

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907

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American Federation of Labor on Moyer-Haywood Case

THE VOICE OF LABOR.

Washington, April 27.—Though Samuel Gompers and other prominent officers of the American Federation of Labor have not discussed for publication the president's Moyer-Haywood letter, their view of this letter and that of the Federation is made very clear in the current number of the Federationist, the organ of the Federation.

RESOLUTION.

"Resolved, by the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, That the brutal kidnaping of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from their homes, and, without any decent regard for their lawful and natural rights, taken to Idaho and there imprisoned, charged with a heinous crime, justified the belief gaining strength in the minds of our people by the long incarceration of these men without trial, that a conspiracy exists to convict them of the heinous crime, regardless of their innocence.

"That we demand and call upon all our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to demand for Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the application to them by the people of a square deal; that is, a fair trial by an impartial jury of their peers and before an unbiased judge.

"That we extend to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the expression of our confident belief in their innocence of the crime with which they are charged and assure them of every assistance within our power to the determination of their innocence before the world."

Samuel Gompers, president; Samuel Duncan, first vice president; John Mitchell, second vice president; Max Morris, fourth vice president; Dennis A. Hayes, fifth vice president; Daniel J. Keefe, sixth vice president; W. D. Huber, seventh vice president; Joseph F. Valentine, eighth vice president; J. B. Lennon, treasurer; Frank N. Morrison, secretary.

The Only Desirable Citizen



THE VOICE OF CAPITALISM

"In my letter, to which you object, I referred to a certain prominent financier, Mr. Harriman, on the one hand, and to Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs on the other, as being undesirable citizens.

"It is as foolish to assert that this was designed to influence the trial of Moyer and Haywood as to assert that it was designed to influence the suits that have been brought against Mr. Harriman.

"No possible outcome either of the trial of the suits can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs stand as representatives of those men who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair-dealing business men.

"They stand as the representatives of these men, who, by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire and by the words and deeds of those associated with or subordinated to them habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence.

"If this does not constitute undesirable citizenship, then there can never be any undesirable citizens. The men whom I denounce represent the men who have abandoned that legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor, with which I have the most hearty sympathy.

"In every way I shall support the law-abiding and upright representatives of labor, and in no way can I better support them than by drawing the sharpest possible line between them on the one hand, and on the other hand, these preachers of violence who are themselves the worst foes of the honest laboring men. THEO. ROOSEVELT."

dragged from their wives and children, driven to the railroad station by force of arms, put on a special train furnished free of charge by a railroad corporation, and carried to Idaho by the hirelings of the Mine Owners' Association, it was generally admitted that this official kidnaping was one of the most cowardly crimes ever committed in the history of our republican institutions. Millions of men and women all over the country protested against this outrage, which was in gross violation of the federal constitution and a disgrace to civilization.

The three kidnaped officers of the Western Federation of Miners, Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, have been confined to prison for nearly 15 months without a trial. Never once did we read of President Roosevelt raising his voice in behalf of the outraged citizens imprisoned in Idaho. On the contrary, to the surprise of millions of law-abiding citizens, we are informed by the daily press of America that President Theodore Roosevelt is adding insult to injury by denouncing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as "undesirable citizens."

Mr. President, common decency and love for justice, fair play and humanity should have taught you not to meddle with the Moyer-Haywood case at this time, and to endanger the lives of three men who have at least fought and sacrificed and suffered for their country, for their families, and for the welfare of their fellow men as such as Theodore Roosevelt or any other Rough Rider who had the good or bad fortune to be with the boys whose main feat in life may have been to run up the San Juan Hill. If Roosevelt, the Rough Rider, or Roosevelt, the author, or Roosevelt, the old-time ward politician, had denounced the men awaiting their trial in Boise, Idaho, we should not pay any attention to it, but it is Roosevelt, the president of the United States, who speaks against the victims of the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Association.

Mr. President, if Abraham Lincoln came to the White House today, he would blush with shame when hearing you denounce poor, innocent men behind prison walls, with the most powerful capitalist corporation, the ablest lawyers and the worst scoundrels of Pinkertons arrayed against them.

We, the representatives of 5,000 Socialist citizens of St. Louis, hereby enter our protest against your unwarranted interference in the Moyer-Haywood case and express our sincere regret that the first public servant of 75,000,000 people could so abuse his high official position as you have done in the Colorado-Idaho conspiracy case.

Respectfully yours,
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS,

ONCE MORE ARCHBISHOP GLENNON denounced Socialism. I a sermon delivered in New Orleans the reverend gentleman said: "There is the anarchy that Socialism expresses when it would make society headless, dispersing all authority among its members, vainly hoping in its dispersion that the million units that go to make up society, each one different in its habits, ambitions and talents, would somehow coalesce and achieve their destiny automatically." When George Washington fought his battles for the American Republic thousands of British and American bishops, priests and preachers who cursed the "Father of the Republic" and attempted to show by all the powers, of divine rights that the republicanism of the American colonists was anarchy pure and simple. Rev. Glennon is only repeating old chestnut stories.



CHARLES MOYER,

Letter of Protest

Addressed to President Roosevelt by the Socialist Party of St. Louis.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party held a well attended general meeting at Delabar's Hall last Sunday evening and, by unanimous vote, decided to send, by registered mail, the following:

LETTER OF PROTEST TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

St. Louis, Mo., April 28, 1907.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C.:
Dear Sir—Even at the risk of being classified with and denounced as undesirable citizens, we beg leave to address these lines of protest to the highest executive officer of our country.

When, over a year ago, three men and law-abiding citizens, the national officers of a powerful trade union organization, were attacked like criminals in their homes in the city of Denver, Col.,



WILLIAM HAYWOOD,

Lest We Forget!

What Some of Roosevelt's "Desirable Citizens" Did in Colorado, March 14, 1904.

"On the night of March 14 (1904) about 100 members of the Citizens' Alliance held a meeting at Red Men's hall (Telluride), after which they armed themselves, searched the town, and took into custody about 60 union men and sympathizers. In some instances the doors of residences were forced open. The men who were captured were brought to a vacant store and about 1:30 o'clock in the morning were marched to the depot and loaded into two coaches. As the special train bearing them departed a fusillade of shots was fired in to the air by the mob. Among the leaders of the mob were Bulkeley Wells, manager of the Smuggler mine, and John Herron, manager of the Tom-Boy mine. One of those deported was Stewart B. Forbes, secretary of the Telluride Miners' Union. Another was

A. H. Floaten, the local leader of the Socialist Party and manager of the People's Supply Co., the largest store in town. The door of his residence was broken open and he was found partly undressed, his wife having retired. A revolver was presented at him and he was wounded in the head by being struck with the butt of the weapon. He was marched from home without being allowed to put on shoes or hat. Fifteen members of the mob accompanied the train to Ridge-way, where the prisoners were ordered to get off and never to return to Telluride.—Carroll D. Wright's official report to the president on the Colorado labor disturbances of 1904, page 201.

We reprint the above because of a paragraph in Roosevelt's letter to the Chicago labor unions, says the Social Democratic Herald. That paragraph reads as follows:

"Let me repeat my deep regret that any body of men should so far forget their duty to their country as to endeavor by the formulation of societies and in other ways to influence the course of justice in this matter."

Now, that Carroll D. Wright report was made to the president, and along with it in the government publication is a letter of comment by Roosevelt in which he says expressly that he read the report "with the utmost care," to use his very words. Having read it with the utmost care he must have read the above in regard to Bulkeley Wells, rich mine owner and manager and officer in the state militia—as well as page after page of information equally as damaging to the mine owners' side. Yet it was Gen. Bulkeley Wells who assisted the mine owners of Idaho to kidnap Moyer and Haywood and who in person guarded the manacled labor leaders in the special train that spirited them out of Colorado and over the Rockies into Idaho. That very fact alone stamps the proceeding as lawless. Bulkeley Wells, the leader of a brutal mob in 1904, is up to his old tricks in the Moyer-Haywood case—for that case is but a sequel to the Colorado labor war of 1904. It is impossible that the president should not know this. The formation of Moyer-Haywood societies all over the country, the holding of innumerable mass meetings of labor on the subject, has been with the sole object of making public the conspiracy of the mine owners, of breaking the conspiracy of silence maintained by the capitalist press, and to so familiarize the public with the case and all the hellishness connected with the prosecution of the men, that the capitalistic court out in Idaho will not dare to follow up its denial of the constitutional right of habeas corpus with a snap trial. The purpose of these organizations is not to influence the trial, but to force a fair trial, well knowing that the Mine Owners' Association is bent on rushing the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners to the gallows in order to break down that great labor organization. The president's pretention to virtuous innocence is pretty thin, especially when it is remembered that he took a hand in the last Idaho campaign in order to keep the mine owners in control of the state and courts in order to help the prosecution of Moyer and Haywood.

A Timely Editorial

Published by a St. Louis Daily Paper on the Roosevelt Moyer-Haywood Letter.

WHO IS THIS WHO SITS IN HIGH JUDGMENT?

(St. Louis Star-Chronicle of April 27.)

In a letter to Honore Jaxon, chairman of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood Conference, the president attempts to explain his recent characterization of Debs, Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable" citizens, at the same time reiterating that they are such. To the charge that his utterance was calculated to influence public opinion, he seeks to evade the issue by casting the same charge back at labor in the person of the Moyer-Haywood conference itself.

The reply is weak and can not obscure the real issue. Let us get down to the FACTS in the case. We need not consider Debs. The fact that he differs from the president politically is sufficient explanation, and Debs has a right to his opinion just as the president has a right to his.

It is not merely that Moyer and Haywood are on trial at Boise. A great labor organization is on trial. If Moyer and Haywood are found guilty, if it is shown that the Western Federation of Miners did conspire to assassinate a state governor who was unfriendly to labor, then organized labor will receive its bitterest blow.

But who is this man who undertakes to say out of his personal knowledge, unsupported by anything except hearsay, that YOU are "undesirable" citizens, and that WE are "desirable" citizens? What man is this who assumes the right to put HIS stamp of approval upon YOU and deny it to US?

What the president says is naturally of vast importance. He is our first citizen: We have chosen him as a model and to perform certain functions in our system of government. With the great forces of state at his command, his words are official and have unmeasured influence upon all classes of citizens. It is reasonable to presume, therefore, that what Mr. Roosevelt has said of Moyer and Haywood has sunk into the public mind and will remain to many people as a lasting conviction of these accused men. What a frightful risk the president has taken. Even now it does not occur to him that, by his casual remark, he may have planted a seed of prejudice in the mind of one or all of the 12 men who will sit in final judgment of Moyer and Haywood at Boise. Mr. Roosevelt does not seem to realize that he may be the instrument of false judgment in this vital issue.

Mr. President, you have exceeded your authority. The American people, under THEIR constitution and THEIR system of law, maintain THEIR right to submit this matter to UNPREJUDICED men, UNINFLUENCED men, men who will not be swayed or biased according to private belief, political influence, religious scruple, who will, in a word, find according to fact and justice.

As for the Moyer-Haywood Conference, why should it not seek to influence public opinion? It is organized for that avowed purpose. But the president is for the WHOLE PEOPLE. He has neither LEGAL nor MORAL right to declare in advance of the courts as to anything, nor to say words calculated to influence the courts, because we have a great system of justice, the accumulated justice of ages, whose function it is alone to distinguish between "desirable" and "undesirable" citizens.

Today we say to the president: You have made a mistake. You have exceeded the authority for which we elected you. It is doubtless true that by taking an active part in every phase of the national life, whether it concerns you or not, you are adding a little personal popularity here and there. Consider the WHOLE people, Mr. President, and use a little wise restraint, so that, as men designate ages, this age may not be known as that of Theodore the Meddler.

