

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

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NO. 328

The Haywood Trial in Idaho

Sensational Stories Circulated Calculated to Injure the Indicted Men....Chicago Journal Ex-Convict Story Distributed by Citizens Industrial Alliance Lawyer, Levy Mayer....The "Orchard Assassination" Invention....The Jury Complete by End of Week.

"ROOSEVELT BUTTED INTO HAYWOOD CASE."

Boise, Idaho, May 15.—The day and the incident began with Samuel Wingate, the eleventh talesman in the hands of the defense for examination in chief.

Questioning had proceeded a short distance when it developed that Mr. Wingate was biased against Orchard and unwilling to accept the testimony which it is expected he will give against the prisoner.

The defense naturally tried at once to show that Wingate's state of mind on the subject was not such as would warrant his removal from the box, but when the talesman passed to the hands of the state Senator Borah quickly drew from him the flat-footed statement that he could not, under any circumstances, give credence to Orchard's testimony.

Wingate was upon this excused, the defense excepting to the court's ruling, and from thenceforward the state was particular to test all talesmen on the point.

Clarence S. Darrow, for the defense, objected to the question, and Senator Borah sharply replied:

"After the immense latitude that the defense has taken in regard to McParland, Taft and Roosevelt, I did not think they would stick on any technicality at this late day."

"We did not ask as to the effect of McParland's testimony," said Messrs. Darrow and Richardson together.

"If Roosevelt is to be brought here to testify we might have something more to say," went on Mr. Richardson.

"Roosevelt can take care of himself wherever he is," retorted Borah.

"Well, I don't know about that," said Darrow.

Judge Wood ordered counsel to proceed with the case, but Darrow, who was standing, took formal exception to the remarks of Mr. Borah.

"I will be glad to eliminate Roosevelt if you will," replied Mr. Borah. "He was brought into the case by the defense."

"He came in himself," said Mr. Richardson. "He is 2,000 miles away and he writes letters. He was brought in by his own butting in," added Mr. Darrow.

Only Four of Ten May Stay on Jury.

Boise, Idaho, May 15.—Six men on the present panel of jurors in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood for the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, who have been provisionally accepted by both sides, are to be peremptorily challenged by one side or the other before the panel is finally accepted. This was stated today prior to commencing of court by one of the leading attorneys for the state.

When court reconvened but two members of the provisional jury remained to be examined by the defense for "cause." Ten had been passed by both sides chiefly because they declined to admit either bias or existence of opinion in the case. This attitude placed the attorneys on the defensive and compelled them to resort to the peremptory challenge to dislodge an unimpressible talesman.

The first man who will go is Ewing, No. 1, who, under eastern procedure would be foreman of the jury. He will be challenged by the prosecution.

General Sherman Bell May Refuse to Appear at Trial.

The air is still full of rumors as to contemplated surprises in the case, but the actual facts are that both sides are more or less up against it. The prosecution has discovered that some of its most valued witnesses will not swear to facts already indicated by them in unofficial statements, and the defense has discovered that some witnesses who have been counted on to refute circumstantial evidence are not in a position to do so.

It is declared here by men in a position to know that 50 per cent of the witnesses invited to come from Colorado and Wyoming to tell their story of alleged wrongs wrought by the Western Federation of Miners have declined to come. Chief of these is said to be Gen. Sherman Bell. Neither Hawley nor Howe will talk, and Bell is still in Colorado.

The Moyer Ex-Convict Story.

The mine owners have sprung another of their traps that are expected to catch three labor union men and send them to the scaffold. The Chicago Journal yesterday published a story with a mass of "evidence" that Charles H. Moyer, now president of the Western Federation of Miners, is the same man who as "The Cowboy Burglar" was sent to Joliet prison twenty years ago for crimes committed in Chicago.

Moyer makes a complete denial of the story. Clarence Darrow, his attorney, says it is false and has evidence to disprove the story should it be brought before the jury in Boise.

The Bureau of Identification in Chicago has the "cowboy's" name as "C. S. Meyers, alias Fred Baker." In other records the name appears to be "C. S. Moyer."

The working class is warned that this is only one of the stories that will be sprung to weaken the solidarity in the ranks of labor at this time and prevent them from presenting a solid front to the conspirators who have struck, not only at three labor union men, but at the fundamental law, secured after the bloodshed and tears of thousands of people during many hundred years.

Other Stories May Be Manufactured.

When asked concerning that statement in the Chicago papers C. S. Darrow, Moyer's attorney, said:

"The Chicago story is from the whole cloth. I have Moyer's complete life before me, and I unhesitatingly denounce this latest yarn as a fabrication pure and simple."

"You cannot make your denial of it any too vigorous."

Friends of the defense in Boise regard the Chicago story as a species of tactics employed by the prosecution to turn public sentiment against the Federation leader about to be tried for his life.

They further declare that all sorts of stories will be manufactured or published broadcast to weaken the defense and strengthen the position of the state in the public mind.

A Trick Against Moyer-Haywood Demonstration.

The Chicago Journal invented the story for a purpose. Sunday, May 19, will be the Moyer-Haywood parade in Chicago.

Every effort is being made to prevent this parade from taking place. The most outlandish lies are being circulated about possible violence. The chief of police has announced his intention of censoring the banners and the flags and the speeches on that occasion.

Every effort is being made to circulate the idea that the organized workers are meditating some violent action at that time. This is but a part of the same murderous lying that was so strongly exemplified in the Journal's story of Moyer.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance Behind the Curtain.

Thousands of copies of the Chicago Journal, which paper first



Photograph of the Reunited Haywood Family, Grouped on the Jail Lawn at Boise, Idaho....Mrs. Haywood is Seated in Her Invalid Chair; the Young Woman Standing Up is the Nurse and the Other Two are the Daughters.

published the story that Moyer is an ex-convict, were distributed at factory gates and in other places where working people are found in crowds.

Who paid for all these papers is not known at this time, but the past record of the Chicago Journal in labor union struggles, notably the teamsters and stockyards strikes, has led all informed union men to discredit everything it says.

It has consistently lied about the working class and its struggles.

That Levy Mayer, the attorney for the Chicago Employers' Association, is a large stockholder and a dominating factor in the paper's policies is well known.

Other influences of the same kind are known to affect its expressions on working class struggles, hopes and other activities.

Orchard a Hot Potato in Hands of Mine Owners.

Harry Orchard is the one man who promises to be the star witness for the state, aside from McParland. He is and has been detained in the Idaho state penitentiary, near Boise. Quartered in the hospital ward of the penitentiary, he has been hospitably entertained by the warden and shown every consideration. From a recently released convict it is learned that Orchard has been treated more like a distinguished guest than a prisoner who is a confessed murderer.

Two weeks ago extra precautions were taken by the authorities in guarding the penitentiary. Armed men on horseback patrol the hills behind the penitentiary for the purpose of preventing persons intruding on penitentiary grounds. Orders were given that no pictures should be taken of the walls or buildings.

It is now said that the guards will henceforth live in the penitentiary and will not be allowed to visit outside until after the trial. These precautions are taken to prevent any Federation man or agent of the defense from communicating with Harry Orchard.

All sorts of stories relative to Orchard's breaking down and repudiating his famous "confession" are in the air. Many persons declare that he will follow the lead of Steve Adams when he appears on the witness stand by saying he was forced into signing the "confession" by the Pinkertons.

Most of these stories come from Federation men who knew Orchard when he lived in the Cripple Creek district, in Colorado, before the outbreak of the 1904 strike. Detective McParland, however, says that Orchard will stick to his "confession," and that it will be corroborated by additional evidence.

THE LATEST STORY OF THE PINKERTONS

is to the effect that Orchard's life was in danger. It is intimated that the Western Miners' Union people are after Orchard's life. The fact of the matter is that the prosecution is afraid of Orchard's breakdown on the witness stand. If Orchard should lose his life while the trial is in progress some of the Pinkertons will know the murderer.

NAILS EX-CONVICT LIE; PERFECT PROOF OF ALIBI.

Deadwood, S. D., May 14.—Charles P. Moyer came to Deadwood in 1885, and had been a constant resident of this city until he was elected president of the Western Federation of Miners in 1901.

At the very time they say he was serving in the Joliet penitentiary he was living in a house on Miller street in this city.

This house was sold and moved away in 1887 to make room for the D. C. railway.

Moyer had lived in this house over a year when it was sold. One of his nearest neighbors was George M. Butler, a well known jeweler, whose place of business is 651-2 Main street, Deadwood, to whom I refer for verification of my statement.

During the year 1886 Moyer worked a part of the time at Rockford for the Castle Creek Hydraulic Company, but his wife lived in the house mentioned above.—Freeman Knowles.

THE HAYWOOD TRIAL.

TEN TALESMEN PASS FOR HAYWOOD JURY TUESDAY.

Boise, Idaho, May 14.—Substantial progress was made today in the work of selecting the jury that is to try William D. Haywood for the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg. When court adjourned this afternoon six men had been provisionally accepted by the defense, in addition to the four previously accepted, so that there are ten in all who have been passed up to the peremptory challenge stage.

Darrow Takes Hand in Trial.

The day's work brought into the examination two of the counsel

for the defense who have hitherto taken no part in the questioning of the talesmen, Clarence Darrow and Edgar Wilson, the Boise attorney who was formerly law partner of Judge Wood. Both differ in method considerably from Mr. Richardson, who has done the work previously, but both went over much the same ground.

Do You Belong to Militia?

Mr. Wilson added one point to the string of possible objections of the defense by asking talesmen if they had ever belonged to a militia organization. The examination thus far has revealed singular lack of religious association on the part of the Idaho people.

Of the ten men provisionally accepted by both sides, only two declared themselves members of any church. One is a Baptist and the other a Presbyterian. The day opened with four men passed up to the peremptory challenge stage.

The morning session resulted in obtaining a man for the fifth place in the box, against whom neither side could find cause for challenge. This prospective juror was Allen Pride, a thin, high-colored, red mustached young man, who came to Idaho seventeen years ago from Maine. Six men had preceded him temporarily in the fifth place. The first ones went out because they had formed opinions as to Haywood's guilt or innocence. The fourth had conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

One Talesman Approached.

Of the fifth and sixth, who were excused this morning, one had been approached by a man who endeavored to influence him, with the result that he told the judge about it, and the man is now awaiting trial in this district court. The other was so opposed to circumstantial evidence that he told the judge he would be obliged to disregard even the instructions of the court.

J. L. Waggoner, the man who had been approached, had been passed for cause by the state despite that fact.

Clarence Darrow went into the matter of the effort to influence the juror thoroughly. He developed the fact that Waggoner had a clear impression as to which side the men represented who wanted to fix him, but he did not permit the talesman to name that side. On the matter of opinion Waggoner was not so strong. He thought it would take some evidence to remove it. Thereupon Darrow challenged for implied bias and Waggoner was let out.

Sixty Socialists Elected to Reichsrath

The First Election Under Universal Suffrage Law Makes the Socialists a Leading Power in National Parliament of Austria.

Vienna, Austria, May 14.—In the national parliamentary elections today the Socialists elected at least sixty out of the 596 members of the Reichsrath (Council of the Empire), which is the official name of the national parliament of Austria. In the last Reichsrath the Socialists only had about a dozen representatives.

As the second or by-elections will take place on May 23, the Socialists may secure some additional seats. Like in the German Reichstag elections, the new Austrian Reichsrath election law provides that an absolute majority of all the votes cast in the district is necessary to elect. Where none of the candidates polls such an absolute majority of all the votes in the first election by-elections must be held and a second ballot taken on the two candidates having received the highest number of votes at the first election. This means that all the other political parties may either abstain from voting on the second ballot or give their votes to either one of the two leading candidates.

In Trieste and Czernowitsh the police attempted to interfere with the election, the Socialists objected most vigorously, which resulted in several conflicts.

In Vienna the Anti-Semites gained some seats, but by close majorities, the Socialists being second in the number of votes cast for any other political party in the vast city of Vienna.

A daily press report says:

The returns so far have shown successes for the Socialist party. Wherever Socialists were opposed by Christian Socialists the latter were defeated. Nearly all the Czech candidates have fallen before the Socialists. Sixty of the latter have been elected. The Liberal Bourgeois party appears to have won little or nothing. The defeat of Herr Schorerer, founder of the Pan-Germanic party, by a Socialist, signifies the dissolution of the Pan-Germanic party. Their aim was to unite the German provinces of Austria to the German empire.

Victor Adler, the able leader of the Austrian Socialists, is among the elected members. He will be a most powerful factor in the new parliament, and his position there will be equal to that of Bebel in the German Reichstag and Jean Jaures in the French Chamber of Deputies. (See editorial on Austrian elections on page 4 of this week's St. Louis Labor.—Editor.)

St. Louis Central Body

Calls President Roosevelt's Undesirable Citizen's Remarks "Intemperate and Undignified Language," Tending to Influence the Verdict in Moyer-Haywood Case.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, at its regular meeting, held last Sunday at Walhalla Hall, received the report of the special committee which was elected two weeks ago to report a resolution expressing the sentiment of the body on the Roosevelt "undesirable citizens" letter in the Moyer-Haywood case.

The resolution reported by the committee was adopted by unanimous vote without any debate.

Resolution:

"Whereas, The growing dissatisfaction in the ranks of organized labor throughout the country, due to the illegal treatment accorded Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, executive officers of the Western Federation of Miners, by the states of Colorado and Idaho, has recently been intensified by the President of the United States publicly branding them as undesirable citizens; and,

"Whereas, The men in question are about to be put on trial for their lives, charged with a crime of which they proclaim their innocence; and,

"Whereas, Under the law, they are innocent until proven guilty; therefore,

"Resolved, That we deeply deplore the fact that the President of our country, who should at all times so express and deport himself that all might look upon him as the foremost advocate and defender of right and justice, did in this instance, through the use of intemperate and undignified language to all intents and purposes, throw the weight of his high office and undoubted influence toward a ver-

dict of guilt against these men, whose case has not as yet been reviewed by either judge or jury. Further,
 "Resolved, That as all circumstances surrounding the case of the men in question, from the night of the illegal kidnaping, fifteen months ago, until the recent unwarranted and apparently prejudiced attack upon their characters by President Roosevelt, points to persecution of the accused men, we feel justified in calling upon the citizens of the State of Idaho to use extraordinary precautions to the end that justice may not be defeated and no undue influence be permitted either for or against Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

"(Signed) Committee: J. B. Conroy, Eugene Sarber, Phil. Hoffer, Percy Pepon, J. C. Canfield."

Roosevelt's Labor Letters

Reply by One of the "Undesirable Citizens," Who Was Attacked by the White House Executive.

(By Eugene V. Debs.)

