

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907

NO. 330

## Eighty-Three Socialists Elected

**Possibly Two or Three More Seats May Be Gained in Third Ballot, i. e., Where One Socialist Was Elected Twice in Different Districts...Socialists the Strongest Party in Reichsrath.**

Vienna, Austria, May 27.—The by-elections for the Reichsrath, the national congress of Austria, are over and the result is most gratifying to the Socialists. For the very capitalist elements who have been for years the leading factors in the reactionary politics of the Austrian empire the outcome of this first general election under the universal suffrage law is most disappointing, discouraging, full of hopelessness and despair.

The Socialists elected 83 of their candidates and are now the strongest party in the Austrian parliament. According to the new election laws, a citizen may be nominated in one, two or half a dozen election districts in any part of the empire. Thus it happened that several candidates have been elected twice, i. e., the same candidates were victorious in two districts. This necessitates a third ballot, with the prospects that the Socialists may secure two or three additional seats.

Up to this hour the result is as follows:

Socialists 83, Christian Socialists or Anti-Semites 66, Czech-Agrarians 33, Catholic Center 31, German People's Party 25, German Liberals 24, Young Czechs 22, German Agrarians 18, Clerical Slovenians 15, Pan-Germans 14, Italians 14, Clericals 11, Czech-Radicals 10.

In 42 districts a third ballot will be necessary on account of the double election of the candidates in these districts.

## Still Without Jury in Haywood Trial

**Doubtful Whether Jury Will Be Completed by End of Next Week.... Trial May Last All Summer.**

Boise, Idaho, May 27.—The prospects are that the Haywood trial will last all summer. A third panel of 50 is now being called, the second having been exhausted. Today the trial adjourned until Friday. It is doubtful whether the actual taking of evidence will begin until a week or ten days from today.

Another Orchard story has been circulated by Pinkerton McParland's agents. Today two men, said to be bartenders, arrived here from Cheyenne to act as witnesses for the prosecution. They will testify, so it is claimed by the Pinkerton agents, that Orchard cashed a draft for \$1,250 a week after the Independence Depot horror, and that they came there overland from Independence. The draft, it is alleged, was signed by Haywood and countersigned by Moyer. The couple declare that Orchard and a pal named Neville worked together, trying to trim Cheyenne gamblers.

The newspaper correspondents take little stock in this latest Orchard sensation.

It is reported that the defense has finally got into possession of Orchard's alleged confession. The report is not confirmed, however. McParland was asked to permit the inspection of the confession; it is in the possession of the state and will not be revealed. Asked if the story Orchard will tell on the stand will be along the lines previously indicated, McParland said:

"No; Orchard will tell a true story of the dastardly murders and show absolutely the existence of an inner circle that planned wholesale murders and other crimes, eclipsing anything in the history of the United States. Pressed to explain, however, McParland closed up like a clam.

Borah and Hawley, representing the prosecution, declined to discuss the confession. When the latter was asked if the defense had Orchard's story, he said he did not think so. However, a lawyer for the defense claimed that he not only had a complete confession, but had conclusive proof ready to present that many of Orchard's statements were manufactured from whole cloth. The fact that the defense outwitted the prosecution in securing this confession is openly alleged to be the reason for the frequent clashes between Hawley and Darrow.

### Defense Complains.

At the opening Saturday the defense had four and the prosecution three peremptory challenges remaining. Rumor has it that Daniel Clark, George Powell, John Whitlock and Lee Scrivener, who have provisionally qualified, are to be ousted on peremptory challenges. With only 26 veniremen left, this means a third extra panel must be summoned. Darrow says: "It will be impossible to complete the jury from the present venire. Another adjournment can not be avoided. It seems strange that where Boise residents are drafted they are all bankers or prominent business men. Every bank in this city has been represented on the panel by president or director, yet here we have 2,000 trades unionists in Boise, only one of whom has been qualified. He was disqualified because he was known to have prejudice against capital punishment. There are ten Socialists to every Prohibitionist in the county, yet we have two Prohibitionists in the box, have examined and excused five, and not one Socialist has yet been reached. Honestly, I can not explain it, but it looks queer."

### Simpkins Will Testify.

Jack Simpkins, the missing member of the Western Federation of Miners' officials accused of the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, is in Washington, and expected to surrender to Idaho authorities before the prosecution completes the presentation of its case against Haywood. He will take steps to be called as chief witness for the defense. He alone can dispute the story Orchard is expected to tell on the witness stand. He knew all of Orchard's movements. Orchard was paid by him for work done, and Simpkins is declared to have personal letters written by Orchard that will have great weight with the jury.

The foregoing statement was made to a correspondent. Explaining Simpkins' absence, or flight, as it has been characterized, the man said:

"Jack had many interests in the country, and saw no reason why he should linger behind the bars for an unlimited length of time when he could keep out of Idaho. But he is not the kind that would desert his friends. Jack will tell his story, and it will be one that will not please the prosecution."

When asked if Simpkins would be one of their witnesses, the defense lawyers reiterated that they will guard the identity of their witnesses until they are actually sworn. There is no doubt that Simpkins, if he appears, will be a sensation in the case.

### May Inject Timber Frauds.

With the circulation of this report comes another that the defense plans to link the great timber frauds with their case. It is said that detectives have been working for months on the theory that Steunenberg was murdered by Orchard at the request of men

who wanted to get him out of the way, as he knew too much about their stealing of timber lands. The defense admits they will try to have Senator Borah's alleged indictment by the federal grand jury for timber land frauds injected into the case.

### What Borah Promises to Prove.

The examination of talesmen brought out a square declaration from Senator Borah that the state expects to prove that the Western Federation of Miners is an organization whose object is the domination of certain phases of society by assassination. It was the first definite statement as to the course intended to be followed by the prosecution that has been made by any one connected with the state's case. It came out in the examination of J. E. Tourettelotte, a young architect of Boise, who had been called for the sixth place, after the defense had challenged John F. Whitlock peremptorily.

### Rowdies Ordered Out of Boise.

War has been declared between Chief of Police Francis and certain alleged professional bad men who have drifted into Boise and are now posing as witnesses or detectives concerned in the trial of Haywood for the Steunenberg murder. These men strut about the streets ostentatiously exhibiting firearms. Both sides of the case disclaim responsibility for their presence.

Francis sent for three men last Friday morning when he thought he could make their visit a secret. They were ex-deputies from Telluride and Cripple Creek. They had been swaggering about town, talking loud, declaring they are newspaper men connected with an eastern publication.

"Get out of town before Sunday," said Francis. "I know your kind and that you are professional hoboos. If you make the slightest move during your brief stay, or interfere with anybody on either side, you will get a d— lively time."

The trio emerged from the conference decidedly chagrined. Detective McParland, who is in charge of the state's case, disclaims responsibility for their presence. Likewise does Darrow, for the defense. Their espionage of principals on both sides has been intolerable and complaints caused Francis to act. The chief declares he will personally handle the unwelcome strangers.

### State May Summon Adams.

Boise, Idaho, May 28.—None of the talesmen of the third special venire ordered in the Steunenberg murder case was summoned today.

The list was in part prepared, and the first of the summonses will be served tomorrow. Sheriff Hodgins plans to complete service of the 61 citizens included in the venire by noon Thursday in order to give them all ample time to present themselves in court by Friday morning.

The men of the venire are to be watched to prevent any attempt to improperly approach them, and, when they present themselves in court, they will be cautioned against discussing the case with anyone.

Counsel on both sides were in conference today on work connected with the further examination of jurors and the actual trial of the case.

The state has decided to call Steve Adams as a witness, but the expectation now is that he will enter a general refusal to testify.

Arrangements to bring him here have not been made and probably will not be until shortly before he is to be called to the stand.

## Another Anti-Union Injunction

**The Latest Exhibition of Labor's Freedom in the Milwaukee Iron Molders' Trouble.**

To what lengths the federal courts will go to serve the interests of the capitalist class is shown by an injunction against the striking molders of Milwaukee, now made permanent by Judge Sanborn, of Madison, Wis. The injunction is understood to have been written by the attorney for the Allis-Chalmers company, a man who has a past record for labor persecutions, and who was a prime mover in the monstrous injustice meted out to the Socialist, Paul Grottkau, in 1886. The following are the most glaring paragraphs in the Sanborn injunction:

"The strikers are enjoined 'from congregating upon or about the company's premises or in the streets, approaches and places adjacent or leading to said premises for the purpose of intimidating its employes or prevailing or hindering them from fulfilling their duties as such employes or for the purpose or in such manner as to induce or coerce by threats, violence, intimidation or persuasion, any of the said company's employes to leave its service or any person to refuse to enter its service.

"From congregating upon or about the company's premises or the sidewalk, streets, alleys or approaches adjoining or adjacent to or leading to said premises, and from picketing the said complainant's places of business or the homes or boarding houses or residences of the said complainant's employes.

"From going singly or collectively to the homes of the said company's employes for the purpose of intimidating or threatening them or collectively persuading them to leave its service.

"From preventing or attempting to prevent by threats, intimidation, persuasion or in any other manner any person or corporation from performing work for said complainant and from doing business with it.

"From doing any of the aforesaid acts or any other acts for the purpose of compelling and inducing or attempting to compel or induce the complainant by threats, intimidation, force or violence, against its will or the will of its officers, to employ or to discharge any person or persons whomsoever and especially to employ members of said unions or discharge persons who are not members of said unions."

Since when has it been a crime in a free country to try to persuade another? asks the Social Democratic Herald. And why is it that some of the courts hold picketing to be legal, while others at the behest of the corporations forbid it? And if a federal judge can deny the right to walk on certain sidewalks and certain streets to certain people, where does American liberty come in? More court-made law, it seems.

### KERN BARBER SUPPLY CO. UNIONIZED.

The differences which have existed between the Aug. Kern Barber Supply Co. and the machinists, brass workers, wood workers and upholsterers for a number of months past have been amicably adjusted and the firm will hereafter conduct its manufacturing plant as a union shop and will be entitled to the use of the union label on its products. A complete agreement was reached this week and all parties to the controversy are well pleased at the outcome. The unions were represented in the conference by Messrs. Shanessy of the Barbers' Union, Leberman of the Brass Workers, Kreyling of the Central Trades and Labor Union, Straubinger of the Wood Workers, Seeker of the Upholsterers and Sarber of the Machinists. The firm was represented by Aug. Kern, president; C. D. Comfort, vice president, and Christ Kern, secretary and treasurer. The settlement marks another victory for the conciliation and arbitration policy of the American Federation of Labor.

## Socialist Local St. Louis

**Important General Meeting Tomorrow, Sunday Evening, at 8 o'clock, at Delabar's Hall.... Election of Officers and Lecture.**

To the Members and Comrades of the Socialist Party of St. Louis:

Tomorrow, Sunday, June 2, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., Local St. Louis Socialist Party will hold a general meeting at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm street, which should be attended by every comrade who has the welfare of our movement at heart.

The order of business will be:

(1) Election of officers.

(2) Lecture by G. A. Hoehn.

The officers to be elected are:

Secretary-Treasurer.

City Organizer.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

Editor and Manager for St. Louis Labor.

Press committee of five members.

Comrade Hoehn will deliver a lecture on "The Austrian Elections and the Movement in Austria."

By order of the city executive board.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

COMRADE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

Of California, lately active in propaganda work in Chicago, will be the principal speaker at Montezano Park, Sunday, July 7.

## The Denver Times on Orchard

**Governor Gooding's Recent Theatrical Performance Commented on by One of the Leading Dailies in the Rocky Mountains.**

The following special correspondent of the Denver Times will interest our readers. It pictures the attempt of Gov. Gooding of Idaho to get his friend, Harry Orchard, into the public arena and thereby injure the case of the defense in the Haywood case. Here is the Denver Times report in full:

"Gov. Gooding's theatrical presentation of Orchard to the public is the talk of Boise and is likely to cause the governor no end of trouble and to prove a boomerang so far as the anticipated results are concerned.

"In the gray dusk of the evening, under the management of the governor of Idaho, a melodrama was put upon the boards with half a dozen newspaper correspondents as the immediate audience, but intending to reach and affect 80,000,000 people whose ears are strained to learn all the news from Boise. The little drama had its setting with the bleak walls and dark cells of the Idaho penitentiary as a background. Standing in the calcium light as the star performer was a reformed villain, with a dozen murders to his account whose part was to parrot-like recite a string of words to defend the governor from criticisms that have lately pierced his complacency and forced him to wince as the darts struck home.

"Orchard, the villain, appeared in the center of the stage—smug, dapper and smiling. Bowing to right and left, his eyes twinkling and his face rippling with chasing smiles, he was introduced for his part of the performance and the correspondents were notified to play their part.

"The villain had been dressed and groomed for the occasion. He may be described as a dapper fat man. A suit of delicately tinted spring clothes incased his rotund body. Patent leather shoes were strikingly obtrusive. His dark-brown hair, parted with a mathematical precision, brought out quite brilliantly the blue eyes that had doubtless won for him the confidence of the men he afterward murdered.

Who could imagine that this pretentious and smiling personage admits the commission of more than a dozen horrible murders, and that they were all committed by him as a hired man who, having made murder his profession, undertook to kill the enemies of his employer at so much per head as they were pointed out to him.

"This wholesale, double-dyed murderer is now playing the role of a convert. Arrested for his crimes, inclosed in a dungeon with hanging as a certain fate within less than half a year, under the Christian teachings of McParland and the ghostly admonitions of the governor he concluded to reform and as the first step of his deep contrition to name his employers and to give evidence that will bring them to the gallows.

"Judging from the Orchard monologue, the object of his public appearance was to assure the people that his reform and confession were a voluntary tribute to the power of religion and that an awakened conscience and not a promise or hope from relief from the death penalty impelled him to his course.

"Why this unusual spectacle? Why his peculiar audience? Why the reticence of the star villain as to everything associated with the bloody path he has traveled except statements to relieve McParland and to place the governor of the state in a better light?

"Newspaper correspondents are a cold-blooded, analytical class in dealing with human conduct as a part of their work. They represent no party, no side. They are all men of the world and students of human nature—the best equipped men in the country to puncture frauds and to mercilessly expose them. After the curtain was rung down and the story was told by the correspondents present at the play to those who were not, the correspondents divided into groups to discuss the affair, challenging the reason for it and all expressing their beliefs. This is the sum of their conclusions:

"That the name of Orchard was being freely used in the courtroom in connection with the selection of the jury. That man after man had expressed contempt in various ways for Orchard and intimated that it was so deep that they could not believe what he would say except the admission of his own guilt touching the killing of Steunenberg. That every such statement made in court antecedent to the commencement of the real trial not only weakened the case of the prosecution, but cast reflections upon the governor, who, next to the Pinkerton detective agency, has been the one to publicly stand forward as the sponsor for the guilt of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and for the credit that was given to Orchard's statements. The governor chafed under these insinuations, and against the judgment of Senator Borah and other of the attorneys for the prosecution, arranged for the sudden and melodramatic appearance of Orchard to relieve him, Gooding, of the odium and to place the star murder witness in a favorable light before the world.

"Has he succeeded?

"Let the correspondents here answer the question. Not one of them has been deceived and hardly one of them but will, in his own way, give an inkling of his views to the readers of the journals he represents in the accounts that have been sent to him."

## Labor Leaders and Labor Literature

By John B. Andrews, University of Wisconsin

"I have saved labor papers for many years, but in one way or another my collection has been destroyed," is a common remark of leaders in the Labor Movement. "When we moved that last time," or, "At housecleaning time," or, "When our house burned," are expressions that indicate the occasions for the loss of much valuable material needed by the student and historian.

