

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!

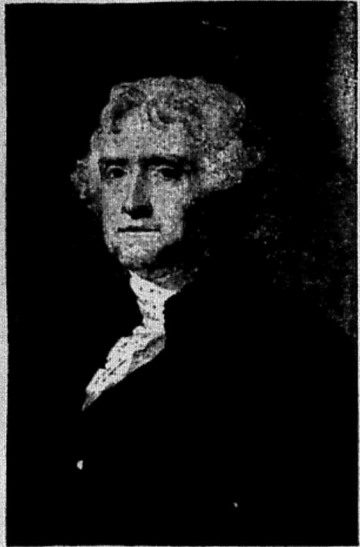
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Some of the "Undesirable Citizens" in American History

THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS AN UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN until King George's mercenary hordes were routed. This undesirable citizen gave the world the following revolutionary document: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are born equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and provide new guards for their future security."



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LOVEJOY — THE "UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN." Some 75 years ago a young man, about 25 years of age, came to St. Louis, Mo., where he established a school, and later issued a religio-political paper called "Observer." The name of the young man was Elijah Parrish Lovejoy. In his paper young Lovejoy denounced human slavery. He was hated and persecuted by the "prominent and law-abiding citizens!" He was denounced as a very "undesirable citizen." He was threatened with mob violence for opposing chattel slavery, and his life was in danger. In 1836 he removed to Alton, Ill. Three times the mob



led by "law-abiding and respectable citizens" demolished his little printshop. Eastern friends collected funds to provide Lovejoy with a fourth little printing press. It was about midnight of Nov. 6, 1837, when the little press arrived at Alton and was stored in the warehouse. "Law-abiding, respectable citizens" had aroused the mob against Lovejoy and filled them up with whisky. What happened next is tersely stated in the pages of American history: "A drunken mob attacked the men who guarded the little 'Observer' printing press and tried to fire the building. In attempting to prevent this effort brave Lovejoy was shot and died within a few minutes. This happened in the Christian town of Alton, Ill., in 1837.

Fifty years later, on November 8, 1897, on the anniversary of the funeral, a monument costing \$30,000 was erected on the grave of the same "undesirable citizen" Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, in the city of Alton, on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi river.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—AN UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN for many, many years of his life. In a speech made to an Indiana Regiment March 17, 1865, Lincoln said: "I have always thought that all men should be free; but if any should be slaves, it should be first those who desire it for themselves, and secondly those who desire it for others. Whenever I hear any one arguing for slavery I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally." On Nov. 21, 1864, Lincoln wrote: "Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and



blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation might live. It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic; but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

WENDELL PHILLIPS—THE UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN—heard the public denunciation of Garrison for proclaiming the first principle of the Declaration of Independence. He saw that free speech was threatened and that all men were equal only in name. His first public speech in Faneuil Hall was in denunciation of the murder of Lovejoy, and from that day on he was the leader of the anti-slavery cause. Like his friend Garrison, Wendell Phillips was mobbed and stoned in the streets of Boston for opposing slavery; he was denounced as an undesirable citizen by the press and hated by the "upper classes." But no power on earth could prevent him from defending the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence. After the civil war, when chattel slavery was abolished, he continued the good work by advocating the organization of the working classes into unions and into a political party, and by demanding equal political rights for man and woman.



PATRICK HENRY—ANOTHER UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN! Henry the noble patriot, who was so exceptionally undesirable to King George the Third, when making a speech on the Stamp Act in the Virginia Legislature, made the following "undesirable" remarks: "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—as Henry reached this point his opponents cried: "Treason! Treason!"—but Henry finished by saying: "may profit by their example. If that be treason, make the most of it!"

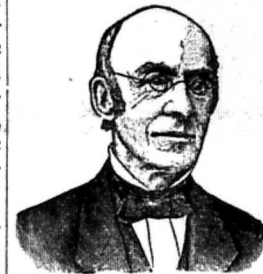


JOHN BROWN — THE UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN of Harper's Ferry fame. Wendell Phillips, the great Abolitionist leader, in an address delivered before the Congregational Society of Boston, Dec. 18, 1859, praised John Brown's undesirable citizenship in the following language: "What has John Brown done for us? The world doubted over the horrible word 'insurrection,' whether the victim had a right to arrest the course of his master, and even at any expense of blood, to vindicate his rights; and Brown said to his neighbors in the old schoolhouse at North Elba, sitting among the snow, where nothing grows but men, and even wheat freezes: 'I can go South, and show the world that he has a right to rise and can rise.' He went, girded about



by his household, carrying his sons with him. Proof of a life devoted to an idea! Not a single spasmodic act of greatness, coming out with no background, but the flowering of sixty years. The proof of it, that everything around him grouped itself harmoniously, like the planets around the central sun. He went down to Virginia, took possession of a town and held it. He says: 'You thought this was strength; I demonstrate it is weakness. You thought this was civil society; I show you it is a den of pirates.' Then he turned around in his sublimity, with his Puritan devotional heart, and said to the millions, 'Learn!' And God lifted a million hearts to his gibbet, as the Roman cross lifted a million of hearts to it in that divine sacrifice of two thousand years ago. Today, more than a statesman could have taught in seventy years, one act of a week has taught these eighteen millions of people. That is the Puritan principle."

WM. LLOYD GARRISON—THE "UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN." In 1831 young Garrison started his little anti-slavery paper, "Liberator," which he published for thirty-five long years until chattel slavery was abolished. He was often threatened with assassination. In 1831 the Georgia Legislature offered a prize of \$5,000 for any one who would arrest (kidnap?), prosecute and convict Garrison. On Oct. 12, 1835, Garrison was attacked by a "mob of influential and respectable citizens" while attending an anti-slavery Society meeting, and, with a rope around his body, was dragged through the streets of Boston, and would, no doubt, have been killed, but for the determined intervention of the mayor, who, with great difficulty, rescued him from the rage of the mob and lodged him in jail. On the walls of his cell Garrison wrote these lines: "A respectable and influential mob sought to destroy me for preaching the abominable and dangerous doctrine that all men are born equal, and that all oppression is odious in the sight of God."



Beware of Traitors

Within and Without the Labor Organizations.

New York, May 1.—Tomorrow evening the Socialists and Union men of New York will have a parade and demonstration in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

If one were to judge by the reports of the Central Federated Union meeting last Sunday which appeared in the daily papers on Monday morning and were sent out all over the country by the Associated Press, it would be thought a considerable number of delegates had indorsed President Roosevelt's attack upon Moyer, Haywood and Debs. Of course, it was the purpose of the daily press to make matters appear that way.

There can be no disguising the fact that the New York daily papers are doing their utmost to create sentiment favorable to Roosevelt, with the obvious purpose of preventing the success of the demonstration planned for this Saturday. When such papers as the scab Evening Post get busy with five-column fabrications of the character of the Western Federation of Miners and its officials, when they begin to publish interviews by labor leaders whose names are not given, in which interviews the Socialists are denounced for "misleading the unions in this Moyer-Haywood case," when they emit editorials eulogizing certain labor officials, it is pretty safe to say that not only is there mischief brewing but that there is mischief doing.

The fact is there was but one man among all the delegates who tried to excuse Roosevelt outrageous action, and his words had absolutely no effect upon his fellow members. The Federate Union showed its opinion of Delegate Herman Robinson's remarks by reaffirming by an overwhelming majority its action of the previous Sunday in electing a committee to go to Washington and get a personal explanation from the president.

There is one point in Robinson's reported speech which should not be ignored. He said that the letter in which Roosevelt "referred to Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens was a privileged communication and was stolen." That report was reprinted and editorially praised by another daily paper.

The statement was a false one, and Delegate Robinson was either foolishly ignorant when he made it or else he was maliciously misrepresenting, for sake of temporary advantage.

The Roosevelt letter in which Moyer, Haywood and Debs were called undesirable citizens was given out by Roosevelt himself.

It was the Harriman letter that called out the Roosevelt letter that was stolen. More than that, it has been charged by a Washington daily paper that Roosevelt showed that portion of his letter to the United States Supreme Court judges at the time the appeal case

for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was before the Supreme Court and a decision was not yet rendered.

It is just as well to be quite positive as to facts in matters of this kind, especially since no one of ordinary judgment can escape the fact that a critical situation now exists in the labor movement of New York through the events arising from Roosevelt's action.

Forced into the open, compelled to give up their conspiracy of silence in this important case, the daily papers are now exerting all their influence to turn the tide of sentiment for the kidnaped Western labor officials, and to justify Roosevelt's defamation of them. After fifteen months of an energetic campaign the capitalist papers find they must say something about the Moyer-Haywood case. They will stop at nothing now to thwart our efforts to have our brothers.

Every union man must be on guard! Don't let our ranks be broken at this most critical moment. Next Saturday's parade and demonstration will be a decided success, but the Sunday papers may again fail to give truthful reports.

THE REPUBLICAN, a capitalist paper of Springfield, Mass., makes the following editorial remarks on President Roosevelt's "undesirable citizens" letter: "Even the president of the United States, if he has done a wrong to a citizen or has appeared to do a wrong, can not afford to place himself above the necessity of acknowledging it. * * * Nor is it of great weight in his favor that he had no reference to the Steunenberg murder case when he branded Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens, or that he put the capitalist Harriman in the same class. Harriman is not on trial for his life, while those men are, and with only a very shadowy case against them so far as anyone knows. If Harriman were on trial for his life or even under a lighter criminal prosecution, does Mr. Roosevelt think it conducive to a fair trial that the opinion should go forth publicly from the White House, under the great influence of the presidential office among the people, that Harriman is an undesirable person to have at large in the country? * * * In any case, the president should present some evidence, or say he possesses it, when passing judgment in public against the general character of these men or any other private citizen. And it is no time for him, most of all, to present such a judgment on the eve of or during their trial on a criminal charge. It is then for him as well as everybody else to remember that the laws of the land presume a man to be innocent until he is proved guilty."

EASTERN CAPITALIST PAPERS published a Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis informing their readers that the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union had practically indorsed the "undesirable citizenship" attitude of President Roosevelt against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. This shows the necessity of decided action on important public questions which makes it almost impossible for capitalist newspapers to misrepresent and injure the labor movement.

Government by Injunction

Union Machinists' Little Homes Sold at Public Auction to Cover Cost of Capitalist Injunction Proceedings.

The highest courts in the German empire decided that picketing of striking union men was no violation of the laws of the land so long as no attempt at destroying property or endangering health and life of people was made.

In England Parliament was compelled by Organized Labor to repeal the law whereby the funds of trade union organizations could be attached or confiscated in cases of legal prosecution against striking union men.

Of course, Germany and England are monarchies, ruled by the Kaiser and the king. In our glorious free American republic it is altogether different, for we are a free people. The latest news from Indianapolis, Ind., will certainly interest the union men everywhere, especially the St. Louis machinists, who are out on strike at present. Here is the item copied from Indianapolis newspapers:

A UNIQUE DECISION.

Property of One Member of Machinists' Union Sold to Pay Cost of Injunction Suit.

"Judge Anderson of the United States court has rendered a decision in Indianapolis which is somewhat unique.

"A strike of machinists took place in the Pope Motor Car Co. in that city and the men proceeded to picket the plant to prevent non-unionists from being employed. The company brought a number of men there, but many of them never reached the plant, being persuaded to return to their homes.

"The company applied to the court for an injunction to prevent the picketing of their shop, which was granted, but not until a large bill of costs had been piled up. This the company demanded should be paid by the losing party.

"The injunction had been issued against the Machinists' Union as an organization and against its members as individuals. The union had no tangible property and the court was asked to instruct its officers to proceed against such individuals among the strikers as had property not exempt under the homestead law.

"Louis W. Poehler and Joseph W. Feltz, two of the striking machinists, were discovered to have unincumbered real estate. Fee bills were issued against them and their property was advertised for sale. The Poehler property brought \$1,500, and as this sum was ample to pay the costs the Feltz home was not sold. The trust company that purchased the property paid the money into the court and the title will pass from Poehler unless he redeems it within the next sixty days.

"The name of Poehler does not appear anywhere in the proceed-

ings except as a member of the Machinists' Union. He was a striker, but was not one of the pickets, nor was he accused of violating the temporary restraining order."

The decision against the striking machinist, Poehler, in Indianapolis was dictated by the same class interests, class prejudice and Citizens' Industrial Alliance influence as the series of crimes committed by the state authorities of Colorado and Idaho, against President Moyer, Secretary Haywood and ex-Executive Member Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Pinkerton Labor Spy

Capitalist Spies in Unions and Workshop Perpetrate Crimes.

THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY is the title of a little book just published by the Wilshire Book Co. The booklet is the work of Morris Friedman, who was formerly in the employ of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency and for some time private secretary to the notorious James McParland, the "hero" of the Western Federation prosecution. Mr. Friedman was employed in stenographic and clerical work and got a full inside view of the workings of the Pinkerton Agency in what is now its favorite line of work, the placing of spies in shops and unions to assist the employers in keeping workmen at their mercy. The reports which passed through his hands opened Mr. Friedman's eyes to the criminal nature of the Pinkertons' work. He finally became so disgusted that he quit, but not without turning against the spy agency its own chosen methods. He kept copies of great numbers of reports and communications between the heads of the agency and its "operatives," and these documents are now freely used to expose the spy system in all its iniquity.

The work gives much secret history of the labor troubles in the Rocky Mountain states in the three or four years preceding the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and shows the preparation of the capitalist conspiracy to railroad these union officials to the gallows. By documents the author shows how paid spies are put into the shops and mines with the purpose of preventing the formation of a union or, if one already exists, are sent into the union itself to betray its proceedings to the bosses, to point out to them the active and faithful men to be blacklisted, to introduce dissension when there is an opportunity, and, if necessary, to plan and incite violence, in order to furnish a pretext for invoking the law against the whole body of true unionists.

Of course, the Pinkertons declare that Mr. Friedman was never in their employ, and enter a vague general denial of all his statements. Enough is already generally known, however, of this sort of work to make his story thoroughly credible, even if it were not, as it is, full of details of name, date and place, which make its statements easily verifiable.

Among the many revelations is the story of how the mine owners rejoiced among themselves over the explosion at Independence Station, Col., by which a number of strike breakers were killed and the guilt imputed to the union men, with the result that a capitalist reign of terror was established throughout the country. It is shown that it was men in the service of the Pinkerton Agency who, in November, 1903, planned and executed the wreck on the Florence & Cripple Creek Railway—an outrage which the organized capitalists needed to justify Peabody, Sherman, Bell, McClelland and Bulkeley Wells in their violation of all law and constitution and brutal presentation of all members and sympathizers of the Western Federation of Miners. The book gives the much needed information to workingmen, by educating them in the facts of the class struggle, will increase the number of what President Roosevelt, with the approval of the Rockefeller and Belmont press, calls undesirable citizens.

Copies of the book can be had from the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

Equality Before the Law

Wealthy Land Thieves Cannot Be Removed From One State to the Other.

If recent reports are authentic, then the United States Supreme Court has again reversed itself.

A few months ago that unjust tribunal ruled that the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was perfectly legal, and the right of habeas corpus was practically abolished.

Now another decision has been rendered, which but few newspapers mentioned, and which relates to the cases of five Los Angeles capitalists who were indicted in the Oregon land fraud investigation.

The court holds that "an indictment alone is not sufficient cause for removal of a prisoner to the center of trial when his arrest is made outside the district."

Here is as plain an illustration of judicial jugglery as has ever occurred in this country—as plain a case of law interpretation for rich men in one way and for poor men in another as could hardly be anticipated by the wildest stretch of imagination.

The seal of approval is placed upon the crime of kidnaping when the lives and liberties of workingmen hang in the balance.

Yet rich rascals who are indicted for land thievery can not be removed from California to Oregon under such indictment, and the prosecution, in order to establish "sufficient cause," is actually compelled to transport its grand jury witnesses from Oregon to Los Angeles, and hold a preliminary trial before the accused can be extradited and made to answer for their crimes.

In other words, this latest decision makes extradition of plutocrats, who steal wholesale, so expensive as to almost preclude prosecution.

They are practically immune, says the Cleveland Citizen, and in the future need not even bother taking the "baths" which were invented for their convenience.

Small wonder that United States District Attorney Lawler of Los Angeles, in commenting on the decision, declared that "it amounts to an absolute bar to prosecution of the trusts, interstate commerce cases and the big federal conspiracy cases like that of the Louisiana lottery."

And small wonder, too, that the people of this country, are beginning to experience great difficulty in hiding their growing contempt for the courts.

Yet it requires such palpable discriminations to arouse the people to a sense of the dangers that confront them.

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.

Union Printers in Peonage

Startling Story of Oppression....Held as Slaves in Turpentine Camp.

Mobile, Ala., May 9.—Edward Bradford and Frederick Thayer, two members of the International Typographical Union, who had worked in the newspaper offices of New York City and of southern towns, were in this city not long ago to appear before the United States grand jury, then in session, to support charges of wrongful conviction, peonage, cruelty, withholding and opening registered mail and other counts that they made on behalf of themselves and seventeen other union workmen.

Their charges were directed against the sheriff of Escambia county, Alabama, and C. C. Greer, Son & Co., turpentine distillers at Mortimer, Ala.

The story of Bradford and Thayer, who are men of considerable intelligence, is in brief as follows:

Both men had been working in New Orleans, and when work grew slack they came to this city. They could get no work here, and with the intention of going north, they boarded a Louisville & Nashville freight train, having first secured permission from the crew to occupy one of the empty cars.

While the freight train was on a sidetrack at Flomaton, 60 miles north of Mobile, they were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Webster and three other men at the point of the gun on a charge of trespassing on railroad property. They were taken to the Escambia county jail at Brewton, where they were held eight days without trial.

Finally when the filthy hole of a prison became filled with prisoners, black and white, they were brought on March 29 before one Brooks, a justice of the peace, to plead guilty or not guilty to the charges preferred against them.

A deputy sheriff had previously advised them to plead guilty and pay the fine, which he said was light, as they would thus escape another thirty days in jail awaiting trial.

This the prisoners did and were fined \$1 and costs or ten days in default.

Thayer and Bradford asked the judge to allow them time to pay the fines, as they knew they could get the money from relatives or friends. The judge refused their request.

"Pay now or go to jail," he said.

These two men were both tried and sentenced while manacled, which is in direct contradiction to the law of Alabama.

Thayer and Bradford and the prisoners tried with them were then taken over seventeen miles to the turpentine camp of C. C. Greer, Son & Co., near Mortimer, inside the Alabama line. Here nineteen men and boy convicts were quartered in a small, roughly built room, in which the air was foul and the sanitary conditions horrible.

Whites and blacks were forced together to eat food repulsive to workingmen.

They were compelled to labor together carrying turpentine from the boxes. The load in the cans placed upon the men was 125 pounds, and they were forced to work in the swamps and to tramp around with their loads thirteen or fourteen hours a day.

They worked every day in the week, including Sunday, rising at 3:30 o'clock in the morning.

Thayer suffered from swollen feet, but was compelled to work barefooted. One day he moved too slow to suit a foreman, J. S. Pratt, and was severely beaten by Pratt with a weighted strap, being given fifteen lashes.

A Russian in the company had been shot twice with buckshot, and had only partly recovered. He had been thrown down, bucked and gagged and beaten almost to death by Pratt and others.

While at work the prisoners were forced to drink swamp water. Besides, the men charge that their mail was opened and withheld, so that it was made impossible for them to communicate their plight to friends or relatives.

Both the International Typographical Union and the Alabama State Federations of Labor have interested themselves in the charges preferred against the sheriff and the turpentine company, and promise to make it hot for the greedy, law-defying brutes. They were held fifty-five days.

N. O. Nelson's Machinists Strike

Speech By Mr. Nelson, and Statement by Mr. Sarber, Business Agent of the Machinists' District Council.

The N. O. Nelson "Co-operative Shops," with the "profit-sharing system," had been widely advertised as the practical system whereby labor troubles could be avoided and the labor problem solved. Mr. Nelson even tried to convince the Citizens' Industrial Alliance president, Van Cleave, of the effectiveness of "profit-sharing" as a means of overcoming the sharp edges of the everyday class struggle between the forces of Capitalism and Labor. Now Messrs. Van Cleave and Schwedtmann have the laugh on Mr. Nelson, because the "co-operative" oil failed to soften the waves and N. O. Nelson's machinists in LeClaire went out on strike for an increase of wages. The daily newspapers have published long stories about the LeClaire strike.

Now the fight is on and Mr. Nelson, the philosopher, philanthropist, sociologist, etc., threatens with war to the finish against the unions.

George Moorman, president of the Machinists' Local Union which is on strike for a 10 per cent increase in wages in the co-operative shops of N. O. Nelson at LeClaire, near Edwardsville, Ill., told a reporter that neither the machinists nor the brass workers would be influenced to return to work by the ultimatum delivered to them Thursday by Mr. Nelson.

In an address to the men last week, Mr. Nelson told them flatly that if they did not return to work by Monday, May 6, he would declare the shops which the strikers have deserted to be "open shops" and refuse to re-employ any of the strikers unless they reported strictly as non-union men.

"This ultimatum does not frighten us," said Moorman, "because it merely restates the threats Mr. Nelson made when we first struck."

"Unionism is fighting at its last ditch in the LeClaire shops, and we must win this fight, or see the unions entirely banished from Mr. Nelson's force of workmen. His marble workers were forced by him to give up their union when they struck four years ago; another shop voluntarily dropped its connection with the unions, and the two shops now on strike, the machinists and the brass workers, are the only representatives the unions have left in LeClaire."

NELSON MAKES A SPEECH. LeClaire idea and the union idea can not work together.

Standing on a huge planer in the LeClaire machine shop, his favorite platform from which to address his workmen, Mr. Nelson spoke Thursday to the strikers. His words made a deep impression upon his hearers. He said:

"The strike of the machinists and the brass workers by order of the St. Louis district union authorities again raises the issue of authority between the absentee unions and our management. Repeated experiences of this kind convince us that the

derly, prosperous and happy.

"The absentee union authorities have repeatedly ordered you out on strikes, as they do now, contrary, as I am assured, to the judgment of a large majority. In your defense, and in defense of the LeClaire idea, we say that we will not be subject to this conflicting authority. I am sure you all know quite well that the unions never have and never can be needed to protect your rights here. We shall hereafter not employ any union men. Your places will be held open for you until Monday, May 6. Any who are not then at work as non-union men will not be thereafter employed.

"This is a business of over \$3,000,000 a year, and can not be subject to the caprice of absentee union authorities. A strike of 20 men in one department delays and disturbs many of the customers and their employes. The LeClaire idea takes the business out of the fighting list and surrounds it with mutual interest and good will.

"It is now an issue between the union idea and the LeClaire idea, between the non-resident business agents and N. O. Nelson as the directing power—the LeClaire idea and N. O. Nelson are inseparable—they are one. The 500 employes who do not strike and the customers can afford any amount of present inconvenience that is necessary to free the business from constant danger of disturbance.

"Should any employe wish to dispose of the home we have built for him we will take it back at the price it cost him with interest added and simply charge him rent. We have no unfriendly feeling for any one, and will cheerfully give all first-class recommendations."

Nelson is the millionaire sociologist whose plan of presenting his workmen every year with investments, in the shape of 20 per cent dividends in the stock of his company, has given him much advertising. He has been hailed as the man who has at last found the way to make capital and labor lie down together, like the lion and the lamb of the millennium.

The N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., of which he is president, has its headquarters in a large new building at Tenth and Chestnut streets, St. Louis.

He left LeClaire the night before the strike was declared for Kansas City, leaving his son-in-law and manager, L. D. Lawnin, sitting on the lid. He returned to St. Louis Thursday.

The millionaire employer is sometimes referred to among his employes as "Papa" Nelson, because of his policy of paternalism, which, some of the strikers complain, pervades and obscures every phase of their lives.

"Mr. Nelson is a good man, and sincerely devoted, according to his light, to the uplift of the workingman," said Pogue White, aside, one of the strike leaders to a Post-Dispatch reporter. "But he doesn't realize that Americans all like to decide some things for themselves.

"I have no doubt that he can invest my money for me to greater advantage than I can for myself, but I should like to have the satisfaction of spending it or investing it as I please.

"He tells us that, as the producers, we have a right to share in all the profits of the company, to the extent of 25 per cent. If these dividends he gives us are rightly ours, why doesn't he give them to us in cash and let us spend them as we wish?"

SARBER MAKES A STATEMENT.