The Indictment of Senator Borah

What the Idaho Trade Union Organ Has to Say About the Case.

(Idaho Unionist.)

The indictment of Senator W. E. Borah by the United States grand jury for complicity in the land frauds in Idaho has created a distinct sensation throughout the United States, not because the newly elected senator for Idaho is nationally well known, but because the Associated Press has attempted to couple his indictment with the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, which is one of national importance.

Looking at this indictment from a personal standpoint, the Unionist deeply regrets that such a condition should arise, for the labor organizations of the state have always been very friendly toward Mr. Borah, and were pleased to see him elected to the office of United States senator. While labor organizations have severely criticised him for the part he took in the kidnaping of Moyer, Hay-

wood and Pettibone, they believed he was simply acting in a professional capacity to earn the big fee offered.

We believe Mr. Borah should be given an immediate trial upon the charges preferred against him in the indictment, and if he is guilty he should be punished commensurately with the crime committed; but if innocent he should be given an immediate opportunity to show that fact.

All of this giddy gallery play of appealing to the president or to the United States attorney general to prevent the case being tried in the United States district court for Idaho, is the utterest nonsense. If the grand jury has found an indictment, the defendant must meet his accusers in open court and stand trial. Neither the president of the United States nor anyone else has a right to dictate to the courts what indictments may or may not be tried by the courts, after an indictment for crime is returned by a grand jury.

The claim that this indictment was brought about by the Western Federation of Miners, to cripple the prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is also a gauzy fabrication, for the very apparent reason that James H. Hawley is the leading and most important attorney for the prosecution, and Mr. Borah was only retained by the prosecution to prevent the defense from securing his services. Mr. Borah has not up to this time figured very extensively in the cases, and it is not believed that he intended to do more than assist occasionally.

To assume that the Western Federation of Miners is sufficiently powerful to force a United States grand jury to indict a United States senator who is innocent of crime, is to admit that the miners' organization is a mighty force, and that the members of the grand jury are a set of perjurers and grafters. Neither of these assumptions are borne out by the facts, for if the miners were that strong, they certainly would have caused their officers, who are now in prison, to either be tried or released long ago. While the grand jury which is said to have returned the indictment against Senator Borah is composed of men of unimpeachable character, hence the charges of the statesman that Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and their friends—the labor organizations—are responsible for Mr. Borah's troubles, falls flat for want of foundation in either truth or logic.

* * *

The World of Labor

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

GARMENT WORKERS WILL CELEBRATE.

The United Garment Workers of St. Louis, District Council No. 4, will give its fourth annual picnic and label entertainment Saturday, May 18, at Bloembecke's Groves, 6200 North Broadway. Union men and women and their friends are invited.

SCAB CIGARS AT THE SUMMER GARDENS.

Most of the cigars sold at the St. Louis summer gardens are non-union. Every member and friend of Organized Labor visiting summer gardens should pay special attention to these non-union products and insist that the waiters furnish him with union cigars.

THE LABOR SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 1.—The small unions in the building trades have secured all the concessions asked for, and the carpenters and painters have but slight differences. Many of the large firms have agreed to give them what they ask, and labor representatives say they believe the differences will be settled during the week.

LABOR IN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Labor party members from Queensland in the Australian parliament are kicking up a rumpus because the capitalists in control refuse to make any move to stop the importation of cheap Asiatics. They demand more thorough supervision. But the capitalists need the coolies in their business.

FEWER STRIKES IN NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Mass., May 1.—According to officers of the unions, the industrial situation in New England is marked by fewer contests between capital and labor than for many years. In the building trades several small strikes are threatened in a number of cities, but in Boston there promises to be little suspension of work in any branch of industry.

JAPANESE LABOR IN TEXAS.

So great has been the influx of Japanese through El Paso, Tex., that hundreds have stopped in that city, readily securing employment as house servants, displacing Mexican help. The result is that the Mexican authorities are taking cognizance of the matter and propose action looking to the abatement of Japanese immigration. And so there is likely to be a "yellow peril" in Mexico.

WESTERN MINERS GAINING NEW MEMBERS.

Despite the persecution of the capitalists the country over, Secretary Kirwan, of the Western Federation of Miners, says that the organization is growing rapidly in membership and that unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents, it will be only a short time before the entire western country will be thoroughly organized. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

RAILWAY CLERKS WAKING UP.

Railway clerks, who have heretofore held aloof from organizing until they realized that other employes were getting increases of wages, have started to join unions in earnest. They are affiliating with the International Freight Handlers' Union. The men on the Michigan Central line are strongly organized. Result: The clerks secured an increase of \$7 a month in wages.

U. S. MAIL CARS USED AGAINST STRIKERS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 1.—A strike was declared on the street car lines of the Utah Light and Railway Co., 450 men walking out. Numerous scenes of disorder followed attempts made by the company to operate a few cars with non-union crews, and all efforts to maintain even a partial service were soon abandoned. An end was put to the disturbance when a car marked "U. S. mail" was brought into action and towed the other cars back to the barns.

NO SERIOUS LABOR TROUBLES IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 7.—There is a large and well met demand for both skilled and unskilled labor in New York, due to the extensive private construction prospects now under way, and the tunnels, railway terminals and other undertakings of a public or quasipublic nature. This contentment is generally reflected in the manufacturing and industrial centers, and beyond a few localized and sporadic strikes, the labor situation is regarded as brighter than for many years.

RETAIL CLERKS ASK FOR FREE EVENINGS.

Local organizations of the Retail Clerks' Association is sending petitions asking that stores be closed at 6 p. m. during July and August. They say many of the large stores have agreed to the petition providing their competitors also consent.

"If the petition is not acceded to the clerks will not strike," said J. G. Schwartz, fourth vice president of the association, but even if we do not get what we demand we will have gained the sympathy of the public."

MACHINISTS STRIKE IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1.—Heretofore considerable difficulty has been experienced between the workmen and building trades, but this year the scales have been signed, and no trouble is expected. With the exception of the machinists' demands, it is believed all wage disputes will be amicably adjusted. The machinists are striking for an increase of wages and shorter hours. At two foundries the men

are now out, and the trouble may become general, unless the union scale is agreed to by June 1.

PEACE IN THE CHICAGO BUILDING TRADES.

Chicago, May 1.—Every union in the building industry, with the exception of the structural iron workers, has renewed contracts with employers, and the ironworkers expect to reach a settlement without a strike. Machinists have demanded an increase of 25 cents a day in wages, but the indications are that there will be practically no trouble in putting the new schedule into effect. The brickmakers are holding conferences with their employers, and will undoubtedly reach a settlement before next week.

MR. VAN CLEAVE, PLEASE PUBLISH!

In the case instituted by Peter Cramer, a union molder, against the Allis-Chalmers Co. in Milwaukee for conspiracy, William Buelow, a former guard at the Allis works during the strike, testified that he was hired by the detective firm of Burr & Herr, employed by the Allis-Chalmers Co. to slug union men, and that representatives of the company also pointed out the men they wanted beaten up. He said the detective agency and the Allis people guaranteed him protection from punishment if he was caught. Slugging is still going on. William Boettcher, a union molder, was assaulted by non-union men near the Allis works on Sunday, and Raymond Gibson and Edward Aschman, strikebreakers, were arrested in Milwaukee after they had fled from West Allis.

LABOR TROUBLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, April 30.—The approach of May 1 finds San Francisco facing serious labor troubles. Eleven unions, including every branch of the metal trades, have called meetings to consider the refusal of employers to grant an eight-hour day with nine hours' pay. A vote will be taken to decide whether the men shall accept the offer of a continuance of the nine-hour day with a 5 per cent increase of wages or go on strike. About 10,000 men are involved. The street car men have issued a call for a mass meeting for the purpose of taking a vote on the refusal of the united railroads to grant the motormen and conductors an eight-hour day and a wage rate of \$3 per day. The strike of steam laundry workers, which went into effect in this city and Oakland one month ago, is still on, with no immediate prospect of settlement.

CINCINNATI CIGARMAKERS WIN.

The Cigarmakers' Union in Cincinnati won a glorious victory in its strike for an increase in wages, the first asked in twenty years. All the firms signed up, and the men are again at work, jubilant over their success. The United Cigar Stores, owned by the trust, is one of the worst competitors with which this union has to contend. All their products are non-union. Don't be attracted by a finely-equipped store, a beautiful gilt cigar band or a prettily-arranged window. Remember that it is the cigar for which you pay; its quality and the conditions under which it is made should be your greatest consideration. Under the union agreements no children are employed; in the trust factories there are hundreds of little ones who work day after day for a pittance, starving for the fresh air and sunshine to which they are so rightfully entitled.

FRENCH LABOR FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The General Federation of Labor of France has now assigned June 1 as the date upon which all organized workmen of that country will cease work and remain out until the general eight-hour day is conceded. It is not improbable that the country will be torn up by general strikes. The government is anticipating serious trouble and preparing for it, and the working people are not slow in arranging their programme accordingly, although the present ministry is classified as "radical," it is merely so in a bourgeois sense. Clemenceau is thoroughly hated by the union people. In every test he has thrown his influence and power with the capitalists while pretending to observe neutrality. That there will be a desperate struggle is a strong possibility. It will result in Clemenceau and his conservative "radicals" being driven from power and the battle royal between the reactionists and the Socialists will begin in earnest.

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

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

THE TRUTH REGARDING OPEN SHOPISM.

A Rochester (N. Y.) "open" shop advocate, discussing the difficulties attending the maintenance of that misnamed institution, thus speaks of a certain union whose activity is threatening it in his business: "This union will soon be in the field aggressively proselyting. Its missionaries are well trained, its arguments are persuasive, and its field of labor is not so difficult to work as at first glance one might imagine—and this for the reason that the vast majority of all wage-earners are in sympathy with trades unionism. It is not often that an avowed enemy manages to tell so much undiluted truth about trades unions. It is generally the custom of union baiters to assert that trades unionists are seeking their own benefit at the expense of unorganized labor. But here comes one of them who truthfully confesses that the vast majority of unorganized workers are in sympathy with the unions. Why? This is a question the opponents of the union shop should ask themselves."

LABOR TROUBLES IN BRITISH INDIA.

Lahore, British India, April 29.—Rifles and twenty rounds of ball cartridges have been served out to the local volunteers in consequence of signs of marked unrest among the Hindoo student element. The publication of inflammatory and seditious articles in the native newspapers, inciting race hatred against the Europeans and demanding native control of the government of India by means of an elected parliament has been followed recently by riots at Lahore and elsewhere in the Punjab, and by attacks on Europeans. Professional and political agitators are now fomenting strikes on the railroads, and the government has concluded that it is time to suppress the rioting by forceful means if necessary. The authorities are satisfied that a determined front will speedily end the outward signs of disaffection, especially as they have the unanimous support of the great Mohammedan population, who, at numerous mass meetings, have emphatically condemned the anti-European movement.

CHILD LABOR IN THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The Washington Post of recent date published the following: "A new phase of the child labor problem is being investigated by the interstate commerce commission. This is the employment of children as telegraph operators in responsible positions on railroads. The Louisville & Nashville is alleged to be a particularly bad offender in this regard. As a result of investigations thus far officers of the commission have been informed of a number of cases where mere children, some of them in knickerbockers, are employed as operators where they are compelled to handle signals and receive and deliver train orders. The conditions are regarded by inspectors for the commission as among the most flagrant they have ever observed."