But here and there throughout the country one may still find old "warhorses" in the Labor Movement who will bring forth records of the great eight-hour movement of forty years ago, and show with undying enthusiasm the contemporaneous accounts of scores of co-operative societies "doing business on the Rochdale plan." To these men the mention of such labor papers as Fincher's Trades Review (Phila., '63-'66); the Voice (Boston, '64-'67), and the Workingman's Advocate (Chicago, '64-'76), brings a glow of honest pride and a train of glorious reminiscences. Some still live who hark back to the time when William Weiting was publishing Die Republik der Arbeiter (New York, 1850-'55), and some recall those Periodical Letters that Josiah Warren addressed "To the Men and Women of Labor and Sorrow." It is a genuine pleasure to meet these men. It is worth while to catch some of their enthusiasm. Many of them entered the Labor Movement along with Horace Greeley and Albert Brisbane—and Hawthorne's "Blithedale Romance" reminds not a few of the humanitarian awakening which roused the great minds and hearts of the period of fifty and sixty years ago.

To one who has interviewed scores of these men and thereby caught an intimate glimpse of their early strife days the thought of such real pioneers as Seth Luther, Eli Moore and "Fanny" Wright of the almost forgotten labor struggle of the thirties, brings a feeling of profound regret that our permanent records are so few. Who would guess from the written history of that time that more than sixty papers "devoted to the cause of the working man" were published in this country during the decade 1827-'37? By some happy chance a few of these papers have lain buried away in obscure corners for three-quarters of a century, and anyone with half a soul who turns their yellowed pages and reads their story must feel somewhat like one who stands before a monument of some past civilization, as he realizes that

"Even a rag like this  
Survives him, his tomb,  
And all that's his."

Passing down through this pioneer period, with its ten-hour movement and National Industrial Congresses—on through the similar movements of the middle of the century—and the National Labor Union history, just after the Civil War, with its leaders like Wm. H. Sylvius, Ira Steward and "Dick" Trevellick—one finds the records (if one finds them at all) very difficult to obtain. Nearly every city, and almost every trade organization of national scope had its labor paper. Convention proceedings were published in pamphlet form, constitutions and by-laws ran through several editions, and yet, except for a few scattering copies, where are they?

Anyone who has tried must know how difficult it is to collect complete files of labor papers published even within the past ten years. It means days and nights of fruitless searching—disappointments only here and there brightened by real "finds"—but it also means meeting with men in every city who struggle hopefully on in spite of obstacles, men who have that "vision" without which "we perish." Though finally weakened in body, they do not wither at the top.

To meet on sympathetic ground men like George E. McNeil, Edward H. Rogers and Frank K. Foster; to talk for an hour with "Joe" Buchanan, the mysterious Victor Drury, F. A. Sorge, Lucien Sanial, John Jarrett, A. Strasser, and Benjamin R. Tucker; to rummage through barrels and boxes of half-forgotten lore with Thomas Phillips, Frederick Turner, "Joe" Labadie, Voltairine de Claire, and "Pete" McGuire—has been no small privilege. The mere mention of these few from a long list of names will call up glad and sad memories in the minds of thousands who can say

"I have eaten your bread and salt,  
I have drunk your water and wine,  
The deaths ye died I have watched beside,  
And the lives that ye led were mine."

It's a great story, and some time when it is rightly told it will mean much to future generations of men. Along these lines of struggles, of self-sacrifice for an ideal that beckons ever onward toward a bigger and cleaner and more generous humanity, have been fought the great battles in American history.

If the signs of the times indicate anything to the man who walks among men, it is that a still greater struggle is before us. For the good of our own people, for the cause of civilization, every lamp of experience should be made to throw its light upon the causes and conditions of our present industrial order.

The field of Labor opens up a splendid view of this work. About twenty years ago Professor Ely published a small volume on the "Labor Movement in America." It was a mere sketch, but it served to point out the possibilities for a more intensive study. In recent years a number of people have become interested in such a plan and they have organized the American Bureau of Industrial Research, to carry on the work. This is made possible through the private subscriptions of interested men and women throughout the country.

The work has already made substantial progress. Into a central fireproof building have been gathered records which reflect great industrial movements hardly mentioned by American historians, and yet full of significance in their relation to the methods of social control. Hundreds of papers (including those mentioned above) and thousands of pamphlets, circulars and letters, reflecting the movements of the people in their efforts to maintain their sovereignty, here form a great Library of Labor. The best that all other libraries of the country could offer on this subject has been transcribed and brought together to swell the collection of original material. The Quarterly Journal of Economics, February, 1907, contains an article, "Labor Organization and Labor Politics, 1827-'37," prepared by John R. Commons, one of the directors of the Bureau of Industrial Research. This is but a hint of the exhaustive research already made by the Bureau. Plans provide for reprints, in several volumes, of the rarest and most valuable documents. These will be sold to the libraries of the country at cost of printing alone. Then, too, there will be a "History of Industrial Democracy in America," written in bright, readable style, and handled by one of the best known publishers.

A large amount of editing has already been done for this purpose, but many important records are still wanting. Several labor leaders, upon learning of the earnest efforts of the Bureau, have given their entire collections to further its purposes. Co-operation and interest of this kind is encouraging, and the primary work involved in collecting, classifying and cataloging will be appreciated by generations yet unborn. All records are carefully bound and placed in the permanent collection in this fireproof building, where they may be used freely by anyone at any time. A book-plate, with the name of the contributor, is provided for insertion in every volume received. This preserves the identity of new acquisitions, and furnishes a permanent recognition of the interest and cooperation of the contributor. Anyone having copies of papers, convention proceedings, constitutions and letters is urged to communicate with the American Bureau of Industrial Research, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

## The Editorial Jackass

(Peoria Socialist.)

Last Wednesday morning there appeared an editorial in the columns of a local daily, commenting upon the "Anarchist Parade," re-

ferring to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone demonstration held in Chicago last Sunday.

The editorial is a fine sample of the lying stuff these prostitutes are paid for writing. The public must be kept in ignorance if it is possible for the united capitalist press of the country and the prostituted brains which they hire, to accomplish the task.

There might have been a few anarchists in the Chicago parade, but if so, they did not make themselves conspicuous.

It was the Socialists who carried the "Red Banners."

The Red Flag is the emblem of the International Socialist party. The color represents the red blood that flows in the veins of the working class of all nationalities and it is the bond that unites us in one mighty brotherhood. It is in this mighty brotherhood that the capitalist class sees its doom and it is no wonder that the capitalists are willing and anxious to pay out their good money for the brains of these intellectual prostitutes commonly known as "editors."

Anarchy is as different from Socialism as black is from white.

Anarchy means individualism, no law, no government, every man for himself.

Socialism means collectivism, law, government, co-operation, all for each and each for all.

The editorial referred to above is infamous. It is meant to deceive the public. Its object is to confuse Socialism with Anarchy in the minds of people who have not the gumption to investigate for themselves.

## The Havana Cigar Makers

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., Sends Letter of Advice.

Havana, May 25.—The great strike of the Cuban cigarmakers is still on. It is one of the most serious labor struggles which have ever taken place in Cuba.

A local daily paper, the Havana Post, says editorially:

"The tobacco strike continues day after day, apparently, without any change. The strikers declare that they are receiving ample funds from their associates in different places, and can hold out indefinitely. It is difficult for us to understand how the strikers expect to be able to continue under present circumstances, indefinitely, as they claim. Nine thousand men are involved in the strike. Conservatively speaking, each of these 9,000 men has an average of five people dependent upon him for support. This makes the number of people dependent 45,000, and estimating the actual cost for the necessities of life for these five people at 20c a day each, it will require a fund of \$9,000 a day each to feed them. As only a few hundred dollars are received daily, we fail to see how the strikers can reason they can continue their strike much longer."

A committee of the independent cigarmakers presented Gov. Magoon with a manifesto, declaring that as they had no alliance with the strikers of the Havana Tobacco Co., they were willing to resume work as soon as the factories saw fit to open their doors.

The governor told the committee, which was composed of Romulo Morales, Mariano Arnao, Ramon Garcia, Juan Alfonso and Arturo Gutierrez, that he was highly honored with their visit, as he himself had once been a working man. He added that whenever they thought it wise to consult him, they could do so, and stated that he was of the opinion that the strike would soon be settled.

The commission left the palace highly satisfied with their interview.

From Montreal, Can., came news that the cigarmakers of that city had voted to contribute 10 per cent of weekly wages to aid the strikers of this city. A vote of thanks will be sent to the Canadian workmen for their generosity.

The cigarmakers of New York also agreed to contribute 50c each weekly. Francisco Llanes, a cigarmaker of Tampa, who reached this city, was the bearer of \$2,380, which the fellow-workers of that city sent. Checks for \$467 were also received at strike headquarters from the same source.

The contributions in Key West amounted to \$600, while Sagua la Grande wired \$100, Artemisa \$33 and New York \$270. The strike situation remains practically the same, both factions being intent on victory.

### President Gompers' Letter.

In answer to the appeal for help made by the striking cigarmakers to the American Federation of Labor, Samuel M. Gompers, president of the latter organization, has sent the following letter to the strike leaders in this city. Mr. Gompers visited this island sometime ago, making a thorough study of the labor conditions:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—I am in receipt of your greeting and appeal and also the statements you make in regard to the conditions which have arose among the cigarmakers of the island. When I was in Havana last January I learned the conditions to be as you state them. I declared then, and my statement was published in the Havana newspapers. My information came as a result of a visit to several of the factories, and, making inquiries of the men as well as of the foremen. I know, too, that one of the great evils has been, and no doubt is today, that the cigarmakers are paid in one kind of money, or in its lowest equivalent, and that in all things in which they must make their purchases or the payment of their obligations, they must pay in the highest valued money or its equivalent. Permit me to express my entire sympathy with the cigarmakers in the great effort they are taking to protect and improve their condition, and to extend my co-operation to a successful termination of the present contest. Anything within my power that I can do will be gladly done. I have forwarded a copy of your greeting and appeal to President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union, requesting him to send it out to all the cigarmakers' unions of the United States.

I feel confident that he will send this out and that the cigarmakers of the country will generously and promptly respond to the call.

In any event, may I appeal to you in turn to never allow your organization and the spirit of organization to go down. To be organized and remain organized will be your best protector and make unnecessary in the future such contests as the one in which you are now engaged.

Wishing you every success and hoping to hear from you as frequently as is convenient to you, I am, fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

At the 21 relief stations of the strikers 221,025 rations were distributed among the needy men out. These rations are for the next four days.

The executive committee received \$125 from Cienfuegos, \$21 from Matanzas, \$20 from Santa Clara, and from the "Sidelo" factory of Tampa \$20 was received by cable. The managers of the moving picture company now at the National Theater of this city turned over to the strikers \$6.02 as the total receipts of the benefit performance given them on Wednesday night.

## Cheaper Rails and Cheaper Life

Seldom has there been a more cold-blooded, murderous situation than that exposed by the Railroad Gazette in connection with the manufacture of poor rails by the United States Steel Company.

The staggering sacrifice of human life on the railroads of the United States is all due to the fact that human life is of far less importance than profits in the scheme of our present society. When Socialists make this statement it is usually denied, yet there are times when even the innermost organs of capital are compelled to admit that they know the Socialists are telling the truth. But read this; it is a better editorial on Socialism than we can write.

It is perhaps safe to say that there is no more striking example in this country of the dangerous and harmful possibilities of a great corporation than that which is now being afforded by the United

States Steel Corporation in its attitude towards demands for sound rails. There is no individual, or combination of individuals, which knows better how to make good rails than does the United States Steel Corporation, with its splendid army of experts. Nevertheless, it knowingly makes rails which break and kill people. The top of ingots are not being cropped off below the point where high phosphorus and impurities are found; specifications, as furnished by railroad companies, are totally disregarded, and rails, especially in the new and heavier sections, are furnished with spots in them so full of impurities and so brittle that they must of necessity break when subjected to the strain of traffic. The Steel Company knows this quite well. The railroad companies also know it quite well. The Steel Company declines to take cognizance of the fact, because this would mean considerable reduction of output although no important loss of material. The railroad companies fail to take a firm stand because, in the interests of the tremendous traffic, which they derive directly and indirectly from the steel companies, they have not yet dared to do so.

Two points here are specially noteworthy: First, the criminal willingness of the Steel Corporation and the companies allied with it to manufacture rails that cost human life; second, the attitude, almost equally criminal, on the part of many high railroad officers, to ignore the plain truths that are being brought before them by their superintendents and chief engineers.

At the recent meeting of the American Railway Association in Chicago it was asked by G. L. Peck, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Lines West, that any representative of the 230,000-odd miles of railroads in the United States present at the meeting who was satisfied with the rails he was receiving, should get up; nobody got up. The representatives of the steel manufacturers who were asked to defend their processes of manufacture had nothing to say.

It is obvious that such a state of affairs as this cannot continue, for public safety is involved. Since the year 1901 it has been impossible for railroad companies to have their specifications adhered to. The tremendous increases in rail breakages during these five years, when the Steel Corporation has had the matter in its own hands, are well shown in the tables of rails broken and taken from track in New York State. During January, February and March, 1907, 836 rails, rolled in the previous year, were broken and taken from track in the State of New York as against 29 rails, rolled in the year 1901, which broke during the same period. This record may be directly characterized as disgraceful—a disgrace to the reputation of the rail manufacturers, who are fully able to remedy the known defects if they wish to do so. The only answer which the rail manufacturers have brought against the charge is that traffic has grown materially heavier in the last few years, and that track structures, ballast, etc., are insufficient for the strain which is put upon them, with the result that high spots and low spots occur in the track, causing breakages which cannot be avoided. They suggest as a remedy the use of a still heavier rail section, weighing perhaps 150 pounds to the yard. But it has been conclusively shown that the 100-pound rails of 1905, 1906 and 1907 have made a far worse record in breakages than the 80-pound rails rolled five years ago; therefore, it is evident that no help is to come from increased weight of section until better processes of manufacture are co-ordinately employed. Heavy rails of the present day are materially deficient owing to three causes, capable of considerable subdivision, which can be outlined roughly as below:

(1) Phosphorus and impurities which collect in the top of the ingot during cooling require that about one-third of the ingot should be cut off before the rails are rolled. Present practice in the steel mills cuts off a much smaller amount than this, leaving the ingot full of impurities, and with its phosphorus much higher than that allowed by the best specifications.

(2) With the Bessemer process and the ores now used, it is extremely difficult to keep down the phosphorus. A high phosphorus content with high carbon added to give hardness and wearing qualities makes brittle steel. Open-hearth rails, of course, furnish the solution of this difficulty.

(3) In the efforts for output, rails are being finished at too high a temperature, and are not receiving enough work in the rolls. Before this can be completely remedied, it is probable that some change in the form of the cross-section will be necessary, but many of the gravest defects arising from rolling can be remedied while the section remains in its present shape.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

### 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.

Wir mit der Sozialistischen Partei und Gewerkschaftsbewegung sympathisiert, ber

Abonnire auf

## Arbeiter = Zeitung

Erscheint jeden Samstag, \$1.50 per Jahr, 75c für sechs Monate. Wird durch die Post ins Haus geliefert.

Adresse: ARBEITER-ZEITUNG  
324 Chestnut Str.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Remember, no CIGARS are  
Genuine Union-Made



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.

One day the office boy went to the editor of the Soaring Eagle and said: "There is a tramp at the door and he says he has had nothing to eat for six days." "Fetch him in" said the editor. "If we can find out how he does it we can run this paper for another week?"—Exchange.

### CHAS. WERZ & CO.

Wood, Brass, Muslin, Embossing on Glass, Etc.....