The letter of President Roosevelt to the Moyer and Haywood conference of New York is in strange contrast with the one previously addressed by him to the Chicago conference on the same subject. The two letters are so entirely dissimilar in spirit and temper that they seem to have been written by different persons. In the first the president bristles with defiance, in the last he is the pink of politeness. The first letter utterly failed of its purpose. Organized labor did not lie down and be still at the command of the president. On the contrary, it growled more fiercely than before; in fact, showed its teeth to the president who has become so used to exhibiting his own. And lo—what a change! The president receives a labor committee, talks over matters for an hour and then addresses a letter to the conference through the chairman, beginning "My Dear Mr. Henry," explaining that he is ready to perform his duty if only the conference will point it out to him, and putting the whole blame on "Debs and the Socialists," whom he charges with using "treasonable and murderous language," but not a word of explanation does he vouchsafe in regard to his denunciation of Moyer and Haywood, the real and in fact the only point at issue.

Again has the president vindicated his reputation as one of the smoothest of politicians and one of the most artful and designing of demagogues.

We hope the lesson here taught as to what workingmen can accomplish by the power of united effort is not lost upon the working class. The first letter of the president was an insult to labor and had labor submitted the president's contempt for it would have been intensified by its cravenness.

The second letter was a virtual apology and nothing less than the firm attitude of labor extorted it.

The president's position, however, is not less envious than before. Since he seeks escape from castigation for his outrageous attack upon Moyer and Haywood upon the ground that Debs had used "treasonable and murderous language" and that it was his duty as president to denounce it, a few questions will be in order and when the president has answered these we have a few more to which answers are also desired.

Did the president ever hear of one Sherman Bell?
 Is it not a fact that said Sherman Bell is a personal friend of the president and that in a letter written in the president's own hand he commends said Sherman Bell in the most exalted terms?

Has the president ever heard of the expression, "To hell with habeas corpus; we'll give 'em post mortems," commended as "patriotic" by the capitalist press at the time it was made?

Does not the president know that it was his highly esteemed personal friend, Sherman Bell, who coined this phrase?

Is it "treasonable and murderous"? Did the president condemn it? Will he do so now? Would he have done so if it had been Debs instead of Bell? Why does he "conceive it to be his duty" to condemn Debs and not Bell? Because Bell stands for capital and Debs for labor? Has Debs ever said anything that, with reference to treason and murder, can be compared to this expression of his boon companion, Sherman Bell?

Will the president please answer?
 Again, has the president ever heard of one Lieut. T. E. McClelland?

And of the expression, "To hell with the constitution," made by said McClelland? Is this treasonable language? Did the president condemn it? Or, is it patriotic language when used in defense of capital and treasonable only when used in defense of labor?

Does the president know one Adjutant General Bulkley Wells, the "officer of the law" who forcibly seized Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and "special-trained" them to Idaho?

Does he know that his labor commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, condemns said Bulkley Wells as a "mob leader" in his official report of the Colorado troubles?

Does the president approve mobs? And consort with mob leaders? While denouncing mobs? Has he denounced Bulkley Wells? Will he do so now?

Is the president aware that the mine and smelter trust behind the prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone bought the legislature of Colorado outright, thereby defeating an eight-hour measure which a popular majority of more than 46,000 votes had commanded said legislature to enact into law?

And that those mine and smelter owners are among his personal friends?

Is there any treason in this? Has the president condemned it? Dare he do so? Is this his idea of "exact justice"? A "square deal"?

Again, is kidnaping according to "law and order"?

If the kidnaped are workingmen? And charged by their kidnapers with being murderers? And by the president "undesirable citizens"?

Would the president have taken the same view if workingmen had kidnaped capitalists instead of capitalists kidnaping workingmen?

If it had been Ryan, Root and Paul Morton, instead of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone? Will the president kindly answer?

Has the president ever heard the expression, "they shall never leave Idaho alive"? Is this "murderous" language? Except when used by "officers of the law"? Has the president condemned it? Does he approve it?

Has the president heard of one W. E. Borah, senator-elect, indicted for theft? Visiting at the white house and coming out "smiling and confident"?

Is he innocent and desirable in spite of his indictment and Haywood guilty and undesirable in spite of the lawful presumption to the contrary? Has the president ever heard of one Theodore Roosevelt?

Charged by the New York Tribune and other leading capitalist papers in 1896 with threatening to lead an armed force to Washington to prevent the inauguration of a lawfully elected president of the United States?

Is there any "treason" or "murder" in this? Does the president remember one John P. Altgeld? And one Theodore Roosevelt who in the same year of 1896 said that said Altgeld and one Debs should be lined up against a dead wall and shot?

Which said Roosevelt never denied until four years later when he became candidate for vice-president? Is this the "temperate" language of a perfectly "desirable" citizen?

Does the president remember one Governor Roosevelt, of New York, who ordered his militia to Croton Dam to shoot some of the

workingmen who elected him for venturing to ask the enforcement of the eight-hour law of that state?

And to protect the contractors who were violating the law? Is this more of the president's "exact justice to all"? Will the president kindly explain what he regards as inexact justice? Or exact injustice? Or injustice of any kind?

Or if his "exact justice to all" is not buncombe served in stilted style? Can the president say or do any wrong? Would he admit it if he did? Has he ever done so?

When the president rebuked the labor unions for attempting to "influence the course of justice" did he not know it was violent kidnaping they were protesting against?

That they were seeking to influence the course, not of justice, but of injustice? Resisting, not law, but mob violence cloaked as law?

At the time the president administered this rebuke had he not himself read his letter condemning Moyer and Haywood to members of the supreme court when their case was pending in said court? Was this not an attempt to "influence the course of justice"?

Will the president publicly rebuke it?

When Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, three workingmen, rugged as Patrick Henry, honest as Abraham Lincoln and brave as John Brown, were brutally kidnaped and told that they would be killed by the outlaws who kidnaped them; when two conspiring governors were the instigators of the kidnaping and all legal rights denied; when the special train lay in wait to rush them to their doom while their wives listened in vain all night long for their returning footsteps; when all law was cloven down, all justice denied, all decency defied and all humanity trampled beneath the brutal hoofs of might, a monstrous crime was committed, not against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone merely, but against the working class, against the human race, and, by the eternal, that crime, even by the grace of Theodore Roosevelt, shall not go unwhipped of justice.

"Undesirable citizens" they are to the Christless perverts who exploit labor to degeneracy and mock its misery; turn the cradle into a coffin and call it philanthropy, and debauch the nation's politics and morals in the name of civilization.

"Undesirable citizens" though they are, these are the loyal leaders of the men who have toiled in the mines and who have been subjected to every conceivable outrage; "who have had their homes broken into and who have been beaten, bound, robbed, insulted and imprisoned;" who have been chained to posts in the public highway, deported from their families under penalty of death, and bullpenned while their wives and daughters were outraged. In the light of all these crimes perpetrated upon these men in violation of every law by brutal mobs led by the president's own personal friends, as the official reports of his own labor commissioner will show, without a word of protest from him, it requires sublime audacity, to put it mildly, for the president to affirm that he stands for "exact justice to all" and that he "conceives it to be his duty" to denounce "treasonable and murderous" language.

If the miners of Colorado had been less patient than beasts of burden they would have risen in revolt against the outrages perpetrated upon them by their heartless corporate masters.

Were a mob of workingmen to seize Theodore Roosevelt and chain him to a post on a public street in Washington in broad daylight, as a mob of his capitalist friends seized and chained a workingman in Colorado; or throw him into a foul bullpen, without cause or provocation, prod him with bayonets and outrage his defenseless family while he was a prisoner, as was done in scores of well authenticated cases in both Colorado and Idaho, would he then be in the mood to listen complacently to hypocritical homilies upon the "temperate" use of language, the sanctity of "law and order" and the beauty of "exact justice to all"?

And if he heard of some man who had sufficient decency to denounce the outrages he and his family had suffered, would he then "conceive it to be his duty," as he tells us, to condemn the language of such a man as "treasonable and murderous" and the man himself as "inciting bloodshed" and therefore an "undesirable citizen"?

Big Demonstration in Evansville

Organized Labor Expressing Sympathy for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Evansville, Ind., May 10.—A monster demonstration on the part of Evansville trade unionists to express their sympathy for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The address of the evening was made by W. E. Hildebrand, of St. Louis, who outlined the history of the labor difficulties in Colorado and Idaho. Preceding the meeting over a thousand members of the various unions paraded the down streets.

Under the direction of Chief Marshal Matthew Hollenberger the parade formed at Third and Division streets and headed by a brass band marched up Division to Fifth, to Vine, to Fourth, to Main, to Eighth, and back to Locust street to the hall. The marchers carried their union emblems, transparencies and red fire torches. All the transparencies were slogans of the trade unionists.

John H. Meemann, of the Cigar Makers' Union, acted as chairman of the meeting, and before introducing the speaker of the evening read a letter from A. L. Lewis, vice president of the United Mine Workers, in which he expressed his regret that he could not attend the meeting which was held under the auspices of the labor defender's committee.

The Evansville Courier reports the meeting as follows: "In the beginning of his speech Mr. Hildebrand stated that he could look at the audience of intelligent workingmen and see that it was unnecessary to go into detail to explain to them the causes that lead up to the charge of murder against the officers of the Western Miners' Association and felt certain that the majority was with him in believing in the innocence of the men who had been 'stigmatized by the leading citizen of the United States as undesirable citizens.'

"The speaker told of the St. Louis street car strike and of the great A. R. U. strike to illustrate the point that crimes committed by hirelings of the corporate interests were charged against striking union men to counteract the sympathy of the general public for the strikers. He mentioned the connection of W. E. Borah, recently elected to the senate from Idaho, with the prosecution of the miners and told of his recent indictment in connection with the land frauds in that state.

"A collection was taken to be sent to Boise, Idaho, to be used in defending the accused men who will soon come to trial. The sum realized was but a trifle less than \$50.

"The organizations taking part in the parade follows: Musicians, Cigar Makers, Moulders, United Mine Workers, Railway Trainmen, Steam Engineers, Butchers, Typographical, Pressfeeders, Coopers, Metal Polishers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Painters, Decorators, Sheet Metal Workers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Electrical Workers, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Socialist Drum Corps, Brewery Bottlers, Brewery Workers, Glass Workers, Glass Bevelers, Wood Workers, Bartenders, Team Drivers, Cooks, Sanitary Potters, Potters, Marine Engineers, Theatrical Stage Employees."

A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

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

GARMENT WORKERS WILL CELEBRATE.

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

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1907.

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
National Dues from State Committees:		Exchange	\$ 3 50
California	\$ 51 87	General expense	7 69
Colorado	25 00	Express and freight	14 82
Connecticut	20 00	Postage	122 11
Idaho	16 55	Telegrams	85
Illinois	104 25	Wages:	
Indiana	31 00	J. Mahlon Barnes	205 00
Iowa	40 00	W. W. Rihl	72 00
Kansas	30 00	F. H. Slick	72 00
Kentucky	8 00	Jas. H. Brower	54 00
Louisiana	7 50	E. L. Baldwin	56 00
Maine	11 00	M. Flaherty	44 00
Maryland	14 00	Printing Bulletin	98 00
Massachusetts	66 50	Printing lit. and supplies	275 00
Michigan	60 00	Organizers:	
Minnesota	94 40	May Beals	54 51
Montana	22 75	J. W. Brown	50 00
Nebraska	10 40	John Collins	80 26
New Hampshire	6 10	Isaac Cowen	29 63
New Jersey	100 00	Geo. H. Goebel	71 92
New York	150 00	A. M. Lewis	4 75
Ohio	53 35	Guy E. Miller	88 00
Oklahoma	110 00	J. E. Snyder	25 00
Oregon	59 00	M. W. Wilkins	73 71
Pennsylvania	235 42	John M. Work	50 00
Rhode Island	11 00	N. E. Committee meeting:	
South Dakota	14 05	Morris Hillquit	35 00
Tennessee	5 00	Wm. Maily	20 05
Texas	30 85	A. M. Simons	6 00
Vermont	2 00	Lighting	22 21
Washington	55 45	Party buttons	120 00
West Virginia	5 00	Rent, April	70 00
Wisconsin	100 30	August Buettler, delegate to Lithuanian Conven.	10 00
Wyoming	10 00	Russian S. D. L. Fund	179 25
		W. M. F. Defense Fund	282 55
	\$1,560 74	Total expenditures	\$2,297 81

Unorganized States:
 Georgia 1 00
 Mississippi 5 00
 Nevada 7 50
 New Mexico 6 00
 North Carolina 12 30
 Panama 3 60

Total for dues \$1,596 14
 Supplies 106 53
 Literature 58 88
 Party buttons 73 99
 Total \$2,425 29
 Expenditures for month 2,297 81
 Balance on hand April 1 \$ 124 47
 Receipts for month 2,300 82

Fraternally submitted,
 J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

BROTHERHOOD OF DAILY LIFE

Will hold meeting at Walthalla Hall, at Tenth and Franklin street Sunday night, 7:30 p. m., May 19, to be addressed by Rev. Edward Ellis Carr, of Chicago, Ill. Comrade Carr, who is editor of the Christian Socialist, is an interesting and forceful speaker, and should be greeted by a good audience.

SOCIALIST STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

The annual steamboat excursion of the St. Louis Socialists to Montezano Park will take place Sunday, July 7. There will be three round trips per steamer City of Providence. Secure your tickets in time; 25c a person for the round trip.

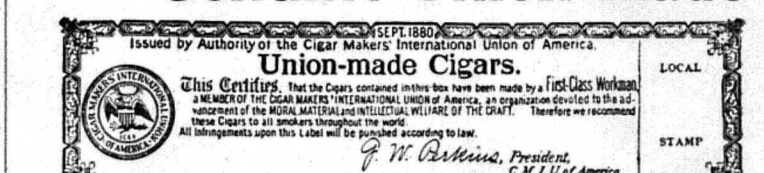
Wir mit der Sozialistischen Partei und Gewerkschaftsbewegung sympathisiert, der

Abonnire auf Arbeiter = Zeitung

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UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

This Label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

CHAS. WERZ & CO. Wood, Brass, Metal, Embossing on Glass, Etc. SIGNS 1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS Kinloch, Central 1451

DR. O. J. GWYNN Private and Female Diseases. Korte Building, Fourteenth and Benton Streets. Hours: 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. and by Appointment.

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.

Subscribe to ST. LOUIS LABOR.

The World of Labor

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

PRESIDENT GOMPERS TO SPEAK IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union is making arrangements for a public mass meeting to be held July 22, at which President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. will be the principal speaker.

ANOTHER UNION PRINT SHOP.

We are informed that the big printing establishment of Nixon & Jones, in St. Louis, has signed the union scale of Typographical Union No. 8 and will henceforth appear in the list of the strictly union printing houses.

MOLDERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Peace reigns among the molders in the Pittsburg district, and the strike which had been threatened has faded away like a dream. All the differences between the molders and the manufacturers have been settled with satisfaction to all parties concerned. A general increase of 20 cents a day has been granted the 1,500 men.

