after belching his eruptions of venom and wrath against the Federation, can afford to spend his vacation in Honolulu, while Borah, the recipient of but one-fourth the sum that Hawley snatched from the coffers of the state of Idaho, is being utilized to arrange a program whereby the Moyer and Pettibone cases may be brought to trial.

The political ring of Idaho that rushed into print and immediately declared that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were guilty and would never leave the state alive, can see political oblivion in the near future, and this ring is determined that political death shall reach others, in order that MISERY shall have company.

Gooding looked into the future and saw a seat in the United States Senate awaiting him, if he could only, by any means, send Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the scaffold. He was willing that his political trail from Idaho to Washington should be crimsoned with blood, providing that he could reach the goal of his ambition. It did not matter that innocent men be sacrificed upon a gibbet and that farmers be taxed to death, if only the man with lofty aspirations could reach that lawmaking body that has been made holy and sanctified by the addition of a magnate of the smelting trust. The expectations of Gooding have received a rude shock.

The deliberations of the twelve men that weighed the evidence and rendered a verdict shattered the political dreams of the man who begged a Legislature for \$104,000 in order that he might put \$30,000 of that amount into the money vaults of a Pinkerton agency to manufacture the evidence that would aid him in reaching this "American house of lords."

Gov. Gooding has been an expensive luxury to the people of the state of Idaho. They can not afford to pander to the political appetite of a man who hungers for a seat in the United States Senate at the expense of human life and at the expense of appropriations that mean the bankruptcy of a state.

The state of Idaho should read carefully the history of the labor troubles of the state of Colorado, and observe closely the high-handed methods by which the centennial state has been robbed and plundered under the name of "law and order."

We remember with tenderness the administration of a Gov. McIntyre, who in the year 1896, at the request of the Mine Owners' Association, sent the state militia to Leadville to defeat the strikers who asked for a minimum wage of \$3 per day. We can remember how the "boys in blue" were utilized by the mine operators to break the strike, and the state was saddled with an insurrection bond issue of \$225,000 for the benefit of a coterie of exploiters who are always able to exercise a political pull that exempts the privileged pirates from taxation. Gov. McIntyre was used as a corporation tool, and when his term expired he left the state in disgrace, not even recognized by the brigands that used him and the armed power of the state to subserve corporate interests.

The industrial troubles of 1903-04 in Colorado are still fresh in the minds of the people. A Gov. Peabody became the official chattel of the mine operators, and under protest of the people, hired the state militia to a Mine Owners' Association to build bull pens and deport strikers who refused to obey the mandates of a combination whose dictums seemed to be more potent than laws or constitutions. Gov. Peabody was relegated to political oblivion, but the people of the state have a memento of his administration in the shape of a bond issue passed by a purchased Legislature that reaches the magnificent proportions of \$900,000.

The lessons that have been learned in Colorado should be studied by the people of the state of Idaho.

The jury that brought in the verdict of "not guilty" in the Haywood trial can not be accused of being friendly towards the Western Federation of Miners. Had the evidence been produced that showed beyond question of a reasonable doubt, the guilt of W. D. Haywood, the jury would not have hesitated for a moment in rendering a verdict demanding "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

The "inner circle" of the powers that be are now declaring that there is more damaging evidence against Pettibone, in order that ways and means may be provided so that detectives and a few lawyers may be given another opportunity to play their game of bunco

and graft upon the taxpayers of the state of Idaho. The people should remember that this same "inner circle" that is now talking about damaging evidence against Pettibone was the same "inner circle" that heralded to the world the guilt of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and declared that they "would never leave the state of Idaho alive."

The Socialist and Union Movement in Belgium

By EMILE VANDERVELDE

To measure the progress of Socialism in the last three years we may compare the reports presented to the Congress of Amsterdam with those which we publish in this and a succeeding volume on the occasion of the Stuttgart Congress.