## SIGNS

1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS  
Kinloch, Central 1451

# The World of Labor

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

## ST. LOUIS CARPENTERS' UNION 1596

Donated the sum of \$25 to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund.

### SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK

general local meeting at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm street.

### 25,000 ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS

for our Steamboat Excursion of July 7 must be distributed. Get some from headquarters, 324 Chestnut street.

### FOR A LABOR TEMPLE.

Workingmen of Lincoln, Neb., are agitating the question of contributing the wages earned on June 3 to a fund for the erection of a labor temple.

### A FINE EXCURSION.

The picnic of Local No. 115, Painters and Decorators, at Waterloo, Ill., was a success in every sense. An immense crowd took part in the outing.

### SWITCHMEN'S UNION AIDING HAYWOOD.

Detroit, Mich., May 27.—The Switchmen's Union of North America, which is holding its biennial session in this city, today voted to contribute \$200 to the defense fund of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

### SETTLED IN ONE WEEK.

Building trades strike in Duluth was settled in one week. No open shop goes and carpenters, sheet metal workers, laborers and other crafts gain substantial increase in wages. The Builders' Exchange has abandoned the open shop demand.

### 175 CHICAGO MACHINISTS

secured an increase of 25 cents a day at the Otis Elevator Company. The men walked out last week to enforce their demand for an increase of 25 cents a day. The other building trades employed by the same concern quit in sympathy and the plant was brought to a standstill.

### THE MUSICIANS' CONVENTION.

Cleveland, O., May 23.—An effort will be made to regulate traveling musical organizations as the result of action taken today by the American Federation of Musicians. Officers were elected as follows: President, Joseph Weber, Cincinnati; secretary, Owen Miller, St. Louis; treasurer, Otto Ostendorf, St. Louis.

### STILL GROWING IN MEMBERSHIP.

Reports of the recent American Federation of Labor executive council meeting showed that during the five months since the close of the Federation's fiscal year an increase of more than 50,000 members, as compared with the corresponding five months of last year, was gained.

### UNION MACHINISTS OF ERIE LINE CALLED OUT.

Binghamton, N.Y., May 24.—James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, this afternoon called out the entire force of union machinists on the Erie railroad—about 3,000 men. At Susquehanna, Pa., 190 men obeyed the order. The strike is caused by the dissatisfaction of the men over the piecework.

### MACHINISTS' STRIKE NOTES.

N. O. Nelson's men in Leclair are still on strike, the firm refusing to recognize the union and grant increase in wages. The John Ramming Machine Co., Main street and Clark avenue, signed the union scale. Strikers met Wednesday at Walhalla hall to receive strike benefit. The Miller Elevator Co. signed the union contract.

### DISMISSED FOR HIS UNIONISM.

Hugh Shay, organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks, has been dismissed from the service for his activity in the work of that body in California. Roosevelt denied the right of the postal authorities to petition for higher wages, and it is quite natural that his underlings should attempt to prevent organization and enforce the open mail car.

### BARBERS FOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

Information was filed by the Barbers' Union against J. F. Schatt, proprietor of the Terminal Hotel barber shop, and a warrant will be asked for his arrest, charging him with laboring on Sunday, in violation of the laws of the State of Missouri. This will be done to make a test case by the barbers to see if it is possible to secure a reversal of the decision handed down by Judge Moore four years ago, making shaving on Sunday a necessity.

### VAN CLEAVE AND KIELY.

Ex-Chief of Police Kiely has now established himself as the "Kiely Secret Service Agency." The Shoot-to-Kill Agency would have been a more appropriate name. Since President Van Cleave will, or may, squeeze out of his Citizens' Industrial Alliance members \$500,000 a year to fight the unions with, he may well afford to give a few crumbs to his former tool in charge of police headquarters.

### WOOD WORKERS VS. CARPENTERS.

Cleveland Citizen: A Chicago report has it that the jurisdiction struggle between the wood workers and carpenters will be renewed, the former having voted down the mandate of the A. F. of L. (Minneapolis convention) that the two organizations must be merged this year. The question arises, will the wood workers be expelled from the A. F. of L. as the brewery worker sare being threatened? We'll see.

### LABOR TROUBLES IN AFRICA.

Cape Town, May 24.—The dispatch of 1,000 regular troops to the Rand, where white miners are on strike, has excited the natives. The primary purpose of these troops is to overawe the Chinese miners in the event of their proving restless, leaving the police and volunteers to deal with the white miners, who are displaying brutality in their assaults upon the strike breakers and are seriously damaging property. Forty mines are now affected.

### SHWASHBUCKLER BELL.

Gen. Sherman M. Bell, the swashbuckler who attempted to destroy the Western Federation of Miners and other unions in Colorado, and who has just refused the Idaho prosecutors to come to the later state to testify against Haywood, is out with an interview declaring that the trial is a "farce" and a "job," and that the prisoners will not get a square deal. It is understood that Bell has been stricken from the pay roll of the mine owners—dumped, as was Peabody, after he was squeezed dry.

### .. READ THIS CAREFULLY.

If the affairs of your union are not run according to your ideas, cast aside some of your contemptible egotism, confer with the officers and try to show them a better way. If you are too vain or too stubborn to do this, then crawl into your little hole and don't forget to pull the hole in after you. By doing this you will make room for some one who has more true unionism in a minute than you ever had or ever will have. If you can't do anything yourself, don't knock those who can.—Nashville Labor Advocate.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 8

held special memorial services at the Garrick Theater last Sunday afternoon. Four short addresses, interspersed with vocal selections, constituted the program, the addresses being given by William H. O'Brien, Rev. James T. Coffey, pastor of St. Leo's Catholic Church; Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, of Woman's Auxiliary No. 29, and Rev. William J. Williamson, pastor of Third Baptist Church. It seems that Rev. Father Coffey learned a thing or two about the labor movement since the Socialists published their open letter to his Citizens' Industrial Alliance speech, in December, 1904.

## SANTIAGO STRIKERS STONE POLICE WHO FIRE VOLLEY

Havana, May 24.—Dispatches from Santiago say there was a riot there this morning of strikers trying to prevent unloading from the ships in the harbor. The police were stoned by the strikers and returned a volley, wounding one man and dispersing the others. The strikers gathered again in larger numbers and made a demonstration before the office of the civil governor against what they called an unjustifiable attack by the police, and asked also for the immediate discharge of the chief of police. The situation is serious.

### GENERAL STRIKE IN SANTIAGO.

Havana, May 28.—The newspapers at Santiago have been compelled to suspend publication, their compositors having gone on strike. It is impossible to obtain meat or bread in the city, the slaughtermen and bakers having also joined the strike movement. The arbitration commission selected to settle the labor dispute, consisting of two representatives of the employers and two of the employes, has just been completed by the designation of the fifth members. Mr. Magoon suggested that Maj. Bullard of the 28th infantry be selected. This was agreeable to the arbitrators, and Gov. Magoon has accordingly directed him to proceed to Santiago.

### ROUGH-ON-UNIONS.

National Association of Manufacturers was in session in New York this week. President Van Cleave, who believes he has a great mission to perform to wipe trade unions off the industrial map, requested a fund of \$1,500,000, to be raised in three years, for the purpose of carrying out his plans. Van Cleave appealed to the capitalists to take cognizance of "their own duty, patriotism and self-interests." Have they ever overlooked their self-interests? Nix; but labor has. Mr. Van Cleave is the most expensive walking delegate in the country. By the time he may have squandered the \$1,500,000 the unions will be stronger than ever before.

### "ELABORATE BLACKLIST SYSTEM."

Information comes from Chicago that the railway corporations centering in that city are quietly establishing an employment bureau with an elaborate system to keep informed regarding the movements of every employe in the service of any of the roads. The brotherhood officials declare that the so-called employment bureau is merely a huge blacklisting institution, and that the aim of the corporation is, with the aid of spying agencies, to weed out men who take an active interest in union affairs, and thus discourage organization. The corporations claim that their object is to keep a record of employes and to separate the incompetents from the efficient ones, and thus improve the railway service.

### THE HAYWOOD TRIAL.

It is estimated by correspondents in Boise, Idaho, that the Haywood trial will extend over a period of three to four months and that the cost will foot up half a million dollars. The attorneys for the prosecution are: J. H. Hawley, Senator W. E. Borah, O. M. Van Duyn and W. A. Stone. Counsel for the defense are: James H. Murphy, E. F. Richardson, Clarence Darrow, John F. Nugent and Fred Miller. The number of witnesses subpoenaed by the prosecution is 60 and by the defense 64. Not all will testify, however. Gen. Sherman M. Bell, who aided the mine barons in Cripple Creek and Victor, Colo., and who was to have been a star witness for the state, is reported to have refused to appear at the trial. The reason is not given, but it is probable that he feared a merciless gridding.

### THE FRISCO TURMOIL.

Cleveland Citizen writes: San Francisco is all torn up with strikes and graft scandals. There are fully 10,000 workers on strike, including telephone operators, electricians, street railway employes, machinists, molders, laundry workers and others. The Citizens' Alliance is making strenuous efforts to crush the strikes and to use the graft exposures to discredit Organized Labor. The unfortunate thing is that certain union people are resting under a cloud, and the labor-haters hope to implicate them in the boodle schemes that have been worked during the past few years. Much hope is being placed in Abé Ruef's testimony on the witness stand to send labor officials to jail and disgrace the unions. At the same time the decent element in the labor movement is also anxious that the grafters be smoked out and punished.

### ANTI-UNION LEGISLATION.

Ottawa, Canada, May 21.—The operation of Canada's new law to aid in the prevention of strikes and the settlement of such troubles in mines and in industries connected with public utilities is being watched with interest by workers throughout the Dominion. The act was adopted last March and briefly provides for government investigation of labor disputes and imposes fines upon those responsible for causing strikes or lockouts prior to the holding of such government investigation. The fine for employes is from \$10 to \$50 and for employers from \$100 to \$1,000 for each day of the illegal strike or lockout respectively. There is also imposed a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 upon "any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employe to go or continue to strike contrary to the provisions of this act." Application from British Columbia and other parts of the Dominion have already been made to the Department of Labor for investigations under this act, and in several cases it is believed that strikes and lockouts have already been averted because of its provisions.

### FOR THE WESTERN MINERS.

Secretary Mueller of Branch 20, Workmen's Sick Relief Society, sent the following letter to the Western Federation of Miners: Inclosed you will please find check for \$25 as a contribution of the above branch 71, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, for the defense fund in aid of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Organized capital is turning every wheel within its reach in its attempt to crush the movement of the working masses and resort to conspiracy of the most shocking nature. Our members are cognizant of this fact, and while all of us are affiliated with the various organizations who have already contributed their mite, we could not overlook the importance of the cases pending against the men selected by their fellow workmen to conduct their economic organization; and having faithfully and honestly defended their constituents, they are now charged with a crime which we feel involves the very existence of the labor movement, realizing the power and influence that organized capital possesses (which is largely due to the apathy of mass of organized and unorganized wage slaves) we concluded to again donate our mite that our comrades may be assured of securing the most able talent in their defense.

Kindly sign the inclosed voucher and return same with a brief letter of acknowledgment that I may read to our meetings. Yours fraternally,  
PHIL H. MUELLER, 2244 North Market St.

### TYPOTHETAE ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE UNION.

The strongest evidence of weakness on the part of the Typothetae which has recently come to light is a circular which is being sent out to employing printers who have granted the eight-hour day and signed agreements with the Typographical Union saying the Typographical Union has abandoned a further enforcement of the eight-hour day, and intimates that the employers who conceded the shorter day are foolish to continue it; that the union has not succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day, and that if the union ceases its opposition to the nine-hour offices the union offices would suffer large losses in consequence. The purpose of the circular is plain. It is intended to incite the union employer to violate his agreement in the theory of discrimination against the union offices. These would-be union busters are forced to resort to most despicable methods to accomplish their end. Nothing would please them so much as to see the union offices violate their contracts with the union. These Typothetae members realize that if their rivals who are operating union eight-hour plants at present broke faith with the union a strike would follow and non-union-employers would reap some share of the work lost by their rivals. Such despicable methods will hardly tend to foster harmonious relations among master printers of the Typothetae and their rivals. The attempt to arouse prejudice will act as a boomerang for the persons who tried it.

## THE WESTERN MINERS' FEDERATION

Will hold its annual convention June 10 in the city of Denver, Colo. Delegates from Utah and Idaho can secure excursion rates from the Oregon Short Line, which go into effect June 7. The rate from Utah stations will be one fare plus 2, and from Idaho stations one fare plus \$7. The Oregon Short Line has also granted a rate of one fare plus \$2 from Montana stations. Delegates from Montana will purchase tickets to nearest Oregon Short Line point and take advantage of this rate. Reduced rates could not be secured from Nevada points, and the delegates from that state will have to avail themselves of such regular round-trip rates as there may be, or else get tickets to Ogden or Salt Lake, and then secure the excursion rates which go into effect June 7. Delegates from Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Missouri can secure regular tourist tickets, which will be sold after June 1. Delegates from these states should apply to local ticket agents for full particulars. Rates could not be secured for the delegates from Arizona and Colorado, and delegates from these states will have to make the best arrangements they possibly can.

### NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FRISCO GRAFT.

Francis J. Heney, the attorney in charge of the "graft" investigation in San Francisco, addressed the students of the California State University April 12, and the sentiments expressed will be somewhat of a surprise, in view of the attitude of the element which is most active in the prosecution. The speaker declared that trade unions were a potent factor in political development. The salient points of the address are quoted in the following extract: "The trouble is in the government of our cities—not in men. And right here I want to emphasize a condition in San Francisco. Some men accuse the labor unionist of responsibility for all the graft and corruption, and the labor party is condemned. Men who attempt to place the responsibility for our municipal evils upon the labor unions are densely ignorant or else they speak from bitter and selfish enmity and base motives. Labor men are your fellow-citizens. Unhappily all men who toil do not have the opportunity you have to obtain a broad education. But these men who earn their bread have the same fine sentiments, the same pure motives, the same high purposes and aspirations, the same affections that you college graduates have, and they are inspired by the same principles and the same love for our common country and its institutions. So I urge upon you young men not to permit yourselves to believe that labor does not include the highest citizenship in the United States. Men who work respect the law, and they are entitled to the protection of the law. I have confidence that the labor element will vote right if the issues are brought right. I have not the same confidence in the merchant class or the corporation class. Do not misunderstand me—I do not mean that all merchants or corporation men are dishonest or corrupt. I mean that nine times out of ten labor votes on principle, with no personal interest, and nine times out of ten the merchant votes for his self-interest and against moral principles."

### THE MACHINISTS STRIKE—MILLER ELEVATOR CO. AND OTIS ELEVATOR CO. SIGN CONTRACTS.

The machinists will win their contests for an increase in wages commensurate with the advanced cost of living in these strenuous times. Locally, the same may be said of the situation. We have just learned that the employes of the Otis Elevator Co. have returned to work under the agreements demanded by the union, and that the Harrison Machine Works at Belleville will resume operations Monday under union conditions.