"Specifically, it is reported that at the town of Pink, Ala., J. C. Danford, a boy of 15 years, is employed as operator; at Opp, Ala., one operator is a boy of 16, named J. G. Brannon, and another, C. E. Edge, who is only 15 years old. A still more remarkable case was

found in the south yards at Birmingham, Ala., where an operator only 14 years old was found. Other like cases are reported at Hurricane, Miss., where two children are employed as operators; at Magazine Point, Miss., where likewise both the operators are mere boys, and at Lake Shore, Miss., where one child is worked in the responsible position as operator."

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION

Met last Sunday at Walhalla Hall, President Owen Miller in the chair. Secretary Kreyling's report was read and indorsed. Pattern Makers' Union submitted a resolution condemning President Roosevelt for his unwarranted action in the Moyer-Haywood case. On motion it was decided to refer the document to a committee of five to make a final report at the next meeting and submit suitable resolutions expressing the sentiment of the central body on this controversy. The report of the St. Louis Republic, according to which the C. T. & L. U. had practically refused to take affirmative action in the matter, is a lie (if this Rooseveltian language is permissible.)

President Miller named the following as the committee: J. B. Conroy, P. Hoffer, P. Pepon, S. Sarber and J. Canfield.

Delegate Beisel, of Bakers' Union No. 4, appealed to the delegates to push the bakers' union label; he also stated that another attempt would be made to bring about an amicable settlement of the contract differences with the American Bakery Co.

Delegate Charles Goodman called attention to the fact that at most of the summer gardens over 90 per cent of non-union cigars are sold, especially by the waiters in the halls and parks. Union men visiting those resorts should insist on the blue union label on every box.

Delegate Jones, of Typographical Union No. 8, announced an entertainment to be given at the Garrick Theater on the last Sunday in May.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY UPHELD.

When the iron trades strike, if unhappily they shall be compelled to strike, on the first of May, for the eight-hour day, says the San Francisco Bulletin, a number of persons will blame them harshly for tying up building operations and for harassing their employers. The persons who will find fault angrily with the 6,000 men of the iron trades for walking out of the shops because their reasonable demand for the eight-hour day has been rejected by the employers are persons who never feel the slightest indignation against employers for tying up building operations or harassing their workmen. The unions do nothing more than assert the right of workmen to band together, just as employers are banded together, for the purpose of improving by action in concert the condition of their class. On the merits of the particular question of the eight-hour day all enlightened and fair men are agreed. Leisure is the great civilizer. The community, therefore, should see its own interest in establishing the eight-hour day for workmen. The man who works with his hands needs even more leisure for rest and mental recreation than the man who works with his head, first, because manual labor is more exhausting than mental, and, second, because mental labor is itself a recreation and a refining agency, while manual labor is mainly drudgery, and too much of it tends to brutalize the laborer.

TO NON-UNION IRONWORKERS.

Cleveland, O., May 1.—The Erectors' Association met in convention in Chicago last week and voted to reduce wages 10 per cent. They have offered every inducement to the independent firms to join their association, and, being unable to prove that their work was not costing more to erect than that erected by union labor, they immediately discussed a reduction in wages to show the firms employing union labor that, by joining their association, in a short time they, too, could be hiring all the men they wanted at a greatly reduced rate. But up to date the independent firms can not see the advisability of becoming a member, because they realize that every craft connected with the building trades is as well organized, if not better, than the ironworkers, and to attempt to work non-union men would mean a general strike of all labor connected with the building industry, thereby causing delay and expense that would more than offset any difference in wages that may exist. Our books show that \$1,000 per year is a high average for an ironworker to earn. This sum is not very great when you consider that the average life of ironworkers is but nine years and that 15 per cent of the union members were killed or injured last year. Our occupation is considered such a hazardous one that not one of the old-line life insurance companies will accept structural ironworkers as an insurance risk, thereby preventing the men in our craft from protecting their wives and children in case of death. It is high time, Mr. Non-Union Men, to commence to think and join the side where your interest is being safeguarded.

J. H. KEITH, Organizer.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

After July 1 every employer in Great Britain, whatever his business or his station in life, will be required to pay indemnity for injuries suffered by any employe from disease, accident or other calamity that may overtake him or her in the course of their employment. This is the effect and purpose of a new law entitled "An act to consolidate and amend the law with respect to compensation of workmen," and it is the second in a series of extraordinary enactments by the British parliament on obedience to the demands of the labor leaders, who seem to be having everything their way under the present liberal government. There has been for many years a law of limited scope requiring that manufacturers, mine owners and other large employers of men in hazardous labor, shall continue the payment of wages to workmen who are ill or injured while in their employ, but the new law extends that principle to all classes of wage-earners, to every soul in the kingdom, man, woman or child, who receives a salary or wages less than \$1,200 a year in any occupation or any form of employment. For example, if a woman takes home sewing, or laundry work, or anything of that kind, the person for whom she is working becomes responsible for any accident that may occur or for any disease she may acquire while she is so engaged. If a man should be injured or get sick while putting in a load of coal or while going on an errand or repairing a roof or mending a window, or cleaning a chimney or doing a job of plumbing or tinkering of any kind about a house, the owner of that house will be required to support him and pay his doctor's bill until he gets well; and, if he should die, pay his "dependent" heirs damages not to exceed the amount of \$1,500. Everybody comes under the law who is working for wages in Great Britain and Ireland, including all government employes except soldiers and sailors in the navy, provided their pay is not greater than \$1,200 a year.

The Labor Party in the Transvaal

Three Independent Labor Party Candidates Elected to Legislature.

By A. CRAWFORD,

General Secretary of the Transvaal Independent Labor Party.

As a party we are only newly born, and the poverty of our party prevented us putting more than thirteen candidates in the field at the recent elections, and even these had not sufficient funds at their disposal to make an effective fight. We had no organization, yet we returned three candidates, each of whom represented 1,800 voters, whereas their opponents in the field represented but 800.

We would have won three additional seats had we obtained 1, 15 and 42 more votes, respectively. Our independence is now, I hope, firmly established in this country. Two of our elected members defeated "Progressives," while the other gave a National-Het Volk candidate a severe "drubbing."

With the result of my own candidature I am fairly well satisfied. Though I did not canvass a single voter and had not a single vehicle, I secured 337 out of the 823 votes polled. I spent £28 11s., and my opponent £218 10s. Every constituent was a mine worker, and di-

rect influence was brought to bear on them to force them to vote Progressive.

On Labor Day a resolution will be put drawing the attention of the government to the reign of political terror and intimidation which exists on the Rand, and requesting legislation to prevent the mine employes from being interfered with in the free exercise of their political rights. Education and organization are necessary from now on, and a Labor majority is possible within fifteen years. That is my opinion, and even now I believe the Witwatersrand could return 20 Labor men out of their 34 seats.

Comrade Lucas, general treasurer of our party, is going home on April 6. He will attend the Stuttgart Conference on behalf of South Africa; the other two delegates are Comrades M. der. Maur and Israelstam.

Parliament had a short sitting during the week, and Sir George Farrar and Sir Percy Fitzpatrick got in long speeches on the Chinese question. Unfortunately, our Labor members were silent. They are not, I fear, strong fighting men. We want firebrands to champion the workers' cause here. The Socialist element in Parliament is wanting, and the workers are finding that out. Ben Tillett and Wilson are expected out here in May, and will address meetings at Pretoria, Johannesburg and other important centers.

The three Labor members are Peter Whiteside, general secretary of the Engine Drivers' Association; H. W. Sampson, president of the S. A. Typo. Union, and John Reid, secretary of the Pretoria Trades Council.

The I. L. P. annual conference will take place in June.

Roosevelt and Supreme Court

Eugene V. Debs, One of the President's Undesirable Citizens, Desires to Be Heard by Desirable Citizens.



The one point of the most vital character in the kidnaping cases is the collusion of President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court of the United States, clearly indicated in the dispatches from the White House published in the capitalist press. Read carefully the following extract from the Washington Post of April 4:

"It was ascertained at the White House yesterday that when the president wrote to Chairman Sherman (Oct. 8, 1906), the letter which was made public yesterday, denouncing Harriman, he expected it would be made public at the time. He authorized Sherman to show it to Harriman, and the Republican chairman did so. It was immediately afterward that a friend of Harriman came to Washington and assured the president that the railway magnate had not made some of the statements attributed to him by Sherman. For this reason, it is said, the president did not make public the letter then. He did, however, show it to members of the United States Supreme Court, who made the annual call upon him that day, with the comment that he believed some people thought he denounced too frequently wealthy evil-doers and did not condemn often enough men of the Haywood and Moyer type. He therefore, took considerable pleasure in dealing collectively with Harriman and Haywood and Moyer, all of whom were mentioned in the same category in the Sherman letter."

Here we have the most startling and extraordinary disclosure, inadvertently made to cover up another Roosevelt exposure, in the political history of the United States. We see the president before the Supreme Court pronouncing his condemnation upon three citizens on trial for their lives, in a state case, which may, and probably will, be appealed to this same Supreme Court, and whose members are to finally decide whether these three citizens shall live or die.

Now, make note of these facts:

First—The president appoints the members of the United States Supreme Court (and their relatives and friends) to office.

Second—The members are under a certain unwritten obligation, if not to do his bidding, at least to show the greatest deference to his wishes and to come as nearly as possible to complying with them.

Third—President Roosevelt virtually called upon the United States Supreme Court to decide against Moyer and Haywood, whose appeal case was pending in that body at that very hour, and to condemn them when their case came up for final hearing.

Fourth—The president has shrewdly enough placed certain members of the Supreme Court under obligation to him. For example, he has appointed John S. Harlan, son of Justice John M. Harlan, to a berth on the interstate commerce commission at \$10,000 per year and expenses. The junior Harlan had done his best to break into office at Chicago, but was turned down emphatically by the people. President Roosevelt graciously handed him a luscious plum, which his father doubtless fully appreciated. This is only one instance. There are others, but lack of space excludes them at this time.

Now, what follows? Soon after Roosevelt read his condemnation of Moyer and Haywood to the Supreme Court, that court "handed down" its case against Moyer and Haywood in the most infamous and outrageous decision that ever disgraced a judicial tribunal in the history of the race. It was this monstrous decision that legalized kidnaping in the United States. Compared to it the Dred Scott decision was a benefaction. This foul decision will load every name and judicial title associated with it with an eternity of execration.

Justice McKenna—all honor to this just judge and fearless man—was the only member to rebel, and he scourged his recreant associates with whips of flame that must have seared their conscience unless the sable ermine of that body drapes in mourning its dead soul.

Is there any doubt as to what this court will do in the final hearing of our thrice condemned comrades?

Awake, ye people of America, and declare in one mighty voice that will shake the nation that this hideous kidnaping conspiracy shall never be consummated in the judicial assassination of upright citizens, incorruptible leaders and honest men.

NUCRITO, the 20th century cereal coffee, can now be obtained at the following grocers:

Hackman Bros., 3901 Russell avenue.
Louis Seybolt, 4600 Page avenue.
J. H. Hartmann, 2801 Texas avenue.
E. Plambeck, 210 Dorcas street.
Simon Bros., 701 Lynch st.
Bartel Bros., 2801 Lemp avenue.
Italian-American Grocery Co., 1902 South Kingshighway.
Joseph Marty, 4401 Virginia avenue.
Louis Mehrhoff, 3019 Arsenal street.

If your grocer does not as yet handle it, drop a postal to VIERLING & REIDER, SOLE AGENTS, 3005 McNAIR AVE., who will deliver it to you.

Two sizes: 15 cts and 25 cts.

N. B.—It is the only cereal coffee that bears the Union Label.

PRINTERS' OBSERVATION OF THEIR MEMORIAL DAY.

The printers of St. Louis are making preparations to celebrate the last Sunday in May, which will be observed by them in the United States and Canada as Typographical Memorial Day. Negotiations are pending between the Garrick Theater management and the officials of St. Louis Union, No. 8, for the use of the playhouse for that day. James M. Lynch, International president, will speak at the services.