In 1904 our comrades of Germany were on the morrow of a striking victory—more striking, perhaps, than it would have been if the people had not been exasperated by the protectionist policy of the government. In Switzerland and Italy the Socialist representation in the national assemblies surpassed the figures which it now attains. But in France the Socialist forces were divided. In Belgium the defeat of the general strike for universal suffrage (1902) had been succeeded by electoral defeats which left the army of labor intact, indeed, but somewhat diminished its representation in parliament. In England our comrade Keir Hardie stood alone in the House of Commons to defend the principles of the Labor International. In Sweden and in Austria the restricted suffrage gave the working class but a mockery of representation. In Russia the Socialist comrades expressed great hopes, but the autocracy had conceded nothing, the revolution which is now proceeding under our eyes had hardly begun.

What changes since then, as well with regard to the acquisition of political rights by the workers as with regard to the increase of the electoral forces of Socialism?

In Belgium, indeed, we are not yet free from the plural suffrage; to get rid of that the Clerical majority, already much reduced, must be wiped out. Holland still retains a restricted suffrage. Prussia does not seem even on the eye of abolishing the three-class system. But the Hungarian Government has promised universal suffrage. The Swedish parliament has adopted it in principle. It has actually gone into force in Finland and in Austria, as well as in all South Germany. And if the Russian revolution is as yet only half accomplished, if the autocracy is rallying its last forces to achieve temporary reactions, it is at present certain that, in that gigantic struggle, the last word will be with the nation.

From the democratic point of view, then, we have reason to rejoice. From the Socialist point of view our satisfaction is not less.

In France, on the morrow of the Amsterdam Congress, Socialist unity was accomplished, and a few months later the general elections increased to 52 the number of Unified Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies. In England, in January, 1905, the Conservatives were defeated, the Liberals returned to power, and, among the fifty manual workers who entered the House of Commons, 29 belonged to the Labor Party, two-thirds of them declared Socialists. In Belgium the number of representatives of the Labor Party has risen from 28 to 30 in a Chamber of 166 members; in Denmark, from 16 to 28, out of a total of 114; in Norway, from three to 10; in Sweden, from four to 15. Finally, in the countries where the working class has for the first time been able to show its strength—in Finland, in Russia, and more recently in Austria—Socialism has obtained a representation proportionately stronger than in any other country.

Side by side with these victories, it is true, we have to record some defeats. In Italy, in Switzerland, and in Germany the last elections have not been favorable. The number of Socialist votes has increased, but the number of representatives has not diminished.

The last German elections, especially, have made in certain quarters a considerable impression. Since the time of the exception laws, not long past, the Social Democracy in Germany has advanced from victory to victory. It has become habitual alike among our friends and among our enemies, to regard the increase of the Socialist vote as something inevitable. Accordingly, let this progression once pause or even let the number of Socialist votes not increase in the same proportion with that of the bourgeois votes, and the conservatives raise a shout of triumph and straightway proclaim that all is over with German Socialism.

We will not do our German comrades the injustice of attaching to such predictions more importance than they deserve. The fact is that, if the floating elements—some thousands of "Mitläufer"—have been momentarily carried away from the Social Democracy, and if, on the other hand, the bourgeois parties have by an immense effort mobilized their last reserves, the organization of the working class in Germany, as elsewhere, is yet at this moment making formidable progress.

Three-fourths of the union men in Germany are afflicted with the Gewerkschaften, which stands upon the basis of the class struggle and whose adherents have increased in number in recent years in the following proportion:

In 1903—887,698 members;

In 1904—1,052,108 members;

In 1905—1,344,803 members.

Now for any conscious Socialist it is indisputable that the development of the unions is even a more important fact for the working class than the conquest of some seats in parliament.

There was a time when in certain countries political Socialism was everything and trade organization was nothing or next to nothing. Today, on the contrary, the unions appear as essential factors in the struggle of the proletariat against capitalism, and in all countries—a reading of the reports to the Stuttgart Congress is sufficient to convince one—we are witnessing a formidable development of the unions.

This is undoubtedly the most important phenomenon which has appeared in the Socialist world since the Amsterdam Congress. The International is no longer merely a federation of parties; more and more it shows itself as the federation of all the forces of the workers, carrying on at once political action and union action for the emancipation of labor and the expropriation of capitalism.