Eugene Sarber, business agent for the machinists' union, spent the greater part of Friday in Edwardsville, adjoining LeClaire, conferring with the men on strike, and makes the following signed statement:

"Mr. Nelson purchased 140 acres of land which cost him \$21,140, which he divided into 840 lots. These lots are now worth \$315,000. Mr. Nelson's profits on these lots being over \$200,000 in a few years. I want to ask Mr. Nelson what portion of this profit he gave to his employes, who enhanced the value of this property by building houses and beautifying their homes? Why were not these profits divided between the purchaser and the producer? If that had been done, the employe would have received both the producer's and purchaser's portion of the profit, which would have been 80 per cent. This is on the basis Mr. Nelson claims he divides

all his profits. As they did not get it, who did?

Mr. Nelson refers to the LeClaire idea and the union idea as being incompatible. I do not know who represents the LeClaire idea, outside of Mr. N. O. Nelson; the number of men on strike at Mr. Nelson's plant is proof that the union idea is not one man's opinion.

"Mr. Nelson refers to the intermeddling of the absentee unionists, claiming that the men were forced to strike without their own wishes. We want it distinctly understood that the union does not dictate to its members, as Mr. Nelson would have the public believe. Before the men can strike a three-fourths majority is necessary by secret vote in the lodge. Mr. Nelson claims that the union officials know nothing of the conditions at LeClaire; in this Mr. Nelson is either forgetful, or is giving the public a wrong impression, as I personally have dealt with Mr. Nelson for the last six years, covering the conditions of machinists employed in both his St. Louis and LeClaire plants; also in conferences of the Manufacturers' Association, of which he has always been a very active member.

"The request for an increase of wages did not come from the machinists' union, but direct from his employes as employes. Mr. Nelson states that his employes do not need the protection of a union, I want to remind Mr. Nelson that the only general increases in wages his machinists have received in the last six years has been secured through the machinists' organization, which were 10 per cent in May, 2½ per cent in May, 1902, and 7½ per cent in May, 1903. Since that time no increase has been granted. I believe that this is the main reason for Mr. Nelson's claim that the union idea and the LeClaire idea can not exist together.

"Mr. Nelson's attitude in arrogantly appointing himself the dictator of the lives of his employes, criticising their mode of living, investing their earnings, refusing to allow them to handle their own money, or think or act for themselves, is a condition which American workmen will not and should not submit to. If Mr. Nelson's idea as practiced in LeClaire should be generally adopted, the principle and theory upon which he bases the foundation of his LeClaire idea will be destroyed, and instead of having a Socialist co-operative community, we will have a monarchy, over which we will have an absolute czar, as Mr. Nelson tells his employes they may eventually own the plant, but that the management will always exist. This management to dictate all conditions, as well as regulate the lives of those who fortunately or unfortunately are compelled to work in this community.

"In conclusion, I wish to say the greatest objection that appeals to the skilled mechanic against the LeClaire idea is the fact that the employe who by his efforts makes the most profit for the company from his labors is forced to give his effort to the employe who has not been profitable to the company, to make up the losses on said employe's mistake or the mismanagement of some department.

"Another feature is, the profit is divided between the different institutions—St. Louis, Bessemer and LeClaire. The employes in LeClaire and Bessemer, who are the actual producers of the profits, are expected to live out their lives in these localities, following their present line of work, to continue participating in any of the profit sharing, while the St. Louis employes are not producers, but receive an equal share of the profits, and have more congenial employment. EUGENE SARBER. "Business Agent District No. 7, International Ass'n. of Machinists."

BOYCOTT

**Freund Bros. Bread Co.
McKinney Bread Co.
Welle Buettler Bread Co.
Hauck-Hoerr Bread Co.
Home Bakery Co.**

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

DR. O. J. GWYNN
Private and Female Diseases.
Korte Building,
Fourteenth and Benton Streets.
Hours: 9 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. and by Appointment.

The World of Labor

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

THE RIGHTS OF CHILD LABORERS.

The rights of the child laborers are those which their fathers and mothers will gain for them by their own organized power and aggressiveness.

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION

Meets tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock at Walhalla Hall, Tenth street and Franklin avenue.

DENVER UNIONS PROTEST.

In resolutions adopted by the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly President Roosevelt is censured for taking sides as he has against the imprisoned officers of the Western Federation of Miners.

FRISCO UNIONS RAISE VOICE OF PROTEST.

The San Francisco Labor Council passed a resolution condemning President Roosevelt for his reference to President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners as undesirable citizens.

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Unless unexpected developments occur more than 30,000 cotton mill operatives in Fall River, Mass., will have their wages increased about 10 per cent on May 27, when the working agreement in force expires.

GOVERNMENT AGAINST UNIONS.

The French Cabinet met April 29 and decided that the time had arrived for energetic action against public employees engaged in agitating for the organization of unions and eventual affiliation with the Federation of Labor. The leaders among the postmen and teachers will be summarily discharged.

HORSESHOERS FOR MORE PAY.

The horseshoers in Detroit, Mich., who are now receiving \$2.50 and \$3 a day—floormen \$2.50 and firemen \$3—have asked for a general raise of 50 cents a day. The master horseshoers have signified a willingness to advance the pay 25 cents, and the men now have the proposition to "split the difference" under consideration.

BRITISH MINERS DEMAND INCREASE.

The executive board of the Miners' Union of South Wales has decided to demand a considerable increase of wages for the men it represents. The Scottish miners are also making demands for an advance of the basis upon which the wage scale now rests and openly threaten to strike if it is not granted.

SHORT STRIKE OF WEB PRESSMEN.

The Web pressmen of the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic, Post-Dispatch and Star-Chronicle were out on strike May 2, and none of these papers came out that day. The men returned to work the following morning, agreeing to settle the trouble under the terms of the international arbitration agreement.

STRIKE BREAKERS ON STRIKE.

Boston, May 1.—A strike of strike breakers was an unexpected feature yesterday in connection with the movement of several hundred union teamsters of the city to obtain higher wages. More than 30 non-unionists, who had been serving in places of union strikers, had quit up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, because of the harassing conditions of their employment.

MILLIONS TO FIGHT UNION.

The efforts of "independent" oil operators in southeast Texas fields to settle the strike brought out the announcement that the Standard Oil Co. will spend \$1,000,000 or more if necessary to drive out of the state the Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union. It is an open secret in oil circles that the Standard controls, if not actually owns, the pipe lines and a majority of the producing wells.

ST. LOUIS MACHINISTS STRIKE ON.

About seven hundred machinists of St. Louis and vicinity are out on strike. The strikers are under the jurisdiction of Machinists' District Council No. 9 of St. Louis. The men are making a splendid fight and their just demands will no doubt soon be granted. Outside machinists are warned not to come to St. Louis while the strike is on. When the trouble is settled District Council No. 9 will properly inform the outside colleagues and brothers through the International Journal and the local labor press. Don't be deceived by ads. in the daily press.

MACHINISTS' WAGES RAISED.

The machinists in Chicago have secured an advance of 25 cents a day in nearly all the shops. The Chicago and Milwaukee unions are acting together in an effort to secure a contract with the Allis-Chalmers Co., which employs 1,200 machinists in its two plants, and there is a possibility of some trouble with that firm. The Milwaukee machinists have no contract with the firm, and the Chicago men will not enter into an agreement here and leave out the Milwaukee men. The Allis-Chalmers Co. is the only large concern with which trouble is anticipated.

CONVICT LABOR SALE VOID.

Judge Leathers of the Indiana Superior Court has held that a contract for the sale of labor of convicts to a private concern is void. The suit was brought by Samuel B. Wells, a manufacturer of chains in Greenfield, Ind. He alleged that the board of management of the prison, in violation of the law, entered into a written contract with the Indiana chain works, whereby the board of managers agreed to employ a certain number of the prisoners for five years in making chains for the Indiana chain works at a price about one-third commanded by free chain workers. The decision perpetually forbids the prison managers from carrying out the contract.

GREAT HEAVEN! THIS HITS THE LIMIT!

Boston, May 7.—Something new in labor injunctions was issued by Judge Loring of the supreme court today, when he restrained Teamsters' Union No. 25 from paying the car fare out of the city of non-union teamsters brought here to break the teamsters' strike. The injunction, a temporary one, granted on the petition of the master teamsters, generally restrains the strikers from interfering with those who take their places. It also restrains all the officers and men of the union from inciting to assault, cutting harnesses or robes on the wagons of the plaintiffs and from taunting persons on the streets.

GENERAL LABOR TROUBLE IN FRISCO.

San Francisco, May 7.—This city is facing the most serious labor crisis in its history. No street cars are running, the telephone service has been suspended, the laundries have closed, and the big iron plants are idle. Charles M. Schwab declared that unless labor conditions changed, the Union Iron Works, which has built some of the famous American warships, will be closed forever. Already, said Mr. Schwab, more than \$2,000,000 has been lost on warships because of labor troubles. There is talk of the formation of a big citizens' committee, which will take over not only the government of the city, but take drastic action in regard to the labor unions.

TWENTY THOUSAND IN MOYER-HAYWOOD PARADE.

The labor organizations of Philadelphia held an immense parade Saturday, April 27. About twenty thousand workers were in line and the affair was a great success. The Moyer-Haywood Conference had 25,000 copies of a special leaflet covering the facts in the western conspiracy distributed among the marchers. The machinists' and cigar makers' unions had appropriate transparencies on the Moyer-Haywood case, although the paper next day, for obvious reasons, stated that all signs concerning the case were excluded from the parade. This was a positive falsehood, for not only were there transparencies permitted, but the Conference was represented by a huge float.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION NOT A PANACEA.

The Slaughtermen's Union of Wellington recently made a demand on the big packing houses for a raise of wages. The employers refused and proposed to refer the matter to the Arbitration Court. But the workers had learned by experience what that would mean. They preferred to rely on their own united power and declared a strike. The masters appealed to the Labor Department to help in getting men to fill the strikers' places; but the general sense of solidarity was too strong and not enough men could be got. As a result, the employers had to concede the greater part of the strikers' demands. Now the Labor Department is talking of prosecuting the men for striking in violation of law; but, meanwhile, it is recognized that aggressive tactics on the part of the workers won the day.

ENSLAVING RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Organized railway employees of New York state are greatly exercised because Gov. Hughes is forcing a railway regulation bill through the legislature that will enslave them if it becomes a law. John T. McDonough, former commissioner of labor of New York, has studied the bill carefully and gives out this opinion: "The Hughes bill would empower the state commission to make an order prohibiting a strike, the employes from leaving the service of corporations, and, in case they did leave such service, requiring them to return to their work. The disobedience of such an order is not only made punishable as a crime, but also application may be made under the provisions of the bill to enforce the order by injunction or by mandamus proceedings."

CHICAGO MACHINISTS MAY STRIKE.

Chicago, May 5.—The wave of unrest in the labor world is growing hourly in Chicago. A strike in several large machine shops is expected by Machinists' District Council No. 8, and is sure to come before Monday or Tuesday of next week. "Some of the larger as well as the smaller firms seem to think that our demand for 25 cents increase in wages is merely a ruse and they refuse to grant it," said J. J. Keppler of the council. "Before we get through with them they will learn that we do not put up demands just for the fun of the thing. We have no time to waste on empty conferences and negotiations. We demanded the 25 cents a day increase and we will get it." A strike of machinists in a number of small shops was averted this morning by the timely compliance with the demands of the union on the part of these firms.

THE THREE DECLARATIONS.

Editor Labor—President Roosevelt has made three declarations in relation to the trial on which the attention of the whole world will soon be concentrated: First, that he reprobrates Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; second, that his condemnation of the men is solely for their previous misdoings making them bad characters; third, that he reserves his judgment of the merits of the impending trial.

Now it is up to President Roosevelt to enlighten us with three more statements: First, to name even one of those previous misdoings of all or one of the accused men, his knowledge of which arouse the ire of his good-union-men-loving heart; second, his views on the "squareness" of the kidnaping; third, his endorsement or denial of Gov. Gooding's statement that President Roosevelt knew of and approved his course, which the president's more than active support of the governor in the recent election would seem to confirm.—Kalmarr Berne.

BRAVE WORK OF FOUNDRY EMPLOYES.

The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, Local St. Louis, is pushing the work of organization. Much has already been achieved in the way of improving the conditions of its membership. Friday, April 26, about sixty members of the organization were locked out by the Christopher & Simpson Foundry and Iron Co., located at Eighth and Park avenue, and the Union Iron Works, located at Second and Barry streets. An advance in wages asked by the members of Local Union No. 1 of the Foundry Employees was readily granted by all the foundrymen except the two above mentioned shops. It may not be amiss to state that Mr. Simpson, president of the Christopher & Simpson Foundry Co., boasts at every opportunity of his benevolence, claiming that he donates thousands of dollars to charity every year, but he shrewdly avoids making any mention of the fact that he constantly, year after year, fights the poor workingmen who are unfortunate enough to be compelled to seek a livelihood in his shops. The union will make every effort to continue the good work and strive to improve the conditions of the foundry employes.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AT JAMESTOWN.