For Our New Readers.

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

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

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

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

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Socialist Party is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the 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 modern capitalism, enables the few to enslave the many. The man who is in possession of the means of production owns the means of life—he owns the lives of those who own nothing but their labor power which they must sell for hours, days, weeks, months and years in order to live.

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

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

IDAHO

May 9 has been fixed by the court of Boise, Idaho, as the opening day of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial. It was left to our great president and desirable fellow citizen, Theodore Roosevelt, to assure for this trial a publicity which it would never have gained without this presidential interference.

Millions of people will watch the proceedings of the trial with intense interest. The story told in the courthouse of Boise will be the story of a desperate class struggle. Powerful class interests will back up the prosecution. The prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will be one of the closing chapters of the brutal, tyrannical prosecution of Organized Labor by the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Association and the capitalist-anarchist organization known as Citizens' Alliance.

On another page of this week's Labor we publish the address delivered by Attorney Darrow at the recent Adams murder trial. Mr. Darrow is also one of the attorneys for the defense in the Moyer-Haywood case. Part of the story told during the Adams trial will be repeated at the legal battle which will open May 9th in the little courthouse in Boise, Idaho.

* * *

NATURALIZATION

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

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

At the same time no time should be lost by the comrades already in possession of their "first papers" for at least two years (provided they live in this country not less than five years) to apply for their second papers. Keep in mind that it will take at least ninety days from the day of application before the applicant will get into possession of his second papers.

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

* * *

Hon. Rich. C. Kerens

Honorable Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis!
Who is the gentleman?
Ask any St. Louis ward politician—he will give you the information in detail.

Richard C. Kerens is a great Republican politician. One of the most unscrupulous politicians and wire-pullers in the state!
Richard C. Kerens is an influential capitalist and speculator, a man accustomed to make hay while the sun shines.

Richard C. Kerens is also a very pious man. He is the financial manager of Archbishop Glennon and was instrumental in launching the scheme for a new million-dollar cathedral for the aristocratic West End.

Now it seems that Richard C. Kerens is working some real estate scheme in Rome, Italy. Of course, practical Richard Kerens always finds ways and means to make others pay for his capitalist

schemes, and it is said that he never undertook anything which failed to bring him some good income.

Here is the latest pious business proposition of Hon. Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis:

(Special Cablegram to the Globe-Democrat.)

"Rome, April 29.—When in Rome recently Martin Maloney, of Philadelphia, and Richard C. Kerens, of St. Louis, discussed with several prominent Vatican officials and members of the American episcopate a project for the formation of an American syndicate with a capital of \$15,000,000 to purchase a strip of land 65 miles long and 1,000 feet wide, extending from Rome to Civita Vecchia.

"The plan was, after inclosing this strip with high walls and planting trees on each side, to present it to the Pope, thus affording the Vatican an outlet to the sea.

"The correspondent is informed that the two Americans were confident of the feasibility of the project, which would increase the independence of the Vatican and would further prove the attachment of American Catholics to the holy see, but they feared that the government would oppose placing Italian territory under pontifical sovereignty, and hence they proceeded with the utmost caution and secrecy.

"It can not be ascertained whether definite arrangements and negotiations have yet begun, but the correspondent is assured that the plan has already passed beyond the embryonic stages."

Pious Richard would certainly handle the \$15,000,000 cash for this latest Via Sacra real estate scheme. The millions of good, honest, poor Christians could attend to the contributions.

* * *

PLAIN FACTS

In his Jaxon letter President Roosevelt says:

"Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs stand as representatives of those who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair-dealing business men.

"They stand as the representatives of these men who, by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire and by the words and deeds of those associated with or subordinated to them, habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence."

Commenting on this our Milwaukee organ, Social Democratic Herald, very correctly remarks:

What Roosevelt says here is simply not so. This paper is the sort he has reference to. Our readers can judge for themselves whether it incites to bloodshed and violence. It is no milder than the Miners' Magazine, the official journal of the big labor organization of which Moyer and Haywood are the head officers. And any reader of this paper would laugh in the face of anyone who contended for a minute that this paper advocated bloodshed. In fact it is our sad duty from week to week to chronicle the bloody deeds of the capitalist governments of the earth and their constant encouragement of the military spirit in the people. And three years ago we had to publish the fearful records of bloody official ruffianism of the mine owners of Colorado, led by Roosevelt's friend, the vituperative Adjutant General Sherman Bell, the military bully who put Haywood in the bull-pen and who said: "To hell with habeas corpus; I'll give them post portems instead!" Here was a man after Roosevelt's own heart, yet he charges that certain labor leaders incite to bloodshed. Truly, out of the face livid with class hate comes these insulting charges.

* * *

Observations

THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY of the United States, by Katharine Coman. Price \$1.25. A book needed by every student.

THE HAYWOOD TRIAL opens May 9. Millions of people all over the civilized world will watch the proceedings with intense interest.

GET A COPY of Baroness Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms." It is a wonderful argument against war. Price 75c. Labor Book Department.

SATURDAY EVENING TRIBUNE will be the name of a new labor paper to be published in Seattle, Wash., by Comrade Walter Thomas Mills. The first number of the publication will appear on May 4.

IN HIS ANNUAL ADDRESS delivered at the Citizens' Industrial Alliance April 25, President Van Cleave most emphatically indorsed the Roosevelt letter on "Undesirable Citizenship." The solidarity of class interests?

ORGANIZED LABOR OF NEW YORK will have a great Moyer-Haywood parade Sunday, May 5. Influential Roosevelt politicians and capitalist newspapers are exerting every nerve to counteract the effect of this proposed demonstration.

ARE YOU IN FAVOR of building up a strong Socialist Party movement in St. Louis? If so, subscribe to our local Socialist press. Are you in favor of a strong trade union movement? If so, increase the circulation of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

OVER 75,000 SOCIALISTS took part in the funeral celebration of Comrade Ignatz Auer in Berlin two weeks ago. Auer was one of the pioneers who fought the serious battles for Organized Labor and Socialism under the Bismarckian anti-Socialist laws.

THE CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT of Kansas is confiscating brewery and saloon property. Keep this in mind. Whenever your Democratic or Republican friends talk about Socialist confiscation of sacred capitalist property it will be advisable to call their attention to the Republican confiscation in Kansas.

JOHN MITCHELL seems to be seriously sick, as the following press dispatch would indicate: Spring Valley, Ill., April 28.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived at his home last night and will undergo an operation tomorrow for hernia. No serious results are anticipated.

THERE IS EVERY INDICATION that the defense in the Haywood case, when the trial opens on May 9, will move for a change of venue on the ground of prejudice. The defense's attorneys make no secret of the fact that they have men employed in every precinct in Ada county to poll the residents and learn what the sentiment is generally concerning the coming trials.

THE LATEST TRUST is a theatrical combine, which includes theaters in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Columbus, Denver, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Springfield, Worcester, the Majestic in New York, the Tremont in Boston, Grand Opera House in Brooklyn, New Forest theater in Philadelphia and the New York theater in New York.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the office of Labor Commissioner for Missouri. Thus far only about one dozen candidates have applied for the job, among them being H. W. Steinbiss, of the National Building Trades Council; J. H. Nolan and Charles J. Maurer, the ex-Meriwether lieutenant. Bill Anderson, the present incumbent, secured another pie from Mayor Wells, having been appointed superintendent of the poor house.

THE ARISTOCRATIC DOG is dead. We read in a Republic special: Chicago, April 26.—"Bill Watts" is dead—Bill, the fox terrier, known as "Chicago's millionaire dog," because he inherited a year ago \$20,000 from the estate of his master, George G. Watts. Bill died of mingled grief and luxury, according to the diagnosis of the veterinary surgeons who attended him in his last moments. Since the death of his old master, who had for years been companion and friend to Bill, the dog has been pining away. He died yesterday and was buried in a coffin that cost \$50.

WANTED: A NAPOLEON! A Scripps-McRae press cablegram says: "Rome, April 30.—Pope Pius today manifested the liveliest interest in dispatches printed in the Rome newspapers saying that a movement has been started in the United States to elect Theodore Roosevelt president for life. The article was written in a spirit of seriousness, and apparently was so accepted by the pontiff." The American capitalist class may soon find room for a dictator, for a Napoleon Bonaparte or a Louis Napoleon.

PRESIDENT BRINKMAN of the Washington Central Labor Union, in discussing the Roosevelt answer to the Honore Jaxon letter, said: "President Roosevelt, in my opinion, has arrayed the great labor organizations of the country against him, and no honest laboring man, affiliated with a political organization, can cast a ballot for him. He was written himself down a tyrant. He was trampled on the Constitution. He is no more entitled to the support of the law-abiding citizens of the country than a man who has done his utmost to overturn its institutions."

AN ABSOLUTE FAIR TRIAL is what Gov. Gooding promises to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. We read in a dispatch dated Boise, Idaho, April 26: Gov. Gooding, in an interview here, states that he has been greatly misquoted regarding the Moyer-Haywood cases: "Some Socialistic papers," he declares, "said things about me which would subject them to prosecution for criminal libel if they were worth the trouble of going after. It is not true that I declared Moyer and Haywood guilty in advance of their trial. There is ample evidence to warrant an indictment, but only the trial can determine their guilt or innocence. They will get an absolutely fair trial."

A WASHINGTON DISPATCH says: "Some Roosevelt lieutenants say that the pertinacity with which he was nagged by people of the Jaxon kind, until he had to give out an answer, was inspired and engineered by emissaries of the Foraker wing. That may be, and a reaction toward moderation among the labor leaders may follow a little sober reflection on the arts of politicians, but at this moment the entire Roosevelt contingent is anxious as it has never been before. * * * Visitors here do not doubt that the president has scored strongly with the business men and farmers. He has neutralized part of the force the Forakerites were carefully nursing on the conservative side. If he cared for a fight on the question whether he was right or wrong in expressing an opinion of the type of violent agitators represented by Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer, he could get plenty of resolutions and mass meetings."

AN UNCONSCIOUS SOCIALIST—this is Wm. J. Bryan, according to the Post-Dispatch. The P.-D. argues like this: "If the misbehavior of the railroad managers necessitates government ownership of railroads, then the misbehavior of other industrial managers necessitates government ownership of their property as well. The Steel Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Coal Trust, the Oil Trust, the Paper Trust, the Ice Trust and scores of other trusts have the same incentive 'to befoul the political system' that the railroads have. If the railroads must be taken over by the government because their managers 'befoul the political system,' so must all other industrial and occupations be taken over by the government, where the manager, proprietors and operators find it profitable to buy immunity from prosecution and to purchase the privilege of violating law." Of course, Mr. Bryan will strenuously object to this line of argument, because it would explode his soap bubbles of trust busting and free competition.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT during the week rendered an important decision affecting life insurance policies when it sustained the constitutionality of the statutes of Missouri, which forbids a life insurance company setting up the fact that the policy holder took his own life as a defense in a suit to recover the face value of a policy, unless proof is shown that the suicide was contemplated when the policy was taken out. The decision was in the case of the heirs of James Whitfield, of Kansas City, against the Aetna Insurance Co. By the decision, \$5,000, the full amount of the policy is due to the heirs. The insurance company refused to pay the heirs more than \$500, one-tenth of the amount of the policy, on the ground that the policy contained an anti-suicide clause. The lower court, in which the heirs brought suit, decided in favor of the company. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States by the heirs and the State of Missouri, the latter because one of its statutes was involved.