EMILE VANDERVELDE.

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 capitalist 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. The means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the people collectively in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such in-

dustries 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 industrious 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. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

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

Our Book Department

Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING—	The Student's Marx.	\$1 00
BAX—	The Religion of Socialism.	1 00
BEBEL—	Woman and Socialism.	1 00
BELLAMY—	Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELLAMY—	Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
BEALS—	The Rebel at Large.	50
BENHAM—	The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD—	God and My Neighbor.	1 00
BLATCHFORD—	Britain for the British.	50
BLATCHFORD—	Merric England, paper, 10c.	50
BOELSCHE—	The Evolution of Man.	50
BOELSCHE—	Triumph of Life.	50
BOUDIN—	The Theoretical System of Karl Marx.	1 00
BROOKS—	The Social Unrest, paper 25c.	1 50
BRENHOLZ—	The Recording Angel, a novel.	1 00
BUCHNER—	Force and Matter.	1 00
BUCHNER—	Man in the Past, Present and Future.	1 00
CARPENTER—	Love's Coming of Age.	1 00
CARPENTER—	Civilization; Its Cause and Cure.	1 00
COMAN—	Industrial History of the United States.	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT, 1904,	paper, 50c.	1 00
DARWIN—	Descent of Man.	75
DARWIN—	Origin of Species.	75
DARROW—	Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c.	50
DIETZGEN—	The Positive Outcome of Philosophy.	1 00
DIETZGEN—	Philosophical Essays.	1 00
ENGELS—	The Origin of the Family.	50
ENGELS—	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c.	50
ENGELS—	Feuerbach.	50
ENGELS—	Landmarks of Scientific Socialism.	1 00
FERRI—	The Positive School of Criminology.	50
FITCH—	The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals.	1 00
FRANCE—	Germes of Mind in Plants.	50
GHEENT—	Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL—	The Riddle of the Universe.	1 50
HAECKEL—	Last Words on Evolution.	1 00
HAECKEL—	The Evolution of Man.	1 00
HILQUIT—	History of Socialism in the United States.	1 50
HUME—	The Abolitionists.	1 25
HUNTER—	Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL—	Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL—	Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c.	1 00
JAURES—	Studies in Socialism.	1 00
KAUTSKY—	Ethics and History.	50
KAUTSKY—	The Social Revolution.	50
KING—	Socialism and Human Nature, paper, 10c.	50
LABRIOLA—	Materialistic Conception of History.	1 00
LAFARGUE—	The Sale of an Appetite.	50
LAFARGUE—	The Right to Be Lazy.	50
LAFARGUE—	Evolution of Property.	1 00
LAMONTE—	Socialism, Positive and Negative.	50
LEWIS—	The Rise of the American Proletariat.	1 00
LIEBKNECHT—	Biographical Memoirs of Marx.	50
LIEBKNECHT—	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	50
LLOYD—	Wealth Against Commonwealth.	1 00
LORIA—	The Economic Foundation of Society.	1 25
LONDON—	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 00
MAYNARD—	Walt Whitman, Poet.	1 00
MARX—	Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS—	Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.	50
MCGRADY—	Beyond the Black Ocean, paper, 50c.	1 00
MESLIER—	Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER—	The Making of the World.	50
MEYER—	The End of the World.	50
MILLS—	The Struggle for Existence.	2 50
MORGAN—	Ancient Society.	1 50
MOREHOUSE—	Wilderness of Worlds.	1 00
MOORE—	Better-World Philosophy.	1 00
MOORE—	The Universal Kinship.	1 00
PAINE—	Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE—	Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	50
PAINE—	Crisis, paper, 25c.	50
PLATO—	The Republic, 5 books, each, 15c.	50
PLUMMER—	Gracia, a Social Tragedy.	1 25
PHILLIPS—	Speeches, Lectures and Letters.	1 50
RAPPAPORT—	Looking Forward.	1 00
RAYMOND—	Rebels of the New South, a novel.	1 00
RENAN—	Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	1 00
ROGERS—	Work and Wages.	1 00
SIMONS—	Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	50
SIMONS—	The American Farmer.	50
SCHAEFFLE—	Quintessence of Socialism.	1 00
SINCLAIR—	The Jungle.	1 00
SPARGO—	The Bitter Cry of the Children.	1 50
SPARGO—	Socialism.	1 25
SPARGO—	Capitalist and Laborer.	50
SPARGO—	The Socialists.	50
SUE—	The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND—	Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c.	50
TRAUBEL—	Chants Communal.	1 00
TEICHMANN—	Life and Death.	50
UNTERMAN—	Science and Revolutions.	50
UNTERMAN—	The World's Revolutions.	50
VAIL—	Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL—	Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE—	Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.	50
VOLNEY—	Ruins of Empires, paper 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE—	The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	50
VON SUTNER—	Lay Down Your Arms.	75
WARD—	Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, II; each vol.	2 00
WHITMAN—	Leaves of Grass.	75
WORK—	What's So and What Isn't, paper, 10c.	50