The Machinists' Union made an effort Monday to settle the strike that has been on since May 1. At 9 o'clock Monday morning a committee left Walhalla Hall on a pilgrimage to several of the large shops, piloted by Eugene Sarber, the machinists' representative. The following were members of the committee: D. Kreyling, J. B. Conroy, Joseph Sullivan, Frank Ward, James Pendergast and E. Ruehle. The men represented the firemen, steamfitters, elevator constructors, sheet metal workers and carpenters' unions, affiliated with the Building Trades Council and Central Trades and Labor Union. Kreyling represented the central body. The following shops were visited: Kupferle Bros., Esmueller Mill Furnishing Co., Ruetter & Jones, William A. Miller Elevator Co. and several others. The plan of campaign was as follows: At each shop visited Sarber introduced the other representatives to the employer and then outlined their mission. He told each employer that the machinists were willing to make a concession in order to settle the strike. The machinists would accept 7½ per cent increase now and wait until Sept. 1 for the remaining 2½ to make up the 10 per cent demanded May 1, he said. A point in the fight has been reached, he continued, when it was necessary for each side to concede something or the fight might become more bitter. He then told the employers that if they would not accept this proposition the machinists would be compelled to ask the other trades to assist them; that this would mean that other trades would refuse to work for the particular firm in question or handle any of their products. The other representatives then urged the employer to accept the compromise offered by the machinists and avoid the necessity of action on the part of other trades. Sarber took particular pains to tell each employer that there was no question of unionism involved. At each shop visited they were received courteously by the employer and listened to attentively. At the Miller Elevator Co. a settlement was reached at once on the terms outlined. The employers at other shops were evidently impressed with the arguments put forth by the committee, for they told the committee an answer would be forthcoming by Tuesday or Wednesday. If the proposition of the machinists is accepted by the employers visited the strike will be practically settled, Sarber says. He believes the rest of the shops will fall in line on the same terms.

### FIVE THOUSAND BAKERS STRIKE.

Berlin, May 29.—The journeymen bakers struck last night. About 2,500 bakeries are affected, and over 5,000 men are out. They demand a minimum wage of \$5.75 per week.

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.

# LABOR.

Published Every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

SUBSCRIPTION—1 Year \$1. 6 Mo. 50c. 3 Mo. 25c. Single copy 5c.  
Subscription Payable in Advance.

OFFICE: International Bank Building, 324 Chestnut St.  
TELEPHONE: Kinlock, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.



## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

# ORGANIZE!

Now is the time for quiet, systematic propaganda and organization work. Next year will be the year of perhaps the most interesting and liveliest national campaign in the history of this country. What is needed to carry on a good and successful campaign is a strong, militant organization. General straw-fire and hurrah propaganda will not do at this time—in fact, it will never amount to much at any time. Our comrades in St. Louis, in the county, in the state of Missouri, everywhere, should get down to hard work. Don't repeat the spectacle of the last national campaign. In a number of counties, including St. Louis County, considerable "talking propaganda" had been carried on for over a year, the movement was in fine shape (so it was reported!), so many Appeal and other subscriptions secured, but alas!

As soon as the last congressional campaign opened and the real work was to begin, those very "flourishing locals" were out of sight, took back seats, did not raise a hand for the campaign work, but preserved and bottled up their "class-conscious enthusiasm" until after the congressional elections.

This kind of Socialism and Socialist propaganda work is disgusting and discouraging to every active comrade. It is child play, a sort of sport Socialism, injurious and paralyzing to our movement. Away with this eternal superwise talk and inactivity in the Socialist Party! We are not a mutual admiration society, a Seven Day Adventist Sunday School or a Social Lid Club, but a militant organization of the great labor movement, the advance guard in the proletarian class struggle.

Let us face the music in the coming battles for Labor's improvement and emancipation! Let us fight our battles not in the dust-covered pages of big books, nor in the realm of phantastic speculation but on terra firma, in the great social warfare between the forces of Organized Labor and Capitalism.

Organization is the basis of every campaign, the secret of every successful battle.

Comrades, organize! Join the Socialist Party and prepare for the great struggles to be forced upon us in the near future.

## Dyerism and Graft

Judge D. P. Dyer is the father of David P. Dyer, Jr. Judge Dyer was formerly United States District Attorney when his son, David P. Dyer, was teller in the St. Louis sub-treasury. One day \$61,000 was missing from young Dyers' sub-treasury department. An investigation took place and a trial. Young Dyer went free. It could not be proven that he used the money; but the \$61,000 is still missing. Young Dyer could no longer hold the sub-treasury job. "If the damned people will only let my boy alone, he will make an honest living!" said old Dyer. A few days later Old Dyer secured the plum of United States District Judge. At about the same time a poorly paid clerk in a St. Louis bank absconded with some funds and escaped to Sweden. Old Dyer, now Judge Dyer, remembered that his son wanted to make an honest living (if the damned people let him alone!) Hence Old Dyer managed to have Young Dyer appointed as a special U. S. deputy commissioner to get the St. Louis bank clerk back from Europe. Young Dyer, under whose management Uncle Sam lost \$61,000, got the job, and went to Europe at Uncle Sam's expense. The man who don't know where the \$61,000 in the sub-treasury went to managed to catch the bank clerk who had gone off with less than \$4,000. Old Dyer and Young Dyer and the entire Dyer family are personal friends of President Roosevelt, and the \$61,000 loss of Uncle Sam could not induce Theodore Roosevelt to place the Dyers on the shelf of undesirable citizenship.

This is political graft and demoralization.

D. P. Dyer is not a fit man to occupy the high and honorable position of judge in the United States District Court.

The "damned people" should have something to say in this matter.

## That Million and a Half

President Van Cleve, head man in the Buck's range business, St. Louis, is the successor to Parry as the official maker of faces at labor in the National Manufacturers' Association. He has just delivered himself of an annual address. In regard to The Hague Peace Congress, he observes that industrial wars, due to the cussedness of labor unions, are a greater menace to the country than foreign wars. That's a natural view for such a man to take. Capitalism feathers its nests in foreign wars with fat contracts for blowhole armor plate and embalmed beef, besides getting new markets. In labor wars it is itself fighting for its right to exploit labor, and even when it wins it loses money. As to child and women labor, he blames it all on "greedy parents." He also wants an end put to boycotting, but says nothing about blacklisting. It makes a difference whose ox is gored! Then he calls for a fund of a million and a half dollars to fight labor into submission with, and to stop it from aspiring to better citizenship. We know whose sweat that million and a half will come out of. That old story of the hunter who cut off part of the dog's tail to feed the dog with, but left the dog enough of its tail to wag his gratitude, isn't it in it with the Van Cleve proposition. That million and a half will be lopped off of labor, not even to feed labor with, but to lash it into docility. And the hunter was much the kinder man!—Social Democratic Herald.

## Observations

OWEN MILLER has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Musicians.

COMRADE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, of California, will speak at the Montesano Park excursion of the St. Louis Socialists, Sunday, July 7.

THE KICKER IN HISTORY. "Kickers" are not without honor or save in their own lifetime. After we crucify them we build monuments to their memory.

CUBA IS FAST BECOMING the home of labor troubles. Strikes are becoming more numerous and the capitalists are demanding better protection from the government.

JUDGE SPRINGSTUN, in Pana, Ill., sentenced Henry Bunch to go to church every Sunday morning and to bring a recommendation from the pastor as to his good behavior. Justice is made a farce by ward politicians and shyster lawyers.

REBELLION IN INDIA, insurrection in China, serious labor troubles in Japan, revolution in Russia, a parliament in Finland with the Socialists as the leading party, 83 Socialists elected to the Austrian parliament—this is the Zeitgeist revolutionizing the minds of the nations.

THE ERA OF GRAFT in San Francisco is not different from the era of graft in St. Louis or any other place. It is puerile to make Schmitz and the Union Labor Party or the labor unions responsible for the conditions of boodle and bribery. Capitalism can not exist without graft. Its very methods of business are legalized graft.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER is entitled to at least twice as much compensation for services rendered than the chairwarmers in the Four Courts, City Hall, Courthouse and police stations. Upon our public school teachers depend the welfare of our children, not upon police clubs.

WE SOCIALISTS ARE OFTEN accused of stirring up class hatred. If pointing out to the working class the fact that they are being robbed by the capitalist is going to cause any class hatred, guess we'll have to plead guilty. But we do not want any of the workers to get mad and hurt any of the capitalists who are robbing them. We only want the workers to abolish the system which enables the capitalist to live by robbing the workers.—Peoria Socialist.

## The Annual Socialist Steamboat Excursion

WILL TAKE PLACE

### Sunday, July 7, 1907

ON EXCURSION STEAMER

## CITY OF PROVIDENCE

TO THE BEAUTIFUL

## MONTESANO PARK

### Music! Dancing! Refreshments!

.....On Boat and at the Park.....

Socialist Speech by  
ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, of San Francisco

### Socialists of St. Louis!

Bring Your Families and Friends Along!

Boat leaves foot of Olive Street at 9 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 p. m.; Leaving Montesano Park at 11 a. m., 4 p. m. and 9 p. m.

Tickets, 25c a Person, Round Trip; Children's Tickets, 15c.

Tickets can be had at the office of ST. LOUIS LABOR, 324 Chestnut Street, also from all the Socialist Ward Clubs, and members of Committees.

THE BRITISH CAPITALIST RULE in South Africa is illustrated by the following dispatch: Johannesburg, May 25.—With a view to checking rioting at the Rand mines, the police issued a proclamation forbidding more than six persons to assemble within 300 yards of any mine. The strikers ignored the order yesterday and marched on the Croesus mine with the supposed intention of attacking the men working there. When the police ordered them to disperse they refused, whereupon the cavalry charged them, and they fled.

THE WHITE PLAGUE. It is estimated that the deaths from this disease in the civilized world amount to more than 1,000,000 yearly. In the United States there are probably 150,000 deaths every year from tuberculosis. An average of 50 people a day die of consumption in the state of New York alone during the winter months. In a recently dated statement to the mayor of New York the president of the health department said: During the calendar year of 1902 7,571 persons died of tuberculosis of the lungs in New York City, while 1,312 died of other forms of tuberculosis. In 1901 the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 8,135.

EIGHTY-THREE SOCIALISTS ELECTED to the national parliament of Austria—the empire of political reaction, the home of the blackest reign of mediaeval clericalism, the haven of feudal aristocracy. The people are waking up. Raise your eyes, ye toilers of the world! See the darkness fast disappearing! Look to yonder rise of the sun of knowledge and popular education with his enlivening rays penetrating the mist of ignorance! Feel the refreshing zephyrs of the nations liberating days of May tearing asunder the dust-laden spider webs of economic and political servitude, religious superstition and foolish fears of opening the eyes to a world of reality with its sorrows and woes, its blessings and pleasures, its dark past and its gloriously bright future.

COMRADE OTTO KAEMMERER, secretary of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, will leave for Europe next week, where he intends to travel for his health, education and pleasure for several months. In August he will attend the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart, probably as a delegate with credentials from the National Executive Board of the Socialist Party. National Secretary Barnes informs us that Comrade Kaemmerer will undoubtedly be provided with delegate credential to Stuttgart Congress. In the name of the St. Louis comrades we extend to our "fortunate city secretary" the best wishes and a hearty "Au Revoir!" May he fully enjoy all the benefits of a first-class Atlantic seasickness, the pleasures of his European travels, and return to his old post in time to do plenty of hard work in our next national campaign.

THE AUSTRIA ELECTIONS. A special cablegram to the Globe-Democrat says: Vienna, May 25.—The latest returns of the rebalancing for members of the Reichsrath give the Socialists 83 seats, making them the largest party in the House. The anti-Semites, otherwise Christian Socialists, will not have a preponderating influence, for there will be endless combinations among the numerous other factions, enabling them to outvote the Socialists on certain issues. The German Clericals and anti-Semites can and on occasion will combine with the strength of 107, while the four non-German Clerical parties will be able to muster 83 votes and the Czech parties will have 81. Broadly speaking, the various factions will, for practical purposes, make four parties when the House gets to work.

HON. VAN CLEAVE, in his address to the New York convention of the American Manufacturers' Association, said: "We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully \$500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism and self-interest." Mr. Van Cleave will be in a position to hire more Pinkertons, buy more labor spies and other pitiable wretches. He can buy up more newspaper publishers, out-of-work lawyers, preachers and other social parasites. When the \$1,500,000 fund will be exhausted Mr. Van Cleave may be a wiser man. The labor movement will grow, Socialism will become more powerful and Mr. Van Cleave will leave the arena as an exhausted, crippled gladiator.

ST. LOUIS PROSPERITY. Under the caption of Local Prosperity, the Mirror says: The Republic for three or four days last week made a big showing of St. Louis' prosperity by printing the names of all citizens paying taxes on \$5,000 worth of property and over. The Republic editorially "burbled" with glee over the demonstration of the prevalence of good times for everybody. But a small item in Sunday's Globe-Democrat gives us the other side of the picture. In this item John B. Quinn, chief attendance officer of the school board, accounting for the small showing of increase in the enrollment of pupils over last year, says, first, that it is due to the prevalence in the city of something like an epidemic of measles. But he says, "Others are kept away because their parents are unable to provide them with proper shoes and clothing. This condition, again arises from the increased cost of living. Many children are put to work in the factories for this reason." This is not indicative of the percolation of prosperity from the strata of the owner of \$5,000 worth of realty and over, down to the ranks of the working people. Neither does it argue much for the beneficial effect of the high wages that are said to be paid in this city above all others in the land.

HOW THE ST. LOUIS TIMES is knocking at the Post-Dispatch with big front-page articles about the P.-D.'s refusal to publish the machinists' strike notes in the "Wanted" columns. Competition is the life of trade, and in this competitive struggle between capitalist and capitalist the "horny-handed sons of toil" may secure a little benefit now and then. We remember the time when the publishers of the St. Louis Times absolutely refused to publish a single line of strike advertising from Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 11 in their German organ, Westliche Post. And we also remember that Mr. Schroers, general manager of the St. Louis Times, for years waged a war of annihilation against the German Typographia No. 3 of this city. People who know these facts can not help laughing at the latest efforts of Messrs. Schroers and Pretorius to exploit the labor movement commercially, at the same time serving Van Cleave's Citizens' Industrial Alliance as faithfully as any other capitalist sheet in St. Louis has ever done. The St. Louis Times contained more lickspitting and mercenary flattery for "Hon. Van Cleave" and his Citizens' Industrial Alliance during its few days of existence than all the other local daily papers together during the last few years.

WANTED—MONEY IN ROME! A special cablegram in last Sunday's Globe-Democrat reads as follows: "Rome, May 25.—The vatican, it is once again reported, is beginning to feel the want of money. The French church, being now without the state subsidy of \$6,000,000 a year, requires every centime for itself. The stream of

Peter's Pence formerly sent to Rohe from France, amounting to millions and millions of francs every year, has now almost dried up. The pope is therefore casting about for new sources of revenue. One of his projects is to take from the patriarch of Jerusalem the right to confer the order of the Holy Sepulchre. This right constitutes for the patriarch a large source of revenue, as the order is very much run after by wealthy parvenues. The "plaque" worn with it is a very handsome one and resembles that of some of the highest orders of knighthood in Europe. It is more than probable that this project will be carried out, for in the brief appointing Mgr. Camassel patriarch of Jerusalem there was no reference to the usual title of pro-

ceptor and chief of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. Of course, papal decorations, like papal titles, are never sold. But the fees of the chancery are often so high that the grand total constitutes a very handsome revenue for the persons who have the appointing power. Evil-tongued people even go so far as to say that this is only a disguised sale, and that a papal order or title will be conferred on almost any one who is willing to pay the fees. The recently published correspondence of Mgr. Montagnini did prove that the French Nuncio did have representatives in various parts of France whose business it was to confer with wealthy manufacturers and others to allow themselves to be made a count or a prince, but there was little to indicate that these things were for a consideration."

## Woman's Study Corner

### Finnland's Women Deputies

**One of the Most Remarkable Parliaments in the World.**

Helsingfors, May 25.—The Finnish Landtag, the first national assembly in the world in which women deputies appear, and the first in which the Socialists are the strongest party, opened its initial session today. The members sat anywhere, regardless of the parties to which they belonged.