Among the most interesting exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition, which opened April 26, are those of labor. We all remember with pride the great praise which labor's contribution in that line at St. Louis in 1904 received, and the further fact that the official archives of the exposition contain records of highest awards granted. The exposition at Jamestown will continue until November 30 of this year, which will include the time when the convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Norfolk, Va.—about five miles from the exposition grounds. In a letter President Samuel Gompers says: "In addition to the social-economic exhibit of the American Federation of Labor at the St. Louis exposition, which will be brought up to date, will be an exhibit of union-label products by manufacturers who employ union labor and use of the union label. These exhibits form a most creditable showing, both Organized Labor and a considerable number of its fair-minded employers. The particular purpose of this letter is to solicit the co-operation of the labor press in giving the widest possible publicity to labor's exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. The social-economic and the union labor features of the exhibit greatly enhance its interest and value over former exhibits, not only for the visitor and student, but also for the future historian of labor's great cause and movement."

CUBAN CIGAR MAKERS ON STRIKE.

Fully 9,000 men and women are involved in the general cigar makers' strike in Havana. A daily Havana paper of April 22 reports: That the wives and sweethearts of the striking cigar makers are determined they shall win in their struggle against the Havana Tobacco Co., was shown by the fact that many women made speeches at the strikers' meeting at the Albisu theater. "If any striker has a wish to break our ranks I willingly will change my skirts for his trousers and take his place to uphold the banner of labor." These words from the lips of Miss Ramon elicited a thunder of applause that did not cease till the tender strike champion reappeared on the platform several times. Miss Ramon is the pet of all cigar makers, her family being in that work for generations. About 1,500 strikers attended the meeting, and commissions from the towns of Bejucal, Santiago de las Vegas, San Antonio de los Banos and Guanajay were present. The only sentiment visible was that the strike should be continued till the trust allows the demand for American money made by the cigar makers. It was declared that it is impossible for them to subsist on the wages now paid them, as prices are steadily advancing. The men left the building in jubilant spirits, and believing that their cause is on a good footing at all tobacco centers in the island. One hundred dollars were received at strike headquarters from Sagua la Grande, as well as \$220 from the fellow strikers of Bejucal and San Antonio de las Banos.

CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

The annual report of the Cigar Makers' Union shows that the past year has been a prosperous one for the cigar makers. During the year the general fund in the treasury increased \$25,827.01, making a balance on Jan. 1 of \$714,506.14, the largest amount ever in the treasury. That the cigar makers do not believe in maintaining a cheap organization is shown not only by the large balance in the treasury, but also that the union expended in benefits during 1906 the enormous sum of \$467,716.63. In the 27 years since the union adopted the high dues and benefit system it has paid in benefits to the members \$7,313,257.29. The death and disability benefit was responsible for the largest expenditure during the last year, \$185,514.17 having been expended in that way. The sick benefit comes next on the list, with a total expenditure for the year of \$162,905.82. The

amount paid for strike benefits was \$44,735.43, more than four times the sum required to meet the strike claims in 1905. The membership at the end of the last year was 45,418. A total of \$23,911 was paid for out-of-work benefits, the smallest expended in that direction for several years. The cost per member for maintaining the chain of benefits was \$9.49 for the twelve months, nearly one-half of the amount being necessary to meet the death and disability claims. Death claims are paid on a graduated scale. For a member of two years' standing \$50 is paid toward burial expenses, for five consecutive years' membership the amount is \$200, for ten years \$350 and for fifteen consecutive years' membership the amount is \$500. The total disability benefit is the same as the death benefit, less \$50, which is retained by the union and is paid on death for funeral expenses.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION SUCCESSFUL.

Two more offices in Cleveland have jumped the Typothetae—John Kostybar and B. Stanton. There are now 80 union offices in that city. Secretary J. W. Bramwood, at a conference held in Cleveland of the Typographical Unions of Ohio, said that there are but 117 members on the strike roll in Ohio. The Akron, O., Printing Co., which was boycotted into voluntary bankruptcy by Akron plutocrats for signing up for eight hours, is operating as usual and will beat out the conspirators. Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, organized new local union in Marion, O. The Fond du Lac (Wis.) Evening Reporter granted eight-hour day. Typographia of New York signed new agreements with German newspapers of that city. Scale provides for a week of 40 hours; \$22 for day work, while night men will receive \$25. Typographia, Newark, has raised book and job scale from \$17 to \$19 per week, and the piece scale has been advanced 1 cent. A booklet issued by the Chicago Typographical Union shows that the strike for the eight-hour day, which is still in progress against 40 shops, cost the union from its inception, Sept. 1, 1905, up to Jan. 1, 1907, the sum of \$274,958.17. When the strike began in 1905 the union had 2,726 members in good standing. On Jan. 1 last the membership was 3,249, in good standing, a net gain of 523. Chasmar-Winchell Co. of New York City, which is one of the highest grade printing houses in the world, is a strictly union establishment. A. N. Kellogg Co. has entered into a five-year agreement with Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53 and signed for an increase in wages of \$2.25 per week. It is reported from Owosso that settlement has been reached with the proprietors, the eight-hour day established and everything is again serene. A new evening paper, the Evening Star, will make its appearance in Duluth, Minn., about June 1, and will carry the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On Jan. 1, 1906, 42 labor unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council in the city of San Francisco had a total membership of 14,446. On Jan. 1, 1907, the same 42 unions had a membership of 28,459, an increase in numbers of 14,342, or 99.14 per cent. This large increase in numbers has been accompanied by a general increase in wages, running in some instances as high as 40 per cent. Bricklayers and masons increased from 402 members to 1,806, while their minimum wage rate has advanced from \$6 to \$7 per day. House-smiths have increased from 390 members to 700, and their wages have increased from \$3 to \$4 per day for inside work and from \$3.50 to \$4.50 for outside work. Bridge builders' organization shows 450 members, as against 280 one year ago, with an increase in wages from \$4 to \$5 per day. Carpenters have gone up from 3,067 to 9,802, with a wage advance from \$4 to \$5 per day, or 25 per cent. The millmen, millwrights and stair builders, separate branches of the same organization, have all materially advanced in numbers and proportionately in wages, so that the total membership of union carpenters now working in San Francisco is 11,500. Electricians' membership has advanced from 297 to 653, their wages advancing from \$4 to \$5 per day. Electrical linemen's membership of 500 has increased to 650, and their minimum wage rate has changed from \$3 to \$3.25, while the ruling rate now received is \$3.75. Hoisting engineers' membership has gone from 110 to 221, while their wages have advanced from \$4 to \$5 per day. Glaziers' membership has gone from 150 to 250, with wages advanced from \$4 per day to \$4.50. Hodcarriers had a membership of 389 a year ago; now they number 1,060, and their wages have advanced from \$4 to \$5 per day. Lathers' Union had 125 members a year ago; they now number 250, an increase of 100 per cent. Their minimum wage rate has been raised from \$4 to \$5 per day, while the actual ruling rate now paid has become \$6 per day, an increase since last January of 50 per cent. Painters, with a membership of 1,900 a year ago, now shows 1,800. This is more than offset by an increase in the sign painters' organization, that body having advanced its membership from 85 to 180. The painters' wages have advanced from \$4 to \$4.50 per day; the sign writers' from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Plasterers have increased in numbers from 256 to 654. Their minimum wage has gone from \$5 to \$6 per day, while the ruling rate paid has advanced from \$5 to \$7 per day. Plumbers' Union had 513 members a year ago. It now has 955, and their wages have advanced from \$5 to \$6 per day. Building material teamsters have increased from 350 to 1,400. Their wages have been raised from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. A careful compilation of the individual daily wages of the 14,466 men in the building trades a year ago shows a daily total of \$57,701. The 28,459 now engaged are receiving \$143,629. If we add 1,800 members of the Laborers' Union at \$2.50 a day and the 3,000 unorganized laborers on construction work at an average of \$2 a day, we have a total of \$10,500 to add to the above figures, making a grand total of \$154,179. Undoubtedly there is being spent in wages alone in construction and reconstruction in the city of San Francisco over \$1,000,000 weekly. The union membership in 86 unions considered outside the building trades is now almost at the point occupied before the first of last April. They show an actual decrease of 567 members. On January 1, 1906, they totaled 38,254 members. On January 1, 1907, they showed 27,740. The larger unions show an increase in wages, with the notable exception of the carmen.

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...is on...

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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

Capitalist Paternalism

The union machinists in Mr. N. O. Nelson's Leclair works are on strike.

What are they striking for? What are their demands?

The strikers ask for better conditions; their demands are exactly the same as those made in all the other shops in St. Louis and vicinity where the machinists went on strike, or where the employers granted the reasonable and fair demands of the men.

Leclair has been widely advertised as the paradise of labor, and Mr. Nelson certainly got his money's worth out of this free advertising. "Profit sharing" and "co-operative production" were the means whereby the workingmen's town of Leclair had achieved its present ideal conditions. Mr. Nelson himself was heralded as a great philanthropist, Socialist and philosopher, but the fact remains:

Leclair has a machinists' strike. The class interests clashed: Mr. Nelson (no matter how good he may be) appears as the capitalist, as the employer, as the exploiter of the labor of others. He may be a wiser capitalist, a better employer, a better exploiter than others, but his industrial, commercial and social success is dependent on the exploitation of labor. Commercially his enterprise is subject to certain laws of competition over which neither Mr. Nelson nor his employes have any control.

Conflicting material class interests cause the class struggle. Neither Mr. Nelson's philanthropy nor his Utopian Socialist doctrines could remove the causes of the class struggle in the Leclair works. The strike is on. If Mr. Nelson desires peace he must recognize Organized Labor and grant the reasonable demands of the striking union men. His declaration of war against the Machinists' Union is silly, to say the least, and Mr. Nelson was considered the last employer to take such a stand against union labor.

In another column of this paper we publish statements by the proprietor of Leclair and by the business agent of the striking machinists. Read them carefully.

The Leclair idea of profit-sharing and "co-operative production" is simply capitalist paternalism, which has a striking resemblance to the feudal paternalism of the middle ages. It is profitable for the employer; it pays the employer in the long run, and serves as a little balsam in the wounds caused by the shackles of the everyday wage slavery.

The Real Issue in Idaho

I.

The Moyer-Haywood case is on.

President Roosevelt's unwarranted interference has brought the case to millions of people who would otherwise not have paid any attention to it.

Three "undesirable citizens" are on trial in Boise, Idaho.

Undesirable citizens' lives are at stake. Every Pinkerton scoundrel available has been sent out as a missionary to work against the "undesirable citizens" Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, to secure the conviction of these fearless labor leaders, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

We repeat: fearless labor leaders are on trial at Boise, Idaho. Men who could not be bribed by mercenary politicians! Men who could not be bought by capitalist corporations! Men who are hated by the capitalist press! Men who are hated by the political lickspittles in the labor movement! Men who were true to the cause of the working class!

We repeat these facts, no matter how much we may have differed with the imprisoned brothers and comrades as to the tactics in the general labor movement. We had honest differences of opinion—we were entitled to them, so were they. But today we stand shoulder to shoulder with them ready to defy a world of enemies and to stand by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the bitter end.

Neither capitalist newspaper flattery nor misrepresentation by the "respectable elements" in the labor movement can influence our action. Right here in St. Louis the capitalist press has wilfully

misrepresented those who fearlessly speak in behalf of the imprisoned labor leaders in Idaho.

II.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch published a lengthy editorial on "The Sound Labor Policy," which was based on a barefaced lie. In order to prevent labor organizations from expressing their indignation against President Roosevelt's "undesirable citizens" letter every attempt was made by the daily press to deceive the public by misrepresenting the Moyer-Haywood Defense movement. Here is what the Post-Dispatch editor said:

"In Chicago, Jaxon, who assumed to represent the cause of labor in his correspondence with the president concerning the Moyer-Haywood trial which precipitated the controversy with Mr. Roosevelt, has been repudiated by the labor organization."

And quoting an alleged speech of a conservative delegate in the New York Central Federated Union, the Post-Dispatch editor informs his readers that:

"The man in Chicago (Jaxon) to whom the president sent the letter has been expelled from the ranks of labor for using its name. It is our duty as labor men to show our respect to President Roosevelt."

