

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907

NO. 331

Ever Loyal to the Cause of Organized Labor, and Will Fight Bravely for Their Own International Union!

This Is the Position of the United Brewery Workers....They Will Not Permit Short-Sighted Leaders to Do What Capitalist Corporations Have Repeatedly Tried, But Failed to Do, i. e., They Will Not Have Their International Union Destroyed for the Benefit of Capitalist Interests.

They Have Always Been Loyal to the Rank and File of the American Federation of Labor, and Will Continue to Prove Their Solidarity Toward Their Brothers and Sisters in the Great American Labor Movement.

This Is Not a Fight Against Any Other Union, But a Just and Necessary Struggle for the Rights and Existence of One of the Oldest and Best International Unions, Affiliated for Twenty-One Years With the A. F. of L.

Let the Rank and File of the American Trade Union Movement Rally to the Support of the Brewery Workers' International Union! Right and Justice Must Prevail, and Capitalist Corporations Shall Not Have the Satisfaction of Seeing One of the Best Labor Unions Crushed.

"Last day of Union Beer!"
"Federation of Labor to invite Workingmen on Water Wagon!"
"Brewery Employes Rebel!"
"National Organization Threatens Expulsion of Brewers from the Ranks!"
"Trades must Separate!"
"Engineers and Firemen Backed by Gompers in Demand for Distinct Union!"
The foregoing headlines decorated a so-called "Special to the St. Louis Times," manufactured in its own \$35 a week "Industrial Editorial Department," of which an ex-president of the Central Trades & Labor Union is acting as "chief," decoratively speaking. The fake special dispatch starts out with the following significant sentence:

"Chicago, Ill., May 31.—The last barrel of Union beer in Chicago and the whole country, according to an edict of the American Federation of Labor, will be manufactured today."

Before going into any comment on the Brewery Workers' jurisdiction troubles, we shall submit to our readers the dispatches as they appear in last Sunday's Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic and Post-Dispatch.

REVOCATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL BREWERY WORKERS' UNION.

Washington, June 1.—In the absence of President Gompers, Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor today made public Mr. Gompers' announcement of the revocation of the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workmen, because of its refusal to accept the terms prescribed by the federation.

The action will affect all the brewery workmen's unions throughout the country, comprising a membership of about 40,000. Asked for a statement concerning the effect of the action of the federation, Mr. Morrison said:

The decision rendered by President Gompers is authorized by the executive council. It not only severs the connection of the International United Brewery Workmen with the American Federation of Labor, but, under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, it will prevent the 400 or more local unions of the brewery workers in the various parts of the country from being represented by delegates in the 600 central bodies and the 36 state branches affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or from receiving the support or recognition in any way of the members of the 118 international unions holding charters from the federation."

Reviews Federation's Action.
Mr. Gompers' decision was announced in a letter to Messrs. Adam Huebner, Louis Kemper and Joseph Proebstle, secretaries of the Brewery Workers' Union, whose office is in Cincinnati. In the letter he reviewed the action of the federation at Minneapolis in November, 1906, when the workers were notified that unless a settlement should be reached engineers, firemen and teamsters must withdraw from the Brewery Workers' Union and no others be accepted. The fact that this admonition was not acted upon is then set forth, as is the resolution of the executive committee in Washington last March. In the resolution of the council the terms of the Minneapolis convention were reiterated and the brewery workers were notified that "their failure to comply has by their own action worked the revocation of their charter."

The letter continued:
"On May 1 neither yourself nor the executive board of your organization informed the president of the American Federation of Labor as to the adherence of your organization to the decision of the Minneapolis convention. In lieu thereof you sent me a telegram stating that the members of the organization were then taking a referendum vote thereon. Up to this time your organization has not informed the American Federation of Labor as to its adherence to that decision.

Union Votes Its Refusal.
"Under date of May 28 you advise me that by the referendum vote of the membership of your organization the conclusion was reached to refuse to abide by the decision of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, the highest court in the labor movement of the country.