The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily.

LABOR BOOK DEPT., 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Socialist Party

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
For Dues—	L. McCullah, at large.....	Due stamps.....	\$40.00
Aquilla.....	A. D. Schock, at large.....	Supplies.....	10.00
Arnett (new).....	W. H. Hertel, at large.....	Rent.....	5.00
Bernie.....	C. S. Cook, at large.....	Bulletin.....	5.00
Bevier.....	Total dues.....	Postage.....	2.05
Elk River Township (new).....	\$79.15	O. Pauls, salary.....	30.00
Jasper County.....	Supplies, St. Louis county.....	Total.....	\$84.41
Jasper (in Jasper County, new).....	.20	Receipts.....	84.41
Kansas City.....	3.50	Deficit for August.....	\$ 7.64
Lamar.....	Supplies, Jasper.....	Balance of July 31.....	\$50.76
Myrtle.....	1.50	Less August deficit.....	7.64
Mountainview.....	.06	Leaves balance August 31.....	\$43.12
Marceline.....	2.90		
Milan.....	.50		
Pineville Township (new).....	4.00		
Phelps.....	20.00		
Raley Creek.....	2.40		
St. Louis County.....	.80		
St. Louis City.....	2.60		
Sedalia.....	1.20		
Turnback.....	.50		
West Plains.....	.10		
G. D. Woodward, at large.....			
M. M. Browers, at large.....			
W. A. Short, at large.....			
W. E. Forbes, at large.....			

SEE TO IT that your local takes prompt action in securing one of the Goebel dates. No time is to be lost. Get busy!

The following circular has been sent to all locals: "The State Office now has definite information that National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel will be in Missouri for the month of November.

"From all reports Goebel is just the man needed in Missouri. He has made a fine record in the last year and is highly spoken of. Locals that want their membership aroused and new workers gathered in should be sure to secure a date at once. We have wanted an able organizer for some time, and you should make good use of this opportunity.

"The terms for Goebel are \$7.50 for one and \$12 for two dates. This is the only expense to locals except hall rent and advertising. In addition, the State Office may furnish posters to assist in advertising. All expenses over the above rate will be met by the State Office, as the National Office is unable to share the cost at present.

"Comrade Goebel states that in order to do his best he usually stops at hotels and seldom accepts private entertainment.

"In order to visit as many locals as possible, not more than two or three dates will be booked at any one place. Goebel will be here only four or five weeks, and his route must be made up promptly. Care will be taken that his dates do not conflict with those of H. L. Call.

"In case the local does not meet for some time, the Secretary is urged to see some of the active members and arrange for a date. Delay may mean that your local will not get Goebel's services.

"Yours for a better organization,

"OTTO PAULS,

"State Secretary, 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo."

SPRINGFIELD SOCIALISTS took an active part in the Labor Day parade. The Socialist float was one of the finest in line. It was filled with women and girls, and attracted much attention.