JOHN MITCHELL OUT OF DANGER.

A dispatch received from Spring Valley, Ill., says that the condition of John Mitchell is such that his friends need feel no alarm. His pulse is normal and he has had considerable refreshing sleep in the past forty-eight hours. He was able to partake of light nourishment three or four times during the past twenty-four hours, and his physicians state that he will soon be restored to perfect health.

PROTECTION FOR STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

By a vote of 122 to 0 the Illinois House of Representatives passed the Sollitt bill for the protection of bridge and structural iron workers. The bill requires the safeguarding of floors and scaffolding on bridges and buildings under construction, and provides other protections for the men who risk their lives on steel skeletons. Under present conditions hundreds of workmen are killed every year.

SCHWAB THE CHURCH BUILDER.

Charles M. Schwab, the pious fraud who furnishes money to build churches like Carnegie and Rockefeller, wants 3,000 boys to come to his Bethlehem steel works prepared to learn and become experts in the steel and iron trade in all its details, according to American Industries, the Parry organ. Boy labor is cheap. Hence Schwab can go into the church business on a larger scale.

COMING TO AMERICA.

A dispatch from London, England, says that the American navy yard will benefit by the slackness at Woolwich arsenal, where the Liberal government's policy of economy has involved wholesale discharges of skilled workmen. The men are being engaged by American agents, who choose the best among them for the United States arsenals. Other men are going to private engineering works in Massachusetts.

BRITISH STRIKEBREAKERS IN SAXONY.

Dresden, Germany, May 13.—About one hundred strikebreakers from England arrived in Dresden to take the places of the striking machinists and other trades. They are mostly young people who were discharged from the Woolwich arsenal some time ago. The trade unionists of Dresden have issued a circular in English explaining to the imported men the strike situation, urging them not to fill the strikers' places. It seems the new men are inclined to line up with the strikers.

INCREASE OF WAGES.

In Rochester, N. Y., the labor situation is exceptionally bright. Every organization in the building line which asked for increases has secured an agreement, with the exception of the laborers, who have decided that they will wait for a more favorable opportunity to secure what they have asked. Among the trades who have secured agreements without any trouble are the Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen, Molders, Painters, Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers.

WOMEN TEACHERS JOIN TRADES UNION.

Women teachers in New York City to the number of 12,000 have formed a union, to be known as the Interborough Association of Women Teachers. One of the first acts of the association was to call on a lady teacher who was masquerading under the name of Miss Fitzgerald, but whose husband, Jacob Gunser, is a non-union man and is holding the job of a union striker, and inform her that he or she had to quit. The association has become affiliated with the State Workingmen's Federation.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

The St. Louis machinists' strike is still on, and up to the hour of going to press with this week's Labor no agreement had been reached. It is reported that the employers, under the leadership of the Metal Trades Association, refused to confer with committees representing the strikers. The strikers are firm and insist on their just and reasonable demand of a ten per cent increase in wages. As the employers are doing considerable advertising for strike-breakers in the daily press, the machinists in other cities are requested to stay away from St. Louis till the strike is settled.

ICE WAGON DRIVERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

The Detroit ice wagon drivers have gone back to work after being idle just two weekdays. At midnight, between Thursday and Friday of last week, the men decided to go out and not go back until their wages should be increased. On Sunday employes and employers got together, agreed to split the difference and call off the strike. The original demand was an increase of \$2 a week, or \$18 in all. It was finally decided to accept \$17 a week, and this the employers agreed to give. Also the hours were diminished, the drivers not beginning work until 5:30 in the morning, a difference of two hours.

STRIKE FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Hamilton, O., May 10.—The night force at the Champion Coated Paper Works, 450 in number, went on strike last night. The engineers were ordered out and both the upper and lower plants closed down. The men asked eight-hour shifts. The plant has been run on two shifts, the day one working eleven hours and the night thirteen hours. Nearly 1,000 men and women are employed at the plant. About one-fourth of the men belong to the papermakers' union, which ordered the walkout. S. M. Goodman, secretary of the company, stated that no demands had been made on the company for an eight-hour shift.

TRYING HARD TO BREAK FRISCO STRIKE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 13.—One hundred cars, manned and guarded by 350 non-union strikebreakers, were operated today from 8 a. m. until 4 and 7 p. m. on six of the twenty odd lines of the United railroads. There were scores of cases of individual violence, but there was no riot beyond the ability of the police to put down. President Calhoun of the United railroads today said: "I shall not take back any striking motorman or conductor unless he first surrenders his union card and signs a contract to remain non-union so long as he remains in the company's employment. If any non-union men are attacked and their lives endangered and the police protection is not afforded I shall exercise a constitutional right and arm them. I shall not stand by and see my crews beaten up."

THE BARBERS' SUNDAY CLOSING.

Last Monday Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Falkenhainer refused to issue a warrant against a barber at the request of J. G. Shaughnessy, business agent of the Barbers' Union, and C. M. Wells, who conducts a shop at No. 1403 Olive street, and John F. Heindrichs. They applied for a warrant against J. C. Pittman, who conducts a two-chair barber shop at No. 1923 North Ninth street, on a charge of violating the Sunday closing law, saying that 95 per cent of the barbers were strongly in favor of its enforcement, and that

they wanted to make this a test case. Mr. Falkenhainer refused, on the grounds that it was unfair to choose a man with a small shop to bear the expense of the litigation, and asked them to apply for a warrant against some of the big shops, who were better able to fight the case.

EIGHT HOURS FOR LITHOGRAPHERS.

As a result of a form of agreement submitted by the employers and ratified by a referendum vote of the lithographers, the prolonged strike is at an end. The new treaty provides for the return of the lithographers to work, with a fifty-one hour week and a reduction of one hour per week at six-month intervals until the eight-hour day is reached, which will be July 1, 1908. Only union men are to be employed, unless the union is unable to furnish competent men, when non-union men may be employed until such time as the union is able to furnish union men. Wages and all conditions in the shop are to remain the same as prior to the strike. It has been a long and expensive contest for both sides, and all will rejoice at a satisfactory settlement.

STRIKE IN IRELAND.

Limavady, Ireland, May 10.—One of the most notable strikes in the history of Belfast trade began last week. The laborers of Messrs. Davidson & Co., Limited, struck work on Wednesday; the wages due to them were paid on Saturday, but the sad part is that the firm has severed entirely its connection with the strikers. Some of the latter seem to have been under the impression that by joining the amalgamated union of labor they would at once receive 8 shillings per week strike pay. In this, of course, they were disappointed, as every member has to qualify by length of membership and subscription before he receives strike pay. The men, it seems, are willing to go back, provided they are taken as a body, but the firm emphatically refuses to re-engage the ringleaders of the strike or to recognize a labor organization to which none of the men belonged while engaged at the works.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND CIGARMAKERS OUT.

Havana, May 14.—The strike situation among the cigarmakers is becoming critical. There are now 17,000 men out and the number is growing daily. No settlement is in sight. Two of the smaller factories, "El Coloso de Rojas" and "La Flor de Pena," have agreed to pay their employes in American money. "La Cruz Rojas" has also granted the strikers' demands. Emilio Sanchez, the president of the board of directors of the strikers, yesterday cabled Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking for aid for the strikers. Headed by Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, a commission of the striking cigarmakers held an interview with Governor Magoon, delivering the manifesto issued by the strikers. The governor told the strikers that he was glad to note the peaceful way in which they waged the strike, and that at any time they wished a hearing he would be pleased to grant it.

RAILROAD MACHINISTS CONSOLIDATE.

The railroad machinists employed on the Grand Trunk lines in the Mississippi valley and the southwest have formed what will be known as the Southwest Consolidated Railway District Association of Machinists. The necessity of this step has become more apparent each time the committee on the several systems visited the management to renew agreements or to adjust grievances. It is the hope of the machinists to bring about by this method a more nearly uniform set of shop rules and rate of wages. The difficulty in the past has been owing to a lack of unanimity on the part of the machinists, some roads being asked to pay rates and grant conditions for which their competitor were not asked. This condition has been gradually overcome during the past two years, until now nearly all the roads west of the Mississippi have practically the same conditions and minimum wage for machinists.

WHAT EVERY UNION HAS.

1. A calamity howler. 2. One or two stool pigeons. 3. Half a dozen bosses' men. 4. A dozen or more foremen out for the interests of their bosses. 5. A fellow with a disease called Cushing's Manual. 6. A few bums who would vote to strike the best job the local had in order that they might get "on strike benefits." 7. An executive board which is always trying to find out how its news leaks. 8. An economist who charges for every minute he gives the local on committee. 9. A few members who believe their per capita is spent by the national officers for wine and cigars. 10. A bunch that is sore on the business agent, composed of men he beat for office and former scabs he forced to join the local. 11. A score or more who never will be mechanics who stand on the corner and wonder why they don't get work. 12. A whole lot of good fellows who stay at home on meeting night and let the local go to hell.—The Steam Fitter.

THE APPRENTICE PROBLEM.

In a recent number of Collier's Weekly there appeared a strong editorial indorsing the stand taken by unions in reference to the apprenticeship question. It handles the question so logically that it is worthy of reproduction. "Limiting apprentices in number—often called, with hostility, preventing the American boy from learning his trade—is a step taken to meet the employers' habit of juggling half-trained laborers in every way they can to keep the general wage standard down—the habit of handling them as a cheap labor wedge. Restriction of output was originally a defensive measure against the practice of reducing the rate of pay as the output was increased, thus putting a fine on energy and penalizing ability. The waiting list does not protect the old and slow, but is this human character so surely bad? Probably there is no moral substitute for it but old age pensions. The unions have fought for steadiness and for protection of the feeble, the old and the young, as well as for education, health, leisure and recreation for all; in brief, which makes life worthy and of interest for the mass of men."

OHIO CHILD LABOR LAW TEST.

Columbus, O., May 14.—Thousands of club women and reformers throughout Ohio are closely watching every move in the attack on the child labor laws. The higher courts have never passed on them. The case in which T. A. Rodefer, a Bellaire glass manufacturer, is charged with employing a minor at night, is now before the Belmont county common pleas court. He is backed by other river glass workers who are crippled by cutting off the supply of boys for carriers. Special Counsel O. E. Harrison, who is representing Attorney General Ellis in the trial, is confident of victory. He holds there is no connection with the eight-hour state contract law, declared unconstitutional, because children are wards of the state and it is a perfectly reasonable police regulation to protect their minds and bodies while being developed. In an interview Mr. Ellis says one million children in America under sixteen years of age are working in sweatshops and factories, and declares his intention of fighting to a finish for the Ohio child labor laws. He says the case is being watched with anxiety by child labor leagues throughout the country.

AVOID THESE NON-UNION CONCERNS!

The United Cigar Stands Company is the retail distributing agency of the tobacco trust. Its purpose is to monopolize the retail cigar trade of the country much as the trust is attempting to monopolize the raw product. By its manipulations no one is made better off materially save those who are directly interested financially in the trust. The drug stores (some nineteen in number in this city) that are distributing agencies of the trust are just as much a part of the trust as is any other part of that octopus. Therefore when you make a purchase at one of these stores you are contributing to one of the most heartless corporations in this country. The trust is a firm believer in low wages, in the "free and independent" workman, and is very much opposed to the union, whether it be the Cigarmakers' Union or the Tobacco Workers' Union. Members of organized labor and all those who are opposed to child labor and convict labor should remember this and should under no consideration make purchases at those stores displaying the sign of the United Cigar Stands Company.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE METAL TRADES.

A plan by which the metal trades of the United States may act

as a unit and, if need be, call vast sympathetic strikes, extending over the whole country, is suggested by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who issued a call to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who in turn called a conference of the officials of the metal workers' unions of Chicago. The object of the plan is to have all the contracts made with the employers begin and terminate at about the same time all over the country, so that in making new agreements the unions in this branch of industry can have the full power of their entire national strength to enforce their demands. There are hundreds of thousands of men engaged in these trades, and the power which their organizations will have under the new scheme is enormous. The plan was originated by Gompers and is being passed out by him to the leaders of local federations of labor which are affiliated with the national body. These will take the same action as that taken by the Chicago federation. Within a few days the movement will have spread all over the country and the labor leaders will begin working out the details which shall make the system effective. Members of the local bodies favor the idea and will give it hearty support.

FILTHY CONDITIONS IN CHICAGO BAKESHOPS.

Chicago has just exposed her own bakery filth. Astounding conditions have been found by inspectors of the health department. Bakeries have been found in barns; bakeries have been found in rooms which are also used as sleeping rooms by disease-ridden men and women. In more than one instance the revolting discovery was made that dough which was to be used for bread was placed in beds so that the warmth from persons who had just arisen from sleep would make it rise. In one West-side bakery men were found kneading dough with their feet. The place was indescribably filthy, and not even ordinary precautions were employed by the bakers to keep clean. The city hall has been thrown into a feverish state of official excitement by the conditions. The health department has shut up scores of places. The council is at work on a city ordinance which will give the sanitary bureau police control over the bakeries in them. More inspectors are wanted to keep the bakeries cleaned up. The restaurant inspector is also getting into the fight. It is his business to see that proper ingredients are used in the manufacture of foods. It has been established that fats from diseased animals are used in the preparation of many baked articles; that rank oils and fats rejected by first and second-class restaurants are used in the manufacture of pastry and candy, and that egg preparations, live with germs that bring on typhoid fever and other ills, are baked into "fancy" cakes and other "delicacies." When Health Commissioners Evans and physicians in his office are asked to estimate the number of deaths and the amount of sickness caused by the amazing conditions in the basement and other unclean bakeries, they admit the task is beyond them. The deaths total thousands; the cases of sickness thousands more. Chicago is not alone in this regard, either. An officer of the health department has just returned from New York, where he inspected bakeries and workshops. He found there a duplication of all the evils uncovered in this city. How many other cities are the same way? What are conditions in Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cleveland, San Francisco, Butte, Seattle? Chicago is anxious to know. Chicago is confident, too, that an investigation will prove this city to be not alone in the iniquity. And the shocking extent of the iniquity here will be set forth more in detail in the second article on this subject.

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.

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

Hackman Bros., 3901 Russell avenue.
Louis Seybolt, 4600 Page avenue.
J. H. Hartmann, 2801 Texas avenue.
E. Plambeck, 210 Dorcas street.
Simon Bros., 701 Lynch st.
Bartel Bros., 2801 Lemp avenue.
Italian-American Grocery Co., 1902 South Kingshighway.
Joseph Marty, 4401 Virginia avenue.
Louis Mehrhoff, 3019 Arsenal street.
If your grocer does not as yet handle it, drop a postal to VIERLING & REIDER, SOLE AGENTS, 3005 McNAIR AVE., who will deliver it to you.
Two sizes: 15 cts and 25 cts.
N. B.—It is the only cereal coffee that bears the Union Label.

SCAB CIGARS AT THE SUMMER GARDENS.

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

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

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the

Union Label

...is on...

EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.



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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	35,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

A REVOLUTION

Cheering news from Austria!

Austria—the very foundation of European reaction for the last hundred years—has raised the banner of progress and Socialism at last Tuesday's parliamentary elections.

Austria—the realms of the Hapsburg dynasty for the last hundred years—elects sixty Socialists to her national parliament, and this number may be considerably increased at the by-elections which will take place within the next ten days.

This latest Socialist victory in Austria means a political revolution which is of most vital interest for every European country. A revolution which will greatly influence the direction of the future political life of Europe, possibly of the entire old world.

In 1848 and '49 it was the combined reaction of Prussia, Austria and Russia that suppressed the West-European revolution in a sea of blood. With the Czar's help it was easy for the Hapsburg dynasty to crush the revolutionists' forces in Vienna and in Hungary, because Russia was yet soundly resting in the arms of popular ignorance and despotic tyranny. The Romanoff and Hapsburg dynasties came to the support of their "brethren by divine right," the Hohenzollern rulers, and placed them into a position to suppress the revolution in Southern Germany, especially in Baden, where Frederick Hecker, Engels, Liebknecht and others had continued the struggle until 1849.

What a radical change has been brought about within the last fifty years!

For less than twenty years the Prussian reaction asserted their reign of blood and iron. The revolutionist leaders lost their lives on the battlefields, or were thrown into the dungeons, or exiled. Marx went to Paris and Brussels, and later joined Marx and Engels in London. Schurz, Hecker and others emigrated to America. Others died behind prison walls.

Marx and Engels continued their revolutionary propaganda. While living and almost starving in exile they prepared for the greater revolution, for the great world-wide labor and Socialist movement, the program of which had already been lined out in the "Manifesto" issued in 1847.

In 1863 Ferdinand Lassalle (who had been kept behind prison bars during the revolutionary days of 1848 and '49) issued his "Open Letter to the Working People of Germany," which resulted in the organization of the Social Democratic Party. Soon Liebknecht returned to Germany after seventeen years of exile, and he, together with the young woodworker, August Bebel, laid the foundation of the Socialist Party, which represents today 3,259,000 votes!

Under the influence of the German movement Socialism soon became an issue among the industrial proletariat in Austria. In 1895 the Socialists and labor unions ordered a general strike to force the reactionary government to grant universal suffrage. In this they were only partly successful, securing the so-called three class election system. With the development of capitalist production the industrial proletariat grew more numerous and better organized politically and industrially. Incessantly the propaganda work was kept up. Two years ago the Socialist Party organized a Universal Suffrage demonstration, the largest and most impressive public manifestation ever held in any country of Europe. On a certain day members of the Socialist clubs and labor unions of Austria were invited to Vienna. Three hundred thousand people took an active part in this memorable demonstration. For hours and hours this tremendous "sea of humanity" paraded the streets of Vienna and finally marched to the Reichsrath building (hall of parliament), where Dr. Adler and other Socialist leaders made speeches for universal suffrage amidst the applause of the masses.

Last year parliament, after months of desperate debates and discussions, granted universal suffrage.

Last Tuesday's elections were the first elections under the new law, and the results are certainly gratifying.

In Russia the Duma is still in session. Since the bloody Sunday, January 22, 1905, the Czar's "Almighty Reign by Divine Right" has been curtailed by his "beloved subjects" that he is obliged to permit a national parliament to meet in St. Petersburg.

A Duma in which the Socialists exercise the right of free speech

and in a considerable degree dictate the political future of the empire! Hohenzollern, Hapsburg, Romanoffs! Your "reign by divine right" is fast flowing into the sea of oblivion!

Today these monarchs are for the European capitalist class what Theodore Roosevelt is for the capitalist corporations of America.

Simply general walking delegates and political business agents of capitalism.

The armies of the people's emancipation are concentrating their forces.

Irresistibly the armies of Organized Labor and Socialism are marching on. On their banners we read the indelibly imprinted mottoes:

Labor creates all values!

Labor is the cornerstone of progress and civilization!

Labor is entitled to the full product of its exertions!

Labor creates the wealth; it shall own the wealth!

Labor shall take possession of the governments of the world for the benefit and bliss of all who toil.

Labor of the world, unite!

Thus we see how the toiling nations of Europe are brought together in peace and harmony under the glorious international banner of Labor and Socialism.

Socialist France, Germany, Russia and Austria are today dictating the terms of international peace in Europe. Today no czar, emperor or king will attempt to plunge the nations of Europe into bloody war. International Socialism issues its powerful injunction:

"Hands off, ye tyrants and exploiters! There shall be peace among the nations of the world!"

This is the social revolution going on throughout the civilized world.

Van Cleave—the Truthteller

Once more Van Cleave is on the warpath. The president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance takes a lively interest in the Moyer-Haywood case. He defends Roosevelt's "undesirable citizenship" letter. In his organ, "Industrial Exponent," we read the following:

Asked to give my opinion on the attacks which some of the labor unionists are making on President Roosevelt because of his Moyer-Haywood letter, I will give it in as simple, direct language as I can command.

The labor unions are raising a false issue. It is not labor, organized or unorganized, that the President condemns. It is violence and murder, and their instigators and perpetrators.

By a characteristic piece of effrontery the assailants of the President pretend to speak in the name of labor. There are 30,000,000 persons who, outside of the ranks of the labor societies of all sorts, work for wages in the United States. By a very liberal estimate, which they themselves make, the members of the American Federation of Labor and those of all the labor societies not affiliated with that organization—men, women, children and aliens—number in the aggregate 3,000,000. But the President's villifiers do not speak for the whole of even that small fragment of the wage workers of the United States.

In nearly every great strike from that on the Baltimore & Ohio, and other railways in 1877, Debs' rebellion in 1894, St. Louis street car strike in 1900, down to Shea's recent teamsters' strike in Chicago, the hired thug and assassin have been among the recognized instruments of the labor union leaders. So far as the public has ever heard, Moyer and Haywood had no regrets for the thirteen innocent non-union men whom agents of their Western Federation of Miners, according to Harry Orchard's confession, murdered by dynamite at the railway station at Independence, Col., during the Cripple Creek strike in 1903. The reasonable presumption is that the only regret which they and the rest of the Federation's officers had was that out of 200 innocent non-union workers who had, at that time and spot, been marked for assassination, 187 escaped death.

Drunken with arrogance at their triumphs over the cheap politicians and party leaders who have been cringing to them for years, some of Moyer and Haywood's champions purpose that "labor" shall stop work some day in May to protest against the President for daring to declare that law and not mobs shall rule the United States.

Let the demonstration take place, so that the country can have a chance to have a square division on this issue.

Gorky, the Russian terrorist, before he was an hour in the United States, sent a telegram of greeting to Moyer and Haywood, in their Idaho prison, saluting them as "our brothers," just as some of the labor union chiefs do.

Gorky was right. The dynamiter, regardless of the state in which he was born, in which he resides, or in which he commits his crime, is an alien to the soil of the United States and an enemy of its ideals and institutions. He is a spiritual kinsman of the persons who, in Russia, Turkey or other semi-civilized communities, throw bombs into churches, public halls or crowded streets, and murder innocent people.

Let that threatened "labor" demonstration take place. This is a grand opportunity for law-abiding, public-spirited men to proclaim sound doctrine in the United States, and to do it so adequately that it will never need to be done over again by anybody. Let the issue between law and the bomb and the bullet be brought to a decisive test at the earliest possible hour. The dynamiter and his instigators and apologists are enemies of our social order. Americanism must rule America.

Mr. Van Cleave has the mania of parading before the public as the real, bona fide truth teller, as the apostle of right and justice and true Americanism. What he means by "Americanism" is really the privilege to do as he pleases, to employ whom he pleases, to exploit the wage workers as intensely and as long as he pleases, to pay as low wages as he pleases, to employ as much child labor as he pleases, to use the police department whenever he pleases, and to put every union out of business. With him life is nothing but business, business, business. The millions of wageworking men, women and children exist for no other purpose than to have their very lives ground out for the business of Van Cleave, Business & Co.

The Chicago Daily Socialist publishes the following editorial on the truth teller at the head of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance:

VAN CLEAVE AND THE W. F. M.

One scarcely expects the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" from the president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance when dealing with the Moyer-Haywood affair, but nevertheless such diabolical lying as is indulged in by James W. Van Cleave in this morning's issue of the Chicago Chronicle is rather rarer than usual.

Here is a quotation from his letter:

So far as the public has ever heard, Moyer and Haywood had no regrets for the thirteen innocent non-union men whom agents of their Western Federation of Miners, according to Harry Orchard's confession, murdered by dynamite at the railway station at Independence, Col., dur-

ing the Cripple Creek strike in 1903. The reasonable presumption is that the only regret which they and the rest of the Federation's officers had was that out of the 200 innocent non-union workers who had at that time and spot been marked for assassination 187 escaped death.

James W. Van Cleave is certainly not ignorant of the fact that on the morning after the Independence explosion Haywood and Moyer, as officers of the Western Federation of Miners, offered five thousand dollars reward for the arrest and conviction of the men concerned in that outrage, and that reward remains unclaimed to this day.

This was the only reward offered in the case. Neither the state of Colorado nor the Citizens' Alliance offered a cent.

Judging from that, who was sorry for the death of these men, and who was glad?

But the story of the relation of the Citizens' Alliance and the Western Federation of Miners in relation to the Independence explosion does not end with this offer of a reward.

Independence was then in the hands of a mob composed of the members of Van Cleave's organization. They were the only ones interested in the blowing up of that depot.

When bloodhounds were brought to the scene they went directly to the house of a detective in the employ of a branch of Van Cleave's Citizens' Alliance.

In view of these facts the less he says about the men responsible for that dastardly deed the better.

Observations

TOMORROW, SUNDAY, MAY 19, will see a monster Moyer-Haywood parade in Chicago.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE are anxiously awaiting the latest news from the Court House of Boise, Idaho.

COMRADES OF ST. LOUIS, contribute to the Campaign Fund. Send in your contribution without delay.

THE ST. LOUIS RECRUITING office for street railway strike breakers is located in the basement of 1720 Olive street.

THE BLACKLIST is one of the "truly American" rights of Messrs. Van Cleave's and Schwedtman's Metal Trades Association. Their "Americanism" is synonymous with czarism.

REVOLUTION in British India? This may be the result of many years of exploitation by the London government, by British corporations and foreign missionaries who served God Mammon and their capitalist masters.

THE SAN FRANCISCO street car strike seems to be terminated by St. Louis strike breakers who are honored with bouquets of roses and carnations by the Frisco aristocratic ladies and stool pigeons. We have seen similar scenes in the 1900 strike in St. Louis.

THIS IS RICH! Judge Loring enjoins the striking union teamsters of Boston for paying the fare of strike breakers out of town or to spend union funds for any purpose whatever in connection with the strike. Hon. Loring is surely a most desirable citizen for the Rooseveltian empire.

FOUR HUNDRED RUSSIAN Socialists are holding a congress in London, England, for the purpose of outlining their future policy in the Duma. The delegates meet in a little church in Islington which the socialistically inclined pastor opened for the pioneers of the Russian revolution.

COMRADES MOYER AND HAYWOOD have been invited by State Secretary Pauls to deliver addresses at the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists, which will take place Sunday, August 4, at the Belleville (Ill.) Fair Grounds. The letter of invitation was addressed care of Clarence Darrow, Attorney, Court House, Boise, Idaho.

WHEN YOU MEET in the space of the same street a man encompassed with all the equipage of wealth, and the beggar on whose brow disease and starvation have written broadly his title to your pity, the question is involuntary. Is this a christian city? Are both these christians? To my mind the answer is: No!—Wendell Phillips.

IF ORCHARD SHOULD LOSE his life before the end of the Moyer-Haywood trial the Pinkerton thugs will certainly know their fellow thugs who are anxious to get the "star witness" out of the way. The moment Orchard fails to repeat the story taught him by McPartland his life will be in danger. Not before. Orchard is a red hot potato in the hands of the corporation anarchists.

MILWAUKEE IS THE IDEAL CITY for the Socialist National Convention in 1908. The comrades of St. Louis admire Milwaukee, not because of "the beer that made Milwaukee famous," but because of the fine army of Socialist men and women who have built up a movement of which every comrade throughout the country "moved that the next national Socialist Party convention be held in the city of Milwaukee." Who will second the motion?

PHILLIPS' PROPHECY.—In addressing the school children of Boston July 28, 1865, Wendell Phillips, the Abolitionist leader, said: "Now, boys, do not imitate us or there will be a great many cracks. Be better than we. We have invented a telegraph, but what of that? I expect, if I live forty years, to see a telegraph that will send messages without wire, both ways at the same time. If you do not invent it you are not so good as we are. You are bound to go ahead of us."

REV. JOHN ELTHOLZ, a local Presbyterian minister, proposes to put the saloons out of business by establishing cheap coffee houses. Now, what's the difference? Poison the people with adulterated beer and whisky or killing them with poisoned stuffs called coffee? Ninety-five per cent of the coffee sold in St. Louis is adulterated or poisoned and is as nerve-wrecking as the worst kind of whisky. Help to get the people into better economic and social conditions, educate them as to their rights and duties as human beings, as fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, as members of society, as citizens, and the question of intemperance will gradually settle itself.

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR A SLAVE! A Reverend Geo. W. Gray, leader of the "forward movement," told 500 club women in Chicago that a systematic traffic in young country girls is carried on in that city. He said \$50 is the price paid for each victim corralled by the agents of disreputable resorts, who make it their business to hound every beautiful country girl who comes into the city alone and unprotected. Dr. Gray was the speaker at the annual reciprocity meeting of the Social Economics Clubs. "The price of a beautiful young woman in Chicago today is \$50," he said. "Inside of an area one-fourth of a mile square, lying near here in Halsted street, I have found 257 resorts and 1,759 fallen women."

IN JAIL FOR TEN CENTS! A poverty-stricken woman under arrest for taking bits of coal! Under these captions the Buckeye Socialist, published in Girard, Ohio, publishes the following local news item: A pitiful story of want and privation developed when Mary Lukes, of 199 Irving street, was arrested last night on a charge of petit larceny. Seven months ago the woman's husband was injured while at work at the Central blast furnace. Mary Lukes struggled bravely to keep her husband and fifteen-month-old babe. She had no money with which to buy fuel. Taking a basket, she picked up coal on the tracks of the Erie railway near her home, and was seen by Special Officer Sutzski, of the railroad, who placed her under arrest. With but thin clothing and barefooted the Lukes woman was taken to the Central Station, where she was later released on a personal bond given by Assistant Police Clerk Frank Schreiner. The value of the coal, according to the police docket, was 10 cents.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Comment: And yet there are thousand of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" who persist in voting for the system of competition for life. Talk about human principles!

ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT FOR LIFE.—With big headlines, on the front page, the Havana Daily Telegraph of April 27 published the following cablegram from Boston, Mass.: "A movement has been set on foot here the purpose of which is to make Theodore Roosevelt the President of the United States for life, with the power to name his successor. A circular has been issued and distributed advocating this plan, which goes on to say that a very large part of the American democracy, probably a majority of it, has lost faith in itself and in democratic institutions, and the eyes of the whole people are now turned toward Theodore Roosevelt, who 'does things.' The circular says that the whole people look to the President as the savior, leader and guide of the fortunes of the United States, in whom they have complete confidence, and that it is foolish to change now that the nation has such a just ruler. Confidence could be placed in Roosevelt to continue in his wise administration, and when it came time for his successor to be named he would name one who would carry out his policies and ideas. The circular places Roosevelt as being far ahead of the rulers who have the 'divine right,' and the ones issuing the document say they intend

to continue advocating the principle until it becomes a national issue." For years the big trust magnates have been seriously discussing the question of "cutting out" the presidential campaign excitement, which they consider a periodical disturbing factor in the business life of the country.

THERE YOU ARE! Some time ago the sum of \$61,000 disappeared from the enclosure of the teller in the St. Louis sub-treasury. The teller, David P. Dyer, Jr., was tried and found "not guilty." But the \$61,000 were still missing. The services of Teller Dyer, Jr., were no longer wanted; he left the office. A few weeks later "Junior's" father, David I. Dyer, Sr., who was then United States district attorney, got a better federal plum. He was appointed by his old Republican friend Theodore Roosevelt as judge of the United States District Court. Now we find the following news item in the St. Louis daily papers: "Charles F. Groteland, the Washington National Bank teller, whose arrest in Sweden last December was told exclusively in the Republic, will arrive in the United States next Saturday on the steamer America in the custody of David P. Dyer, Jr., former teller in the United States sub-treasury, who was commissioned by President Roosevelt to bring the missing teller back. Dyer's commission was issued by President Roosevelt on the recommendation of Secretary of State Elihu Root, because Dyer was one of the few persons known to the Federal authorities who could identify the prisoner." An old proverb says: "It takes a thief to catch a thief." We don't know whether the author of the "undesirable citizens" letter acted on the supposition suggested by this proverb, but he certainly believes that an ex-official in whose department in the sub-treasury \$61,000 disappeared is the proper man to catch another teller accused of a similar sin. One of our subscribers sends us the following note: "I don't know if you saw the enclosed from the Republic. It is rich. 'It takes a thief to catch a thief,' should have been the caption. Another one of Teddy's pets gets a chance to do a chore for Teddy in part payment of past indebtedness, which is more than Dyer, Sr., is reported to do. The old man is said to be a dead beat, according to recent editorial in Collier's. Teddy always has an excuse handy for his acts, which a confiding lot of fools are always ready to accept at Teddy's estimate of its value."—So more it be—under Capitalism!

terial and moral condition of its members. A demand was also made for legislation to protect servants.

Especially a shorter working day and factory inspection is asked for, with a view to the inspection of the dwelling and sleeping accommodations of servants.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE.

New Zealand was the first English colony to give woman the ballot. The effects have been both social and political. Women are now treated with more real respect—and that not merely at election time.

Fourteen years of political life have shown that women are equal to any demands the state puts on voters.

Working side by side with man, woman still keeps her place—"not like to like, but like in difference."

The word pictures of which so many have been drawn of domestic discord, of children forgotten, husbands uncared for, dinners uncooked, dress and appearance neglected—have already passed from memory in New Zealand.

It is the commonest sight to see husband, wife and grown-up children walking or driving to the polls together.

Capital Punishment

Society Has No Right to Take Human Life.

If it can be supposed that a capital crime has ever been committed with full premeditation of consequences, the very fact of its commission is proof that the threatened death penalty is not a deterrent. How foolish, then, to suppose that even this extreme penalty can lessen or prevent such offenses. Instead of deterring crime, it actually incites to crime.

Many arguments against capital punishment are absolutely unanswerable. One of the chief of these is the fallibility of human judgment. Whole communities often become in consequence murderers of innocent men. Very numerous are the recorded instances of this social atrocity. The innocence of a guiltless man is sometimes discovered and due reparation may be made him if he lives. But what reparation can be made if we have killed him? One case is on record of the hanging of an innocent man who was actually embraced and consoled by the real murderers just before being launched into eternity—he all the while vainly protesting his innocence. Is it not a thousand times better that ninety-nine guilty men escape than that one innocent man be put to death?

Again, capital punishment is today very reluctantly imposed. It is therefore slow and uncertain. But nothing is better settled than that it is the certainty rather than the severity of punishment that deters men from crime. If we knew that we should positively die at a fixed though far distant day, all of us would worry hourly about our approaching doom. Some of us would die long before our time from this very worry. All of us might reason that in the course of nature we should hardly live until that day; but, as it is, because the day of death is uncertain, not one of us lets the thought of it worry him. If it were a law of nature that upon committing a murder or an infamous assault the offender would drop dead immediately thereafter, as a certain consequence, just as one must surely die if he shoots himself in a vital spot or takes poison, then indeed might death be to some extent a deterrent of crime. But under present conditions, death by punishment is no more imminent to him who commits murder or assault than is his natural death. If he reflects at all, he expects to escape. Even if caught, he may be able to hire astute lawyers and go free through their efforts.

There is a still stronger force at work to make death as a punishment extremely uncertain. At the present age, men are by nature refined and averse to cruelty. So, when a juror who before he was chosen has stated that he believes in capital punishment, gets into the jury room after hearing the case and begins to feel his awful responsibility, he is loath to impose the death penalty. As a fact he does not impose it in many cases where under the letter of the law he is bound to.

No advocate of capital punishment would today defend it on the basis of revenge. The sole defense of it at this day is that it is a deterrent of crime. But the deterrent argument is being knocked away by hard facts, and the advocates of capital punishment find themselves driven back to the primeval theory of bloody revenge. With most of them this is really the instinctive basis of their belief in the gallows, although they usually deny it. But be their argument and motives what they may, it is a confession of weakness to say that public security demands the death of any member of society.

The above argument show the inexpediency of the death penalty as a means of protecting the state and its peaceable citizens. To those who believe, however, in abstract right aside from physical force, there may be adduced a further argument.

Society has no right to take human life. The state itself would deny the right to any organization within it, however large, to take the life of its own members in accordance with its own rules. Then how can it be supposed that adding enough other persons to make a state, gives to this greater number that right to kill which a lesser number can not claim? Mere numbers can never make a wrong thing right.

By the death penalty society violates one of the fundamental natural laws by which it governs the conduct of its individual members, namely, the natural law limiting the right of homicide in self-defense. I may take another's life only when I am attacked by him and in imminent danger of my own through that other's acts. Should he be advancing upon me with a deadly weapon and "murder in his eye," and I have no means of escape, the laws justify my killing him. But whatever the danger, if I overcome my adversary, and, let us say, have him lying prostrate at my feet or bound hand and foot—if I then kill him, society does not justify or excuse me. I am in such case guilty of murder. Is it not time, then, to realize that when society has the criminal bound hand and foot, as it were, it violates its own law of self-defense if it kills him? Could I say to society, if I were charged with murder, "It is true I had my adversary 'down and out,' but I had to kill him, because, if I had not killed as maliciously disposed to me as he, would have assailed and killed me?" Of course not. But this is exactly the "baby act" which society pleads when it takes a convict's life.

The killing of a human being in hot blood is deplorable enough. But such an act can not be compared in barbarity to the deliberate, cold-blooded killing which capital punishment inflicts. It is a barbarity that must surely disappear from the earth before an advancing civilization. ABRAM E. ADELMAN.

SOCIALIST MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION IN RUSSIA.

The workmen of St. Petersburg generally celebrated the Russian May Day with a one day's strike, most of the factories closing entirely and others suspending business at noon. Only the governmental works, such as the shipyards and ammunition factories, were open. The authorities had announced that a cessation of work there would be punished by a general lockout, but the workmen voted to give their day's earnings to the fund for idle workmen. The strike also affected many of the smaller stores, street car service was suspended on several lines and most of the newspapers announced the suspension of their afternoon or Wednesday morning editions, owing to the strike of their compositors. No disorders had been reported up to noon and none were expected, the Socialist organizations having exhorted the workmen to abstain from demonstrations, either in the vicinity of the works or in the public parks, which today are the scenes of May Day merry-making on the part of the working classes. The few districts in regard to which the authorities were particularly apprehensive were patrolled by detachments of infantry and cavalry and forces of troops were held in readiness for emergencies in the other quarters, but they were kept out of sight as far as possible. Several agitators were arrested, among them M. Izmailoff, a Social Democrat, member of Parliament, who was taken into custody while organizing a strike in the Warsaw railway shop. He was released when his identity was established.

Woman's Study Corner

The Grave of Martin Irons

By MOTHER MARY JONES



On the morning of April 16 I arrived at Eddy, Texas. I was received by Comrade Williams and his wife. After breakfast they drove me to Bruceville, accompanied by a few of the citizens, and a little later I found myself at the grave of one of labor's loyal champions. The world remembers little of him now, and that little only to do him cruel injustice. He sleeps almost forgotten, but the day of his resurrection will come as certain as the sunrise.

It was nineteen long years since I had last seen this loyal fellow worker in the great cause; since I had clasped his honest hand; since I had heard his earnest voice pleading for the slaves who work for wages and produce to enrich their masters and deny themselves.

The grave was marked with a piece of iron. This rough souvenir suggests the name of the labor warrior who there fell into his last long sleep. No tender hand had planted any flowers upon the grave of Martin Irons, but a mocking bird was singing sweetly near his resting place and the wild flowers were scattering their spring-time perfume to the breezes as if to rebuke man's cruel forgetfulness by the sweet and gentle breath and melody of Mother Nature.

It is fortunate that Martin Irons did not awaken when he fell asleep. The world had nothing but cruelty, scorn and suffering for him. He had been too true. Had he prated of the identity of interests between master and slave, his name would have been honored and he would have fared like a prince of the blood. He had the ability but refused to prostitute it.

Jay Gould would have paid him liberally, but Martin Irons refused to see him. All of Gould's millions were so much worthless chaff to him in the presence of his duty to labor.

When the great Missouri Pacific strike was crushed the whole burden of it fell upon his shoulders. All the papers vilified him, but he never complained. His own followers who, had they been true to him, would have won the strike, now turned upon him to slander him on account of their own cowardice.

But Martin Irons through it all remained the warrior. He had the heart of a child and the soul of a hero. The capitalist class made up its mind that it would be troubled with him no more, and so he was hounded as if he had been a wild beast, deprived of employment, driven from place to place until he was literally starved into a pauper's grave.

But Martin Irons was a pauper in no other sense. In principle he was rich and royal. He kept his own company and his pride did not desert him. What must have been his opinion of the world! He did not say. He accepted his fate; he had been true.

No self-reproach added to his suffering and if the angels of love have not abandoned their mission they hover near where Martin Irons sleeps and in God's good time his name will be revived, the contumely will be effaced and his memory will shine resplendent in the galaxy of agitators, pioneers and warriors who died to make man free.

The Workingman's Wife

Well Awarded Tribute and Good Advice

Amid the hurly-burly of labor troubles and the tribulations of the trusts, the world has little time to recognize the merit of those gentle souls who are making the world better in the humble walks of life.

Among these the workingman's wife exerts an influence for good that is more far-reaching than that of presidents and kings and legislators—of captains of industry and philanthropic millionaires and walking delegates.

In her keeping are the characters of the future citizens and the wives of the future citizens of the country.

From busy morn till weary night she looks after the comfort of the household—cheerfully if she has half a chance—and with anxious care strives to shield her sons and daughters from evil influences and perfect them in the ways of decent and honorable manhood and womanhood.

She has little time to worry about facial wrinkles and the arrival of the first gray hair. The vanity of woman becomes in her a self-sacrificing pride in the moral and mental growth of her children.

If she ever does wrong, loses control of her temper or has a dash of vinegar in her speech and actions, the chances are that the neglect of her helpmate is to blame. But even when she is sored by ill usage and the cares of poverty, beneath the surface the current of womanly emotion still runs pure and deep and strong.

In time the hard conditions of life may cause her to shrink from disclosing the little vanities which soften the radiant charm of womanhood as the dawn softens the blush of the peach. Yet a kind act, the merest trifling bit of praise, may lure them forth again to give the lie to the wrinkles on the brow, the bitter word and the world-weary look.

The workingman who has always known these things, or, having forgotten, has learned them again, is blessed indeed. His lot may be hard and he may feel that he has good cause to envy those who revel in luxury, and yet he is continually thankful that he possesses a treasure which gold can never buy.

Heaven bless the workingman's wife.—Washington Trade Unionist.

The Future of Marriage and Divorce

By BOLTON HALL in THE CONSERVATOR

All the present discussions of the marriage question, especially that from the radical and the socialistic standpoint, are attempts to keep the effervescing wine of woman's freedom in the old bottle of her dependence.

Even under present conditions there is no marriage problem for women whose ability or condition enables them to support themselves or to defy public opinion. George Eliot, George Sand, Sarah Bernhardt, like many of our own actresses and our own daughters of plutocracy, have done pretty much what they wished to do in their marital relations. So do members of our own new class of working "bachelor girls." That is because they can take care of themselves and repudiate the power as well as the right of any man to control their persons.

"Paid motherhood," like old age pensions, might be a relief to many women at present; but under our American system of taxation, where the poor, who are the great consumers, pay nearly all the taxes, the burden would be put back upon the shoulders of those who now support the women.

Even now, as housekeeper, nurse, cook, shopkeeper, or adviser, the wife is, in fact, a wage-earner as well as her husband, and often as much as he is. But he has established his position as cashier and so has the power of the purse.

Under more normal labor conditions, which exist in part in some places, notably France, the woman controls the money and proportionately gains in influence. Where women are the principal wage-workers they are much more independent in their marital relations.

In Old Testament times children were "as a quiver of arrows"—a strength and a defense—not a burden whose position and support were imperilled by the withdrawal or non-resistance of the "breadwinner." And in the new time, when women shall be at a premium instead of having to seek and retain a "provider," (as they will be when they are economically independent and there is no army of enforced prostitutes), women will marry or have whomever they please, and will cast off the swaddling clothes of ceremonial and legal marriage if they choose, just as the economically independent women do today, if they prefer to.

It seems to me that none of us yet see how far-reaching freedom of production will be.

The Socialists have abundantly shown that if only the wastes of production and distribution were saved, a few hours' labor per day would produce all that we produce now. If, in addition to this saving, the land, including all the resources of nature, were opened to labor, so that all workers would use the best parts of the earth to the best advantage, wealth would be so abundant that interest would disappear.

Even now, with increased production, and notwithstanding the restrictions on the issue of money and our crazy banking system, interest is decreasing, so that we find it hard to get four per cent here.