"Now, therefore, I, in accordance with the decision and instruction of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council directs me to say that the charter held by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen is and stands revoked on this date, and you will, therefore, return said charter to this office upon receipt of this communication—your organization being thereby disassociated from the American trade union movement, the American Federation of Labor."

It is the general opinion that the workmen will contest this order, and a long fight for reinstatement is anticipated. The brewery workmen have about \$400,000 in their treasury.

The following dispatch also appeared in last Sunday's St. Louis daily papers:
NEWS FROM CINCINNATI HEADQUARTERS OF BREWERY WORKERS.

Cincinnati, O., June 1.—The executive board of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America from headquarters here today issued a statement in defense of their position in the fight with the American Federation of Labor. The statement in part says:

"The brewery workmen ask nothing more than is conceded to the mine workers, longshoremen, seamen and others who hold within their jurisdiction the engineers and firemen employed in the mines, on the docks and on the vessels of the rivers, lakes and seas.

"Inasmuch as the above-named organizations are permitted to exercise jurisdiction over all men employed in their respective industries, and the same jurisdiction is denied to the brewery workers, we maintain that the action against the brewery workers is class legislation, and illegally deprives them of the rights, privileges and autonomy guaranteed.

Supported By 34,000 Votes.

"In 1887 the brewery workers undertook the organizing of engineers, firemen and beer drivers in the breweries, and since that time have been successful in organizing 95 per cent of all the employes in the industry. The brewery workers today have a membership of approximately 42,000, including brewers, maltsters, drivers, bottlers, engineers, firemen, etc. When the decision of the Minneapolis convention became known, a referendum vote was ordered. The result was 34,707 votes for retaining our present form of organization, as against 367 votes for recognizing the Minneapolis decision. The engineers, firemen and drivers constitute 35 per cent of our membership, still but one-tenth of the ballots cast were in favor of abiding by the decision.

"The brewery workers have been identified and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for 21 years, and have at all times been loyal to the cause of labor. Their record is such that they need not fear the outcome of this controversy, and their cause so just that they can safely leave the question to organized labor at large.

Will Get It Again.

"The revocation of the charter of the brewery workers by the American Federation of Labor will not interfere with the business of our international union, and we will continue the same as ever. We have seen the charter of the steamfitters revoked and returned to them at a later convention, and also the charters of various other organizations, and still all of these organizations were recognized by organized labor.

"The revocation of a charter by the American Federation of Labor does not imply that the members of that union are no longer union men, or not recognized as such."

What President Owen Miller Has to Say.

Last Sunday's Globe-Democrat published the following interview:

Owen Miller, president of the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis, said last night that he was sorry the trouble has arisen, as the brewery workers make good union men. "They are strong and loyal," said Mr. Miller. "They buy union made goods and practice what they preach. The whole trouble started about ten years ago.

The brewery workers organized before the firemen and engineers did, and took the firemen and engineers at the breweries into their organization. When the firemen and engineers throughout the country organized, they wanted the brewery workers to send their firemen and engineers over to them. The brewers refused to give up their men, and the men plainly indicated their desire to remain members of a branch of the brewery workers. At the next meeting of the Central Trades & Labor Union, June 9, the problem as to what to do with the delegates from the Brewery Workers' Union will come up, unless the matter is settled before that time. Until the problem does arise I prefer not to discuss it. There are at least 5,000 brewery workers in St. Louis."

By a general referendum vote of 34,612 yes and only 367 no, the membership of the Brewery Workers' International Union decided to uphold its present form of organization—the only form that will protect them against the encroachments of the enormous concentration of corporate power in the brewery industry. In order to enable our readers to fully understand the importance of the present jurisdiction war waged against one of the best and most loyal international trades union bodies of America we hereby give a complete table of the general vote taken by the Brewery Workers' International Union on the question whether they should consent to have their splendid organization broken up, or whether they should stand by their present form of organization.