The Post-Dispatch thus stated editorially as a fact that Honore Jaxon was expelled from the Chicago labor movement.

The editor of St. Louis Labor immediately wrote a letter to Chicago asking for information concerning Jaxon's expulsion from the labor movement, and in response received the following telegram:

"Chicago, May 6, 1907.

"G. A. Hoehn, care St. Louis Labor, 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

"Jaxon was not expelled. Report in Post-Dispatch untrue.

"J. MAHLON BARNES.

III.

This shows the reliability of our capitalist press. Jaxon, by wilful misrepresentation of facts and the belieing of the public, was simply denounced as another one of the "undesirable citizens."

Who is Jaxon? What does it matter anyway who he is? We had never heard of him before. He happened to be the delegate of some labor union at a Moyer-Haywood conference, and as one of the acting temporary officers of that meeting he had to sign his name to the letter which the Conference (not Jaxon!) adopted and ordered mailed to President Roosevelt!

The Globe-Democrat published Jaxon's picture, endeavoring to show that the man was an adventurer, a philosophical anarchist, and consequently an "undesirable citizen." While the G.-D. had very little to say on the Roosevelt letter for the first ten days, it came out in a mean editorial on the very morning when the first important news about the opening of the Moyer-Haywood trial in Boise was published on the front page.

Last Tuesday, May 7, the first Globe-Democrat editorial contained the following:

THE REAL ISSUE IN IDAHO.

"Pronunciamento, protestation and demonstration have piled themselves on top of each other in so many layers in this Idaho affair that the real issue before the courts can not get a chance to show itself to the public. Politics is not involved in the case in any shape. There is no contest in it between capital and labor—union or non-union. Plain, vulgar, cowardly murder is the issue.

"The question of who instigated or perpetrated the murder is what is to be determined by the courts. On the night of Dec. 30, 1905, ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho was killed by the discharge of a bomb as he opened the gate to enter his house in Boise City. Suspicion centered itself on two persons who had been seen in the neighborhood of Steunenberg's house under suspicious circumstances, and they were arrested. These persons—Harry Orchard and Steve Adams—it is understood, made confessions which seemed to implicate themselves in the crime, as tools of the federation, and involved others in it as instigators. The confessions have never been made public. On the basis of the stories of these suspects Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners; Wm. D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of that organization, and George A. Pettibone, a member of the executive committee at the time of the assassination of Steunenberg, were arrested in Colorado, where they resided, were carried to Idaho, indicted, and are to be tried at Boise.

"The courts, however, will not concern themselves with what the president said or thought. Neither the president's letter to Sherman, nor his rejoinder to the prisoners' unwise friends, will come up before the judge or the jury at Boise. Guilty or not guilty of the crime charged against them in the confessions of Orchard and Adams? This is the issue which the court will have to grapple. The effort of Moyer and Haywood's friends to force the country to divide on political or social lines on this question will fail. In the processions and demonstrations in New York, Boston and other places the labor union leaders and the Democratic politicians were alike absent. Socialists and anarchists did, the parading and the orating. The red flag of riot and revolution and not the Stars and Stripes was flaunted in the parades and in the halls where the paraders gathered. The Catholic priest, Father Brann, who, watching the paraders in New York, denounced them as apostles of blood and enemies of society, voiced the opinion of every public-spirited American. Not the threats of the anarchists and destructionists in New York, Boston and Chicago, but the evidence which will be brought before the court, will shape the verdict at Boise."

IV.

Since the Globe-Democrat raises the question of "The Real Issue in Idaho," we must call attention to a few facts already well known by the members of Organized Labor throughout the country.

The "real issue" in Colorado and Idaho has been for years the Western Federation of Miners. It was this powerful labor organization which the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Association was trying to annihilate, no matter what the cost might be. For more than ten years the fight has been on. The desperate labor struggles of Coeur d'Alene with Steunenberg's bull-pens fill long chapters in the history of the American labor movement.

Later on came the struggles in Idaho. Capitalist anarchy reigned supreme. Remember Cripple Creek, Victor and other places where the Citizens' Industrial Alliance did its work of destruction.

"To hell with the Constitution!" declared a commanding officer of the Colorado State Militia. "Good boy!" said Gov. Peabody, endorsing the general's tyrannical work.

The Idaho bull-pens under Gov. Steunenberg were repeated in Colorado under the rule of Gov. Peabody and Gen. Bell.

On several occasions Moyer and Haywood, as the leading executive officers, were arrested, ill treated, thrown in jail and charged with most heinous crimes and murder. In every case the men were found innocent and were discharged at the very moment when their attorneys succeeded in clearing the way for immediate trial.

When the little railroad station in Independence was blown up and a number of poor, unfortunate wretches of imported strike breakers lost their lives, up went the howl that the Western Mine Fed-

eration had committed the crime. Not only did the Mine Owners and Citizens' Alliance absolutely fail to fix and blame on the Western Federation, but there was conclusive evidence that the dynamiting of the Independence station was the work of some Pinkerton agent in the employ of the corporations.

V.

Next came the cowardly murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho.

Steunenberg was no longer in politics. He lived on his ranch. He could no longer fight the Western Miners' organization. His political career was a closed chapter. Politically he was shelved.

One stormy winter night, when entering the garden door to his country residence, an explosion took place, killing him almost instantly.

Now, what interest could Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have to get rid of a man who had been politically dead for some time?

Orchard, formerly a member of the Miners' Federation, was arrested. Pinkerton McParland took a hold of him and made him admit that he (Orchard) killed Steunenberg by order of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Orchard, it is said, was one of the men driven out of Idaho by Steunenberg during the Coer d'Alene troubles. He was compelled to sell a certain mining claim for \$500, which was one-sixth of the value of the mine at that time. Today the same mining property is said to be worth many million dollars. The trial against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is one of the last desperate acts of the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners against the Western Federation of Miners.

VI.

The Globe-Democrat, in a very unmanly, cowardly manner, attempts to defend President's Roosevelt's undesirable interference in the cases of the "undesirable citizens" in Boise, Idaho, by slinging mud at the "other fellow."

We are informed that in New York, Boston and other places demonstrations took place in which "labor union leaders and Democratic politicians were alike absent" (a complimentary line-up!), that Socialists and anarchists did the parading and the orating, that the red flag of riot and revolution and not the Stars and Stripes was flaunted, etc.

Nay, more! Even "the Catholic priest, Father Braun, who, watching the paraders in New York, denounced them as apostles of blood and enemies of society."

Amen! Amen!

Ye "labor leaders and Democratic politicians," get into the G.-D. band wagon!

VII.

The Globe-Democrat editor who was sentenced by his masters to write the clumsy editorial on "The Real Issue in Idaho" doesn't seem to read his own paper very carefully, for in last Sunday's issue we found the following:

"Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

"New York, May 4.—Appropriating to themselves as a badge of honor the president's designation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as "undesirable citizens," greeting with hisses, groans and shuffling of feet every mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name, cheering half-heartedly the American flag and uproariously the red flag, the Socialists of this city and a few labor organizations joined tonight in a demonstration, the most portentous of its sort this city has ever known. It was a protest not only against the method of prosecuting the western labor leaders, now about to be tried for their lives in Idaho, but against existing institutions. Socialism played a leading role throughout. Anarchy as an organization was barred from the parade, but the red flags were more abundant than the Stars and Stripes.

"A conservative estimate of the number in the parade would be 40,000, but enthusiastic labor men and Socialists said there were 75,000.

"The meeting was called to order by John C. Chase, secretary of the Socialist Party, who introduced Morris Hill quit as chairman. When the chairman mentioned President Roosevelt the name was received with a storm of hisses.

"If he has any information regarding the guilt of these men it is his duty to give that information to the people," he said. His defense of Debs was received with prolonged cheers. 'It was not,' said the speaker, 'the fact that Debs and Moyer and Haywood had disobeyed the laws or done any of the things which they have been charged made them "undesirable citizens." It was the fact that they were honest, law-abiding, earnest workers for their fellowmen that induced the president to make the statements he did against them.' To the laboring men he said Debs, Moyer and Haywood are 'not undesirable citizens.' 'The undesirable citizens' to the laboring men are the capitalists, the mine owners, the governors of the states of Colorado and Idaho."

A conservative estimate of the number in the parade would be 40,000, but enthusiastic labor men and Socialists said there were 75,000!

This reports the Sunday Globe-Democrat. At least 40,000, perhaps 75,000, Socialists in a parade in New York. Yet at the last elections New York city had less than twenty thousand votes.

Hence there must be from 20,000 to 50,000 anarchists in the metropolis!

VIII.

The president's last letter to the New York Central Federated Union was sidetracking the issue. He neither repeated nor retracted his remarks about Moyer and Haywood being undesirable citizens, but reshaped some old statements made by him over a year ago.

The central labor bodies and the labor press throughout the country have taken a decided stand on the question of "undesirable citizenship."

The Progress, a Buffalo (N. Y.) Trade Union organ, says:

"In attempting to justify his cowardly attack on the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and Eugene Debs, Mr. Roosevelt has simply made a bad matter worse. It would have been much better for him to acknowledge his error than to attempt to justify himself with such subterfuge and poltroonery as is contained in his letter. When he arrogates to himself the right to pronounce such a scathing denunciation of union men as to inflame the mind of the average judge or plutocratic jurymen into the belief that the accused should be hung on general principles without the formality of a trial he assumes the position of a despot and proves that the individual who desires just government calling Mr. Roosevelt an undesirable citizen would be guilty of less infraction of the laws of propriety than the president has committed."

The Labor Advocate, Nashville, Tenn., in a lengthy editorial, speaks the following plain language:

"One of the most absurdly ridiculous expressions ever uttered by President Roosevelt was that of the "square deal." It is a beautiful, high-sounding theory when emanating from exalted sources; it was intended to fool the people, and in that it has to some extent served its purpose; but in practice in the hands of President Roosevelt it has become a monumental joke. If he is such a staunch advocate of the "square deal" idea, why was it necessary for him to drag these imprisoned officials of the Western Federation of Miners into his mix-up with Harriman? They were not concerned in any manner in that squabble over

presidential campaign funds which had long since been squandered in the corruption of the ballot box; so why should President Roosevelt single these men out in his effort to bring Harriman down to the level of an "undesirable citizen?" Why did not President Roosevelt select for his purpose a few of the millions of equally "undesirable citizens" as Moyer, Haywood and Debs—for there are millions in the same class with them, and thousands right under the president's nose in Washington city—instead of jumping all the way from the nation's capital to Idaho, several thousand miles, and there penetrate the very cells of men who are fighting for their lives against kidnapers, perjurers, Pinkerton "detectives" and every other imaginable species of capitalistic corruption and graft—all this for the purpose of commencing a supposed disparagement of Harriman's desirability as a citizen by insidious comparison? Notwithstanding his fog-horn disclaimer, these reflections tend to arouse the strong suspicion that President Roosevelt had a purpose in "ringing" these entirely disinterested prisoners into the Roosevelt-Harriman mud-slinging combat. If not, why did he do it? He terms these men "undesirable citizens" and then sidesteps by saying he meant also that there were also "undesirable citizens" among the capitalistic class. Bosh! Capitalists, Harriman included, are not much worried about where President Roosevelt will be found when they need him. The president plays to the grandstand. He is no friend of Organized Labor. Every act indicates this. He is an avowed advocate of the "open shop" and every sane trade unionist knows what that means. His "square deal" is a delusion and a snare.

It is impossible to even mention the many expressions of Organized Labor and the labor press on this latest phase of the Moyer-Haywood case.

In conclusion we republish the resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor general executive board in its latest session held from March 18 to March 23, 1907, in the city of Washington:

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."

"Undesirable Citizens"

President Roosevelt's denunciation of Moyer and Haywood, the Idaho prisoners, as "undesirable citizens," recalls the fact that Mr. Roosevelt once regarded Gov. Altgeld as an "undesirable citizen." And so did the pro-slavery mob of Boston regard William Lloyd Garrison. Garrison's offending was to the pro-slavery interests of his time similar to the offending of men like the Idaho prisoners in Roosevelt's time. The question of murder is not involved in their case. They have not been convicted of murder, and presumably they are innocent. But the point of view is involved in both cases. In Garrison's day men were in slavery, and Garrison demanded their freedom. Whether Garrison was a desirable citizen or not depended upon the point of view. To slave holders whose property in human chattels he menaced, he was an "undesirable citizen." But was he so to the slave? In our day great masses of men are forced by subtler methods to yield a lion's share of the products of their labor to the owners of legal privileges. These privileges are akin to the legal privileges of the old slave owners; they enable the privileged to live in the sweat of other men's faces. Against this subtler slavery the Idaho prisoners have struggled as Garrison did against chattel slavery. Are they therefore "undesirable citizens?" It depends upon the point of view. To the beneficiaries of these subtler privileges they are doubtless as "undesirable citizens" as were Garrison and his confreres to the slave oligarchy. But what of the toiling victims of their privileges? And for which does Mr. Roosevelt speak? Which point of view is his?—Louis Post, in The Public.