THE UNION, the trade union organ in Indianapolis, in discussing Roosevelt's utterances on Moyer-Haywood-Debs, remarks: The reports published by the labor press and the journals of the international unions have devoted some considerable space to recounting the conditions existing in the West. These reports have proved conclusively to the members of organized labor that a great injustice has been done the accused men. The manner of their arrest and extradition is such as to arouse the indignation of every one inclined to fair play. While the public press was shedding tears over conditions in Russia and while President Roosevelt and the Congress of the United States were going as far as international propriety would permit in their desire to do something for the Russian peasant conditions were allowed to exist in the West that could not have been much worse. Organized labor has been cognizant of all this, but it would not permit itself to be stampeded to hasty and inconsiderate action by the partisans of the accused men, being willing to let the law take its course, satisfied that in the end justice would be meted out. It is safe to say that almost universally those members of or-

organized labor who gave thought to the case were convinced that the accused men were innocent and held the views that the whole proceeding was but another chapter in the history of the industrial West, this time being written by the employers. As we say, organized labor was content to await the action of the courts. But when the president of the United States publicly gave expression to views that could do nothing less than prejudice the case of the accused men, organized labor protested. And it will continue to protest until justice has been done. The president may again attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people, as he has done on so many other occasions, but he will not succeed in this."

A LESSON FOR PRINCE BUELOW. The interference of Prince Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, at the German elections was one of the features of the fray. This interference has now cost the government one seat, and may cost it several more. The facts are as follows: At one of the elections the contest at the second ballot lay between a Socialist and Baron von Ritchofen, a Conservative. In response to a telegram from a local editor, inviting him to state his views, Prince Buelow telegraphed that all the bourgeois parties ought to vote against a Socialist. In the end Baron von Ritchofen was elected. This act of the chancellor's was not allowed to pass with impunity. The matter was brought before the elections investigation committee of the Reichstag, and the result is that the committee has now declared that Prince Buelow's telegram was an unjustifiable interference, has declared the election void, and has ordered a fresh one. This important decision may also be found applicable to other elections. It is also a lesson to the Imperial Chancellor not to meddle again.

HORRIBLE CRUELITIES are reported from Russia. The commission appointed by the duma to investigate the alleged torturing of political prisoners at Riga has submitted a report, which was read in the duma. The report states that a special committee was appointed to direct the tortures that the governor, with the knowledge of the administrative authorities, put prisoners, many of whom were merely suspects, to death without trial. Descriptions of the tortures reveal an amazing fiendishness practiced on the victims by officials acting with authority. Among the milder cruelties were tearing out finger nails, toe nails and hair. Other prisoners were thrashed with India rubber sticks until their flesh hung in ribbons. Then salt was rubbed into the wounds. One man was tied to a bench and a plank laid across his body. On this plank policemen sawed until the joint in the victim's back was broken. Then he was jumped upon by policemen until his breastbone and ribs were smashed and his internal organs ruptured. Nevertheless, he lived a long time in agony, during which he was unable to swallow any-

thing but water. Others who, after they were maimed by tortures, were shot. Age made no difference in the treatment. An eight-year-old child was brutally flogged to compel him to tell the whereabouts of its father. Deputies from the Baltic provinces and other places made speeches, adding confirmatory testimony. They declared that the prisons are overflowing with suspects, who have been awaiting trial for months. They are supplied with only enough bread and water to keep them alive until their tortures begin.

COMRADE EDWARD BERNSTEIN has written the London Labor Leader to correct a misapprehension that has been circulating in the British press to the effect that his failure of re-election to Parliament was due to party opposition to his "revisionist" attitude. As an effort has been made along the same line in certain quarters in this country, the following from his letter will be read with interest: "Will you allow me to tell my English friends through your columns that this suspicion is absolutely unfounded? At no time since the Socialists of Breslau have honored me by taking me as their candidate for the western division of the town has there been more unanimity and zeal displayed by them at an election than this time. In not one instance was a dissenting voice to be heard, either in the public meetings or in the inner councils of the party there. Nor has the seat been lost by a decrease of votes received. This is, in round figures, the record of the votes given to Social-Democracy since I was their candidate there: 1902, 14,700; 1903, 17,500; 1907, 19,600. The increase in 1907 against 1903 was in Breslau West about 12 per cent, whilst all over Germany the party increased its vote by only 8 1-3 per cent on the whole. The comrades of Breslau west have no reason to be ashamed of their record on Jan. 25.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE of what the Indiana State Legislature has done for the working class and the "common people." School anti-trust Bill—killed, Brown Anti-Trust Bill—killed, Johnson Comparative Negligence Bill—killed, Johnson Employers Liability Bill—killed, Hayes Bill against arbitrary discharging of employes—killed, Foundry Dressing Room Bill—killed, Brown Factory Act requiring Employers to guard all machinery—killed, Kleckner Child Labor Bill—killed, Frump Wage Amendment Bill—killed, Brown Automobile Manslaughter Bill—killed, Kinsely Legal Working Week Bill—killed, Flekner Anti-Injunction Bill—killed, Hugg Anti-Trust Bill—killed, Kirklm Anti-Trust Bill—killed, Wood Employers Liability Bill—killed, Hawkins Anti-Trust Bill, killed, Kimbrough Factory Act Amendment—killed, Pearson Bill licensing stationary engineers and firemen—killed, Wood Contributory Negligence Bill—killed, Hugg Factory Bill—killed, Hugg Anti-Child Labor Bill—killed, Cox Factory Dressing Room Bill—killed, Wood Employers Liability Bill—killed. Indeed a veritable cemetery for labor bills!

produced to sell, and since the exchange value is fixed by the amount of NECESSARY SOCIAL LABOR, those who had the best machines could produce with less labor and could sell at a lower price. The best plants were usually the largest, and this ability to produce cheaper enabled them to grow larger and kill off their weaker competitors. Soon the great corporations began to ruin the little firms. Then the trust and the combine swallowed up the weaker corporations, until the earth, with all its natural resources and all the marvelous tools that countless generations of workers had perfected, became the property of a few powerful capitalists.

Not only did it become impossible for any large number of the laborers to escape out of the ranks of sellers of labor power into the ranks of the buyers of labor power, but, on the other hand, thousands of those who had previously been small capitalists were ruined and forced into the condition of wage workers.

Those who were born into the working class are forced to remain in that class and to sell their strength and skill each day for a portion of what they produce.

If now and then an individual does struggle out of the ranks of wage workers into that of capitalists he does not thereby help the host that must be left behind, and the harder all struggle to get out the fiercer the fight, the longer the hours, and the more pitiless the competition for all.

* * *

The May Pole and Other Pictures of Child Life

By HELEN ROBERTSON HENDRY

Look, the picture is entrancing—

They are in the morn of life:

Round the May-Pole they are dancing,

Blithe and merry—free from strife.

Faces sweet—aglow with pleasure,

In and out and 'round they go;

Keeping time to tuneful measure,

While they hold their ribbons so.

Each child guides the one 'tis holding,

Braiding in the colors true;

Thus the May-Pole fair enfolding

In the red and white and blue.

Lads in snowy suits and collars,

Proud and manly, fair they stand;

Silken ties to match the colors

Of the ribbons in their hands.

Bright bows crowning girlie's tresses

Match the ribbons which they hold;

Fairy-like in snowy dresses,

Such the picture we behold.

'Tis a picture for the painter

Who would portray childhood joys,

Yet behind the scenes, though fainter,

There are other girls and boys.

See the picture they are forming—

What a contrast we behold!

In our souls the horror burning,

Ah! Their lives are ground for gold.

Seventeen hundred thousand toiling

In industrial fields today—

Corporate greed around them coiling

Saps their youthful strength away.

Come in fancy, teachers, mothers,

See those little ones at work:

Christ once called them sisters, brothers;

Dare you from your duty shirk?

See the children in the coal mines

Toil like slaves through weary days;

Black with grime, denied God's sunshine,

What know they of school or play!

See the children 'midst the cotton—

Midst the silk and velvet, too:

Toiling on like automatons,

Swift and constant all day through.

How their little heads are throbbing!

How their weary limbs do ache!

See their tears! Oh hear them sobbing!

Death in mercy many takes.

How the mighty wheels are flying!

Sickness, danger, 'round them lurk;

Hark! A child in anguish crying,

One more crippled at her work.

Lads in vats the cotton bleaching,

See their bodies nude and white;

Girls in sweatshops, weary stitching,

Everywhere is Mammon's blight.

Robbed of time for education,

What to them though schools are free?

They must struggle 'gainst starvation;

What to them is Liberty?

Wasted forms and pallid faces,

Sullen eyes so dull with care,

Prove the present dangerous basis,

Warns the Nation to beware.

One more pictured condemnation

Of a system steeped with crime,

Food and drink adulterations

Which to death our babes consign.

Millions are already slaughtered—

Thousands slowly dying now;

Thus for profit lives are bartered,

Nations unto Mammon bow.

What is law, if this great Nation

Can not even babes protect

From the greed of corporations

In their lust for profit net?

Women, rise and stand united—

Read and reason! Find the source

Of this direful curse, and fight it;

Victory then shall crown your course.

* * *

The troubles in Colorado were caused by a corrupt state legislature killing the Eight Hour legislation which had been indorsed by an overwhelming majority referendum vote of the people of Colorado. The movement of the Western Miners to introduce the Eight-Hour day, to go out on strike in order to enforce the will of the people of Colorado, was certainly a legitimate movement, as legitimate as any movement can be.

Woman's Study Corner

Woman in the Movement

The influence of woman is not sufficiently evident in the Socialist movement. This is distinctively a weakness which should be remedied. It is true that we have a limited number of women who are active in our propaganda of speech and letters and who have done and are doing excellent service, but the number is far short of what it should be for the good of the movement. It is likewise true that in many of our branches women, more or less active, are enrolled, but here again the number is too small compared to the whole.

The Socialist movement, above every other, is woman's as well as man's on terms of exact equality. Above every other its mission is to destroy oppression of man by man, sex by sex; to abolish self-assumed superiority and self-imposed inferiority and blot out the last vestige of the barbarous doctrine that woman is a secondary consideration. The Socialist movement is in fact the only great political and economic movement committed unreservedly by its philosophy and its platform that woman shall be with man an equal citizen of the world.

This being true, woman should not be an incidental feature, but an equal factor with man in the movement.

Woman owes it to herself to take the initiative in socializing the Socialist movement. It is her movement as well as man's, and it can not be wholly for either unless it is equally for both.

Woman has an influence and power peculiar to her sex and nature which the Socialist movement needs and must have and without which it must surely fail.

There is a certain spirit which only woman can impart to the movement and a certain work that woman is better fitted to perform than men. For these and many other reasons woman's presence should be more conspicuous, her counsel more frequent and her influence more pronounced in all our meetings.

To this end the women themselves should throw aside all ancient folly which masquerades as modesty and join the movement and take an active part in all its affairs. There should be as many women as men in local branches, in office, on the platforms and delegates to our conventions.

Prof. Otis Mason says: "All the social fabrics of the world are built around woman. It matters not whether we regard the history of the remotest past, or the diverse civilizations of the present, the emancipation and exaltation of women are the synonym of progress."

There is wisdom in these words; sense in this conclusion. We can never build a Socialist movement by leaving woman behind. She must be with us wholly, and any policy that aims to keep her in the background or in a minor role is vulgarly and fatally out of place in the Socialist movement.

When the crisis comes the need for woman's sustaining influence will be felt even more than now. The pains of travail are borne by her and her spirit is supreme in the crucial hour of revolution.

* * *

Woman and the Home

Considerable time and space have been devoted in the Socialist press to get the women interested in the movement. Indignation has been expressed because the poor working women would not join the party or become active in the trade union movement.

Consider this problem more carefully and you will be less inclined to blame our sisters, mothers and daughters for conditions over which they have no control.