There were nineteen women in the hall. Some of them have already obtained fame in connection with general work for political emancipation. Alexandria Gripenberg was one of the best known. She is a spinster and a champion of woman suffrage. She is well known in England and on the continent as a Finnish delegate to women's congresses.

Another, Mina Silliampe, is also a spinster. For many years she was a domestic servant until she became editor of a Socialist newspaper. Few if any of the women possess beauty, but the evident happiness in their political situation gave a certain charm to their rather stern faces. A majority of them were made deputies very young.

The day's business was brief. Judge Savinhufvud, who was exiled from the public service during Governor Bobrikoff's regime, was elected president. He made a speech, welcoming the delegates, and read a congratulatory telegram from the duma. The official opening of the landtag by the governor general on behalf of the czar is fixed for Saturday. The Socialists, numbering about seventy out of the two hundred members, have decided not to attend the opening, to avoid recognizing the czar's emissaries.

Several of the women members of the landtag declared that, although the women of Finland have now full political equality, many problems have yet to be solved in amelioration of the condition of women, in order to secure their full social equalization. They specifically urge civil as against religious marriage, the establishment of equal wages for both sexes for the same kind of work, equal rights for illegitimate and legitimate children, the absolute prohibition of the sale of all alcoholic liquor and the abolition of several old-fashioned rules which obtain, such as the necessity for a woman who desires to teach in a boys' school to petition the czar for special permission to divest herself of her sex, as they phrase it.

The men deputies have bound themselves to support a majority of these claims, but their attitude on the alcohol question is doubtful. Conversation with men of all parties convinced the correspondent that Finland is going to attempt legislation unparalleled in history. The Socialists will content themselves temporarily with the betterment of the conditions of the working classes. They reserve, however, for a later stage a scheme for the introduction of Socialist principles in all branches of life.

Dr. Afursin, Socialist, and Baron Palzen, old Finns, were chosen vice-presidents. All the officers elected are members of the ancient Swedish nobility that originally ruled Finland.

In harmony with the simple character of the Finnish people, the proceedings today were of the plainest character. Not a uniform was seen in the hall and no government officials participated in the session, which was called to order by the oldest deputy, Isaat Hikta, an aged peasant of Lapland.

The bilingual character of the diet was evident throughout. The speeches were delivered in Finnish or Swedish, but the president of the diet needs to know both languages. In accordance with the Finnish idea, there was no applause.

## The Society of the Future

By LEONARD D. ABBOTT

It is the custom nowadays to scoff at all social ideals. The words "idealist" and "visionary" are almost always used in a derogatory sense, for we pride ourselves on being a practical people and have no use for dreamers. The commercial world of today is a vast profit-mongering machine, and it judges all men simply by their ability to accumulate private property. The only ideal that our generation will tolerate is the mean and sordid one of "getting on" at the expense of our less fortunate neighbors. Even the gospel of Christ has been converted into a religion of individual regeneration, and, this being the case, it becomes inevitable that Christianity should relegate its ideal to the "next world," but poor consolation for those of us who find in this present life quite enough to occupy our minds and bodies!

Those who are content with present conditions are obviously incapable of realizing the emotions of the idealist. Men who are satisfied that civilization should mean the aggrandizement of the few and the degradation of the many, and who desire no lovelier environment than the noise and ugliness of modern cities cannot possibly have their emotions stirred by dreams of brotherhood and beauty. But some of us are thoroughly dissatisfied with the life of today, its strife, its heartlessness, its artificiality, its shabbiness. We long to cast from our midst forever the black nightmare of poverty, we yearn for fellowship, for rest, for happiness. To such the Socialist bears a quickening message of hope and inspiration. This message is primarily one of industrial organization; it proposes that the means of life on the earth be controlled and administered in the interests of all. But how far-reaching in its effects will be the application of this principle! It will make secure the material side of existence and unlock the gate to the noblest social life that the world has ever yet seen.

It may be taken as an axiom that with the solution of the material and physical side of the social problem will come the solution of its moral and intellectual side. It is self-evident that men and women who are perpetually striving to satisfy the merely animal needs of their nature will in time become little better than animals themselves, and if proof were needed of this, we have but to turn to the slums of any city in the world. At the same time, it does not necessarily follow that a satiety of animal comforts will produce the highest mental results. On the contrary, luxury is often even more degrading than poverty. In this problem, as in most others, we shall find in the golden mean—a sober, balanced life—the real solution of our difficulties.

To future generations there will probably appear nothing more incomprehensible, and nothing more significant of the heartless stupidity of the individualist life of today, than our inability to cope with the material side of social life. Nature is so bountiful, and man's command over nature so marvelous, that it would seem impossible for poverty to exist in our communities. There is no more

excuse for the perpetual and unspeakable poverty that shames every country of the civilized world today than there would be for perpetual typhoid fever. The one is a disease of the social organism, the other of the bodily organism, and both can be cured in exactly the same way—by paying due attention to nature's laws. If some obstruction is caused in the circulation of the blood, fever will result; if we allow national wealth to stagnate in the hands of a few monopolists, poverty will result.

Clever statisticians in Europe and America have lately gone to considerable trouble in order to bring home to men's minds the waste and the ruin of modern industrial conditions. A professor at Vienna has marshaled columns of figures to show that if the labor of Austria were organized in a rational fashion, instead of abandoned to the blindness of competitive industry, three or four hours daily work from every man would suffice to provide a comfortable life for every person in the community. Such statistics simply supplement what must be immediately apparent to anyone who gives the matter a moment's serious thought. This North American Continent is more than capable of feeding the whole world, and the traveler is impressed by its undeveloped natural resources more than by any other of its features. In the face of this, what are we to think of the New York and Chicago slums, of the army of tramps and "unemployed," of the millions of poor struggling farmers, of the incredible meanness and poverty of our whole life? It all forms simply a gigantic object lesson of the unbalanced development of mankind. We have learnt to span the earth and sea with mechanism that would appear supernatural to men of an earlier generation; but we have not yet learned to span the gulf between the palace and the tenement. We have invented steam ploughs and threshers that will enable five men to do the work of five hundred; but we have not even the smallest conception of how to grow enough bread to feed every mouth. The "trusts" have long ago proved beyond any doubt that the struggle of competitive units is a most wasteful method of carrying on a nation's industry, and we already knew that it was ethically wrong. Yet the political economists can find no room in their learned textbooks for any application of this fact to national life; they hardly seemed to understand that such an application is possible.

The time is surely not very far distant when men and women will for the first time seriously face this most important of all problems—the problem of life. Co-operative organization of industry, based on the public ownership of land and capital, will immediately make possible the practical extinction of poverty, and when once the gaunt spectre of Want is removed from our midst, the possibilities of social life become almost boundless.

Try to imagine the result simply of security. There is nothing more harmful and more lamentable in the life of our communities today than the fevered struggle for existence which has cast its blight not only upon the lives of the working classes, but even of the comparatively well-to-do. What is more common than the spectacle of "business men" whose whole energies are centered upon the acquisition of riches? They know nothing and care nothing about the truly noble side of life, literature, art, music; their imagination never rises above "stocks and shares" and the daily newspaper. The working classes are as much tainted as their wealthy masters, and the sodden, sullen types that one sees loafing at the doors of the saloons are the natural outcome of crushing work and degrading surroundings.

The gambler on the stock exchange and the poor, drunken wage-slave are the products of our present competitive society, and will alike disappear under more human and rational conditions. A secure life for all; that is, the share of food, shelter and clothing that organized society would be in position to grant to all its workers, would wholly remove the chance element which is so conspicuous in the competitive commercialism of today. It would free men's minds from the bondage of perpetual struggle, and provide exactly the environment in which the higher faculties would find expression. People would at last have the time to cultivate the better side of their natures, which would find an opportunity to expand in an atmosphere of co-operation and mutual helpfulness. Commercialism, with its mean, sordid influence and its price valuation of everything in the universe, would give way to altruism and brotherhood. Production for profit would be replaced by production for use. Industry would become a man's servant instead of his master, and the upbuilding of human character would be recognized as the end and ideal of all industry. The noisy and unsightly factories of today, with their vast apparatus for making goods and crushing men, will be supplanted by pleasant and beautiful workshops. The hours of labor can be reduced almost indefinitely. The bitter shame of our civilization—child labor—will come to an end forever.

Under such conditions industrialism is likely to adopt new forms in harmony with new ideals. A high grade of intelligence throughout the community, together with the growing sense of solidarity, will tend to give less and less importance to "captains of industry." Guilds of workers and craftsmen will band themselves together in co-operative groups, laboring in freedom and fellowship, and all their work will bear the impress of this happy comradeship.

When people are ready to cast behind them the fevered struggle for existence and to live comfortably and rationally, they will be able to afford to decentralize the industrial conditions of today. Men and women will prefer to have their work near their own homes, and will object to miles of daily travel in crowded cars to and from their business. When land is owned by the community and administered in the interests of the commonweal, there will be no opportunity for land speculation or the artificial raising of land values. Population will scatter, and the hideous congestion of today will be unknown.

We may be sure that "art," in its truest and widest sense, would thoroughly permeate a society based on brotherhood and fellowship. Everything that the hand of man touches is either ugly or beautiful, and we of today are content with sordid ugliness because our workers are so miserable and so poor that they cannot produce what is beautiful. Just as hideousness is the fruit of ignorance and misery, so will beauty be the fruit of happiness and freedom. The greatest monuments to art in the world—the wondrous cathedrals of medieval Europe—were reared by joyous and intelligent craftsmen, inspired by a religious ideal, and free and untrammelled in the execution of their designs. So in the future another ideal of brotherhood and devotion to the commonweal will inspire men once again. The public buildings, town halls, libraries, art galleries, theaters, would afford scope to architect and artist alike in the treatment of their massive proportions and interior decorations. Architecture, domestic as well as public, is always one of the surest signs of a nation's true character, and a people such as we picture would make their environments truly noble. Freed from cramping considerations of cheapness, they could afford to discard wood, brick and the base materials that we see on every side today, and use good, solid stone.

There is another aspect of work in the future which will dignify and strengthen all human labor in a way which we can hardly conceive of today. Man is a dual creature with dual powers—physical

and intellectual. In our present society we have separated the one from the other, to the obvious detriment of both. We have relegated to an "inferior" class all the manual or physical work of the community (thereby degrading and brutalizing that class), whilst retaining as the privilege of a small class the intellectual functions of life. We have divided society, as Ruskin well says, into "miserable workers" on the one hand and "morbid thinkers" on the other. In the future man will gain morally and physically by reuniting once again these two functions. He will become healthier in body and more balanced in mind, and he will perform the necessary work of society with joyful ease. The hand guided by the intellect will make all that it touches a work of art. It will also be possible in this way to give real variety in work. Brain workers will be able to take out a few hours every day at agricultural and outdoor work. The drudgery that can never be totally eliminated from toil might thus be divided between thousands of workers, and the crushing tasks which rest on the shoulders of a few poor slaves today would become almost inappreciable.

A spirit of craftsmanship thus running through the whole of national industry and making all work more or less pleasant, it is probable that the community of the future will deliberately discard much of the cumbersome machinery and mechanism of the present day. Inasmuch as machinery is used to overcome the drudgery of labor, its functions are likely to be extended rather than curtailed. When machinery, however, usurps the place of man's intellect and ties down the worker day after day to a purely mechanical task, its value is very questionable. We are buried beneath mountains of commercialism today, and the workers of the future will lift this load from their shoulders and become once again men, putting their souls into their tasks. The cramping specialization of man's sphere today will be supplanted by a real expansion of every human faculty, and the cheapness that is sacrificed by this partial return to older methods will be more than compensated by the gain in the character both of the craftsman and his work.

## Armour's Human Slaughter Pen

(Chicago Daily Socialist.)

Six men were killed and 14 injured in an explosion of ammonia in the plant of Armour & Co. in the stockyards. Two are known to be missing and may be dead. Others may be lost.

Information from the Provident hospital, where the injured were taken immediately after the explosion, is to the effect that all are getting along well, with chances of recovery, although two of them are in bad shape. The optimistic forecasts given by hospital people do not reassure the friends of the victims, for it is known that persons suffering from ammonia asphyxiation rarely recover, and in former instances apparently slightly affected ones have been known to die hours afterward.

In order to have a complete investigation of the case, Building Commissioner Downey detailed Inspectors Mahoney and Kelling on the case. No statement has yet been forwarded to the coroner's office. The information now in his hands is to the effect that the list of dead is four; injured, fourteen.

This, the third explosion of the kind at the plant in three months, with a total death list of twenty, is alleged to have been due to a rusty pipe, which had been condemned. The truth or falsity of this story is being investigated now by the authorities. At any rate, on the occasion of the last explosion, when thirteen lost their lives, the Chicago Socialist consulted expert chemists and secured information that such accidents could be averted at little cost. One method, they said, was the installation in the chill room of a lead tank containing an acid which would neutralize the poisonous gases and quickly dispel all danger.

In the face of this recommendation, the Armour company has been so little concerned for the lives of its hundreds of employes that it has not, so far as known, troubled itself.

Another recommendation referred to the installation of a large funnel over the ammonia apparatus, equipped with an exhaust fan. With this arrangement an explosion would naturally send the fumes upward; they would be caught by the air currents, forced through the funnel and sent out into the air.

The explosion adds such a harrowing chapter to the list of fatalities at the Armour plant that Chicago stands aghast and wonders how long the human slaughter pen will be tolerated.

As a direct result of the explosion at the Armour plant a plan was submitted to Building Commissioner Downey by E. F. Cabron of the master steamfitters' organization, providing for a rigid inspection, heat and ammonia pipes, irrespective of locality. The plan, on its face, is said to have merit and has been referred to Boiler Inspector William Lump.

## At Socialist Sunday School

From LONDON LABOR LEADER

In its issue of Monday last the Daily Mail gave the following description of a Socialist Sunday-school, which should prove of interest to our readers:

"Good afternoon, comrades."

"Good afternoon, comrade."

That was the interchange of greetings between the Socialist superintendent and the eighty little children in a Socialist Sunday-school held in the London County Council at North End road, Fulham, yesterday afternoon.

It was a quaint scene. Eighty children, with forty Socialist parents interspersed among them, sat in the classroom. The children, a fresh-faced, happy crowd, were whispering and smiling; the men and women were sad-faced. After the formal greeting of the superintendent and scholars, red-covered Socialist hymn books were distributed, and child voices sent forth words telling how labor was "mocked," how "on its bent back sits idleness enthroned."

"Children," cried the superintendent, "do any of you remember last week's text?" "Yes," said a little girl in a back seat. "No one can be truly happy who needlessly lived at the expense of others."

"That's right," said the superintendent, and he proceeded to preach a three-minute sermon. Then came another hymn. "We will be slaves no longer," sang the children.

"The nations soon shall know

That all who live must labor,

That all who reap must sow."

Interposed with the "hymns" were little exhortations preaching wisdom, bravery, kindness, justice, courtesy and Socialism. No definition of the latter was given. Yesterday afternoon no speaker made any reference to religion.

The address was given by a pale-faced young woman, who had a blackboard to help her. She told the children very prettily about the duties of citizenship, but nothing was heard of the beautiful old Biblical stories. The dominant impression produced on the mind of the stranger was that of the wickedness of some people daring to have more money than other people.

Fortunately the children smiled happily throughout it all.

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

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUN FOR 1907. Individual Subscriptions—Joseph Barratt \$1, Otto Pauls \$5, Wm. Reznick 50c. Amount previously reported, \$842.20. Grand total, \$848.70. OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

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.

# 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.)

"Q. You had seen through the fact that the executive board, or at least a portion of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners had used you as a tool?"