Suppose that today mortgages and railroad bonds, which are forms of ownership of land, were taken out of the market, what interest could we get? Certainly not one per cent.

Were the restrictions on production made by tariff, taxes on products of labor, patent monopolies, and hindrances through franchise privileges to the making of money, done away with, and above all were private appropriation of rent abolished, wealth would be so abundant and so easy to obtain that it would not be worth anyone's while even to keep account of what he had "lent" to another.

With the disappearance at once of interest and of the fear of poverty, the motive for accumulating more than sufficient to provide against disability or old age will disappear, while such small but universal accumulations, made available by a system of mutual banking, will provide ample capital for all needed enterprises.

Co-operation will spring up as a labor-saving device, and the great abilities of the trust managers will be turned to public service instead of public plunder.

SERVANTS' UNION IN HOLLAND.

The General Dutch Domestic Servants' Union held its third annual congress at Rotterdam not long ago. The president, Miss Awybera, said in her opening speech that there had been a great change in opinions about the servants' movement as compared with former times. The servants were no longer regarded as too ignorant to manage an organization.

People who formerly looked on the whole affair as too ridiculous to be taken seriously have now been converted by the work of the society.

A new set of statutes was discussed at the congress. These described the aim of the society to lie in the improvement of the ma-

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.)

Now, gentlemen, why do you think he told about Kelly the Bum? You are twelve men sitting here in the jury box. You are not charged with crime. You are passing upon the criminal conduct of your fellow man. After you get through, you go home to your families. Nobody has a word against you. It is not easy for you to imagine the condition of Steve Adams as he stood in the Boise penitentiary. Let us imagine it as well as we can. Let us the best we can place ourselves in his condition, and then form our judgment of how he acted, or why he acted. Here is a man taken from his home, without a charge, without commitment, without a conviction, lodged in a cell with a confessed criminal; charged with what was then the gravest offense in the civilized world. No other human being perhaps on the face of the earth at that time was so much in the limelight of public hate as the murderers of Steunenberg, whoever they were. Every newspaper was ablaze with condemnation, the press all over the United States was against them, the hand of every man was against them. They were safe nowhere; and here came Steve Adams in a single night, taken out of his state, without due process of law, or practically that, because they had no right to take him. He was not a fugitive from justice. He was taken to the penitentiary charged with this crime, placed in a cell with the man who admitted he did it; told by this man that he had confessed against him, and his only chance was to confess against someone else; left there for five days without friend and without help; then taken by the warden, who violated his oath of office and his duty to his fellow man, by turning his prison over to a detective; then placed in his hand, left for a day, while the detective told him story after story of how men charged with crime had been released and placed in glory in this world and the next by the simple act of swearing against someone else; and how the state was always good to those who were good to the state, offered every opportunity—told that if he failed to confess he would be sent back to Colorado, and be turned over to the law or to the mob; but if he confessed, over here was Oregon, over here was his home, over here were friends and liberty and a new life.

Now, gentlemen, if it had been a stronger man than Steve Adams he would have signed the confession. Is it strange that a man would lie to save his life? I will venture to say there are men on this jury that have told a lie for smaller things than that. Men will lie to make money; they will lie in business; they will lie in the practice of law; they will lie in any of the callings of life. Is it strange that this man in the penitentiary, without a friendly hand, threatened by death, offered life, that he would lie to save his life?

Why, you have seen people with a cancer, you have seen people with the consumption who would wander up and down over the face of the whole earth to be cured, and every newspaper that they read that has an account of a patent medicine or a quack remedy they will spend their last dollar to get it. "All things will a man give to save his life." It is not a literal quotation, but it is the idea. Any man will commit almost any act, not any man perhaps, but most men, make almost any sacrifice, take almost any chance to save that which is the most precious thing, the most precious boon, the thing without which everything else is useless. Did he do it for justice? Did he do it because he wanted to do something for the state? If so, he has gotten over it, he forgot it the first chance he had. As long as they could keep him locked tight, then he remained true, but when the real Steve Adams had a chance to speak, then he at once repudiated what he had done.

Gentlemen, the simple statement of that case is enough to show that every line of that confession is a fraud. What else is there in it?

This McParland, what is his trade? Is there any worse trade than the one that man follows? Can you imagine a man being a detective until every other means of livelihood is exhausted? Watching and snaring his fellow man. Is there any other calling in life can sink to that? But yet we have been told it is an honorable profession. Well, that depends on how you look at it. Maybe they think so. It is honorable compared with some things the state has done in this case. But it is not honorable in any old-fashioned sense of that word. McParland told the jury that this confession was given freely, voluntarily. Did he lie? Is he a liar? Thiele told you the same thing. Did he tell the truth? If he did not tell the truth about that, then how can you believe his whole story? Was it given freely and voluntarily? First, can you believe a detective at all? What is he? A detective is not a liar, he is a living lie. His whole profession is that, openly and notoriously. Let me illustrate. Here is Thiele, a detective, maybe a decent fellow if he would follow a decent calling. What did he say on the witness stand? He went into the detective business, and the first thing he did was to go to Butte and join the union, join the Western Federation of Miners, raised his hand to heaven and took his oath that he was not a detective, and that he was a miner; and that he was true to his brethren; that he was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, and he took another name, and he stayed there under that other name and attended their meetings night after night as a detective, as a spy. Was it a lie? Was it a living lie? From the moment he entered that lodge until he went away. Can you, gentlemen, understand a man doing that? Can you believe any human being who would be guilty of a lie like that? And he would have you believe that after he had lived this lie, after he had sworn he was not a detective, after he had placed his hand upon his heart as a member of the Western Federation of Miners, while his only purpose was to betray them, and destroy them; that still his word is good against another member of the Western Federation of Miners.

McParland, who is he? I do not care if he confesses ten times a day. According to his own story, he went down into the coal mines of Pennsylvania. He joined the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He took the oath that they gave. He met day after day and week after week with his neighbors and his friends, and his comrades and members of his lodge; he learned their secrets, he ate at their table, he drank at the bar with them. He fondled their children, he was one of them. And every moment he was working himself into the lives of these men; he was a spy, a traitor, a liar; and was there to bring them to the gallows! It is all right to punish crime, but there are certain methods that are more dangerous to the state, and are more odious to honest men than crime. It is better a thousand crimes should go unpunished, better a thousand desultory acts of men should go without punishment, than that the state should lend itself to these practices of fraud and treachery and make liars of men.

I want to know, gentlemen, how much confidence you can place in McParland under his own statements about himself. But let us go further than that into this case. Does not every fact corroborate Adams, when he says he was moved by fear and influenced by hope? Did they have him there to punish him for any crime, or did they have him there that they might move upon his poor, weak, simple mind, that they might hold before him the horrid visions of the scaffold upon one hand, and bright visions of liberty and life upon the other, and in that way induce him to bear witness against his fellow man? You know McParland got his statement patiently, carefully, made him promises, threatened him with punishment, wrote it out, revised it and got his name to it. When you get into the jury room, you will analyze, you will read this statement of McParland's. It is not the statement of Steve Adams.

Then what? He was taken out of Orchard's cell, was he not? This statement was made on the 27th day of February, and he was taken out the next day and placed in the hospital. Mind, he had not been charged with anything. He was placed in the hospital, and was told that they would send for his wife. And they did. And his wife was there on the 2d. And she was placed in charge of the clerk of the penitentiary, and sent to his mother's house, and she came to see

him, and then they were so kind and so good to this self-confessed criminal, this criminal whose hands had been bathed in ex-Governor Steunenberg's blood, whose hands were red with the blood of numerous victims in Colorado, who was reeking with crimes in Colorado; they loved him so much that they put him in their private house in the penitentiary, and let his wife and children come there with him. They set up housekeeping in almost as good a manner as on the homestead in Oregon. They took Harry Orchard to board so that his eye could be upon them. And never, in their little Oregon home, did they have any such guests as they had in their house inside the walls of the penitentiary. There came my friend Hawley, attorney of the state, to visit with them; he sat down and spent an hour with this red-handed murderer who had been slaying his fellow man. There came Borah, a senator of the United States, from the state of Idaho. Steve was getting into fine company, and getting in fast. There came McParland, who told him Bible stories about King David, and other stories about "Kelly the Bum" and "Jack Horn." And last of all, there came the governor of the state, and took his babe out of its cradle and kissed it on the cheek. But, luckily, the baby got well. All these people came there and visited him, and he was treated as the proudest citizen of the state by Boise's first citizens. He was entertaining the elite of Boise, the capital of the state. And he entertained them for six months, six long months. This confession was made on the 27th day of February, and he was a good fellow until some time in September, more than six months. I wonder if any of these men had any difficulty in taking his blood-red hand. I wonder if they had any trouble talking with him. Did they promise him anything? Was he charged with anything? Six months in the penitentiary of the state, without a charge, is a good long while. Was he charged with the murder of Steunenberg? Oh, no, four other men were there charged with that crime; he was simply a witness, and was being fed from the guards' table, and furnished with the best of everything that Boise could afford. The warden came to see him, but Steve's brother could not come. No member of the Western Federation of Miners could come, his uncle could not come, until one day in September he got in under the false pretense that he was a delegate to the Irrigation Congress, and he was allowed to take dinner with Steve. For the first time in six long months that any friendly human being had a chance to see him alone. He had committed no crime, he was there voluntarily; they did not want him, oh, no. They were entertaining him purely voluntarily. True, they had a confession, and it had been in their possession six long months at that time. They had this, that is true, but were not holding him as a prisoner; but the first time in six long months that any human being that could help him came inside his door, he asked him to take him out.

Then what? I wonder if these officers lie; that's too easy a question. Let us see what happened then. This old uncle came to town and got a lawyer, and the lawyer asked for a writ of habeas corpus. They had nothing to hold him on, and he had a right to the writ, and everybody in Boise knew it, but they said they did not try to hold him after he asked for a writ. What did they do? Why, when he asked for the writ, he was living with his family in a house inside of the pen, and entertaining the royalty of the state, but as quick as he asked to get out, they took him and locked him up in a cell that had been vacated a day or two before by a murderer whom the warden had swung off to glory. Why did they do that, gentlemen? Immediately when he raised his hand, immediately when the single human being came near him to help him, immediately when he threatened to be himself and act for himself, they locked him in a cell. They did it purely to heap indignity upon him; they did it because they were mad. They saw somebody getting away. So they locked him in a cell, and he came out next day, and he was released; released! plain released! He had been placed there charged with killing Steunenberg. He had been there six months without a hearing, without indictment, without information, without reasonable charge, with nothing. A writ of habeas corpus was asked for, and he was released on that charge. And then what? He was immediately taken on a fugitive warrant from Colorado for some of the numerous crimes that counsel would have you believe he committed there. And he was taken before a magistrate and discharged on those, and then arrested to bring up here to Shoshone county, and as soon as he was placed in the hands of the sheriff of Shoshone county, Angus Sutherland, he was taken out of the county jail, where he belonged, and placed back in the penitentiary, from which the writ of habeas corpus had taken him. Handcuffs were placed upon his arms for the first time; he never needed handcuffs while he was charged with the murder of Steunenberg, he never needed handcuffs while he was charged with the crime of Colorado; he never needed handcuffs on his arms until he dared, dared look into the clear light of heaven and say that he wanted to be a free man and proposed to defend his rights. He was handcuffed and taken back to the penitentiary, and again detectives came to coax him back. His lawyers were refused admittance. He was taken out by stealth in the early morning, and brought overland by weary stages to this little town, where we are trying him now.

Now let us see how much truth there is in all of this. Mr. Whitney and Mr. McParland, to excuse themselves for holding him without a warrant, without a commission, both say, he just stayed voluntarily, and that they told him he need not stay, and yet at that time they had in their hands this written confession, implicating him in the killing of two men up here in northern Idaho. They both swore upon this witness stand that they told him he need not stay, and that they had no charge against him, and they kept him for six months in that way.

Now let us see whether this charge is true. On the 27th day of February Steve Adams made this statement down in the Boise penitentiary. This statement says that he and three other men, four in all, killed Boule; one of the men was Glover, and another was Simpkins, and the third was a settler whom he did not know; that is, he did not know his name, but he lived up there. That was on the 27th day of February. Now think of it. Here was the warden of the state of Idaho, who had a written confession in his hands on the 27th day of February that three Idaho citizens, one of whom they have not got, and whose name he did not know, were guilty of killing a man two years before. What did he do with it? He had been sheriff of Kootenai county, right near by, he knew every man in the county, he knew the sheriff of this county, he was familiar with the St. Joe river, he was an officer of the state of Idaho, and beyond that, this confession was in the hands of the governor of the state and the attorneys of the state. Every one of them had it, had had it for six long months. Did they ever come up here and arrest Mason or Glover? True, they tried to find Jack Simpkins; but mark you, not because he had killed Boule; oh, no, it would not be worth while to try a man for that. Jack Simpkins was right there on his claim when the sheriff went up at the time Boule was killed. They were trying to find Jack Simpkins to connect him with the murder of Steunenberg, and thus weave a net around the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, that they might in this way help the Mine Owners' Association to get rid of their enemies. But they did not try to arrest Glover. They did not try to arrest Mason; and what is more to the point, gentlemen of the jury, his confession said there was one other man there, and that other man a homesteader whose name he did not know. Who is he? Do you know? Steve Adams was placed in jail six months ago, and information has been filed against him. He has been on trial here for four weeks. Has anybody told you the name of that other man? Did anybody try to get his name? When the warden of the state penitentiary was told in February that some man whose name was not known, but who lived on Marble Creek and was a settler, was a murderer, whose hands were red with the blood of his fellow man, did he take any steps to find that man? Did the sheriff of Shoshone county take any steps to find that man? Did they dig up Tyler or Boule or do anything to in any way convict this man? This man is running at large here in Idaho. Does this jury or any human being know where he is? No human being knows his name and no one cares. What care they for Boule? What care they for Tyler? What care they for anything except to catch in their hellish meshes the officers of the Western Federation of Miners to satisfy their spite? Are they prosecuting Tyler's murderers? Are

they prosecuting Boule's murderers? If you are sincere, gentlemen of the state, in the name of all that is honest and fair and just between man and man, go out like men and make an honest search for the people who perpetrated these crimes and bring them into this court, and do not use the law, the law which is made to protect us all, do not use the law for the false, misleading, fraudulent purpose of accomplishing something else.

But they say that the written confession is no tall the confession they have. Here was the confession made to Thiele, and the confession made to Whitney, and the confession made to Buckley Wells. Let's see about it. I would not be a bit surprised if Adams did say those things to those men, substantially, as they state. He had given his written confession to McParland under the fear of death and the hope of life; he had been taken junketing around the state of Idaho and into the state of Colorado. He was one of them. He was every day in the hands of these people, always holding before him death and life, death with its terrors and life with its allurements and its hopes. Thiele came. Adams says that Thiele asked him what he had told McParland, and he stated it as near as he could remember. Now it is not worth while to quibble whether Steve thought that was the question or not. Doubtless he thought so, but I don't care whether he said it or not. The first statement to McParland is the statement obtained as we say it was, obtained as there is not a man who can listen to the evidence in this case and doubt for a moment.