The husband and father comes home from his daily work at six o'clock. "Is supper ready? I must go out this evening! We have an important union meeting! Our local meeting will be addressed by Comrade Wisdom I. Knowitall from Learnedville, and I must be there at 8 o'clock sharp! Our lodge meets this evening to install the new Grand Master Workman!"

Katie has been at home all day. She has been busy all day. She had breakfast ready before her husband pleased to rise. She prepared his lunch and he went to work. Then she got the three oldest children out of bed, washed and dressed them, provided them with breakfast, and helped them to get to school in time.

Meanwhile the two youngest children were crying for Mamma. Katie hurried to the bedroom, kissed the little ones good morning, washed and dressed them, and gave them their morning meal.

Papa had gone to work, the oldest children had gone to school, the babies had their breakfast, but Mamma had not yet found one-

minute's time to take a cup of coffee. She was the first one to rise and the last one to have her breakfast.

Being a working woman, dependent on the few dollars of wages which her husband brought home Saturdays, she was compelled to study the "money question," and there are two days every week that almost exhaust Katie's physical strength: wash day on Monday, ironing day on Tuesday. Washing for seven persons in the family week after week, year in and year out, kills the health of millions of women.

And Katie must do the washing, no matter how bad or how sick she may feel!

In the evening supper must be prepared. Seven mouths are to be satisfied. After supper the babies claim mamma's attention. When papa has gone out and the children have gone to bed, Katie is so tired that she can not even read a line in the daily newspapers.

She goes to bed exhausted as the result of hard work and worry. This is Katie's life 365 days in the year. And one year is like the other: simply a repetition of the same old work and troubles. No hope for better days, no ray of light, no sunshine of life.

What right have you to criticise Katie for not taking an active part in the movement? Can you lighten her burden?

Right here a good strong kick against you men is in order. It is a fact that any of you have attempted to convert the universe of Socialism, while in your own home not the least missionary work has ever been attempted.

Why not begin missionary work at home? Your wife and five children—this is a Socialist Club in your own home! Get your wife interested in the new gospel. Then your wife will take care of her children. She will not permit to have the little one's minds filled with superstition, but with good and noble ideas of freedom and humanity.

"I can not do anything with my wife!" you say. Don't blame your wife for it. The fault may be with the teacher, not with the pupil.

Try, try again. Never lose patience! It is Katie who educates your children. You are a wage slave; this is bad.

But Katie is the slave of wage slave; that is worse!

Before you make another attempt to make everybody else a Socialist, be sure to talk the matter over with Katie and use all your wisdom and energy to make her acquainted with the new gospel of Labor and Socialism.

If you neglect this most important missionary duty, Katie will educate your children as anti-Socialists. And you have no right to blame her, either!

Now, my friend, do not feel sore about my plain language. I have no desire to offend anybody. My only ambition is to do good to others.

I hope these few lines may do you good!
MRS. MAGGIE DRUDGING.

* * *

Socialism for Beginners

WHY WE ARE NOT ALL CAPITALISTS.

Let us get together some of the things we have shown so far. There is enough for all, and yet there are poor and suffering, and these poor are found just among those that do the useful work. The workers are kept poor because they do not get all they produce.

The capitalists are rich because they get the unpaid labor of the workers.

We have seen that, no matter how much the means for producing wealth have been improved, the workers have always been permitted to retain only enough to enable them to work and live, and that the increased product has been almost entirely absorbed by some one else. Let us watch this process a little further.

When the tools with which men work become great complex machines it required a large number of men to operate each industry. At the same time these tools had become so costly that only those who already had considerable money could afford to purchase them.

Laborers have never had an opportunity to accumulate money and so could not buy the new machines.

When they tried to produce with their old tools they found that it took them so much longer that they could not afford to sell their product in competition with the machine-made goods.

There was nothing left for them to do but sell their labor power to those who owned the machines.

There was nothing left for them to do but sell their labor power owned capital still fewer in numbers. Since everything was now

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The Idaho Conspiracy Trial

Argument of Attorney Clarence S. Darrow
In the Case of Idaho Against Steve
Adams, at Wallace, Feb., 1907.

(Continued from last week.)

What else have they here? Gentlemen, these are the "stuff that dreams are made of." You may believe that these are Fred Tyler's remains our there. You may wonder that he disappeared. You may wonder that a skeleton has been found near Jack Simpkin's house; you may go down to your grave believing that these are Fred Tyler's remains, but is there one juror here who can ever tell for sure, that no reasonable doubt can ever come back to your minds? Is there a man among you who, upon this identification, could take away the life of a human being and not feel over and over again; "perhaps I am wrong. Perhaps I have sent an innocent man to the gallows." It is one thing to believe. It is another thing to be sure. It is one thing to say, I believe this is a fact; it is another to pronounce a verdict, an irrevocable verdict which takes away the life of your fellowman.

What else do they say? Why, the mother comes in and says that eighteen years ago he hurt his finger with a baseball. Now I presume a good many of you have done the same thing, and when you go down into the grave and stay a year or two, probably no one could tell that finger from any other. It is a mere casual thing. She scarcely remembers it. So far as we know, he didn't even put any liniment on his finger; didn't bind it up with a rag; didn't do anything but go about his business. There is not a boy but hurts his finger, and hurts it as badly as Fred Tyler did.

What else? The evidence shows that this skeleton was lying on a log, or on top of three, as if in case a man killed him, he would put him up on a mountain so that everybody would be bound to discover him, if any one came near. He was not in between two logs, but on top of them, plain, in the sight of every man. They say he laid there upon the logs, and he had one hand. The other they were not sure about, but one laid out in plain sight, perfect. He says that his finger was crooked. What if it was? Now, gentlemen, we are not guessing. We are deliberating. We are deliberating upon the question of the life of a human being. Do you suppose that a hand that had lain out of doors until the flesh had withered away, and only bones were left, do you suppose there would be a single finger of the hand that would be straight? Dr. Sears, who came here from the hospital to testify before you, tells you that they would naturally be crooked; the little finger would be crooked. The father-in-law, the brother-in-law, neither of whom knew him, except the most casually, stepped up to this hand, and they looked for a crooked little finger, and they say they found it. And undoubtedly they did. And then what? It was the only mark upon this body which, if the testimony is correct, could have been preserved. It was the only thing which would last after the flesh would drop away. And they state it was there. But what did they do with it? We never heard of it since. It is gone, like every piece of evidence that is worth having in this case. Somebody has taken it away or has thrown it away. And we got the doctor to search among the decaying bones of this dead body, and he found what he said he believed were the phalanges of one little finger, only one little finger was seen there upon the log. The whole other hand was gone, carried away, perhaps, by some wild best of the forest. They produced nothing. They had it in their hands. They had it in the hands of his family. They had it in the hands of the officers of the state; and yet they threw it away; or else they sought to deceive this jury. We asked Dr. Sears to examine these bones, and he picked out the little finger, and said there was no deformity in it; it was perfectly straight, and the only little finger in the whole pile of bones that is left. The evidence in this case shows there was but one when they took him away from the headwaters of the St. Joe.

So, gentlemen of the jury, is there anything to be predicated upon that? Is there a man in this jury box who would throw one breath of suspicion against his fellow man upon an identification of that little finger, an identification which if it had been complete, would have been here for you today? Evidence that could have been saved by the state, had the state wished to save it, and had there been any truth in the statement made.

What else? The next proposition is even more flimsy than that. Mr. Thomas, the brother-in-law, swears that they looked at this skeleton, that stockings were on the feet, and the feet had not decayed. And then Mr. Thomas remembered that he had seen this young man three times when he had gone to the home, perhaps, to court his mother before they were married; he had seen him twice in the home, once in the hotel, and both times in the home the family was gathered around the table for a visit with their guest after supper, and the mother was paring his feet. A wonderful story that is. It bears evidence of its truthfulness upon its face, does it not? And then, strange to relate, they told him that he had his feet frozen years ago, and that they were tender? Now what of it? Gentlemen, it simply shows that there never was an identification of any one positive fact. Years had elapsed. We brought in the doctor, who testified that if this man's feet were frozen, if they were frozen hard enough to make any difference, they would decay quicker because frozen. The freezing would kill their vitality, destroy their fiber, and, like any other frozen meat, after it is frozen once, when it is exposed to sun and the heat, it decays, and if it could possibly make any difference in this case, just as the doctor told you, the feet would decay quicker because of the chilblains, or because they had been frozen.

And he told you something else that everybody knows, that anybody's feet, especially the feet of a man who works and walks a great deal, are more calloused than any other part of the body, and they would be preserved the longer from decay. In this instance, the feet were covered with stockings, and they were preserved the longest, which meant nothing whatever. And yet a man is ready to identify Fred Tyler from a skull that had been bare and dead at least two years, is ready to swear to a crooked finger, and that he recognized hair which no human being could recognize. So far as the body itself is concerned, there is not anywhere in this case evidence that could give even a suspicion that this was Fred Tyler, evidence that a sensible man would think of for a single moment. It was somebody, someone that had died out there in the woods, who had gone the way of all the earth, and that's all there was of it.

Now as to the clothing. I have sought to analyze what there is to the clothing in the light of what he wore when he went away. There is nothing in that. There is nothing in the clothing he wore that in way corresponds with the Fred Tyler that went out from Santa Fe two years and a half ago. But I do not propose to pass it so lightly as that. Mr. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, who, if any human beings, are interested in the prosecution of this case, and showed their enmity to my client and every man connected with him with every breath they drew, were placed upon the stand to prove his condition immediately before he was last seen. They are the only witnesses who dress him in any way such as he appears when he comes up out of the grave, and even they don't do it. They swear they saw him on this evening of the 10th or 9th, or just possibly before the 8th. I will speak of that later. But when he came there, he wore a pair of blue overalls. Nobody had seen him have them before. He wore one undershirt. He wore a handkerchief knotted around his neck. He wore a pair of shoes which reached almost to his knees, with great, wide, sewed soles, such as Fred Tyler never had since the world began, so far as this evidence is concerned. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, both of them, had heard about this body being discovered. They knew when it was found; it was in the territory where they lived, and from which they had been driven out by the righteous indignation of the settlers whose homes they had sought to take. They knew that the skeleton had a black hat, had overalls, had an undershirt, that there was a fish bag with it. They knew that there was a bottle with it. And they could easily set to work to identify every

tag that was found upon it. It was no trouble to them, after the body was found, to put the clothing on the body they had seen him last in, not the slightest trouble for them to set to work and dress him up as he last appeared. And whatever identification there is in this case, so far as clothing is concerned, comes from Phillips and his wife. And then they reached back to the relatives and the family and all of them swear to something else, except possibly the hat and possibly the handkerchief, which could easily be accounted.

In the first place, it seems to be a little strange that Phillips and his wife can remember with such minuteness everything that this young man had on when he came there to dinner and stayed a short while, to the most minute thing. Phillips remembers his shoes; you remember how carefully he describes them. Why, he says: "I looked at his shoes, and I liked his shoes so well I told him to send to his brother-in-law to make me a pair like them." Is there any doubt about that? Did he identify anything else in this case, as well as he did Fred Tyler's shoes? Nothing. "What were they like?" "They were shoes about eighteen inches high. They were shoes with a very wide sole, and sewed. I looked at them and I liked them so well that I had him send to his brother-in-law to make me a pair like them." And then what, gentlemen? When he got off the stand that noon and went up into the town and heard the talk of other witnesses, and every one connected with this case, and they told him that he had sworn a pair of shoes onto Tyler which he never had, then he came back and said he was mistaken, that he didn't have any such shoes at all.