Now listen to another college professor, out of Steve Adams' mouth:

"A. Yes, sir; and I hope that the Reign of Terror inaugurated by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and other members of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, will cease."

Did he say it? McParland didn't say it. It would take both Hawley and Borah to polish it up like that. And yet here is the free, voluntary, unsolicited confession of a man who wants to do something for his country, who wants to do something for his family, who wants to do something for his native land, and he retracts the first time he gets a chance.

What else? Was it involuntary? Was it involuntary? "I felt it a duty I owed to my family, my friends and brother workmen, the state and God. I wanted to live a new life, and thought this was the best way to commence."

"I wanted a new life." If there was nothing promised by McParland, what was his purpose in making this "want to live a new life" where? "A new life" in kingdom come, a "new life" over Jordan? Wanted to "live a new life," yet making a confession that would place a rope around his neck, a confession that condemned him to prison for a few short months and would place a rope around his neck and let him fall through a scaffold to his death to begin a "new life." You know it is a fraud and a lie. The new life that McParland held out to him was a life on the Oregon farm, life on the homestead, life with his wife and his children, a life with the respect of society, the respect of all good men like McParland.

I have said all I need to about this confession; that a man was taken to the pen, that he was placed in a cell without charge and without crime; that he was guarded and watched and tended; that he was browbeaten and bullied and promised all these things, to save his life, and to get back his home; it is as plain as the sun in the heavens. But this is not the worst. McParland has come here, and in view of these plain facts, and in the face of the written confession itself, has dared to raise his hand to heaven and swear to this jury that this is a free and voluntary confession, made without fear and without hope. Gentlemen, this confession is the record of a band of conspirators who took an American citizen, who outraged his liberty, who violated the laws of the land, who trampled on the constitution that was made to protect him, and then committed the darkest and deepest perjury in this court of justice to cover up their deeds.

It seems to me that whatever may be said about the facts of this case, whatever may be said about proving that Fred Tyler is dead, whatever may be said about the confession, it would be difficult to imagine a case where clearer evidence has been shown to the jury that whoever did commit the act, still the defendant was not responsible for the crime.

What does the state charge in the first place? The document upon which this case is based was signed more than one year ago; almost six months ago the information was filed in this court. The state has had one whole year in which they might prepare the evidence. Evidence in a criminal case, which involves the life of a human being must not be guesswork, and surmise, and suspicion; it must be facts; it must be so clear and conclusive that it leaves no room for honest doubt. It was for the state to say when this man was killed, where, and how, and by whom. They had a year upon that proposition. After taking all the time it was necessary for them to take, they alleged that he was killed on or about August 10.

Now, gentlemen, I do not want in the least to attempt to deceive. An allegation that a man was killed on August 10th may be supported by evidence that he was killed about that time; and this allegation says he was killed on or about the 10th of August, and while a man may be convicted if the crime was committed on some other day, still, before there can be a conviction, the jury must be satisfied upon some particular day; they must pick out some time, and you must be able to say that on some particular occasion, it is clear to your own mind that this felony was committed. Then you will take that particular date, and consider that date, and see whether all the evidence in this case sustains that date or not beyond a reasonable doubt. They picked out the 10th day of August, they made it almost as specific and definite as it was possible to make it; they tried their case, they listened to ours, then they come into this court and admit that we proved an alibi from the 8th of August down, and that the date must have been before the 10th. Until they heard our case they believed otherwise, they charged otherwise, they proved otherwise. They put us to the trouble and expense of tracing the footsteps of Steve Adams until we traced them so thoroughly that we satisfied the state itself. How did they get the 10th? How particular were they about the 10th? Let me read you here some statements made by Archie Phillips, the chief man in this prosecution, and see whether he guessed or whether he fixed the date conclusively. See how definite he was, as definite as he was about the shoes, when he told one story in the forenoon and came back in the afternoon and changed it entirely. Archie Phillips says: "I met Adams and Simpkins a number of times on the trail in July. I last saw Fred Tyler about the 10th of August at my house. I know that Fred Tyler disappeared about the 10th of August. I saw Fred Tyler the last time about the 10th day of August, it may have been a day or so before, but not more. I should fix it as the 10th; it could not have been possible more than a day or so before. Tyler disappeared about ten days before Boule's death. I think on the morning of the 10th I heard shots." And see what Nellie Phillips, his wife, says:

"It was about the 10th of August that Fred Tyler was at our house; I know that Fred Tyler was missing about the 10th of August or somewhere about that date."

Now, gentlemen, would it be possible to get a date any closer unless there was some particular fact to fix it by. I do not mean to say that it was fixed as certainly and specifically upon the 10th as if there had been some event to fasten it in their minds, but I do mean to say that after thorough and careful consideration, after taking every means in their power, and after plenty of time and talk upon a grave and responsible question, which involves the human life of a fellow man, they deliberately fixed the 10th and produced their evidence for the 10th. More than that, Tyler took dinner at their house on the 10th or 9th. Next morning, early, Phillips got up along about 5 or 6 o'clock, and he heard four shots back of Jack Simpkins' cabin. Four shots. We are not guessing, we are not surmising away the life of a human being; we are fixing absolutely, and with such certainty as we would be willing to take away another man's life, the facts in this case.

On the morning of the 10th, or the morning of the 11th, the day after Tyler disappeared, Phillips swears he heard four shots back of Jack Simpkins' cabin; he never saw Tyler again, and this helped him fix the date as the 10th. Will you tell me, gentlemen of the jury, where is the corroboration in this case of any four shots that took Tyler's life? Not in Steve Adams' confession, for one shot only was spoken of. Not in the skull; there was but one shot there, and that the fatal one. Not anywhere in the vicinity, not in the trees, or in any other part of the body, as far as the body is left. There isn't anywhere in this case, except in Archie Phillips' word, one single statement of any kind to corroborate the four shots which he says were fired on the morning of the 10th or the 11th. It is imagination, pure, simple and plain. There could not have been four shots fired. Let us assume their story is true. Let us assume that they took this man out and killed him, three of them took him out, as they say "like an ox" and killed him. Why four shots? Were they seeking to at-

tract the attention of the whole neighborhood to it? Was there any occasion for these men to fire four bullets? One shot was fatal, no need for four, no evidence of four; no suspicion of that excepting Archie Phillips says that on that morning he heard four shots, when there could have been only one. That was on the 10th or the 11th, as near as we can get it.

But now let us see what the facts have proven in this case. Where was Adams? Mr. Knight admits that in the early morning hours of the 8th Adams took his breakfast at St. Joe, and I need not go over that part of the story that we prepared with so much care and so much thoroughness, because we converted the state. He admits that the night of the 7th he spent in Newt Glover's hay mow. The night of the 7th. He admits it, gentlemen, because on further investigation of this case, when we showed him our hand, when we sought to account for this man and his every movement, he knows that it is true and that it can not be contradicted or gainsaid.

The night of the 7th he spent with Newt Glover; he went down the river on the morning of the 8th; he took the steamer down the St. Joe across to Coeur d'Alene lake to Spokane; so if he killed Fred Tyler he must have done it before the 7th, or before the 8th. If he was killed on or about the 10th, the on or about must mean the 7th, the 6th, the 5th, or any old time that was before the 8th.

Now, let us see; nothing can seem to phase Mr. Knight; when we prove something conclusively he says we are corroborating him. When we prove that Steve Adams went down out of the woods on the 1st, that is corroboration, because he went out upon the 1st, he slunk back three or four days after. Is there any evidence of this kind in the case? Did any human being see him in the woods? Is there anything upon which to base it, except Mr. Knight's suspicion? I take it, gentlemen, if you are going to take away a human life, you will want something beside the suspicion of a paid lawyer upon which to base your conviction. Slunk back. What day and where, and when? Defendant Steve Adams swears he left there on the 30th or the 31st day of July. What does Phillips say? What does Mrs. Phillips say? Let us see. Phillips lives square upon the forest highway; you could not go in, you could not go out without going by Phillips' cabin. Jack Simpkins could not pass, Adams could not pass, unless they go by his cabin. Of course it was up in the forest, a number of homes and a number of people were there, but only one trail through the forest. Everybody who went out must pass down that trail.

The evidence in this case shows that whoever went out or went in met somebody on the trail, and that somebody was generally armed. From the day when Newt Glover and Mason first picked their way through the trackless forest and built their little cabins, the country became settled; trails had been built, and it was no longer a complete wilderness. Men it is true could go nowhere else, but they went up and down the trail, and they were always bound to see someone. Archie Phillips and his wife swore that they met Adams and Simpkins a week before Tyler's death. They saw them coming down the trail. Up to that time Phillips swears he had seen Adams about fifteen times in three or four weeks. He saw him in plain sight going up and down the trail. One morning he came down and disappeared. It was about the 1st of August. No witness upon the part of the prosecution ever saw him there afterwards. No human being knew of his presence in the woods after that date; and yet Mr. Knight would tell you we are corroborating their evidence by proving that he came away. They have jumped to the conclusion that while he went away, he went back again by stealth in the night.

Let us see. Their theory of the case is that three men, Adams, Mason and Glover, picked their way for sixteen miles over the mountains, over logs and through the forest by the light of a lantern, a trip which I believe no human being could make unless fleeing for his life. Think of it, picking their way by the light of a lamp across one of these mountains around this town. Sixteen miles in the night, and after this deed was done, went back down the trail, the three of them, by the light of day; and yet, gentlemen, no human being saw them go in, no human being saw them come out. If you are figuring on chances in this case, permit me to ask how many chances would there be for three men to go sixteen miles down this well-known trail in the light of day, and no human being see them? It is easy for people to find evidence with rumors, with facts, and with fancies, and say that they went out and went in, although no human being saw them go in or saw them come out. How different is it from another time, how different from the day that Adams came out, and that Simpkins came out. Archie Phillips and his wife were standing in the door and saw them pass. They came down to Jim Russell's cabin and Russell was there, and he came out, too. They came down the trail to Price's, and Adams took a white horse, and everybody saw him, and he rode down to Mason's and to Glover's and stayed for a week. People saw him go in in the early days of July, and they saw him come out in the late days of July, and yet, gentlemen, you are not only asked to believe that these three men went in and out for this sixteen miles of wood trail once, but three men and another with them went in and out in broad daylight for this sixteen miles twice and killed a man each time, and in all the woods not one human being saw them.

Gentlemen, if you jump at conclusions with Mr. Knight, if you jump at conclusions as you must to convict this man, and say he slunk back after he came out, how many times after you have taken away his life, how many times would you wonder and think, and hope, and quake, and fear over the proposition of whether they could have gone four times over that trail and no human eye have rested upon them? Talk of reasonable doubts; if the reasonable doubt was upon our side, if we had to prove our innocence beyond a reasonable doubt, would not we prove it almost beyond a reasonable doubt when it rested upon those four trips?

But what else? They have admitted that Adams was out of the woods on the 7th. I think they admit, at least they might as well, that he came out on the last of July or the 1st of August. See how carefully and thoroughly and honestly we have built up this alibi. It does not depend entirely on Adams, on Mason, on Glover, and upon Mason's family. They came down the trail on the last of July, met Russell, Russell came out with them; they reached Price's, and Adams took this white horse and came on down to Mason's, while Russell went back into the woods with three horses to take out his brothers and his sister. He stays there all night, and then starts out for the Head of Navigation, and reaches there August 1st, and his name is registered as shown in this book, on August 1st. Steve Adams must then have come down out of the woods either on the 30th or 31st day of July. Sixteen miles, a long trip. When these home-steaders go from Wallace over to these towns in the northwest up to their homesteads to stay a few months or a few weeks they talk about going in, and they talk about coming out. It is a journey through those woods. Will you tell me why he came out, if he was going in again? Why, he was coming out for the purpose of proving an alibi. Proving an alibi by whom? He did not see Price when he came out; he did not take any pains to be seen at Mason's or Glover's, except by Mason and Glover, and Mason's family. He made no attempt to be seen, he did not rush in say to some one: "See, here I am, look at me, Steve Adams. Take my picture." Remember, this is the 1st of August, and you saw me here. Look at me good, I am Steve Adams." And then slink back into the woods. Nothing of the sort. Not a word in this case shows anything of the kind. There is nothing to show that he showed himself to anyone, except plainly and naturally as a man going about his own business, and this act proves conclusively that this man is not guilty of this crime.

He came to Mason's the 1st of August; the state admits that, he was there again the 7th; the state admits that, and in order to sustain this case, they must ask this jury, without evidence and without reason, to believe that sometime between the 1st and the 6th, this man "slunk" back into the woods and out again. Let us see what Adams' confession is. How many days did it take? If his story is true, he went in, in the night, laid all day the next day in the woods, and that evening they were at the spring; they were almost opposite Archie Phillips' door, three of them; they came down to the spring on the trail. They got there at sundown. They were at Tyler's cabin, at Simpkins' cabin, and up and down the trail, and they laid there the whole day. Got there in the morning and found Tyler at sundown,

spent the day on the trail and in the cabin. And then what? They stayed all night at Simpkins' cabin with Tyler. They got up in the early morning and killed him, and they came back the next day. They must have been absent from Mason's home for two days and two nights. And where was Mason in the meantime? If he is to be believed, if his children are to be believed, he was at home a cripple. He could not have taken this trip to save his life. He sprained his leg coming down out of the mountains the last of July, and he could not have gone over that trail in the day time, let alone in the night time; but to make their case, they must make this jury believe that some time between those two days, these three men spent two days and two nights between Mason's and Simpkins', and no human eye saw them. It might happen, gentlemen, it might happen, but you can't take away the life of a fellow man on what might happen. You must take it away upon what must happen; upon a presumption that is so clear that however often you try this case, how many times after today and tomorrow, you go over and over and over again the facts and circumstances of this long trial, you will be satisfied to the end of your natural life that you did not wrongfully take the life of your fellow man. Nothing short of this can satisfy the judgment or the conscience of an honest man, and still, without evidence or facts but only on suspicion, SUSPICION, they have built up this trip to kill Tyler, and another one like it, and more fantastic still to kill Boule, and not one fact on which to base it or to sustain it has been shown.

(Continued next week.)

Open, free, freedom, free American citizens, do as you please—all beautiful, sugar-coated phrases in the mouths of the cheap scab, rat and child labor advocates!

## 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.

## 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—Britain For the British	.....	50
BLATCHFORD—Merrie England, paper, 10c	.....	.....
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	.....	.....
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 50
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	.....	.....
INGERSOLL—Voltaire, a Lecture, paper, 25c	.....	.....
JAURES—Studies in Socialism	.....	1 00
KAUTSKY—The Social Revolution	.....	50
KING—Socialism and Human Nature, paper, 10c	.....	.....
LABRIOLA—Materialistic Conception of History	.....	1 00
LAFARGUE—The Sale of an Appetite	.....	50
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.	.....	.....
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 Lab of Movement, paper, 2c.	.....	.....
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
MOORE—The Universal Kinship	.....	1 00
PAINE—Age of Reason, paper, 25c.	.....	50
PAINE—Rights of Man, paper, 25c.	.....	50
PAINE—Crisis, paper, 25c.	.....	50
PLUMMER—Gracia, a Social Tragedy	.....	1 25
PHILLIPS—Speeches, Lectures and Letters	.....	1 50
RAPPAPORT—Looking Forward	.....	1 00
RAYMOND—Rebels of the New South, a novel	.....	1 00
RENAN—Life of Jesus, paper, 50c.	.....	1 00
SIMON—Class Struggles in America, paper, 10c.	.....	50
SIMONS—The American Farmer	.....	50
SINCLAIR—The Jungle	.....	1 00
SPARGO—The Bitter Cry of the Children	.....	1 50
SPARGO—Socialism	.....	1 00
SUB—The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	.....	.....
TALLEYRAND—Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c	.....	50
UNTERMAN—Science and Revolutions	.....	50
UNTERMAN—The World's Revolutions	.....	50
VAIL—Modern Socialism, paper, 25c.	.....	75
VAIL—Principles of Scientific Socialism, paper, 35c.	.....	1 00
VANDERVELDE—Collectivism and Industrial Evolution	.....	50
VOLNEY—Ruins of Empire, paper, 50c.	.....	75
VOLTAIRE—The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	.....	.....
VON SUTTNER—Lay Down Your Arms	.....	75
WARD—What's Lowly; Vol. I, 11c.; each vol.	.....	2 00
WORK—Ancient and Modern Socialism, paper, 10c.	.....	50

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

# Japan's Socialist Convention

The First National Congress Ever Held by the Progressive Proletarians of the Mikado's Empire.