The warden comes in here with a fantastic story about that, and adds to the story told to McParland. And Mr. Knight depicts a scene up the St. Joe, says that they tied a rope around Tyler's neck, and led him out to butcher him like an ox. I think Whitney added this embellishment to McParland's story. Mark this, gentlemen, McParland is a pretty smooth man in his way. He made this statement in full detail, and he says nothing whatever about a rope. They just went out and killed him. Thiele is a pretty smooth article in his way. This statement was made to Thiele. Thiele says nothing whatever about a rope. I don't think that he said anything to the warden of the pen about a rope. You saw him on the stand, you heard his testimony. If he would tell you that a certain thing happened yesterday you would doubt it because his memory is so bad. He didn't say yes or no to any question except his name and how long he had held office. He said "I don't know," "I can't remember." The reason he put in this rope is because he is a hangman, in the rope business, and he thinks no one can be murdered without a rope. There was no rope around the skeleton. You would have to believe they cut it off or took it off and took it away. Nobody else saw or heard of it except the warden, and I don't believe that he ever heard any such story.

(Continued next week.)

Our Book Department

Books On
Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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

Books not on the list will be secured on short notice.

Authors.	Works.	Cloth.
AVELING	—The Students Marx	\$1 00
BAX	—The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	—Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	—Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELLAMY	—Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
BEALS	—The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	—The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	—God and My Neighbor, paper 50c	1 00
BLATCHFORD	—Britannia For the British,	50
BLATCHFORD	—Merric England, paper, 10c	50
BOELSCHE	—The Evolution of Man	50
BOUDIN	—The Theoretical System of Karl Marx	1 00
BRENHOLZ	—The Recording Angel, a novel	1 00
BUCHNER	—Force and Matter	1 00
BUCHNER	—Man in the Past, Present and Future	1 00
CARPENTER	—Love's Coming of Age	1 00
COMAN	—Industrial History of the United States	1 25
CONVENTION REPORT	1904, paper, 50c	1 00
DARWIN	—Descent of Man	75
DARWIN	—Origin of Species	75
DARROW	—Crime and Criminals, paper, 10c	1 00
DIETZGEN	—The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	—Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	—The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	—Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c	50
FERRI	—The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	—The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	—Germs of Minds in Plants	50
GHEENT	—Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	—The Riddle of the Universe	1 00
HAECKEL	—Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HILQUITT	—History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	—The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	—Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	—Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c	1 00
INGERSOLL	—Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c	1 00
JAURES	—Studies in Socialism	1 00
KAUTSKY	—The Social Revolution	50
KING	—Socialism and Human Nature, paper, 10c	1 00
LABRIOLA	—Materialistic Conception of History	50
LAFARGUE	—The Sale of an Appetite	1 00
LAFARGUE	—Evolution of Property	1 00
LEWIS	—The Rise of the American Proletariat	1 00
LIEBKNECHT	—Biographical Memoirs of Marx	50
LIEBKNECHT	—No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	1 00
LLOYD	—Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LONDON	—War of the Classes, paper, 20c	1 00
MARX	—Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II; each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	—Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c	50
McNEILL	—The Philosophy of the Labor Movement, paper, 10c.	1 00
MESLIER	—Superstition in All Ages, paper, 50c.	1 00
MEYER	—The End of the World	50
MILLS	—The Struggle for Existence	2 00
MORGAN	—Ancient Society	1 50
MOORE	—Better-World Philosophy	1 00
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PAINE	—Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	50
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PLUMMER	—Gracia, a Social Tragedy	1 25
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SPARGO	—Socialism	1 00
SPARGO	—The Socialists	50
SUE	—The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
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UNTERMAN	—The World's Revolutions	50
VAIL	—Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	75
VAIL	—Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	1 00
VANDERVELDE	—Collectivism and Industrial Evolution,	50
VOLNEY	—Ruins of Empire, paper, 50c.	75
VOLTAIRE	—The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	50
VON SUTTNER	—Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	—Ancient Lowly; Vol. I, 11; each vol.	2 00
WORK	—What's So and What Isn't., paper, 10c.	50

A complete line of 5c and 10c pamphlets is carried in stock.

Wanhope on Moyer-Haywood Case

Quoted from Address Delivered at Grand Central Palace, N. Y., May 4th, 1907.

(By Joseph Wanhope.)

We can not and we will not be answered with epithets, whether they are hurled at us from the presidential chair or through the columns of a union-hating press. Nor will we permit either to misrepresent our attitude upon this question, and accept any position they may see fit to represent us as occupying.

It is generally held by those who criticize our championing the cause of the men now waiting trial in Idaho, that we are using a common murder case as a pretext for inciting class warfare; that we have loudly proclaimed and positively assumed the innocence of the accused; that we demand their discharge without trial; that our agitation has for its object the terrorizing of the court before which they are to be tried; that in short, we are attempting to defeat the ends of justice and stultify the law of the land so that criminals implicated in murder may go free.

The charges are important if true. But they are not true. They are false—categorically and specifically false, no matter from what quarter they may come or from what high places they are repeated.

We deny that this is a common murder trial. Had it no features to differentiate it from an ordinary case of murder, it would have been absolutely impossible to align capitalists and workmen into opposing groups regarding it. Had it been an ordinary case of murder, would the state of Idaho have made special appropriations of huge sums of money for the prosecution and set aside for the same purpose the ordinary county prosecutors for the ablest lawyers in the state. The very fact that this assertion was made by Mr. Hawley, the attorney general for the state, is the very best evidence of its falsehood. Van Dine, the prosecuting attorney of Canyon county, where the murder took place, was thought incompetent to do more than frame the perjured affidavit upon which the arrest was made, though were it a common case of murder, the prosecution would have legally devolved on him. Lastly, has not McParland himself declared that the case is by all odds the most important in his long and infamous career? I would not ask you to take the testimony of McParland in any ordinary matter, but the evidence of a scoundrel against himself or his accomplices is always good in law.

We do not seek to incite class warfare; it already exists and has for years raged with intensity unparalleled in the West. The arrest of these men is in itself a direct result of that class antagonism. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were true to their class and of necessity, therefore, opposed to the exploiting class—the mine owners. It was because of this very fact that their destruction has been resolved upon.

We have never proclaimed the innocence of the accused; we have proclaimed our belief in their innocence instead. Though Mr. Roosevelt, with the cunning of a casuist, seeks to turn on the strength of a letter-head, this charge upon us, he has remained silent when his protegee, Gooding, declared again and again the positive guilt of the prisoners, and McParland loudly asserted that they would never elude Idaho alive. The only time he broke silence on his multifarious messages to the nation he took care to describe them as "implicated in murder." And knowing the character of these men for truth telling, what wonder is it that our belief in the innocence of the accused grows stronger every time they are declared guilty by their prosecutors?

We have never demanded their discharge without trial; on the contrary, we have favored every effort to bring their trial about as early as possible. Nine-tenths of the delay that caused these men to spend sixteen weary months in prison has been due to the tactics of the prosecution.

Nor are we trying to make political capital out of this occurrence, as has been charged. If that were our object we should be on the other side howling for the blood of the accused. Let me say here that political capital is being and has been made out of this case. So far as I was able to observe, the road to the office in Idaho lay in lining up with the prosecution, and there was not a hungry spoilsman from the miserable wretch that sought to keep the dog pound in Boise to the dull witted brute who now occupies the governor's chair in that state, that did not know enough to line up with those thirsting for the blood of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

I have been told before coming here that I should respect the office of the president. So I do. But the office and the incumbent may rightly be regarded as two different things. The private may salute the shoulder straps instead of the wearer. Had Mr. Roosevelt respected his office he would have kept silent on this matter. Yet I can easily sympathize with him in some respects. He was doubtless so exasperated that Mr. Harriman had nailed him in a falsehood that he found some relief in taking out his spite on the weak and helpless, just as a bully who has been soundly thrashed by an equal opponent will sometimes kick a little boy who happens to be in his way, just to get even with some one. It is human nature of a sort, I suppose, but I can't help thinking that after all Theodore may have made a slight mistake in his selection of a victim.

And so we are neither afraid nor ashamed to stand before the world and maintain that our protest is justified. Without apology to any individual, however highly placed, we reiterate our protest against the alleged "justice" that has so far been meted out to these men, and declare plainly that it bears all the ear-marks of a conspiracy to destroy their lives under pretext of law, notwithstanding all the protestations of fair play on the part of the prosecution and those behind it. We declare further that we will spare no effort to examine and analyze the evidence upon which the prosecution hopes to convict these men, and will do the utmost to place the results before the workmen of the country.

Missouri Socialist Party

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR APRIL.

RECEIPTS.

St. Louis	\$25.00	Supplies, Springfield	.55
Kansas City	10.00	Supplies, St. Louis	1.00
Flat River	1.00	Supplies, Senath	2.10
Neosho	1.30	Printing, Flat River	3.00
Springfield	3.50	Sundries	.04
El Dorado Springs	1.20		
Marceline	2.40	Total Receipts	\$77.64
Delhi	2.20		
Myrtle	.50	EXPENSES.	
Senath	2.25	Due Stamps	\$40.00
Turnback	1.10	Supplies	4.55
Doe Run	2.00	Rent	5.00
Dexter	1.80	Bulletin	5.00
Bevier	2.70	Postage	2.18
Wellston	.60	Salary, O. Pauls	30.00
Mountainview	1.30	Exchange	.15
Scholten	2.00		
Poplar Bluff	3.90	Total Expense	\$86.88
Jeff City	.50	Total Receipts	77.84
McCracken	1.95	Deficit for April	\$ 9.04
Raley Creek	.60		
Turnback	1.00		
R. D. Morrison, at large	.50	Balance of March 31	\$63.24
C. S. Cook, at large	.60	Less April Deficit	9.04
R. I. Short, at large	1.05		

Total Dues \$70.95 Leaves Balance April 30. \$54.20
THE ENGLISH BRANCH of Local Bevier has reorganized with ten members.

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

W. NIGHTINGALE is now secretary of Local Bernie, J. F. Young having resigned. Comrade Nightingale intends organizing a local at Bunker Hill.

COMRADE QUILLEN, of Local Brentwood, called on the secretary and paid back dues, putting the local in good standing again.

A "CHEAP SKATE" lawyer named Peel tried to ridicule Comrade Barnesley, of Monett, about the Krishna matter. In an ill-advised hour Peel broke into print and Comrade Barnesley proceeded to remove his hide, and did so in neat and effective fashion.

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.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER COWEN, now at work in New Jersey, has the following to say: "I emphasize the importance of answering all letters promptly from the state and national offices, and of insisting upon prompt answers in return; also of collecting all members' dues, whether meetings are held or not. When committees are appointed and they do not give satisfactory reports, and can assign no reason for it, fire them and get new committees. Be prompt in everything—don't wait! Do it now!"

THE CIRCULATION MANAGER SAYS:

How do you like the new form of Labor? Like other improvements, it costs money, and we hope you will show your appreciation by sending in some new subs.

As usual, Comrade Emily Kientz brings in two or three new ones.

Likewise, Comrade Henry Schwarz never forgets to pick up a sub. among his fellow-workers.

Yes, you can do the same. All that is necessary is to bear your paper in mind and put in a good word for it when opportunity offers.

"The last issue of Labor has surpassed all previous papers, both in appearance and matter. I cannot tell you how much we—brother and I—appreciate this socialist paper; we consider it the best in the country. * * * We especially like the fearlessness of the editor."—Gertrude Punshon, Evansville, Ind.

"Here, put this fellow on the list and send the collector around later," says Comrade Brandt. A good plan to adopt. Send us the name and address of someone that wants to read the paper and our collector will see him in a week or two.

TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

We take this opportunity to inform the public that the following firms use the Union Label of the Bakers' Union, and are strictly union firms:

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| Manewal Bread Co., 8th and Walnut. | Rud. Leimbach, 1820 Arsenal st. |
| Papendick & Co., 3609-11 N. 22d st. | Jos. Machatschek, 1960 Arsenal st. |
| Joe Hahn, 2801 South Seventh. | Hy. Lorenz, 2700 Arsenal st. |
| Hy. Weidemann, 2621 S. Broadway. | Frank Huss, 2805 Meramec st. |
| Chas. F. Deiss, Seventh and Davis. | Florian Michalke, Utah and Lemp ave. |
| Seib Bros., 2522 South Broadway. | Chas. Stehle, 2869 Salena st. |
| Albert Jaudes, 3679 South Broadway. | Louis Buchmueller, 2424 S. Tenth st. |
| Richard Streich, 2905 S. Broadway. | Simon Wolf, 3120 South Seventh st. |
| Mrs. Vogler, 3605 South Broadway. | Mrs. Louis Wolf, 2907 South 13th st. |
| Moritz Kern, 3763 South Broadway. | Wm. Jaudes, 1304 Sidney st. |
| Anton Johanning 3916 S. Broadway. | Aug. Hahn, 1707 South Third st. |
| Fred Lay, 8509 S. Broadway. | Ferd. Graf, 2201 South Second st. |
| Aug. Enz, 6700 South Broadway. | Chas. Hollenberg, 918 Manchester ave. |
| Aug. Schmidt, 7728 South Broadway. | Ad. Rahm, Rutger and Montrose. |
| Mike Zwicker, 9740 S. B'way, County. | Hy. Streckert, 1724 North Tenth |
| Hy. Echenroeder, 114 Eтта, County. | H. B. Huelsmann, 1735 N. Ninth st. |
| Frank R. Novak, 616-618 Louisa, Co'ty. | Peter Huellen, 4101 N. 20th st. |
| Peter Ahlhelm, Davis and Reilly aves. | Ferd. Hartmann, 1917 Madison st. |
| Paul Rother, Lemay Ferry road, Co'ty. | John Schmidt, 18th and O'Fallon sts. |
| George Speck, 311 W. Stein st. | Wm. Koenig, 4022 Lee ave. |
| Wm. Knaus, 1949 Lynch st. | Ed. S. Nichols, 4371 Lee ave. |
| Frank Imhof, 1801 Lynch st. | Old Schneider & Son, 2716 N. Taylor. |
| Frank Blasse, 2443 Wisconsin ave. | Geo. Homestead Bkry., 1038 N. Van'ter. |
| J. P. Hoerr, Texas ave and Chippewa. | Wm. Robing, Walnut Park. |
| Martin Rottler, 3500 Illinois ave. | Chas. Powitzky, 1005 North Sixth st. |
| Hugo Dintelmann, 1824 S. Tenth st. | Joe Michalke, 160 Kahokia st. |
| Geo. Darmstaedter, 1953 Cherokee st. | Robt. Dalles, 1027 Allen ave. |
| Aug. Werner, 2022 Cherokee st. | F. A. Witt, 3555A Nebraska ave. |
| Phil Messerschmidt, 2225 Cherokee st. | Fr. Hoefel, 3448 S. Broadway. |

Working Men and Women:

We, the Bakery Workers of St. Louis, kindly ask you for your assistance. We are only striving for humane conditions in the bake-shops. Give us your assistance. Now is the time we need it. Never buy bread unless it bears the Union Label. What the Union Label stands for: It stands for a shorter work day, for higher wages, and for sanitary conditions in all bake shops. Remember: Do unto others as you'd have them do to you.