Observations

THE PULITZER POST-DISPATCH is doing some fine work against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone by publishing reports and editorials based on misrepresentation of facts.

ONE OF THE MOST PITIABLE creatures on God's green earth is the labor leader who, at the critical hour, will talk to please capitalist newspapers instead of fearlessly defending the rights of those whom a servile press is willfully misrepresenting and persecuting.

MORE SOCIALIST FAILURES. We read in the New York Worker: "Socialism has failed," for the 'steen hundredth time. A co-operative colony known as Equality, near Bellingham, Wash., has gone into bankruptcy after an existence of ten years. The fact that Socialists do not regard such colonies as a practical method of putting Socialist ideas into effect, but only, at the best, as a means by which some persons, Socialists or not, while living under capitalism, may hope to escape from its evils—the fact that both Socialists and co-operators draw a sharp distinction between the two—does not, of course, deter the newspapers from heralding this as another Socialist failure.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL! The Mirror of April 25 says: While the spirit is on us, let us make St. Louis more beautiful than Paris. But—ah, here's the rub—let the big real estate owners whose property values will be enormously enhanced by such public works of beautification pay the expense thereof. Don't unload it on the man with the \$1,800 home, five miles away from the improvement. A beautiful city is desirable, but more desirable is a just city. That is not a just city that makes all the people pay for those improvements which principally and signally and primarily benefit a very small minority of people already too much benefited by their rake-off on the results of the energies of the whole community. This may be "anarchy" or "lunacy" to the beneficiaries of the present order, but it is the thing that shall prevail in a wiser time than's coming soon.

PRESIDENT VAN CLEAVE of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, in his Industrial Exponent, has a glorifying editorial write-up on the new daily paper, the St. Louis Times. It is "reciprocity" which works here, for the publishers, Messrs. Schroers and Pretorius, remembered Van Cleave in a most flattering editorial, indorsing our "esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. Van Cleave's" brutal attitude on International Peace. After thus praising the union smasher, the St. Louis Times takes the molasses can straight to the other side, flattering the Central Trades and Labor Union for putting its foot on the "hot-headed" resolution of the Pattern Makers' Union in the Roosevelt-Moyer-Haywood controversy. Now, it happens that the Pattern Makers' Union is one of the conservative organizations represented in the central body. But it matters not. Molasses is sweet and the receipt of the editorial sweetness from the St. Louis Times was promptly acknowledged in the form of letters of appreciation from local labor leaders. Great heavens! If this sweet and lovely

intercourse and all-around lickspitting continues, the St. Louis Times will soon resemble a huge molasses tank, surrounded by myriads of flies of all sorts. We admire the St. Louis Times for its unprecedented diplomatic talent. Thus far Messrs. Schroers and Pretorius have certainly succeeded in pleasing "both sides"—"the president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance" and "the gentlemen from the other side." More molasses, please!

Condemned Before Trial

What The Woman's National Daily Says on the Moyer-Haywood Case.

(The National Woman's Daily.)

Theodore Roosevelt has said and done many things during his occupancy of the White House to win the commendation as well as to provoke criticism, but it is doubtful if any utterance of his can be said to have been more unfortunate—to put the mildest interpretation upon it—than his reference in a recent letter given out from the executive mansion to Moyer and Haywood, the imprisoned miners now awaiting trial in Idaho.

The utterance credited to the president was, in effect, that such men as Harriman and his associates are more undesirable citizens

than Debs, Moyer and Haywood. The use of these names in this connection was, to say the least of it, entirely uncalled for from anyone, and especially from a man charged with the execution of the laws of the country.

It should be borne in mind that neither Moyer or Haywood has had a trial on the accusation that has been made against them, and yet we have the president convicting them without trial. He clearly pronounces them guilty of being "undesirable citizens," and that undesirability can only be based on the charges under which they are resting. In short, the declaration over the president's signature says in effect that these two men are guilty of a crime for which they should be punished with death.

How in the world can President Roosevelt know that either or both of these men are guilty—are undesirable citizens! The courts have not declared them to be such.

It looks very much as though the president had gone a long distance out of his way to condemn these men, who are pleading for, and for whom a great multitude of people are asking, a square deal. To declare them "undesirable citizens" is certainly far from giving them a square deal. Especially as it is not impossible that the president may be called upon officially to pass upon their case.

Should either or both of these men be convicted, and the cases be carried through the regular legal channels clear up to the president for executive interference, how can the man who has already made public declaration that the men are guilty consider the matter with the dispassionate gravity it demands or pass unbiased judgment?

Woman's Study Corner

Peace on Earth

Letter on International Peace—By William Lloyd Garrison, in the Philadelphia Record.

While all the churches of the land profess to represent the Prince of Peace, yet the Christian name has fallen into disrepute because of the readiness of its bearers to uphold and justify legalized murder when their own country is involved. The reading of the Beatitudes in the Sunday service is no atonement for habitually disregarding them.

Nobody objects to peace in the abstract. Even professional soldiers listen complacently to discourses in praise of its virtue, because to them only counsels of perfection. For these have no bearing upon the present, and to expect an immediate application is regarded as Utopian. They concede that the end is desirable, but the possible time of realization is always placed in the dim future, safely beyond the lifetime of the preacher. Meanwhile armies and navies must be sustained, else civilization and Christianity must go to the wall.

This is the mockery of religion and the refuge of cowardice. The time to put into practice the principles that are to make a heaven on earth is here and now. The popular professions are hollow, for the current belief of Christian nations is that nothing would be more dangerous than the abolition of armies and navies. The Kingdom of God is apparently dependent upon murderous cannon and battleships of steel. The spiritual armor of righteousness is only a figure of speech.

From this fixed habit of thought we are summoned to take part in a movement which, if it prove vital, will upset the basis of every government on earth. It will strip every uniform and badge from the gaudy soldiers who parade them, and, begging the profession of arms, send back to honest industry the locust armies that infest and devastate the earth. If a devout and earnest movement, all this reversal of accepted ideas must be faced. Its espousal implies a grapple with powers and principalities, not lightly to be undertaken, for it requires the martyr spirit which every effort to better the world has exemplified in sorrow and suffering.

How much sincerity underlies this common movement having its center at The Hague can only be determined by the event. If, shirking the first and obvious question of reducing armaments, the conference shall confine itself to devices for alleviating suffering or exempting non-combatants from spoliation, it will be a waste of time and the loss of a glorious opportunity. To make war hideous is to prolong its bloody reign. It is to attack only the leaves and branches of the evil. It is the roots that need the ax.

We have been through a period of demoralization consequent upon a war ranking among the most barbarous on record, and need a new vision and a readjustment of the moral sense. While the delirium of the conflict and false glory possessed the land, while pulpits dealing in spurious declarations of love for peace were upholding acts which staggered civilization, while generals and admirals were worshipped in place of Jesus, and the sword exalted above the cross, the country was blinded by blood and conquest. Sated with brutalities and cheated of hoped-for profits of distant trade, this guilty nation and our kindred in guilt across the Atlantic are ripe for repentance, which should manifest itself in action, not in defense of conscription or of present armaments, such as have found voice at the peace conference.

It would be cheering to think that morality prompted the institution of the Arbitration Court. It certainly actuates those who alone can make the experiment successful. But it should not be forgotten that the prime suggestion came from a despotism frightened by the costs of war, the weight of debt, the increasing difficulty of procuring loans, and fear of a downtrodden and crucified people. And this accounts for the sending as delegates to The Hague so many military and naval men sure to defend the system of war. The irony of it! Soldiers at a peace convention! Slaveholders summoned to give advice regarding the destruction of their interests! The wolves invited to plan for the safety of the flock! But the weak nations have no cards of invitation, although they are the parties having most to dread. And no delegations of the common people, who are counted upon to furnish the revenues of conflict and bear the hardships resulting, are bidden to the August council.

Fortunately, the general revival of a peace sentiment among all nations (consequent upon the revulsion from war horrors), and the growing seeds of real peace sown by Tolstoy and his apostles, are factors which despotisms can not ignore. The efficiency of the genuine representatives of peace at conferences will, like the present one, depend upon the public sentiment behind them. Every demonstration with an earnest purpose and the courage of plain speech will strengthen the hands of these leaders.

It is not the atrocities we wish to soften; it is the extermination of war itself. We know the demoralization of camps, the abrogation of Christian morals demanded, the justification of methods born of the pit. We know the aftermath, the lowering of social conditions, the degradation, poverty and vice springing from the hell of war. If the fomenters of our late war could see the future menace to civilization and democracy which, in the form of consequent human wrecks, will gather in the slums and multiply in the byways of our crowded centers, they would have troubled dreams. Every strife of arms begun by president or monarch drags after it the inevitable miseries that dehumanize the race. And impoverishment and physical suffering are but a fraction compared with the destruction of ideals and soul corruption.

COMRADE BIGELOW DEAD.

Comrade George E. Bigelow, formerly of Nebraska, and late of Chicago, died May 2. Comrade F. G. Strickland officiated at the services held in Chicago May 3. Interment will be at his old home

in Lincoln, Neb. Comrade Bigelow was one of the pioneers in the movement and participated in the Unity convention in 1901, since which time he has continuously held the post of national organizer and in that capacity has visited most of the states of the Union. In his passing, the comrades and the movement have lost a valiant soldier of the revolution.

WOMAN AND WAR

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

We women teach our little sons how wrong
And how ignoble blows are; school and church
Support our precepts, and inoculate
The growing minds with thoughts of love and peace.
"Let dogs delight to bark and bite," we say;
But human beings with immortal souls
Must rise above the methods of a brute,
And walk with reason and with self-control.

And then—dear God! you men, you wise, strong men,
Our self-announced superiors in brain,
Our peers in judgment, you go forth to war!
You leap at one another, mutilate
And starve and kill your fellow-men, and ask
The world's applause for such heroic deeds.
You boast and strut; and if no song is sung,
No laudatory epic writ in blood,
Telling how many widows you have made,
Why then, perforce, you say, our bards are dead
And inspiration sleeps to wake no more.
And we, the women, we whose lives you are—

What can we do but sit in silent homes,
And wait and suffer? Not for us the blare
Of trumpets and the bugle's call to arms—
For us no waving banners, no supreme
Triumphant hour of conquest. Ours the slow
Dread torture of uncertainty, each day
The bootless battle with the same despair,
And when at best your victories reach our ears,
There reaches with them, to our pitying hearts,
The thought of countless homes made desolate,
And other women weeping for their dead.

O men, wise men, superior beings, say,
Is there no substitute for war in this
Great age and era! If you answer "No,"
And teach them from their cradle how to kill,
Why should we women waste our time and words
In talking peace, when men declare for war?

Teachers' Organizations

The Men and Women Who Educate Our Children Must Organize for Self-Protection.

Further evidence of the value of organizations of public school teachers, such as the Chicago Federation of Teachers, comes from New York. A discrimination has long been made in that city against women teachers. They have received lower pay for the same work, and against this injustice they have organized. Through their organization they have now procured remedial legislation. The lower house of the New York legislature adopted on the 25th the Senate's remedial bill by a vote of 105 to 15. Mayor McClellan may yet defeat the measure, for the Mayor of New York City is empowered to veto legislation affecting the city. But that possibility, whether realized or not, is not only another argument for teachers' organizations. The financial enemies of the public schools, masked as friends, are always and everywhere in a state of organization and fully equipped for bringing every plutocratic influence to bear upon public officials and public sentiment, for the purpose of diverting the public school system of the Republic to their own sinister ends. They can be most effectively met by organizations of teachers, who, in defense of their own professional interests, become the best defenders of the best interests of the children of the public schools.