The first convention of the Japanese Socialist Party was opened in Tokio Sunday morning, February 17, 1907, and lasted until 10 p. m. Over one hundred members and visitors were present. The chief question discussed was relative to the tactics. The following resolution was presented by the executive of the party:

### The Resolution.

We stand for the abolition of the industrial, economic competitive system of today, which breeds pauperism, and hold that the people should own the nation's wealth. On this principle we adopt the following program under the present conditions:

1. We shall endeavor to awaken the working class and educate and unite them.
2. We condemn the policy of the government in suppressing with the army the revolt of the Ashio copper miners.
3. We sympathize heartily with the revolutionary movements of the world.
4. The members shall have free individual activity upon the following program:
  - a. As to the agitation to revise the law of the police department concerning the public peace.
  - b. Common election.
  - c. Anti-militarism.
  - d. Atheism.

Two amendments were presented, one by Tazoi, declaring for political action, and the other by Kotoku, who is a member of our party, declaring for direct action and revolutionary general strike. Mr. Tazoi spoke first. He made a most earnest and sincere appeal for political action and wished the following clause added to the above resolution: "We consider political action as the best policy to adopt." Then Mr. Kotoku arose and spoke with fire and enthusiasm against the adoption of the political policy. The amendments were then discussed by various members for about three hours, and then a vote was taken to decide, with the following result:

Tazoi's political action amendment, 2; Kotoku's direct action and revolutionary general strike amendment, 22; the executive's resolution, 28.

Considering the political and social condition in Japan we believe that the next convention will adopt Mr. Kotoku's policy unanimously.

Shortly after the first annual convention, which was held on the 17th of February, 1907, in Tokio, the Japanese Socialist Party was prohibited to form a party under the charge that it disturbed the social peace.

### INFLUENCE OF SOCIALIST ACTIVITY ON TRADES UNION MOVEMENT.

Alderman Helms (Social-Democrat) introduced the following resolutions in the Milwaukee City Council last Monday: "Whereas, There is to be erected in the very near future in the city of Milwaukee a public building known as the 'Auditorium,' and Whereas, The city is obliged to contribute two hundred and fifty thousand dollars towards the erection of said building, and Whereas, It is of vital importance that said building should be constructed by the best kind of workmanship obtainable; therefore, be it Resolved, That this Common Council urgently requests the board of directors having charge in the construction of this building to have same built by union labor, in so far as it is possible to secure the same; be it further Resolved, That the City Clerk be and is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to every member of the board of directors of the 'Auditorium' Committee." These resolutions put the old party aldermen in a tight place. They don't want to vote for them and they don't dare to vote against them, now that the Milwaukee trades unionists are learning to carry their class consciousness into the voting booth.

The Milwaukee Daily News (Democratic) says: "Wisconsin's reform Assembly of 1907 showed clearly how little use these reformers really have for labor, when this morning that House refused even a roll call on a resolution memorializing Congress to investigate into the alleged kidnaping of Moyer and Haywood from Colorado for trial in Idaho on the charge of being concerned in an alleged conspiracy which resulted in the death of Governor Steunenberg. The resolution was killed by a viva voce vote after the refusal of a roll call. Assemblyman Aldridge (Social-Democrat) made a strong speech in favor of the measure." This was the Social-Democratic Moyer-Haywood resolution previously reported in these notes.

The Republican Assembly voted down by a big majority the Social-Democratic resolution to investigate the various methods of dealing with the liquor traffic.

The trades unionists are beginning to appreciate the political work of the Socialists in behalf of the working class. An article on "Trades Schools" in the Patternmakers' Journal says: "It will be remembered that Milwaukee has nearly 20,000 Social-Democratic votes here, and consequently has five men in the Assembly and one man in the upper house, which men are, by the way, worth two dozen of the old party politicians any time or in any debate, so you see labor was represented in our lawmaking body, and when they heard of this manufacturers' bill (asking an appropriation for a private trade school in Milwaukee) "they decided to fight it, which was their duty as labor's representatives. They fought it, or are fighting it, with a bill which is entirely different from the other bill in principle, because it calls for state ownership of the school and also to be controlled by the city school board, the same as any other public school. This bill was endorsed by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, by the Milwaukee Federated Trades and by the Patternmakers' Association. We simply took the stand that if there were to be any schools at all the public should control them, and not a few leeches who fatten on the workmen but still say they are their 'dearest friends,' and all that."

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

## What Will Pres. Roosevelt Do?

Harry Williams, under sentence of death for the murder of Convict Guard Carr, will implore the intervention of President Roosevelt to have his execution commuted. Williams is in jail at Beaumont, Tex., the date of his execution having been deferred, awaiting a decision of the State Criminal Court of Appeals. Williams says he charged San Juan Hill with the President. The Court of Appeals characterizes Williams' crime as the "heartless, cold-blooded assassination of a friendly fellow-prisoner." We are curious to know whether the President will use his influence in favor of Williams. If he is a republican, we have no doubt as to his attitude. The President has used his influence in the case of Caleb Powers, the convicted assassin of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, and newspaper reports credit him with having contributed to the defense fund of Powers. In this case the President has tried to influence justice. The union workmen and women who have contributed to the defense fund of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone he condemns, because they are attempting to guard these men against the injustice of a corrupt republican clique, who are the paid emissaries of the Mine Owners' Association. President Roosevelt has been making a good many false motions, which have fooled the "audience" in the past, but people are awakening to the double role he is now playing. One day he is the avowed friend of the working class, the next he is their implacable enemy. His recent acts show him in his true colors. Sooner or later insincerity and double-dealing will out. Roosevelt is the class-conscious representative of organized wealth. Every energy of his is bent to serve their interests. To serve them openly he must lose the support of the workers, which would be fatal. He

desires to make the workers believe that he is in favor of a "square deal." He has condemned the Idaho miners before trial. His opinions of this case have been given the widest publicity. Every paper published in the interest of capitalism in the United States has printed his denunciations of these men. They have been his servile tools to befuddle and deceive their readers. They have been trying to mold public opinion so that no protest of importance would be made when these men were murdered. That murder has been and is still contemplated there can be no doubt. The utterance of Capitalism, "These men shall never leave Idaho alive," is sufficient proof of the intention of the capitalists to get these incorruptible and faithful servants of the working class out of the way and break up the miners' organization. From now on the entire working class must be watchful and vigilant. The entire capitalist forces are arrayed against them as they have never been before. Watch the President closely, as he is their most powerful ally. The capitalists rule because of working class ignorance. Get wise. Use your spare moments in studying socialism and economics. When you once learn the truth you will enlist in the cause of justice and freedom. Start now. Do not put it off, but go out and hunt up one of your Socialist brothers, make application to join the party of labor, get active, and it will not be long before concessions will be offered which will show that the Socialist are the only forces which capitalist criminals fear.

W. W. BAKER.

### THE CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

There is not a daily paper printed in St. Louis that can be relied upon to tell the truth if the truth is detrimental to the interests of those who advertise in the aforesaid papers. In other words, the policies of the papers are shaped by the advertisers—edited from the counting-room. This may appear to many a very harsh statement, but to corroborate its truth it is only necessary to watch the editorial and news columns of any paper maintained for profit. When the interests of the general public are opposed to the interests of the advertiser attempts are always made to protect the interest of the advertiser at the expense of the general public by the editor of the paper of which the advertiser is a patron. The interests of the buyer and the interests of the seller are always antagonistic. The buyer always tries to buy at the lowest possible price, and the seller attempts to get the highest possible price. The difference between the buying price and the selling price is profit. If the merchant can buy cheap and sell dear he is enabled to secure a large profit. Competition, however, has had the effect of keeping prices down. Every man engaged in business would like to establish a monopoly for himself, but always protests against a monopoly enjoyed by others, as he does not fail to perceive that he must be the victim of extortion if he has to patronize a monopoly.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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:

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Manewal Bread Co., 8th and Walnut.     | Rud. Leimbach, 1820 Arsenal st.       |
| Papendick & Co., 3609-41 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 Zwick, 9740 S. B'way, County.     | Hy. Streckert, 1724 North Tenth       |
| Hy. Echenroeder, 114 Etta, County.     | H. B. Huelsmann, 1735 N. Ninth st.    |
| Frank R. Novak, 616-618 Louisa, Co'ty. | Peter Huellen, 4101 N. 20th st.       |
| Peter Ahlheim, 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, 417 Lee ave.          |
| Frank Imhof, 1801 Lynch st.            | Geo. Schneider & Son, 2716 N. Taylor. |
| Frank Blesse, 2443 Wisconsin ave.      | Old 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. Wernner, 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.

We remain yours fraternally,

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4.

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—4444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday.                 | .....                      | Chas. Scheffler   |
| Second—3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday.                  | .....                      | Fred Rosenkranz   |
| 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 Heu-        |
| Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday                           | .....                      | Alb. Slepmaa      |
| Ninth—2810 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday                             | .....                      | Wm. M. Brand      |
| Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday                     | .....                      | F. F. Brinker     |
| Eleventh—801 S. Broadway, third Saturday                             | .....                      | Rud. Steintz      |
| Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monday                       | .....                      | Dr. Em. Wilm      |
| Thirteenth—Geir's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed.      | .....                      | W. H. Workman     |
| Fourteenth—(Unorganized); meet with the Fifteenth.)                  | .....                      | .....             |
| Fifteenth—1818 Franklin ave., first and third Friday                 | .....                      | Jul. Rott-        |
| Sixteenth—1446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday           | .....                      | J. S. Siemers     |
| Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3rd Friday      | .....                      | W. W. Baker       |
| Eighteenth—2105 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday                    | .....                      | Wm. E. Kindorf,   |
| Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday            | .....                      | 1946 Herbert st.  |
| Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday                     | .....                      | F. W. Groeteki    |
| Twenty-First—(Unorganized); meet with Twentieth.)                    | .....                      | .....             |
| Twenty-Second—24th Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday                | .....                      | H. E. Lindsay     |
| Twenty-Third—(Unorganized); meet with Thirteenth.)                   | .....                      | .....             |
| Twenty-Fourth—3139A Morganford road, first Friday                    | .....                      | Otto Mehn         |
| Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday                  | .....                      | David Allan       |
| Twenty-Sixth—3948 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday              | .....                      | Max Duerhammer    |
| Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2513 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3rd Thursdays  | .....                      | Hy. Gerdel        |
| Twenty-Eighth (South Br.)—524 Easton ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesday     | .....                      | Geo. Wilm         |
| Twenty-Ninth—315 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., 3 p. m.    | .....                      | Mrs. E. Voegel    |

**SHORR-KOLKSCHNEIDER BREWING CO.**  
Natural Bridge Road and Parnell Street

# Missouri Socialist Party

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| National Committeemen.                     | Leadwood.....T. H. McCrory                    |
| G. A. Hoehn, 324 Chestnut st.....St. Louis | Liberal.....Martha Mellor                     |
| E. T. Behrens, 110 E. 3d st.....Bedalia    | McCracken (Kenton P. O.).....M. B. Davidson   |
| Locals.                                    | Marceline.....B. McAllister                   |
| Alton.....W. L. Garver                     | Mexico.....102 1/2 E. Liberty.....C. E. Meyer |
| Aquilla.....Claude Walker                  | Mindenmines.....W. Bogartz                    |
| Ava.....J. S. Mercer                       | Monett.....U. S. Barnesley                    |
| Bernie.....J. F. Young                     | Mountain View (Route 1).....C. B. Hamilton    |
| Bevier.....A. Hildebrandt                  | Nevada (Box 106).....W. S. Peters             |
| Burlington Junction.....E. D. Wilcox       | Myrtle (P. O. Jeff).....J. U. Lionberger      |
| Chillicothe.....W. L. Garver               | Olivette (Clayton R. R. 2).....J. E. Lehner   |
| Collins.....W. E. Sitton                   | Phelps (P. O. Miller).....J. W. Roberts       |
| Delhi (P. O. Leasburg).....J. J. Benzick   | Poplar Bluff.....Carl Kuecht                  |
| Dexter.....J. W. Sprinkle                  | Puxico.....W. A. Behner                       |
| Do Run.....R. E. Tesreau                   | Riley Creek (Box 75, Galeana).....P. Boehmer  |
| El Dorado Springs.....C. Akin              | Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff).....        |
| Flat River.....G. W. O'Dam                 | St. Joseph, 405 S. 6th St.....J. J. Butler    |
| Ferguson.....A. Jeske                      | St. Louis (324 Chestnut st.).....O. Kaemmerer |
| Greenfield.....Mrs. H. McInturf            | Sedalia (202 W. Main).....C. F. Lueking       |
| Hannibal, 107 Grace st.....F. Foster       | Springfield 541 New st.....R. G. Hotham       |
| Houston (Texas Co.).....G. E. Wheeler      | Turnback (R. 1, Aurora).....H. L. Cottingham  |
| Jasper Co.....J. W. Gibbens, Carl Junction | Unionville.....O. R. C. McCalment             |
| Kansas City.....J. M. Brazel, 1 Park Pl.   | West Plains.....J. F. Williams                |
| Kirkwood.....Chas. Radotinsky              | Wellston, 6171 Ella Ave.....R. Fuller         |
| Lamar.....H. A. Thomas                     |   |

**Co-operative Printing House**  
722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,  
ENGLISH AND GERMAN  
**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**  
Colored and Union Work a Specialty  
PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

**Socialists Attention!**  
We have the best line of  
**DRY GOODS**  
AND  
**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
IN NORTH ST. LOUIS.  
**SCHERR BROS.**  
19th and Sullivan Avenue.

**Julius Friton**  
Jeweler  
Optician  
AND  
Watchmaker  
121 No. Seventh St.

Bell, Main 645. Kinloch, Central 1697.  
**L. G. POPE**  
..LAWYER..  
714-720 Roe Building,  
S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St.  
Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

**MULLEN**  
Undertaking Co.  
Coleman and North Market Sts.  
and St. Louis Ave. and Sarah St  
**STRICTLY UNION**  
..BOTH PHONES..

**Dr. L. H. Davis**  
REMOVED TO  
S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Morrison Ave.  
OFFICE HOURS:  
7:30 to 8:30 a. m.  
12:30 to 1:30 p. m.  
7:00 to 8:00 p. m.  
Both Phones.

Main 191. B-1500  
**Mr. Louis D. Goodman**  
LAWYER  
Suite 700 Carlton Building.  
**CHAS. SPECHT**  
**NOONDAY CIGAR CO.**  
FINE CIGARS  
Wholesale and Retail.  
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE.