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Peter Beisel, Agent.

If any information is desired call up Central 4819.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------|
| (Ward Club. | Place and Time of Meeting. | Secretary. |
| First—444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday. | Chas. Scheffer | |
| Second—3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday. | Fred Rosenkrantz | |
| Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.) | | |
| Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1st and 3d Sunday, 10 a. m. | R. H. Lenhart | |
| Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday | Frank Herz | |
| Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday | Alb. Siepmann | |
| Ninth—2810 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday | Wm. B. Brane | |
| Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday | F. F. Brinker | |
| Eleventh—1801 S. Broadway, third Saturday | Rud. Stentzel | |
| Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monday | Dr. Emil Simon | |
| Thirteenth—Ger's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed. | W. H. Workman | |
| Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.) | | |
| Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and 3rd Friday | Jul. Reiss | |
| Sixteenth—1446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday | J. S. Siemers | |
| Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3rd Friday | W. W. Baker | |
| Eighth—2108 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday | Wm. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert St. | |
| Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday | F. W. Grotteck | |
| Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday | Frank Mitendorf | |
| Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.) | | |
| Twenty-Second—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday | H. E. Lindsay | |
| Twenty-Third—(Unorganized; meet with Thirteenth.) | | |
| Twenty-Fourth—3132A Morganford road, first Friday | Otto Melu | |
| Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday | David Allen | |
| Twenty-Sixth—3948 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday | Max Duerhammer | |
| Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2318 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3rd Thursdays | Hy. Gerdel | |
| Twenty-Eighth (South Br.)—5524 Easton ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesdays | Geo. White | |
| Women's Club—816 North Kingshighway, third Tuesday | Louis D. Goodman | |
| Women's Club (English Br.)—324 Chestnut st., rm. 10, 2 & 4 Wed. | Mrs. H. R. Hendry | |
| Women's Club (German Br.)—324 Chestnut st., 2 & 4 Thurs., 2 p. m. | Mrs. E. Voegel | |

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- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| National Committeemen. | Leadwood | T. H. McCrory | |
| G. A. Hoehn, 324 Chestnut st. | Liberal | Martha Mellor | |
| E. T. Behrens, 110 E. 3d st. | McCracken (Kenton P. O.) | M. B. Davidson | |
| Sedalia | Marceline | E. McAllister | |
| Secretaries. | Mexico | 102 1/2 E. Liberty | C. E. Meyer |
| Locals. | Mindenmines | W. Bogartz | |
| Alton | Monett | U. S. Barnesley | |
| Aquilla | Mountain View (Route 1) | C. B. Hamilton | |
| Ava | Nevada (Route 4, Box 106) | W. S. Peters | |
| Bernie | Myrtle (P. O., Jeff) | J. U. Lionberger | |
| Bevier | Olivette (Clayton | R. R. 2) | J. E. Lehner |
| Burlington Junction | Phelps (P. O. Miller) | J. W. Roberts | |
| Chillicothe | Poplar Bluff | Carl Knoch | |
| Collins | Puxico | W. A. Behmyer | |
| Delhi (P. O. Leasburg) | Raley Creek (Box 75, Galeana) | P. Boehmer | |
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| Doe Run | Scholten | A. F. Ruser | |
| El Dorado Springs | Senath | H. Stredwick | |
| Flat River | St. Joseph, 405 S. 6th St. | C. A. Wyland | |
| Ferguson | St. Louis (324 Chestnut st.) | J. J. Butler | |
| Greenfield | Sedalia (202 W. Main) | O. Kammerer | |
| Hannibal, 187 Grace st. | Springfield 541 New st. | C. F. Lucking | |
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SOCIALIST PARTY.

OUR STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

Annual steamboat excursion of the St. Louis Socialists to Montezano Park Sunday, July 7. Three round trips.

COMMITTEES FOR STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

Last Monday the City Executive of the St. Louis Socialist Party elected the committees for the steamboat excursion to Montezano Park.

HOW MANY SUBSCRIBERS?

St. Louis Labor is a fine paper, you say. So it is! Now, try to secure a few new subscribers. Increase the circulation of our local press.

DOING GOOD WORK.

Comrade Otto Kaemmerer sold many copies of Wilshire's latest publication, "The Union Labor Spy" at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

MAX SLATER EXPELLED.

Local New Haven, Conn., has expelled Max Slater, for misappropriation of party property, and for refusal to settle and obey the written summons of the party.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist State Convention of Kentucky will be held Sunday, June 16, commencing at 10 a. m., at the Lagoon Park Club House, Covington.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY WILL BE INVITED.

The Socialist locals of St. Clair County, Illinois, will be especially invited to attend the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists August 4 at the Fair Grounds in Belleville.

THE PEORIA SOCIALIST

Is a new weekly published by the Peoria Socialist Publishing Co. No doubt the new paper will be a great help to the Socialist and labor movement in Peoria. It is neatly gotten up and the first issue is a credit to the publishers.

JENNERICH, NOT JENNERICK.

In last week's notes we mentioned Comrade Aug. C. Jennerich's return from Texas. The comrade calls our attention to the fact that his name was erroneously spelled as "Jennerick." We hope this correction will be satisfactory.

NEW SOCIALIST PAMPHLET.

"The Tendency of Economic Development," by Paul Kampmeyer. Translated by E. H. Thomas, Vol. 5, Number 7, of the Vanguard. Five cents per copy. Twenty-five copies for \$1. Address Social Democratic Publishing Company, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE MOTION ADOPTED.

National Committee Motion No. 6, upon which the vote closed May 7, was adopted by the following vote: In the affirmative, 34; negative, 1; not voting, 22. The motion is a supplementary declaration to the party's expression on the question of emigration and immigration.

SOCIALISM IN CHINA.

A local organization of Socialists has been formed at Tonkin, French Indo-China, for the purpose of spreading the doctrines of Socialism among the Annamites. This is another break into the Orient and if the work keeps on in this way the east will be abreast of the west in Socialist organization as it is in capitalist production.

DELEGATES FOR STUTTGART CONGRESS.

The first ballot for the election of delegates to the International Congress resulted as follows: Berger, 14; Carey, 6; Goaziou, 5; Lee, 20; Austin Lewis, 4; A. M. Simons, 17; Spargo, 7; J. C. Thompson, 1; Wentworth, 11; Work, 12. None of the candidates having received a majority of the votes cast, a second ballot is required, upon which vote will close, May 23.

CONTRIBUTE TO SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN FUND.

Comrades of St. Louis: About \$100 worth of bills from our last campaign are still unpaid. The Executive Committee hereby appeals to you to make some contribution to the Socialist Campaign Fund in order to have our debts (most of them for printing bills) wiped out and prepare for the greater work before us. Send all contributions to Socialist Party headquarters, 324 Chestnut street.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW FOR MAY.

The May issue of the International Socialist Review is a valuable number. Besides the usual editorial items, World of Labor and Book Reviews, this issue contains articles by W. M. Salter on Socialism in France and Italy, by R. R. La Monte on "A Dutch Nowhere," by Ellis O. Jones on "Our Bourgeois President," by A. Labriola on "From Parliaments to Labor Unions," etc. Subscription price, \$1 a year. Address 264 East Kinzie street.

A NEW SOCIALIST PAPER.

We have received the first copy of the Saturday Evening Tribune, the new Socialist weekly published by Comrade Walter Thomas Mills in Seattle, Wash. We welcome the new soldier in the field of Socialist and labor journalism. That the paper is ably edited need hardly be mentioned, for Comrade Mills is too well known as a Socialist writer. Eight big pages full of the best reading matter covering the Socialist and general labor movement. Subscription price, \$1 a year. Our best wishes to the Saturday Evening Tribune.

SOCIALISM AND THE DUMA.

The ill-fated Russian Duma is also in trouble over the army. The Socialists are determined to fight to the bitter end, and have refused to concede to the government the recruits for the year. Uproar has reigned in the assembly, and by the time this reaches my readers anything or nothing may have happened. Meantime, the workmen in different parts of the country are concentrating their forces. From private sources I learn that the trade unions in St. Petersburg number 35, with 48,801 members, and that they have just adopted a new set of rules and statutes.

IN SPAIN AND ITALY.

Socialism has been fighting hard in both Spain and Italy. At the general election in the former country the Tories are in power, and the Socialists have not gained a single seat. At Bilbao Tory desperadoes invaded the polling booths, with revolvers in their hands, and two or three votes were recorded by single men to defeat Iglesias, the Socialist leader. In Italy "Azione," the paper of the revolutionary section, has been proved guilty of taking funds from reactionaries; and "Avanti," is victorious opponent, is now urging the Socialists to a big May Day demonstration.

MOYER AND HAYWOOD INVITED BY ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS.

This year the annual Socialist demonstration and picnic (usually held on the second Sunday in September for the last eight years) will take place Sunday, August 4. The picnic will take place at the Fair Grounds in Belleville, Ill. Special trains of the Illinois Central Railroad will take the excursionists from Union Station, St. Louis, direct to the Fair Grounds' entrance in Belleville. An invitation has been forwarded to Comrades Moyer and Haywood to be with the St. Louis comrades August 4 and speak at our Belleville Fair Grounds' demonstration. On July 21 Moyer and Haywood are expected to speak at the annual picnic of the Socialists in Milwaukee.

DR. LIEBNECHT MAY GO TO JAIL.

Berlin, May 10.—The confiscation by the police of "Militarism and Antimilitarism," a new book written by Dr. Karl Liebknecht, will probably be followed by sensational proceedings. The charge of high treason has been made against the author of the book, the contents of which are considered seditious because of the arguments against the burden of militarism. Published copies of the book were seized and Liebknecht himself, who is the son of William Liebknecht, early Socialist worker, was arrested after a meeting which he

was addressing had been forcibly dispersed. Under the charge preferred he is liable to life imprisonment. Such proceedings paralleling those brought against the elder Liebknecht years ago are likely to create a stir not limited to the ranks of the Socialists.

SOCIALISM IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Socialism is commanding a good deal of interest among the students of Cornell University these days, and in the faculty as well. A recent event at the students' Socialist club was the reading of Tolstoy's "Tale of the Three Brothers." Prof. Guerlae lectured before the club of Jaure's and the Present Political Policy of French Socialists. A recent lecture by Prof. Fetter on Radical Socialism in Politics also commanded much attention. Cornell is just now having a visit from Mr. Mallock, and the club prepared the way for him by distributing several hundred copies of the issue of The Worker containing Morris Hillquit's reply to that gentleman's ingenious but disingenuous criticism.—New York Worker.

DETERMINED WORK OF BELGIAN SOCIALISTS.

Belgium is still in a period of crisis. M. de Trooz, a member of the former government, is the premier designate, and the old and unscrupulous king has left Belgium for Paris. But the Socialists and most of the Liberals are not going to tolerate the events of the last few days without protest. If M. de Trooz takes up the reins of office and meets the Chamber, the suggestion is made that the Liberals and Socialists should leave the place in a body, and see whether the Clericals would dare to legislate on their own account. Come what will, a dissolution must be forced, and then the king and his ministers will be obliged to give satisfaction on the future government of the Congo and on the eight hours bill.

SOCIALISM AND THE GERMAN ARMY.

In Germany the Socialists are reorganizing their forces. Molkenbuhr has won the by-election at Glauchau-Meerane with 17,000 votes, against the Liberal 13,000, and thus the late Secretary Auer has been succeeded by a Socialist comrade. In the reichstag the discussion has been on the military estimates, and the speeches of Bebel and Noske showed that with certain differences they and we are fighting the same fight against a ministry of war. Noske said the German Socialists had never dreamt of abolishing the army, nor had they cherished any visionary schemes of disarmament. They wanted a people's army; but they objected to the present crazy competition in munitions of war. "If it is necessary to defend the country," exclaimed Bebel, "we shall consider it quite natural to be soldiers. We may, of course, go on to ask one question: 'Has the war been declared by us, or is it an act of aggression by our enemies?'"

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN LONDON.

The Independent Labor Party in England will push the propaganda work during the coming season. A comrade writes from London: The present summer will undoubtedly see the most widespread and sustained agitation for Socialism that has yet taken place in this country. Many scores of new branches have been added since the open-air meetings closed last year. Almost every branch has greatly increased in membership, and with few exceptions the branches are in a fine state of efficiency. All over the country a new network of organization is being accomplished under the direction of the district members of the National Council, and at least twenty organizers and some 2,000 speakers and workers are ready to take the field. The effect of such a campaign in ripening the country for Socialism should be tremendous. It is good to live and see this day, and we hope when the summer's campaign is brought to a close the results of our agitation will have greatly brightened our hopes of the early realization of the Socialist state.

KIER HARDIE A SICK MAN.

London Labor Leader reports: Kier Hardie is on sick leave. From his sick couch in the train journeying homeward from London Mr. Kier Hardie sends his May Day message to his comrades in the movement. It will be read with no little sympathy and interest. It is the message of a wounded warrior being borne temporarily from the fighting front, and his words of battle are softened with the feeling of concern for those whom he leaves to face the heavier strain of the day. A big wave of greetings and warm sympathy from the movement will go with the leader of the Labor Party in his enforced retirement from the field of battle. We understand that medical opinion is divided as to whether it will be necessary for Mr. Hardie to undergo another operation. Happily, the doctors are all agreed that otherwise he is entirely free from ailment. It is nevertheless evident that Mr. Hardie has for many years been taxing his strength to the breaking strain, and it may be all for the best that he has thus been unwillingly compelled to slow down his restless activities for a season. Night and day, for nearly twenty years, he has been agitating in and out of Parliament with a constancy, unweariedness and power quite unexampled even amongst the most indomitable fighters of modern days.

With the Globe-Democrat it is a question of Republican party politics and capitalist class interests. When during the last congressional campaign the general executive of the A. F. of L. published the "Bill of Grievances" against Littlefield, Cannon & Co., why, the G.-D. got wild with indignation, calling Sam Gompers a bulldozer, a fakir, a blatherskite, good-for-nothing sort of a fellow. In those days Gompers was the most "undesirable citizen" the G.-D. could think of.

KOBUSCH AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT.

For a month machinists' committee has tried to make a settlement, but failed. Wanted 10 per cent increase. Went on strike Friday morning, May 3, at 9 a. m. Everybody in shop went out in sympathy with the machinists. 250 men out. All stand solid.

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