THE NATIONAL OFFICE sends out the following:

"Interest in the Plate Matter Service of the party should not be allowed to lag. While we have seventy-nine subscribers at this time and while our contract with the American Press Association calls for only sixty, still there is room for more and more are needed. Now is the time to work up interest in this service. Each and every local should have a Press Committee, and see to it that they keep after the local papers until our plate matter finds a place in their columns. Proof sheets and blank contracts will be furnished upon application from this office."

ST. LOUIS COUNTY comrades are continuing their good work and have more plans for the future. The annual street fair at Wellston will be utilized in carrying on propaganda work. The county local wants a Call date, and will no doubt secure Goebel to keep things moving.

THE PROPOSED SERIES of lectures under the auspices of the National Office have been abandoned for the present, not a sufficient number of locals accepting to make it feasible. This gives locals Kansas City and St. Louis an opportunity to take on other dates in place of this series from the National Office.

STATE SECRETARY, OTTO PAULS, 324 CHESTNUT ST ST. LOUIS, MO.

National Committee.

G. A. Hoehn, 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis
E. T. Behrens, 119 E. 84 St., Sedalia

Locals.

Locals.	Secretaries.
Aquilla.....	Claude Walker
Arnett.....	E. J. Lewis
Ava.....	J. S. Mercer
Bernie.....	W. Nightingale
Bevier.....	A. Hildebrandt
Burlington Junction.....	E. D. Wilcox
Chillicothe.....	W. L. Garver
Collins.....	W. E. Sitton
Delhi (P. O. Leasburg).....	J. J. Benzick
Dexter.....	J. W. Sprinkle
Elk River (P. O. Noel).....	W. H. Hall
Flat River.....	G. W. O'Dam
Greenfield.....	Mrs. H. McInture
Grimmet (Route 4, West Plains).....	F. S. Morey
Hannibal, 107 Grace St.....	F. Foster
Jasper Co. (309 Byers, Joplin).....	J. W. Gibbens
Kansas City.....	J. M. Brazel, 1 Park Pl
Keota.....	F. W. Furley
Lamar.....	H. A. Thomas
Leadwood.....	T. H. McCrory
Liberal.....	Martha Mellor
McCracken (Kenton P. O.).....	M. B. Davidson
Milan.....	R. D. Morrison
Monett.....	U. S. Burnesley
Marceline (Route 1).....	C. E. Hamilton
Myrtle (P. O. Jeff).....	J. U. Lionberger
Nevada (Route 4, Box 108).....	W. S. Peters
Novinger (Box 336).....	F. D. Biebe
Phelps (Route 2, Miller).....	F. A. Bryant
Pineville (Sulphur Spgs., Ark.).....	A. F. Ruser
Poplar Bluff.....	N. A. Barton
Raley Creek (P. O. Galena).....	Carl Knecht
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff).....	Dick Meyers
Scholten.....	H. Stredwick
Sedalia (210 E. 18th St.).....	Wm. Tattershall
St. Joseph (1002 S. 10th).....	F. B. Moser
St. Louis (324 Chestnut St.).....	O. Kammerer
St. Louis Co. (P. O., Ferguson).....	A. Tschirner
Springfield 841 New St.....	R. G. Hotham
Turnback (R. 1, Aurora).....	H. L. Cottingham
West Plains.....	J. F. Williams

Principles of Socialism

The Principles of Our Movement as Set Forth in the National Platform Adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

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 unaware 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.

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A Magazine of
Modern Thought and Social Progress

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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Says Bryan Will Run. New York, Sept. 5.—William J. Bryan let it be known Tuesday that he is to be a candidate for the presidential nomination in the democratic convention next year, and his spokesman said that there would be practically no opposition to the Nebraskan. The announcement was made through Harry H. Walker of the New York Progressive League.

Wer mit der Sozialistischen Partei und Gewerkschaftsbewegung sympathisiert, der

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Socialist News Review

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS ACTIVE.

The Scandinavian comrades are showing considerable activity all over Wisconsin. A fine Scandinavian branch has just been organized in Kenosha, and branches are in process of organization in Racine and Superior.

ORGANIZING IN WISCONSIN.