**STEPHENS & WALSH**  
LIVERY CO.  
Carriages Furnished at all Times  
T. C. STEPHENS  
Res. 382 Geyer Ave. Phone Victor 1877-L

**EMILY KIENTZ**  
TEACHER OF  
Piano and Harmony  
3222 DODIER ST.

**THE VANGUARD**  
A Magazine of  
Modern Thought and Social Progress  
E. H. THOMAS, Editor.  
The Vanguard is published monthly by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
The subscription price is fifty cents a year to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any other country in the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50.  
Subscriptions, advertisements, remittances, and all business communications should be addressed to  
**THE VANGUARD,**  
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

**SINDELAR'S**  
1210 Wright St.  
LARGEST STOCK OF FINE  
**UNION-MADE SHOES**

**COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY,**  
19th and N. Market Sts.  
**BOXES OF ALL KINDS**  
**UNION LABEL BOXES.**

**New Era**  
Pharmacy  
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and O'Fallon Sts.  
Prescriptions carefully compounded by a graduate and registered pharmacist day and night.  
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery and Rubber Goods at the lowest prices.  
**Louis J. Zauderer, Ph. G.,**  
Proprietor.

**DELABAR'S**  
**NEW HALL AND SALOON.**  
FINE NOONDAY LUNCH.  
S. E. Cor. Broadway and Elm Street.  
Phone: Kinloch A-588.  
Bell Main page.

**SHERIDAN WEBSTER**  
Attorney-at-Law  
603 GRANITE BUILDING,  
Fourth and Market Streets  
Phones: Kinloch, Central 700  
Bell, Olive 603

**HARDWARE.**  
**OHAS. BLASBERO**  
Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.  
Hardware, Glass, Paints,  
Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

**UNION**  
**Soda Water Co.,**  
N. E. Cor. 18th and Allen Ave.  
Kinloch B-1944.  
Bell Sidney 601a. St. Louis.

**Walhalla**  
Central Trades and Labor  
Union Headquarters.  
N. E. CORNER TENTH AND  
FRANKLIN AVENUE.  
Merchants Lunch 11 a. m. till 1:30  
p. m. Hot Lunch All Day.

**Steiner Eng. and Badge Co.,**  
11 N. 3rd St. St. Louis.  
We Sell You Our Orders for  
**Badges and Banners**  
Call on Us or Will Furnish Samples.

# Socialist News Review

## FINE SHOW CARDS

for our Montesano Steamboat Excursion are ready for distribution. Call at headquarters.

### COMRADE GEO. H. GOEBEL

will speak in Phoenix, Ore., on June 2; in Talent, on June 3; in Medford, on June 4, and in Ashland, on June 5.

### OUR STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

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

### COMRADE JOHN COLLINS,

of Chicago, is doing some good propaganda work in Michigan. He held successful meetings in Dowagiac and vicinity.

### THE SOCIALISTS OF MONTREAL, CANADA,

held a mass meeting and decided to protest against the rowdy interference of the police with the First of May demonstration.

### 140,000 DAILY SUBSCRIBERS.

According to the latest reports, the Berliner Vorwaerts, the Socialist daily, has now over 140,000 regular subscribers.

### COMRADE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

will address Socialist mass meetings in Indianapolis on June 3 to June 8. Our Indianapolis comrades expect a lively propaganda.

### THE SOCIALIST CLUB OF NASHVILLE TENN.,

has organized a flying squadron to distribute a thousand copies each week of Socialist papers for sixteen weeks, and thus cover the entire city.

### THE GERMAN-SPEAKING SOCIALISTS

in Hungary will hold a national conference in Budapest on July 29 and 30. Order of business: Electoral Reform, Organization and Socialist Press.

### JOINT DEBATE IN CHICAGO.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis and M. Mangasarian will have a joint debate at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, June 2, the subject being: "Darwinism and Socialism."

### LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

will hold a general meeting tomorrow, Sunday, June 2, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm street. See announcement on front page of St. Louis Labor.

### THE BUFFALO HERALD

says: "The Legislature has passed a law which will compel the Socialist Party to nominate by primaries. Comrades, to do this we must have a stronger organization. Get everyone you can that is a Socialist into the party. This is important."

### FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland, N. H., has been elected a member of the National Committee. W. H. Wilkins, of Claremont, has been re-elected States Secretary. Dr. L. DeVere, of South Sioux City, Neb., has been elected a member of the National Committee.

### SOCIALISM IN IRELAND.

A regular Social Democratic organ in Ireland is now an accomplished fact. Early in 1906 the paper made its appearance and was published from time to time at Reykjavik, the capital of the island, but now it is definitely established as a weekly.

### THE SOCIALISTS OF PEORIA, ILL.,

have nominated a full ticket for the coming municipal election. The candidates nominated for aldermen in the eight wards are: J. W. Ryner, Roy B. Weaver, H. Goodman, L. Bierman, Mrs. C. A. Tredick, E. Termedde, W. V. Bankey and J. M. Blood.

### COMRADE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

Will speak at St. Louis meetings during the week beginning July 2. Comrade Lewis has had remarkable success in convincing his audiences of the importance of reading books on Socialism; this has been especially his experience with street crowds. On July 7, the day of our annual river excursion, Comrade Lewis will deliver the principal address.

### THE MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Steps are being taken for the holding of an interstate conference between the various avowed Socialist bodies of Australia. It is held to be a "necessary step to take, so that those who have no faith in half-hearted measures shall have the opportunity of concerted action on straightout clearly avowed Socialist lines." On March 2 the Socialist Party in Melbourne, Australia, held its half-yearly meeting.

### A NEW BOOK BY BOUDIN.

Boudin's work entitled "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx in the Light of Recent Criticism." Chas. H. Kerr, Publisher. This is an indispensable book for any reader who has done some studying along Socialist lines and wishes to know just what are the recent criticisms made on Marx by the ablest defenders of capitalism, and how these criticisms can be answered. Price \$1. The work can be secured at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

### A SOCIALIST FLAG DEDICATION.

took place at the Labor Lyceum, Staunton, Ill., last Sunday afternoon and evening. The Labor Lyceum Singing Society "Vorwaerts" had made extensive arrangements for this festival. Singing societies from other cities took part in the affair. Comrade John Zach delivered the dedication address in German. Comrades Hoehn and Hildebrand attended as the representatives of the Socialist press.

### THE NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE

will send speakers of national reputation through the State regularly, beginning in July, to visit organized places and speak at meetings arranged by locals. Some of the best speakers obtainable will be sent out monthly until the end of the campaign. Such men as John W. Brown, James F. Carey, Arthur Morrow Lewis, John M. Work, James H. Brower and Charles Vander Porten are being communicated with.

### GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Continued gains for Social-Democracy are reported from England, where the Socialists work hand in hand with the established trade unions. Three Independent Labor Socialist Party men were elected to the Board of Guardians at Shipley, two in Norwich, seven in Rotherham, two in Morpeth, one in Warrington, three in Kettering, three in Swansea, one in Wellington, one in Dublin, and two in Southwark; a net gain of about ten seats.

**EDITOR FRED D. WARREN, OF THE APPEAL TO REASON,** was arrested on a charge of circulating "scurrilous, defamatory and threatening" matter. He has been taken into custody to answer to the indictment. Aside from the attempted postal restrictions aimed at the Socialist press by the Roosevelt administration, this is the first open effort the government has made toward suppressing the only press the capitalist class fears. Censorship may be the next stage in the development of such a struggle.

### A THIRD BALLOT FOR CONGRESS DELEGATES.

The second ballot for the election of two delegates to the International Congress resulted as follows: Berger, 12 votes; Carey, 4; Goaziou, 5; Lee, 20; Simons, 23; Spargo, 8; Wentworth, 8; Work, 12. A third and final ballot is required, the number of candidates being reduced to four. In accordance with Rule 10, the following are the candidates: Victor L. Berger, Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons and John M. Work. Vote will close June 10.

### NEW SOCIALIST PRINTING PRESS.

Our comrades in Milwaukee announce the arrival of a new Miehle press at Socialist headquarters. The Socialist printing plant will have to be considerably enlarged. Our cause is moving on in Milwaukee, but not without hard work on the part of the active comrades.

### SUCCESSFUL NINTH WARD OUTING.

The St. Louis Ninth Ward Club gave a very successful picnic and fish fry last Sunday at Risch's Grove, in Luxembourg. There were fully five hundred people on the grounds who enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. Music, dancing, base ball games, races, etc., were only a few of the amusements. Refreshments and lunch (especially the fried fish) were excellent. Some good books were raffled out, among others one copy of Marx's "Capital," in German, worth about \$3.50.

### COMRADE S. FIELDMAN, OF NEW YORK,

was arrested last week while speaking from his automobile at the Franklin statue on Park Row. He was arrested for speaking without a permit. When it was learned that Comrade Fieldman had notified the police department of the meeting the charge was changed and he was held for displaying a red flag. Judge Crane, when asked, admitted there was no law preventing use of the red flag, but stated that he forbade its use. Comrade Fieldman declined to obey this judge-made law and the latter announced he would give a decision Monday.

### ATTEMPTING TO SUPPRESS SOCIALISM.

Roumanian papers indicate clearly that the government is using the peasant revolt as an excuse for attempts to suppress Socialist agitation. The Socialists are accused of fomenting the trouble, but it should be understood by people throughout the world that the working class party in Roumania, as elsewhere, has more sense than to send men armed with pitchforks, sickles and clubs against sabers and rifles. The Socialists have tried to organize the peasants, but with small success, and the present trouble is strictly agrarian, being the revolt of the tenantry against the ever-increasing demands of the landlords.

### HOW MARX PUT IT.

Karl Marx said: "The Socialist seeks political power in order to abolish private ownership of all business and industry and to convert them into public institutions. He seeks this change in order that every one may have an equal chance to make his living; in order that every worker may receive the full value of his labor; in order that the shirker may no longer have the power to live in plenty without useful work upon the wealth produced by the labor of some other person. Such a change will compel every able-bodied man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; there will be no favored class to be exempt from the operation of this salutary rule. When all labor, and only useful things are produced, no one will have to work so hard or so long as to make work burdensome. Since the working class is the victim of our present system it must put an end to it. No other class has any interest to do it. The emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself."

### IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PARLIAMENT.

A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: The session of the provincial parliament has closed, leaving the Socialists to boast a splendid record in legislative work. The revolutionary members have always been present and have carefully scrutinized every measure, no matter from which side it came, with a view to making some change that might better even in a small degree the lot of the workingmen. Hawthornthwaite has been keen, aggressive, vigorous and vigilant as ever. Parker Williams, by his combination of humor and sincerity, has done much to disarm criticism and has succeeded in gaining the ear of the house in a way that enabled him to do a great deal of work. John McInnes, the young member for Grand Forks, has been feeling his feet, and with some good work already accomplished gives promise of yet greater service in the future. The greatest triumph of the Socialists during the past session was the unopposed passing of the eight-hour bill for smelters. This bill had been defeated in two previous sessions. Parker Williams' fortnightly wage bill stood a good chance of becoming a law, but was strangled in committee after passing second reading. The general eight-hour bill introduced by McInnes was hardly looked upon as a probable law, but was introduced for its educational effect upon the members and the general public. It gives the Socialists a good opportunity to air their views on a most important subject. During the session the Socialists attacked the government for entering into negotiations with the Salvation Army for the purpose of getting the latter to bring into the country immigrants to act as strikebreakers.

**COMRADES OF ST. LOUIS,** don't forget the Socialist campaign fund.

### ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS READY.

Twenty-five thousand announcement cards for the Socialist steamboat excursion to Montesano are ready for distribution. To work, Comrades!

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

### EXCURSION TICKETS READY.

The tickets for our annual Socialist steamboat excursion to Montesano Park on Sunday, July 7, are ready for distribution. Round trip 25 cents a person; children 15 cents. Call at headquarters, 324 Chestnut street.

### ANOTHER ONE OF ENGEL'S WORKS TRANSLATED.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. have published another valuable book—a translation of one of Engel's best works. Engel's "Landmarks of Scientific Socialism" (anti-Duehring), translated by Austin Lewis. This is one of the classics, and it is now for the first time within the reach of American readers. It is another book that you simply can not afford to miss. It should be read by every student of social economy. Cloth \$1. Order at Labor Book Department (324 Chestnut St.

### WHEN YOU BUY

## Mercantile and "305

# —CIGARS—

you get the **BEST** Tobacco handled and made into cigars by **EXPERT WORKMEN.**

We do not advertise on bill boards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

## F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Ask for

# MANEWAL'S BREAD

BECAUSE IT IS

## Strictly Union Made

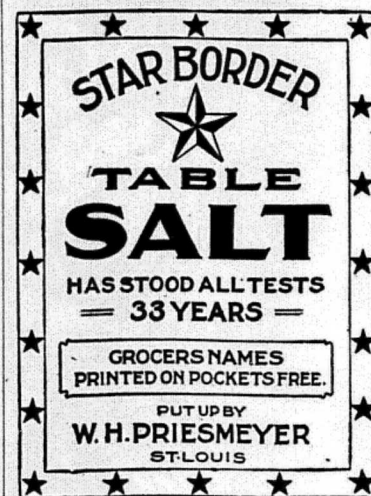
and as good as Money and Skill can make it. We are the Only Large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when You Buy Bread Insist on getting **MANEWAL'S** as Every Loaf bears the Union Label.

## MANEWAL BREAD CO.

...BOTH PHONES...

### SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE.

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. make the following announcement: In about ten days more we shall publish "Socialism, Positive and Negative," by Robert Rives La Monte. It consists of some half-dozen essays, long and short, addressed to the people who are studying Socialism. The style is not only easy but charming, and the book is one that makes people think, whether they agree with it or not. Retail 50 cents.



## THIS STAR BRAND TABLE SALT

needs no introduction. It has been put up at

10th and Carr Sts. ..34 Years..

and given satisfaction to every person using it.

Ask Your Grocer for This Brand and Patronize Home Trade.

Do YOU Wear Union Label Clothes ? ? ? ?

They Are Made by

## ARNHEIM TAILOR

N. W. Cor. Broadway and Pine St.

Employers of Union Tailors

## ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

## HATTER AND HABERDASHER

THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

Cigars { PEN MAR - 10c  
SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl 319 Walnut Street

## FREEBURG MILLING CO.

## UNION FLOUR

EVERY SACK BEARS THE UNION LABEL

## Guaranteed equal to any flour in the market.....

Office and Warehouse, 214 South Sixteenth Street.

Phones, Bell, Olive 793—Kinloch; Central 3996.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Orders will be filled by the following grocers: THEO. SCHREIBER, 2348 Menard St.; JOHN CONRATH, 1601 Clark Ave., Kinloch 3996 Central; C. G. Schlueter, 1601 Franklin Ave.; W. Wellbaecher, 231 Sidney St.; Chas. F. Miehle, 3807 Manchester Ave.; H. H. Brooks, 2923 Chouteau Ave.; Wm. Deichman, 15 S. 14th St.; Hy. J. Brune, 3301 Missouri Ave.

Whenever You Want Either:

Fire or Cyclone Insurance; to buy a house or lot; to sell a house or lot; to loan money; to have deeds and mortgages drawn up; Netary work done, then go to

**TOMBRIDGE.**

He will treat you right, do the work right and give you satisfaction and PATRONIZE YOUR PAPER.

Office 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo. Both Phones.

Don't Patronize P.J. Carmody's Saloon

E. L. Griesedieck's Saloon at 715 N. Sixth St.  
PATRONIZE ONLY SALOONS WHERE THE UNION BAR SIGN AND BUTTON ARE DISPLAYED

Bartenders' Union, No. 51, A P. of



Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association,  
LOCAL NO. 2,

American Federation of Musicians.

(Affiliated with the A. F. of L.)

Headquarters, Aschenbroedel Club, 3555 Pine St.

A Roster of Every Union Musician in the City Always on File.