Now what do you think of an identification like that? Could any human being place reliance upon it? He was anxious and his wife was anxious to identify these remains, and to do it, he swore with the greatest positiveness, the greatest minutia, to the shoes he wore as well as other things that he had upon him. But mark this, gentlemen. Some men who swore they picked up a gunny sack bag, said it had a strap around it. Both Phillips and his wife swear it had no strap at all; that arm holes were cut through it, and in this way it was held upon his back; neither one of them describing any such gunny sack as that claimed to be found with his remains.

And, again, if you are going to find that this is Fred Tyler, it must be positive. It will not do to say somebody else up there had overalls, and Fred Tyler had overalls; it won't do to say that somebody else up there had a knotted handkerchief, and Fred Tyler was in the habit of wearing a knotted handkerchief. But it must be positive from everything he had on, and everything he did not have on, out in the woods. They found a blue jumper which is there with the remains. The man who laid down on those logs and died wore that blue jumper. Is there any way you can doubt that, gentlemen of the jury? Can you think of any excuse or any reason or any way to explain away this article of clothing? And yet, when Fred Tyler left that house that night he had no blue jumper. Phillips didn't see the jumper; Mrs. Phillips didn't see the jumper, and so long as they saw his undershirt so plainly, it is quite evident he did not have any jumper. The stepfather, the mother, the brother-in-law, or no relative ever saw him or describe him with a blue jumper; and yet, when they picked this skeleton off of the log, then lo, and behold, there is the blue jumper!

Gentlemen, if you should convict upon an identification like this, send this man to the scaffold, I wonder how many times, as the years went by, how many times in the winter nights as the winds whistle around your homes, I wonder how often you would awake, from your troubled sleep and wonder how it was that this blue jumper was there upon Fred Tyler, and think and wonder, and wonder and think whether, perhaps, in your carelessness, or recklessness, you might have consigned an innocent man to the gallows.

And then they say above all there was a bottle, and this may be the most difficult of anything for us to explain. It is not for us to explain. It is for the jury to pass upon this case, to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt from everything that these are Fred Tyler's remains.

Now what about the bottle? In the first place the testimony shows that this was half full of something when it was discovered. It is strange to me that that "something" has disappeared. It is strange to me that the state, in possession of this, has not had that "something" analyzed. This bottle was probably found. Phillips knew it. It was left for Phillips to explain it if he could. And, perhaps, he was anxious to explain it. He had bottles like it; he had given some away, and it was easy afterwards for him to remember that he had given such a bottle to Fred Tyler. I do not know, but I very much doubt whether that bottle ever had horse radish in it. You gentlemen can judge that as well as I. There is no evidence upon it except the evidence of Phillips, and if it ever did contain horse radish, it is the only bottle of that style that I ever saw that did have horse radish in it. To me it looks like a mustard bottle. It looks like one of the common bottles of commerce which they use to put mustard in, not at all like a horse radish bottle. I would want something more than Phillips to satisfy me upon a proposition like that, and that something the state could have got had they tried to get it. It would have been no trouble whatever to prove where that was put up, who sold it, what it was, what it contained, whether the stuff that was found in it when it was taken at the St. Joe was horse radish, whether it was the remains of grubs, or what it was; but whatever it was rests entirely upon the evidence of Phillips, who was interested in the case, who was the enemy of every man in the district, and believed that they had driven him away from his home and dynamited his cabin, and who showed by his every breath his interest in this case.

Now, gentlemen, another thing. What does the state say? You have read something of criminal trials, and you may have participated in criminal trials before. Suppose a dead body is found out here in the hills under ordinary circumstances. What happens? Do you suppose the officers of the state would not take every means to preserve every particle of evidence that at some time might bring the murderer to justice? Did you ever hear of a case where the state got into its possession a dead body, and without seeking to save anything or do anything, or hunt anybody, buried it in the ground? There was one little piece of evidence I overlooked, and that was the sole of the shoe. The sole of the shoe that is identified by the same man who recognized Fred Tyler's skull, and nobody else, and who swears that he made the shoes. And yet he swears the shoes he made were made on a regular last in the regular way, and were exactly like everybody else's. They found up there the sole of a shoe and a crooked finger, things that might possibly identify him, but what became of them? The shoe has vanished. It was the only article of clothing that any human being could identify. Can you, gentlemen, imagine that the officers of the state would take this evidence which alone could prove the dead body and deliberately throw it away?

Bury in the ground something that could cast any light upon the person whom they buried there? But that is what you are asked to believe. Where is the shoe, where is the little finger? If the little finger is here, then it is like any other little finger. If the little finger was crooked or deformed, then what were the officers of the state doing when they did not save it? And what were they doing when they did not save the shoes?

Gentlemen, did you ever hear of a murder case like this? Is it a real murder case we are trying? Can you realize for a moment that you have in your hands the life of a human being when you consider how the state has conducted this case? Do you suppose if it had been an ex-governor that had been found they would have thrown away everything by which he could have been recognized? Do you suppose if it had been an ordinary lawyer living inside the town or in the country outside, they would have thrown it all away? Do you suppose if it had been anybody, except the commonest kind of a workman, that the state would have gathered these things up and buried them in the ground without seeking to preserve a single bit of evidence or make the least investigation to know who he was?

When the sheriff of this county had this dead body in his hands, did he intend to prosecute? What was Sutherland doing? What was the coroner doing? They knew that somebody was dead. They knew that somebody had come to a foul death up in the St. Joe. Was he so humble that they did not care? Was he so poor and so

unknown they wanted to hustle him into a pauper's grave and forget him? Why did they bury every scrap of evidence, or throw away every scrap of evidence, and make no search to know the man or how he met his end? Is there any one who does not know this prosecution is a fraud from beginning to end? They brought these rags and these bones to Wallace, and they did not even have the common consideration and courtesy to call a coroner's jury to decide whether it was a human being or not. They did not even take care to see that they buried the right rags and the right bones. We have, for days, been trying to get into evidence a pair of shoes which evidently came from the grave, but which they say did not belong to the grave. They shoveled into that grave a great deal that did not belong there, and they covered it with earth. Then a year later, when a great man was killed, when somebody whose name had been heard, was dead, and when a great organization was attacked, and there was a chance to blot from the face of the earth a troublesome labor union, then for the first time they wept over Fred Tyler, and

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dig up his poor neglected grave to bring the records into this court, and they would ask you to convict upon that, gentlemen. They would ask you to convict upon evidence which they did not save, which they did not care for, for a crime which they cared nothing about; to convict a man that they never wanted to find, or never tried to get.

Gentlemen, the officers are simply like hounds; they take a scent and want to get somebody; but in all justice and righteousness there should be something like fair dealing between man and man. If the law does not stand for that, then it cannot protect you and it cannot protect me. When a job can be carried out in the name of the law, when a man's life can be taken away by a trick and job under the guise of the law, then, gentlemen, it is time for us to pause and consider whether the law or its officers are to blame. Is there a man in this box who believes that this prosecution is anything except an attempt to use the law? Gentlemen, if you are going to hang Steve Adams, well and good; I don't believe you will do it. I never have believed you would do it. I believe you know it is not fair, it is not just, it is not right between man and man; that whatever he is, or whoever he is, however poor and humble he may be, whatever he may have done in Colorado, whatever he is or whoever he is, it is not fair to make him the scapegoat for somebody else. I do not believe you would pronounce his doom, so that these men may use that doom to seal the fate of the three men whom they are really after in this case. You know what this prosecution means, what it has meant from the very beginning.

Yet Mr. Knight has told you that after you get through with your deliberation and after you have hung Steve Adams by the neck until dead, then they will prosecute Glover, and then they will prosecute Mason. Will they, gentlemen? Will they? Is there a man on this jury that believes Mr. Knight was sincere when he made that statement, or did he make it because his mind was so ethical that he could not fail to see the injustice of taking this one man out and hanging him for something else? That is the reason he made it. He knew that you men were honest, fair-minded men, as 99 out of every 100 jurors are. But even, when a man is not honest about his own business, he is, pretty honest about other people's; so you can say that pretty much all of us when looking at the affairs of life, want to be square, want to treat others as we would have others treat us, and there is not a jury on the face of the earth who believes there was anything square or righteous or just in taking this one man who was a few days up in the St. Joe country, taking him out and hanging him for a crime that, if committed, was committed by every homestead settler in that whole district. I wonder if this jury would stand for that? I never believed it would, and I never will believe it until I hear it, and I don't expect to hear it.

(Continued next week.)

Exciting Time in Duma

Socialist Deputy Hurls Indictment and Defiance at Czarism.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—An open break has come between the ministers and the Duma. The rupture is the result of an attack made on the Czar's army today by M. Zuraboff, Socialist. The attack threatened a dissolution of the house and in the end the Socialists fled out of the hall.

After M. Zuraboff's speech, in which he declared that under an autocratic regime the army was worthless, except against the people, and that it was beaten whenever it engaged in a foreign war, the ministers withdrew from the house and served an ultimatum on President Golovin that unless the offensive expressions were retracted by M. Zuraboff, and the rule providing for temporary suspension was applied against him, they would sever all future relations with the Duma.

M. Golovin was unable to have the demand complied with, as the radicals supported their colleague solidly, and the Poles refused to vote. The suspension and formal rebuke of M. Zuraboff, however, was pronounced by the president of the lower chamber, but this failed to satisfy the ministers, who subsequently offered the government's experts to withdraw from the evening session of the budget commission.

Immediately after adjournment Premier Stolypin summoned an extraordinary session of the cabinet, which apparently brought matters to an issue between the premier and the reactionary members of his ministry. What transpired is not known, but at midnight Premier Stolypin summoned M. Golovin and informed him that the incident had caused serious friction in the cabinet. He hoped, however, a way would be found tomorrow to arrange matters without fatal consequences to the Duma.

The early discussion of the army bill in the Duma today was stormy, but the culmination came at 6:30 p. m., when M. Zuraboff made his speech. President Golovin when he had restored things to a semblance of order, attempted to explain away Zuraboff's words as a criticism of the old army under the old regime, both of which had passed away. He then suspended the session for ten minutes in order to allow the passions of the members to cool.

The recess was protracted for almost two hours while a series of weighty conferences were being held and reports were telephoned to Stolypin and the emperor. Finally Gen. Rudiger, minister of war, announced the ministerial ultimatum, adding that the emperor would never stand such insults to himself and the army.

When the house reassembled M. Golovin announced that, owing to the tumult, he had not clearly understood the purport of M. Zuraboff's remarks, and, after having read the stenographer's report, he found the reflections upon the army unparliamentary and inadmissible in debate. Therefore he deprived Zuraboff of right to the floor.

I. G. Tzereteli, the Social-Democrat from Kutals, immediately claimed recognition. He declared Zuraboff had spoken on behalf of the entire Social-Democratic faction, which shared his sentiments. The wild tumult of the right refused to permit M. Tzereteli to continue.

President Golovin shouted that unless the uproar ceased he would resign; but order was not restored until the Social-Democrats, the Social-Revolutionists and other members of opposition, with M. Tzereteli at their head, fled out of the hall.

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 pulp 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 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 up 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 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.