Organizer Ellis B. Harris, of the North District of Wisconsin, is doing good work visiting the railway yards and shops in Superior during the noon hour. This is a kind of work which Wisconsin Socialists have found very useful. One Socialist noonday meeting at the factory gates is worth ten street corner speeches.

FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The comrades of Mississippi have nominated a complete State ticket numbering seventeen candidates. The ticket is headed as follows: For United States Senator, Sumner Rose, Biloxi; Governor, L. P. McSwain, Ralston; Lieutenant Governor, J. D. Wallace, Lexington; Secretary of State, L. E. Fritz, Lexington; Attorney General, C. Bayliss, Estabuchie. Comrade Rose, candidate for United States Senator, has issued a challenge to John Sharp Williams, candidate on the Democratic ticket, to debate the merits of the respective party platforms.

SOCIALISTS IN SCHOOL BOARD.

Socialists are as much interested in a fair show for brain workers as for workers with their hands. School Director Welch (Social-Democrat) is now putting up a good fight in the Milwaukee School Board for a school principal who was dismissed without being given any hearing, to make room for one of the "machine." Comrade Welch insisted on an open hearing. The warm fight which he is making for the teachers' rights ought to convince any unprejudiced person of the folly of the old cry that "Socialism would discourage mental activity and would not reward those who work with their hands."

"SAVAGE DRIVE AT HAYWOOD."

The Milwaukee Sentinel (Conservative Republican) says: "The President makes a rather savage drive at Haywood in his Provincetown speech. However, the fact remains that Haywood was acquitted by a considerable margin, and he made a good impression by his modest bearing and temperate talk in this town." This is the same organ which years ago made a brutal editorial assault upon Mother Jones. Since then times have changed. Now that every third voter in Milwaukee votes the Social-Democratic ticket, it is safer for capitalist editors to be decent.

SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN SAXONY.

The active, dues-paying membership of the Socialist Party of Saxony shows the following growth:

In 1901.....	25,581 members
In 1902.....	29,917 members
In 1903.....	38,764 members
In 1904.....	48,180 members
In 1905.....	54,044 members
In 1906.....	79,959 members

Of the 79,959 members in 1906 there were 74,366 men and 5,593 women.

KAEMMERER ON WAY HOME.

Comrade Otto Kaemmerer concluded his European trip last Wednesday, September 4, sailing from Southampton for New York. He will reach the American shore of the big pond by September 11 or 12. After a short stay at the Jamestown Exposition he may return to St. Louis by September 18. On his European tour he visited the following countries: Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and England. He saw practically all the leading cities of Europe—Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Zurich, Munich, Vienna, Prague, Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin, Stettin, St. Petersburg, Helsingfors, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Brussels, Antwerp, Aachen, Cologne, Mainz, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Strassburg, Paris and London.

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN WYOMING.

The Socialists of Wyoming have a chance before them, if taken advantage of, which will place their State organization to the front and toward the head of the list in percentage of Socialist votes cast at the next election. For its population Wyoming has added more members to Organized Labor than any other State in the Union this year. Towns and camps all over the State that had no unions at the beginning of the year are now thoroughly organized. Those acquainted with the local situation say that with the advent of organization of labor the Socialist sentiment sprang up all around, and Socialist buttons, which were never seen, suddenly sprang into sight. The Socialist sentiment was lying dormant, and with the advent of organization it suddenly sprang into activity. What is needed now in Wyoming is an active organizer to go over the State and build up the locals and prepare the way for thorough education work. The State Committee of Wyoming and the Socialists generally in that State should lose no time in getting down to work. It will depend on the amount of work that is done in the next twelve months as to who gets the radical militant labor vote of Wyoming. The Socialist vote of Wyoming can be increased up to the 5,000 mark at the next Presidential election, and the locals in the State can be doubled in six months' time. Such is the state of affairs in Wyoming. Socialists of Wyoming, get busy! Great opportunities lie before you. Be true to the party. Be true to the cause. Live up. Work harder. Now is the time to be up and doing.