MEN AND WOMEN AS TEACHERS. Women as teachers in the lower school grades for their patience, but men in the higher grades for their breadth of mind! This is the ideal of a speaker at the dinner of French-American Club at Boston on the April 27th. He likened the trusts—so at least the newspapers report him—to big pigs and little pigs, saying that the big ones crowd the little ones from the feeding trough, and that the administration and the party are trying to let each of the pigs get its "fair share of our national prosperity." The people have long had reason to suspect that Mr. Roosevelt's "square deal" is a "square deal" only for the pigs at the trough of prosperity, and now Mr. Bonaparte confirms the suspicion. The folks whose labor makes prosperity have no rights to a "square deal" which the pigs are bound to respect.—The Public.

FINLAND IN THE LEAD.

That big Socialist victory in Finland shows who is marching all right. By the election of 80 members of parliament the Finland Social-Democracy takes the lead of all national divisions of international Socialism in the number in the national body. And still we have to confess it that of almost all the leading nations of earth the United States of Capitalism is the only one in which Socialists have not as yet entered the national lawmaking body. However, "not yet—but soon!"

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.)

But Mr. Knight says after we get through with Adams, then we will prosecute Mason. You are going to have another job. After we get through with Mason, then we will prosecute Glover. Gentlemen, he does not dare to come before this jury and say, this is all. You would say, "Out upon you!" It is unrighteous, it is unfair, it is cruel. No jury could stand for it, and so he tells you we are going to take two other citizens after it is all over, and, of course, if Steve Adams is guilty, so are they. I will discuss that again, but I think he has chosen the hardest horn of this dilemma.

Gentlemen, Fred Tyler has disappeared for two years and a half. He probably laid down and died long ago. He was buried in the earth for a year. There was not an officer of Shoshone county that ever tried to find out who killed him, not one. Boule was killed in broad daylight, by the unanimous uprising of every man up there who tried to defend his home. He was killed in broad daylight, and the sheriff went up there and made an arrest or two that amounted to nothing. And he was buried and forgotten, and that was over. And two years passed away, and no one ever thought of it, and these remains were slumbering peacefully in their grave. But now you are told, not only that you should convict Steve Adams, but afterward the state will commence a crusade to hang every man who, by his toil and his labor, and his privation, has carved out a home for himself from the primitive forest of northern Idaho, and who was implicated in this case.

Gentlemen, you saw Mason upon the stand. I don't know what a man would do in defense of his home. I can not tell; it is not a mean man who will defend it to the last extremity. You can not make me believe, however, that every one of these settlers, men and women, in the northern part of your county, every one of these men who picked their way across the trackless forest, and carried upon their backs the poor stuff for their little cabins, and packed in the food to last day by day, and built the trails and were the pioneers of civilization, you can't make me believe that they will be brought before a jury of this county and you are to begin the work of exterminating these settlers to satisfy these lawyers and to hang some one else. I do not believe the jury wants to begin on that crusade. There is this man, Alvin Mason, who went up there and has settled in that wilderness; his only earthly possessions were his wife and his seven children; that's all he had. And he went up there before the railroad came, and civilization came; he was the pioneer of civilization, just as Daniel Boone and other pioneers of the civilization that gradually stretched across the continent, until it has spread over it all. He went there, has suffered hardships and privations, made a trail for the jumpers to come across and steal his land; raised his family by work and privation and toil, and yet you are told that after we get through with this job we are going to hang him and place the mark of Cain upon him, and upon his children and his children's children forever. All right, gentlemen. It is kind of the state to advise you of the size of the contract they have undertaken when they go in to do this job. I have no fears upon that question. There may be no organization back of him, there may be no body of men to defend him, but if they ever undertake it, and want me, I will agree to close my office and come up here and see him through.

These men first went there and then built the trails and cut down the trees, pioneers of civilization. Now it is a small trail through the forest. Pretty soon the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul builds down this trail the pioneers cut away; when the work is finished and civilization complete, then you may forget Alvin Mason and Newt Glover and the rest of the pioneers upon whose labor and industry and frugality all these great monuments have been reared.

They tell you they are going to hang Mason and Glover. They won't do it. And they did not mean it when they said it. They said it just as they have used this mother's tears, for effect. They said it just exactly as they have trafficked in her motherly affection, to get a verdict. They do not dare to say to this jury that they are going to hang Steve Adams for something and let all the rest of the northern part of Shoshone county go scot free. I do not believe there's a man anywhere in the great Northwest, the land which is broad, the land which is impartial, the land which is just; I do not believe there is a man in the great Northwest who is not interested, who would consent for a single moment to such an outrage, to such a crime. If there is a man in Shoshone county, knowing perfectly well that whatever was done was done by all these settlers, knowing that there was a meeting of eighteen men, knowing that when Boule was killed at least fifty shots were fired, knowing that the woods were on fire with protests against these land grabbers, knowing that the settlers of Shoshone could take one man under these circumstances and hang him by the neck until dead, and leave all the rest, it would place a stain upon this county that would stand as long as this mountain lifts its head above your town.

Now, gentlemen, I have discussed the question of identification. How does Steve Adams happen to be here? How do you twelve men happen to be sitting here trying this resident of Colorado and Oregon? He came up here in 1904, and he stayed four or five weeks, then he went away. Of course, no one knew when he came and nobody knew when he went, and now they are trying him. What is the reason? That proposition is just as plain as any other. You know why it is. He came and left. Two men, perhaps, were killed. One surely was killed while he was here. There was no information, no indictment and practically no prosecution, and he went away. Nearly two years later the ex-governor of this state was assassinated. Now I do not care to talk about that. I trust I feel as most other men feel about any murder. That is only indirectly involved in this case. Sometime that question will be tried, but not now. A man was arrested. I do not know as I feel quite as my brother Richardson does about that man. I never looked into his brain. I do not know the shape of his skull. I do not know his motive. I do not know his early life. I do not know his feelings and his passions and his desires. I do not know how well he could control himself, or how little he could control himself. I am willing to leave his judgment between himself and the infinite God who made him as he is.

Somebody killed him, and it is true that when a man of importance is killed, ten thousand men seek to find the slayer, where not one will look for the slayer of his humble fellow man, a common working man. When Fred Tyler was supposed to have been found again, no body said anything about it. When Boule was killed the officers of the law went on about their other business and paid no attention to it, but when ex-Governor Steunenberg was assassinated the whole United States had to be turned over to connect everybody possible with the crime.

Now I have nothing to say against the prosecution and conviction of every person who was implicated in that crime. Every guilty one doubtless will be convicted, but the only fear in a great state trial like this, is that somebody will be convicted who ought not to be. But that case will be tried when we get to it. They did capture Harry Orchard. McParland led him to his cell, keen, shrewd, practiced, cunning. This man I presume was caught red handed. There was only one chance for him to save his life, and that was to implicate someone else. Amongst the rest he gave McParland the name of Steve Adams, this man whom they brought before this jury and asked you to put to death. Orchard told McParland and others that Steve Adams had committed many crimes. And what did they do? Steve Adams had left these mountains a year before, he had spent a month or six weeks and gone away; he had gone back to Colorado for a short time and then to Nevada to dig for gold. He had left Nevada, and still having the idea of a homestead, had gone to Oregon and planted his little family upon a homestead, and was living there in quiet and peace.

Now I do not know what he might have done in Colorado. I know as far as the evidence in this case is concerned he was arrested and kept 93 days in jail without any charge and without any trial, and so far as this evidence is concerned there is nothing against him in Colorado any more than in Idaho. If there is, I take it the state of Colorado can punish its own criminals and look after its own crime, and will do it, after the citizens of this state have got through with him. He was arrested and 93 days in jail. An explosion occurred during a great strike in Colorado. As he said, every union man was driven out of Cripple Creek, where he lived. He lived up on top of the mountain, at Altman, away above the world. An explosion occurred and soldiers came, and the people were aroused, whether rightly or wrongly, I am not going to discuss; it will be settled some time, somewhere. We can not settle it here. I only speak of it as it affects this case. Steve Adams had been a humble member of the union. He had been digging in the earth and carrying his union card. He was known in the local lodge that he attended, and when the soldiers came people went after him. He slipped down the hill and ran 80 miles, and took a train and got to Denver. The refugees were coming to Denver from everywhere. They gathered at Pettibone's store. They gathered at headquarters. They were being protected and defended the best they could by the union. They were getting relief. They were coming in from the mountains and the hills. Adams changed his name to Dixon; not the first working man who has changed his name; not the first man who has been obliged to deny the name his mother gave him for the sake of getting a job. He came to the Couer d'Alenes; not the first man who has come to the Couer d'Alenes under some other name. He came to see Vincent St. John, whose name became Vincent when he got to Burke. He went up to see Simpkins. His name was Dixon. He went back to Oregon, took up a homestead, and was living in peace and quietude when Steunenberg was killed. Now we get to this case and his connection with it.

Is there a man on this jury who believes Adams had anything to do with the killing of Steunenberg? You know he had not. There is no evidence in this case that he ever had anything to do with crime in Colorado; yet he was arrested and held 93 days in jail without a charge and without a trial.

He was living with his wife and children on his Oregon farm, and some men came there in the night with a fugitive warrant charging him with being the murderer of Steunenberg. The man who had the warrant, the men who had charge of the case, the governor who was pushing it and every man connected with it, knew the charge was a lie. They knew Steve Adams' hands were clean of the blood of Steunenberg, and they deliberately made a false and perjured charge so as to get him with the hope of getting hold of something against the Western Federation of Miners. They sent a warrant for this man, and charged him with the killing of Steunenberg, when they knew he never killed him, when they knew he never had anything to do with it. The warrant came from Canyon county, Idaho, Steunenberg's home county. They took that warrant to Oregon, and they took Steve on a train right through Canyon county, and never stopped until they go to Boise, Ada county, and put him in the penitentiary, a place they had no right to put him. They had no more right, gentlemen of the jury, to do that, than they would have to take one of you when you go to your homes after this trial, and place you in the penitentiary of Washington or Colorado; without even a paper charge against you; without trial, without commitment, without any pretense of any charge, they put him in there, and put him in a cell with Orchard. Gentlemen, does anybody need to argue to you, intelligent men, as to why they did it? Is there any one of you who does not know? If so, then I am afraid there will be a disagreement in this case; if there is any man so blind or so ignorant that he does not know why Steve Adams was taken from Oregon and landed in the penitentiary, in the Boise penitentiary, then, gentlemen, such a man should not be passing judgment upon the lives of his fellow man. Was he taken there for the murder of Steunenberg? Was he taken there for any crime? He was taken there that they might choke out of him some evidence against Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood. He was put in a cell with Harry Orchard, who had already confessed. They had no right under the law to put him in the penitentiary. They had less right to put him in a cell with this confessed criminal. It is not a question of the outrage they perpetrated upon him, but it is a question of the violation of the laws of the state of Idaho by the officers of the state of Idaho.

Fortune, in some mysterious way, had picked up Whilman; nature meant him for a butcher. Necessity made him a drayman, and a rotten political machine placed him at the head of the state penitentiary. Whilman took his prisoner without any charge or commitment, without any warrant, without any authority of law, and he placed him in this cell with Orchard. Now, gentlemen, there are some rights that a convicted felon has, and an unconvicted citizen, especially with no charge against him, should have more. The keeper of the penitentiary is bound to take care of the persons entrusted to his charge. He is bound to see that nobody is locked up by him excepting by due warrant of law. He is bound to protect them as much as he protects anyone else. But what did he do? The warden of this state of Idaho, under whose tender mercies every convicted felon must live, opened his doors and took in and locked up a citizen of another state, accused of no crime, who had committed no crime, and then he gave the keys to a notorious detective and left him to place this inmate upon the rack.

Gentlemen, we are confronted with the confession that was extorted from a man in the state penitentiary by a professional detective, aided and assisted by a warden who should have been protecting him in such rights as he had. Whether Steven Adams is guilty of murdering an unknown citizen is a matter of small consequence, small indeed, because these isolated acts of violence leave no impression in the state. Tomorrow, somebody else will be murdered; next week another; and yet the state will go on, the law will be preserved, its power and its majesty will still protect the humblest citizen; but if the law can be violated, if the officers of the law can take a citizen without charge and without trial, if they can place him in the penitentiary and turn him over to the tender mercies of every vagabond detective who seeks to entrap him, then you will not maintain the honor of the state, which is meant to protect the liberty and life of its citizens from despots and malefactors. It is infinitely more important, gentlemen, to the state of Idaho to know whether this confession was honestly secured than to know whether any man was murdered, whosoever that man might have been.