THE HYPOCRITES

By ROBERT BURNS
In his dedication to the Rev. John M'Math, Sept. 17, 1785

O Pope,* had I thy satire's darts to gie the rascals their deserts
I'd rip their rotten, hollow hearts, an' tell aloud
Their jugglin', hocus-pocus arts to cheat the crowd.
God knows, I'm no the thing I shou'd be,
Nor am I even the thing I cou'd be,
But twenty times, I rather wou'd be an atheist clean,
Than under gospel colours hid be just for a screen.
An honest man may like a glass, an honest man may like a lass,
But mean revenge, an' malice fause he'll still disdain,
An' then cry zeal for gospel laws, like some we ken.
They take religion in their mouth; they talk o' mercy, grace an' truth,
For what?—to gie their malice skouth on some puir wight,
An' hunt him down, o'er right, an' ruth, to ruin straight.
All hail, Religion! maid divine! Pardon a muse sae mean as mine,
Who in her rough, imperfect line, thus daurs to name thee;
To stigmatize false friends of thine can never defame thee.
Tho' blotch'd an' fou w' mony a stain, an' far unworthy of thy train,
With trembling voice I tune my strain to join with those,
Who boldly daur thy cause maintain in spite o' foes:
In spite o' crowds, in spite o' mobs, in spite of undermining jobs,
In spite o' dark banditti stabs at worth an' merit,
By scoundrels, even w' holy robes, but hellish spirit.
O Ayr! my dear, my native ground, within thy presbyterial bound
A candid lib'ral band is found of public teachers,
As men, as Christians, too, renown'd, an' manly preachers.

*Burns refers to Alexander Pope, the poet, born in 1688, died in 1744.

Missouri Socialist Party

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A Magazine of Modern Thought and Social Progress.

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Our National Demands

I.

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

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away 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.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

EVERY SOCIALIST ADMIRES Jean Jaures' ability. His position and views are well set forth in his book, "Studies in Socialism." Price \$1. Labor Book Department.

THE UNIVERSAL KINSHIP, by J. Howard Moore, is evolution described and explained in terms that are easily understood. The writer's style is simply delightful. Price \$1.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST PLAY.

Another Socialist play goes on the boards in New York. Julius Hopp's "The Friend of Labor" will be produced in the Kalish theater May 20. It will be elaborately staged.

DR. KRISHNA IN ILLINOIS.

Comrade Dr. N. Krishna, of Bombay, India, spoke in Beckmeyer, Ill., on May 1 to an appreciate audience. The meeting was attended mostly by union miners, who applauded the remarks of the speaker enthusiastically.

SOCIALISM IN KANSAS.

A special congressional election will be held in the First congressional district of Kansas May 23. The contest will be waged between Albert Kingsley (Socialist) and a Republican, the Democrats not having nominated a candidate.

NEW SOCIALIST PAPER.

A new Socialist magazine will shortly be started in Lake Charles, La., entitled *The Red Flag*, and edited by Comrade May Beals. The subscription price will be a dollar a year, and those wishing to subscribe can address Miss Beals at Lake Charles, 424 Biblo street.

THE NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

Will give its annual picnic and fish fry at Risch's Grove, Luxemburg, on the last Sunday in May. The fish to be fried at that picnic will be caught the day before by members of the club, under the leadership of Billy Brandt and Luetzel. Further particulars later.

SOCIALIST ELECTION RESULTS IN COPENHAGEN.

The municipal elections in Copenhagen, Denmark, led again this year to a victory of the Radicals and Socialists, this time no anti-Socialists being put up. At the present moment the council consists of 18 Social-Democrats, 13 Radicals and 11 anti-Socialists; this, although the suffrage is based on a minimum income of 1,000 crowns.

GOOD NEWS FROM CANADA.

A comrade writes from Toronto, Canada: "Over here in Toronto Socialism has recently forced itself into public notice. The local is growing and is planning an aggressive warfare against capitalism. At the last municipal elections our candidate, Comrade Lindala, hitherto an obscure citizen, polled over eight thousand votes in the mayoralty contest. We have one member on the school board, our indomitable Jimmie Simpson.

TELLS THE STORY ALL RIGHT.

The Jewish daily, *Forward*, of New York, puts its view of the Roosevelt-Harriman-Haywood incident into cartoon form. Teddy, bull-necked and his visage livid with the hatred of his class, sits behind the judge's bench hurling maledictions at a workman (an undesirable citizen) who stands before him, while with one hand he reaches backward for a sack of gold that Harriman has in readiness for him. It tells the story, all right.

OUR ANNUAL STEAMBOAT EXCURSION TO MONTESANO PARK.

The annual steamboat excursion of the St. Louis Socialists to Montesano Park will take place Sunday, July 7. Arrangements for three round trips by the beautiful steamer *City of Providence* have been made. The boat will leave on the first trip at 9 in the morning, second trip at 2 p. m., and third trip at 5:30 p. m. Every Socialist family of St. Louis is expected in Montesano on July 7.

COMRADE FRANK HEUER LEAVES ST. LOUIS.

Our young and energetic comrade, Frank Heuer, a member of the Pattern Makers' Union, has left St. Louis for Minneapolis, Minn. Frank was one of our most active party members in the local movement and the backbone of the Seventh Ward Club. When saying good-bye to the "office force" at 324 Chestnut, he expressed the hope that he would be back in St. Louis before the next presidential election. We sincerely hope he will.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AUSTRALIA

Is quite young yet, having but 17,000 members, but it is gradually getting a foothold. Its principal center is in Melbourne, where it has a Socialist co-operative store, a Socialist Sunday school and a weekly paper edited by Tom Mann, who was so active in England for many years. Mann recently served a month's sentence in jail for insisting upon speaking at street meetings. He got a big reception when he left the prison, and the resultant agitation has helped the Socialist cause a great deal.

INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY FESTIVAL IN ST. LOUIS.

This year's International May Day celebration was held under the auspices of the United Socialist Singing Societies of St. Louis last Wednesday evening at Lemp's Park Hall. The affair was a decided success in every respect. Comrade John Zach delivered a short address of welcome. A lengthy musical program followed. Comrade Wm. M. Brandt delivered an address on the International May Day of Labor, and Comrade G. A. Hoehn followed with a short address in German. Dancing concluded the successful and pleasant Socialist festival.

INTERESTING MEETING OF ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS.

Delabar's Hall was crowded to the doors last Sunday evening. Local St. Louis had called this special meeting for the purpose of discussing the last campaign and the future propaganda work. Comrade Dr. N. Krishna, of Bombay, India, was present and delivered a most interesting and instructive address on "Labor's Condition Under British Rule in India." The liberal applause was the best proof that the audience fully appreciated Comrade Krishna's address.

The discussion of past and future campaign and propaganda work was taken up. The comrades from the organized wards expressed their opinions on various phases of our Socialist propaganda work, and many good suggestions were made, which, if carried out, will bring good results. Comrade David Allan started the ball rolling by reporting as secretary of the Campaign Committee.

MOTHER JONES IN TEXAS.

Mother Mary Jones spoke in Dallas, Texas, on the first and second of May. Recently Mother Jones spoke in Beaumont, and of her H. C. Marble says in an article in the *Labor News*:

"Mother Jones is now in her seventieth year, full of vigor and vim; she looks ten years younger. She has been counseling, consoling and advising the workers for many years. She has been driven before the bayonet; been in the bull-pen and behind prison bars; but nothing daunted, she continues the fight. She has the courage of a lion and her eyes flash the determination of her soul. Her heart is tender and loyal; she is mother to all humanity. She abhors hypocrisy and condemns it unsparingly. She is the champion of the children of the nation and the defender of the weak at all times. May she live long to continue the good work; and may God give her strength to prosecute it to a successful finish."

COMRADE DR. KRISHNA IN MONETT.

Monett, Mo., April 25.—I am positive that the citizens of Monett made a shameful mistake last week in the treatment of a fellow human being, not only an educated gentleman, but a brainy, intellec-

tual and gifted man; a graduate of the best universities of both Europe and Bombay, which is noted for its educational institutions; a member of the International Peace Congress; a scientist and writer of international reputation.

This man, although brown skinned and a Caucasian, having earned by virtue of his intelligence and ability a place among the world's honored positions, was refused food and shelter in our so-called Christian city, for no other reason than that his skin was made by the maker of all things a different shade from most (only) of us. Was this not an insult to the Maker? And in the face of personal assurance to me that he would be entertained at one of the principal hostleries of the city, knowing exactly who he was. Do I censure the hotel man for this traitorous action? Not in the least; I blame the disgraceful prejudices of his patrons, of which he is a victim. Where were the Socialists, who claim to believe that one man is as good as another "and a darn sight better;" who know no race, creed or color? Whose only excuse for being Socialists is that they are against wrong, injustice, tyranny and robbery, at any time and anywhere. Because the horrors of which this brown man, Dr. N. Krishna, spoke were on the opposite side of the earth should not have lessened their interest.

U. S. BARNESLEY.

Our Milwaukee Letter

"Great on Gaining a Point and Then Asking for More."

While the municipal lighting plant of Milwaukee is being constructed, John I. Beggs, the electric light and railway king, wants a five-year contract for lighting Milwaukee. Alderman Melms, Social-Democrat, fought this proposition before the council committee on street lighting. The municipal plant will probably be finished long before this term expires, and will then have to lie idle till the contract runs out. Citizens of Milwaukee will then have cause to regret that the advice of the Social-Democratic aldermen was not taken. An incidental result of the fight made by our men against the lighting company is that Beggs has reduced his price from \$81 and \$99 per light to \$65, the city thus saving \$65,000. All this is not Socialism, but it is educating the people towards their own utilities and industries.

The Wisconsin Assembly has passed the Social-Democratic bill providing that in cities of the first class bonds which have already been approved by a referendum vote can be issued by a majority vote of the council, instead of by a three-fourths vote, as formerly. This is an important bill. If the Social-Democrats get a majority in the next city council of Milwaukee they will then be able to issue bonds for all municipal plants approved by the people, as far as our charter permits. So this is a good step forward.

The Social-Democrats at Madison introduced a bill providing that the state university force of engineers shall give expert aid to all cities intending to establish municipal plants of any kind. This bill was killed in committee this week. The Social-Democratic resolution asking congress to establish a parcels post has been turned down by the assembly.

Says the Milwaukee Free Press (Republican): "The Socialists are great on gaining a point and then asking for more." A pretty good definition of constructive Socialism!

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 25, 1907.

DR. OTTO VIERLING removed to 2857 Magnolia Avenue, formerly at 3325 Indiana Avenue.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

Ward Club.	Place and Time of Meeting.	Secretary.
First—444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday.		Chas. Scheffler
Second—303 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday.		Fred Rosenkrantz
Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)		
Sixth—S. E. cor. 15th and Chouteau ave., 1st and 3d Sunday, 10 a. m.		R. H. Lenthart
Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday		Frank Heuer
Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday		Alb. Slepman
Ninth—2816 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday		Wm. M. Brandt
Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday		F. P. Brinka
Eleventh—781 S. Broadway, third Saturday		Rud Stentz
Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monday		Dr. Emil Simon
Thirteenth—Geir's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wednesday		W. H. Worman
Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)		
Fifteenth—1316 Franklin ave., first and third Friday		Jul. Rein
Sixteenth—1446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday		J. S. Siemers
Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3rd Friday		W. W. Baker
Eighteenth—2108 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday		Wm. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert St.
Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday		F. W. Groeteki
Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday		Frank Mitzeadorf
Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.)		
Twenty-Second—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday		H. E. Lindsay
Twenty-Third—(Unorganized; meet with Thirteenth.)		
Twenty-Fourth—3139 A Morganford road, first Friday		Otto Melu
Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Hoyle aves., 4th Thursday		David Allan
Twenty-Sixth—3548 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 4th Friday		Max Duerhammer
Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2318 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3rd Thursdays		Hy Gerdel
Twenty-Seventh (South Br.)—6524 Easton ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesdays		Geo. White
Twenty-Eighth—816 North Kingshighway, third Tuesday		Louis D. Goodman
Women's Club (English Br.)—324 Chestnut st., rm. 10, 2 & 4 Wed.		Mrs. H. R. Hendry
Women's Club (German Br.)—324 Chestnut st., 2 & 4 Thurs., 2 p. m.		Mrs. E. Voerke

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