Socialism and Prohibitory Legislation

Editorial from LONDON LABOR LEADER

Prohibitory legislation is one thing, reform and revolutionary legislation is another. Merely to forbid wrongdoing while providing no means of rightdoing is a method which has failed since the world's beginning. It is, for example, little good abolishing kings if no sure means are taken for qualifying and enabling the democracy to rule. It is vain pulling down slums if no adequate provision is made for the erection of new houses of a kind that will not speedily become slums. There is, in fact, no remedy in mere repression and "force," whether applied in the name of autocrats or democracy.

When, therefore, we read of the remarkable prohibitory legislation which has recently been adopted in the State of Texas against drink, trusts and many other evils, we are hardly disposed to rejoice. The stringent prohibition of the open supply of drink will, we suspect, lead to a secret supply, or to the exodus of the bibulous population and consequent aggravation of drunkenness elsewhere. The prohibition of the sale of goods manufactured by trusts will lead to halcyon days for the small local investors. And so on. It will be found, indeed, alike with regard to these "radical" measures in Texas as with regard to merely prohibitory social legislation anywhere, that it is productive of little beneficial result, and provocative, maybe, of much mischief.

Effective change cannot be wrought by the simple expedient of crushing bad laws and customs. New and better social organization must be developed. Does the nation decree that milk must be supplied pure? Then must the nation itself provide a pure supply. Does the nation desire to put down the evils of capitalist employment? Then must the nation itself organize employment. Does the nation declare that trusts are dangerous monopolies? Then let the state itself own and manage the manufacture of goods for the com-

munity. Does the nation wish to diminish the evils of drink? Then it is the duty of the nation to control the supply of drink, and remove the causes that exist and develop the drinking habit. Capitalism, individualism, crime, disease—these only exist among us because we have not yet organized the means of Socialism, altruism, virtue and health. And until we are prepared not merely to destroy bad things, but to supplant them with better things, all our efforts will fail. That is the law of evolution.

The furore of prohibitory legislation in Texas and other American states is not, therefore, a very promising sign. There is no right understanding or feeling in it. It affords no alternative function to the one it represses. It is like telling children they must not play in the streets who have nowhere else but the streets whereto play. Reaction, not reform, follows mere prohibitive legislation, whether it be enacted by puritans or cavaliers.

The Cost of Crime

From HARPER'S WEEKLY

The cost of crime to the government reaches the enormous sum of \$140,000,000. Of this sum \$80,000,000 is expended in a certain percentage of the maintenance of the Supreme and Federal Courts, United States district attorneys, United States marshals and the Secret Service Bureau. Part of it is the cost of crime to the Treasury Department to prevent smuggling, the cost of crime to the army and navy and to the postoffice and to the allied departments. To the government losses by smuggling and postal frauds, etc., and the \$60,000,000 to make the aforesaid total. In the last statement, which is only an estimate of what the National Government pays for crime, it should be remembered that there are no reliable figures in the subject. In estimating the government losses at \$60,000,000 a year for smuggling, fraud, etc., the writer has endeavored to keep strictly under the mark. It is estimated that the government loses from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year, by smuggling alone, while the postoffice frauds are believed to have cost the government something like \$40,000,000 a year.

The detailed cost of crime in the United States presents some astounding figures. In 1907 the cost of crime in Greater New York was \$35,562,133.24. The state, county and city authorities outside of Greater New York spent for it \$42,605,472.75. In 45 state (New York excluded) the expenditure was \$697,080,000. Criminal losses by fires totaled \$10,000,000. By customs frauds the National Government lost \$60,000,000. During this one year the loss in wages to 100,000 state prisoners was \$28,080,000, while the loss in wages of 150,000 prisoners in city and county jails was \$33,000,000. The grand total, therefore, of the cost of crime in the United States reaches the stupendous figures of \$1,076,327,605.99.