They went to Oregon. They got Steve Adams. They brought him back in the early evening and they put him in a cell, and they locked him up with Harry Orchard. Harry Orchard at once commenced to talk to him about Steunenberg, about Colorado and murders. Gentlemen, Steve Adams was charged with the greatest of crimes. The United States was on fire over the killing of Steunenberg. Colorado was ablaze. Idaho was burning. The Mine Owners' Association thought that here at last was a chance to get rid of their hated enemies. The world was talking about it. Every newspaper in the land was talking about it. Unfortunately indeed was any human being whose name was linked with that terrible tragedy. Suppose it was you, suppose it was I, and in some casual way some person had said that we were connected with that offense. Would we have been scared? Would we not have hesitated? Would our face have blanched? It is not a question of whether you are guilty or innocent, for many a guilty man has escaped, and many an innocent man has been convicted. It is a question of the white heat of public opinion, of the mad mobs who devour every person that they attack. The world was against every man who was suspected of this in the remotest degree, and Steve Adams was taken, and he was put in the penitentiary. He stayed there four or five days, and nobody came there but Orchard. The warden came up, and asked him how he was getting along, and that's all. And then McParland came.

Now, gentlemen, how about that confession? Without it there is not a breath against Steve Adams in this case. Without it, even if you assume that Tyler is dead, Steve Adams had nothing to do with it. If the confession was made freely, openly, voluntarily, without fear and without hope, then, if the other elements in this case

have been proven, and if no other defense is made, the confession should count. It was not made freely, but was made through hope or through fear, then it is so much blank paper, and should not weigh one single moment with this jury. And, gentlemen, this is not an idle statement, and it is not an unwise law. There may be those who say that a man would not confess unless he is guilty, but all history shows that he will. This law was made for a good purpose. You can count the men by tens of thousands who have gone to their death confessing crimes that they never committed. All Europe was swept by the delusion of witchcraft, and New England was swept by the same. And old women confessed over and over again that they had ridden to the moon on broomsticks and were witches, and were condemned to death. Spain and France and Italy made their torture chambers, and they took their victims into these torture chambers, and turned the thumb screw harder and harder until the victim confessed to save his life. In the old times, our good Puritan forefathers in New England, who were so wise and so holy and so just, made their statutes against the great crime of witchcraft, and brought in old women, and inflicted upon them tortures and all sorts of indignity to get them to confess their crime; and when they could not get them to confess in any other way, they tied their hands together, and their feet together, and threw them into the mill pond, and if they floated they killed them as witches, and if they didn't float they didn't need to kill them. All that was in New England. There's not a place in the world where machinery has not been invented to procure confessions. And there is not a sleuth on earth who does not at once set to work to get a confession, by all means, fair or foul, so long as he gets his confession. So the law is wise when it says that a confession can not be taken unless it is voluntary and free. If the confessor is moved by fear or influenced by hope, then it is fear that is speaking, it is hope that rises above his courage. It is not the man, it is the mind cowed by fear one moment, and raised by hope another, and such a confession can not count.

Indeed, gentlemen, let me ask you a simple question. Why do you think Steve Adams made this confession? I would like counsel, when they argue this case, to tell the jury why he did it. If he did not do it for hope, if he did not do it for fear, what did he do it for? Did he do it for justice? Did he do it because he wanted to right wrong? Did he do it for love of his family or fellow man? Did he do it for truth? If so, why didn't he stick to it? If so, why did he come

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into this court today and repudiate it? If he did it because it was honest and true and plain as day, then will you tell me why it was that the very first chance he got from under the watchful eye of McParland, the very first human voice he heard that could give him any help, the very first hand that was reached out to him, he said: "For God's sake, take me out. This confession is a lie!" If Steve Adams came upon this witness stand and sought to convict someone else, and he stood by this confession, then they might argue that this confession was for some other purpose, but when he is placed in the penitentiary and confronted by detectives and threatened with death, and is in bodily fear of his life, and when they held up to him hopes of life, and home, and family, and a chance in the world, then that must be the moving cause. Gentlemen, it is clear upon its face. It will be up to this jury to say why he confessed. There must have been some motive that influenced this humble man when he signed his name to that document. That motive was not the motive expressed in the document, the love of his fellow workmen, the fear of God, or the love of his family. If so, he forgot them the first chance he had. That motive can be read upon almost every page of criminal prosecutions that the world has ever seen. It was the effort of detectives, of people to create fear and then hold out hope. Was there ever a better chance for that? Here was a man charged with killing the ex-governor of the state. He was placed in a cell with a man whom he knew. This man told him he had killed the ex-governor, and that he had implicated Steve Adams in the crime. Outside, from one end of the United States to the other, was a howling mob of outraged people, who were ready to tear limb from limb any human being, even remotely connected with this crime. Outside was not a friendly voice or friendly hand, and one lawyer whom he saw for a moment, selling himself to the state; his uncle, was not near to look to. The governor there, the attorneys for the state there. McParland there; locked for a week in a cell and then brought out before him. What do you think?

He stayed there a week, or nearly that, then one day he was brought down by the warden, and the warden talked to him about what a good man he was, what a good family he had, and how he had better help the state. Steve said nothing. The next day he was brought down again, and McParland was in the room. At 9 o'clock in the morning, gentlemen, McParland's mind matched against Steve Adams' mind. The one astute, trained, cunning, cunning as the spider who weaves his web to catch the fly; cunning, weaving a web to enmesh a life, not the life of Steve Adams, but of someone else whom they wanted to get.

McParland stayed with him. He gave him a good cigar. He told Steve he was a good fellow, that his people were good people, and that he had committed many horrible crimes; that he had been led wrong, that he had been influenced wrong, but it was not too late for him to mend. Does it make any difference whether you take the story of McParland or Steve Adams? Does it make any difference who is speaking when determining what influenced Steve Adams' mind when he made this confession? McParland himself admits it. There is not a line of his testimony where he does not practically admit every charge that we make. He says he went there, he offered him a cigar, he smoked it, he said nothing; and then he commenced to talk to Steve and he first reeled off a lot of Bible stories. You know the devil can quote scripture, and so can a detective, and McParland knows the Bible. He told him about all the ancient sinners who had been forgiven, and he interspersed his talk with illuminating lessons from the life of St. Paul and of "Kelly the Bum;" of David and of Jack Horn. He told Steve how David was forgiven, and what a great man he afterwards became; a man after God's own heart.

And he told him about the Molly Maguires and "Kelly the Bum." McParland knew how to get a confession out of him. He related how he saved Kelly the Bum, and gave him a thousand dollars. Although his sins were as scarlet, McParland had washed them white as snow. We asked him why did you do it? And he said, so he would think about it. You remembered how he dodged and quibbled, and hedged when that question was asked.

(Continued next week.)

Missouri Socialist Party

F. B. MOSER is now secretary of St. Joseph in place of J. J. Butler.

"THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY," by M. Friedman, an ex-Pinkerton, gives you some inside facts. Sent postpaid on receipt of 25c.

MRS. KREHBIEL OF KANSAS writes that she is arranging a gathering of women Socialists, to take place in Kansas City some time in the summer.

THE SOCIALIST TICKET in Christian county polled from 100 to 350 votes this spring. This is the first ticket Christian county comrades have had in the field, and they feel encouraged over the results.

NATIONAL SECRETARY BARNES says the new monthly report cards for locals will be shipped to all locals in time to file their report for the current month with the state secretary. Later, report cards will be shipped in quantities to the respective state secretaries.

LOCAL SEDALIA wants Goebel for four or five days when he gets into Missouri. No definite plans have been made as yet, but expenses will be about as follows: The state office will furnish handbills and the locals pay railway fare and take care of the speaker. Meanwhile, if you have any suggestions to make, let's have the benefit of them.

LOCAL KANSAS CITY wants one of Henry L. Call's dates. Who else wants one? Comrade Call says he will be in Missouri June 1 to 7, and will furnish 100 of his books, 1,500 circulars, 30 or 40 window cards and cuts, etc., for the newspapers. His charges are \$10 and expenses. By pushing the sale of his books alone the larger part of the cost can be met. Write the state office at once and get a date while you have a chance.

IN THE APRIL NUMBER of the National Bulletin will be found a description of the plate matter furnished by the National office. This gives locals a chance to get Socialist articles into non-Socialist papers in their vicinity. The cost is so low that the average country newspaper will be glad to get it. You can not start a Socialist paper in your town, perhaps, but with this plate matter you can make splendid use of the papers that are there.

THE SOCIALIST CONGREGATION

Had for its speaker last Sunday morning Dr. Krishna, of Bombay, India. His address was replete with interesting and somewhat startling statements as to conditions in India under British rule. His figures showing that the common people to be in worse condition than before "God gave India to the British," as say the missionaries, and the mercenaries who forced opium upon China, were a revelation to many. He disclosed a very discreditable practice, that of taxing the people in India to maintain British soldiers, whose chief business is to debauch the native women and at other times to kill the natives to insure the spread of Christ's religion! To raise missionary funds he maintained that false stories are circulated regarding the manner of living among the people of India, and in fact, if American missionaries told the truth they would be expelled by the authorities. Said Dr. Krishna: "I read of a man in America 75 years old marrying a girl 15 years old! Just think of it; and the neighbors gathered together to celebrate the event. Were such a thing to occur in India it would be told in Christian lands as a proof of their heathen lust!" The flaunting of vice in the face of the heathen by white men and women was referred to as being a common thing. This he did not rejoice in, but declared that as the white man pretended to be a teacher of a better religion, it did not commend the claim to the virtuous natives. Saloons, brothels and gambling houses under American management were a discredit to the people of this

country. Dr. Krishna expressed the pleasure he enjoyed in being a member of the "International Socialist Movement," which knows no race hatred and has no other purpose in view than to teach the brotherhood of man, and to bring peace on earth.

At the close it was decided to adjourn until first Sunday in October, to give the attendants a chance to enjoy summer Sundays with nature's healthful outdoor inspirations, and to work in other ways.

Our Milwaukee Letter

SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS PUSHING THE GOOD WORK.

The Social-Democrats have been busy this week! An impeachment of the mayor of Milwaukee and saving the city from a five-year contract with John I. Beggs were measures for which our Socialist aldermen fought in the last meeting of the council. The Social-Democratic resolutions calling for the impeachment of Mayor Becker fell like a bomb shell among the old party aldermen. These resolutions, introduced by Comrade Melms, recite the charges which have been made against Mayor Becker by the chief of police, to the effect that the mayor has protected gambling houses and dens of vice. Therefore the resolutions demand an investigation and the "impeachment of city officials charged with misconduct in office." The old party politicians took alarm at once. An investigation is the last thing they want! So they voted it down, although the Milwaukee charter expressly states that when charges are brought against city officials an investigation must be held. The roll call showed, in addition, of course, to our twelve Social-Democratic aldermen, only one old party alderman voting for an investigation. But the end is not yet. The Socialists may force an investigation of the mayor, after all.

Comrade Melms was more successful in his fight against the electric light and street railway company. This company has been forced by the Social-Democratic aldermen to reduce the price charged for its lights very considerably. When it finally got them down to \$65 a light, the council was ready to jump at the chance, and conclude a five-year contract with John I. Beggs. Alderman Melms pointed out that before this contract expired the new municipal lighting plant would be finished, and would then have to stand idle, a dead loss to the city, until the end of the five years. Then, of course, all the defenders of "private enterprise" would point this out as a terrible example of the costliness of municipal ownership. Ald. Melms succeeded in getting the matter referred back to the committee, where the fight against the lighting company will be continued.

The Social-Democratic members of the Assembly made a hot fight for their child labor bill this week. Comrade Weber made what even the Free Press (Rep.) characterized as "a stirring, vigorous oration" in defense of the bill. He scored the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association for boasting that the bill would be killed in committee, after pretending and repeatedly asserting that they were satisfied with the bill and would not oppose it. He laid at their door the responsibility of the "murdered children, sacrificed on the altar of greed." A most noticeable feature of the opposition to this bill was that the "reform" Republicans voted against it. One of the opponents of the bill declared that he "could stand here for an hour and point out the defects of this bill. 'Go ahead—do it,' shouted Comrade Brockhausen. 'Why don't you do it?' The opponent promptly took his seat. The bill was referred to the judiciary or "graveyard" committee. Which again goes to prove that even the most elementary labor reforms can only be entrusted to Social-Democrats!

The Free Press (Rep.), which is by no means inclined to throw bouquets at the Socialists, said recently: "Nearly every Social-Democratic alderman attended the committee meetings yesterday. However extreme their views may be, their scrupulous and conscientious attention to duty is something from which aldermen of other political faiths might profit, particularly when it is considered that most of the Socialists are workmen, to whom it means a loss."

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 2, 1907.

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