The cost of religious work in the United States is enormous. The cost of foreign missions, comprising all denominations, is \$7,000,000; home missions expend the same sum. We spend for education \$2000,000,000; for church expense and ministers' salaries, \$150,000,000; hospitals and dispensaries for the sick poor cost us \$100,000,000; for sanitariums of all kinds we spend \$60,000,000. City missions and rescue work of all kinds demand and receive \$3,000,000; humanitarian work of every kind, \$12,000,000. Our Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations cost \$5,000,000, while all other moral and social work in the United States requires an expenditure of \$5,000,000. The total expenditure for humanitarian and religious work is, then, \$549,000,000. As against this the total cost of crime in the United States for the year reached the incredible total of \$1,076,327,605.99. That is to say, we spend more than \$500,000,000 a year more on crime than we do on all spiritual, ecclesiastical, physical, humanitarian, educational and healing agencies put together.

A. F. OF L. HIRES LAWYERS.

Washington, September 3.—Ralston & Siddons, Washington lawyers, today entered their appearance as attorneys for the American Federation of Labor in the suit instituted against it by the Buck Stove Manufacturing Company to restrain it from using "the unfair list" and "the don't patronize" list in the Federationist, a labor magazine edited by Samuel Gompers. The suit was filed by James W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the Buck Stove Manufacturing Company and of the National Association of Manufacturers, to restrain the Federation of Labor and its Executive Council from boycotting the products manufactured by members of the Manufacturers' Association.

SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARD CLUBS

Will give their first annual picnic and outing at Normandy Grove on Sunday, Sept. 8. Tickets 25c a person. The committee of arrangements has made considerable efforts to assure to all guests a good and pleasant time. There will be game and prizes. Take Suburban cars to Garden and Ferguson cars to the Grove.

NINTH WARD OUTING.

The St. Louis Ninth Ward Socialist Club will have its annual picnic and outing Sunday, September 15, at Wolz's Grove, on Gravois avenue. Street car extension now runs within two blocks of park. No more wagon service needed. Round trip ticket on extension line costs only 5 cents.

SIXTH, EIGHTH, TENTH AND THIRTEENTH WARD CLUBS

Will give a joint picnic at Barthold's Grove on Sunday, Sept. 15. For particulars see club members. Attention is also called to display announcement in another column of this week's St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

COULTERVILLE LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION.

The United Mine Workers, Carpenters and Federal Labor Unions of Coulterville, Ill., celebrated Labor Day in a manner which was a credit not only to the labor movement, but to the entire population of the town. Hundreds of people from the neighboring towns had come to take part in the celebration. At 10 o'clock in the morning the parade started from the Union Depot to the City Park, where arrangements had been made for an all-day festival. The speakers of the day were G. A. Hoehn, editor of St. Louis Labor; Alexander Flannigan, of East St. Louis; Ernest A. Scrogins, of Springfield, and Charles Luke, of Nashville, Ill. Concert music, vaudeville performances, games, races and other amusements filled out the rest of the movement. There was an immense crowd gathered at the City Park to take part in the celebration. Coulterville is a solid union town, and its leading union elements are a credit to the labor movement.

LABOR DAY IN MASCOUTAH.

Organized Labor of Mascoutah, Ill., celebrated Labor Day in grand style. The "whole town turned out." There was a fine parade, followed by a picnic at the Turner Hall Park. Comrade Chris. Rucker, of St. Louis, was the principal speaker. Attorney Klingel, of Belleville, and the Mayor of Mascoutah also delivered addresses. Rucker's address created considerable interest and some of the politicians escorted the speaker to the depot, keeping up the discussion of Labor and Socialism.

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.

THE AMERICAN ESPERANTO BOOK. A Compendium of the International Language Esperanto. Compiled and edited by Arthur Baker, A. E. A., editor of Amerika Esperantisto, Chicago. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price \$1.

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CLUB MEMBERSHIP TICKETS, PER FAMILY (INCLUDING ALL REFRESHMENTS), \$1.00.

DANCING, SPEAKING, AND GAMES FOR THE CHILDREN.

Take Cherokee car (south) to end of line.

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Given by the 6th, 8th, 10th and 13th

Ward Socialist Propaganda Club, at

BARTHOLD'S GROVE

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15TH, 1907

Dancing, Children's Games, Base Ball, Races, and Other Amusements

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