REFERENDUM VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF UPHOLDING THE PRESENT FORM OF THE BREWERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION:

L.U.	No	Yes	L.U.	No	Yes
1 New York, N. Y.	21	1085	26 Trenton, N. J.	5	58
2 Newark, N. J.	6	431	27 Spokane, Wash.	1	41
3 Detroit, Mich.	215	29	28 Boston, Mass.	1	522
4 Buffalo, N. Y.	4	406	29 Hudson, N. J.	1	39
5 Philadelphia, Pa.	5	558	30 Paterson, N. J.	1	157
6 St. Louis, Mo.	2	782	31 Peru, Ill.	1	47
7 San Francisco, Cal.	3	383	32 Troy, N. Y.	1	92
8 Baltimore, Md.	3	188	33 Hartford, Conn.	1	119
9 Milwaukee, Wis.	25	847	34 Mankato, Minn.	2	30
10 Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	60	35 New Haven, Conn.	2	132
11 Syracuse, N. Y.	109	38	36 Detroit, Mich.	1	210
12 Cincinnati, O.	13	473	37 Quincy, Ill.	1	38
13 Troy, N. Y.	1	40	38 Bridgeport, Conn.	1	54
14 Boston, Mass.	3	251	39 Mendota, Ill.	1	8
15 Albany, N. Y.	1	81	40 Wheeling, W. Va.	1	60
16 Buffalo, N. Y.	10	263	41 Denver, Col.	1	106
17 Cleveland, O.	11	564	42 Springfield, O.	1	58
18 Chicago, Ill.	11	544	43 Kansas City, Mo.	1	72
19 Jersey City, N. J.	1	114	44 Columbus, O.	5	133
20 Elmira, N. Y.	1	32	45 Syracuse, N. Y.	1	28
21 Belleville, Ill.	1	545	46 Syracuse, N. Y.	1	78
22 Pittsburg, Pa.	1	145	47 Dayton, Ohio	1	60
23 New York, N. Y.	4	797	48 Vincennes, Ind.	1	15
24 Brooklyn, N. Y.	9	450	49 Wheeling, W. Va.	1	112
25 Milwaukee, Wis.	1	121			

L.U.	No	Yes	L.U.	No	Yes
54 Utica, N. Y.	112	206	Lancaster, Pa.	1	59
55 Springfield, Ill.	31	207	Louisville, Ky.	1	210
56 Denver, Col.	67	208	Roanoke, Va.	1	15
57 Zanesville, O.	18	209	Atlantic City, N. J.	1	22
58 Denver, Col.	210	210	Shenandoah, Pa.	1	48
59 New York, N. Y.	89	212	Saginaw, Mich.	1	32
60 Toledo, Ohio	111	213	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1197
61 Erie, Pa.	86	214	Augusta, Ga.	1	11
62 Fort Wayne, Ind.	21	215	New Orleans, La.	1	82
63 Kingston, N. Y.	40	216	York, Pa.	1	29
64 Salt Lake City, Utah	30	217	Mobile, Ala.	1	23
65 Scranton, Pa.	108	220	Indianapolis, Ind.	1	127
66 Butte, Mont.	5	69	Shamokin, Pa.	1	49
67 Pittsburg, Pa.	247	223	Indianapolis, Ind.	1	109
68 Brooklyn, N. Y.	9	452	Pottsville, Pa.	3	37
69 Marion, Ind.	70	225	San Francisco, Cal.	2	324
70 Milwaukee, Wis.	7	332	Spokane, Wash.	1	27
71 Birmingham, Ala.	21	230	Indianapolis, Ind.	1	84
72 Rochester, N. Y.	2	191	Butte, Mont.	1	125
73 Cape Girardeau, Mo.	18	232	Scranton, Pa.	1	21
74 Memphis, Tenn.	1	41	Patton, Pa.	1	21
75 Indianapolis, Ind.	84	234	Washington, D. C.	1	96
76 Logansport, Ind.	20	235	Elgin, Ill.	1	14
77 Chattanooga, Tenn.	65	236	Port Jervis, N. Y.	1	10
78 Columbus, Ohio	39	237	St. Louis, Mo.	1	256
79 La Crosse, Wis.	1	99	Jamestown, N. Y.	1	18
80 Racine, Wis.	22	239	Quincy, Ill.	1	22
81 Hamilton, Ohio	2	60	Du Bois, Pa.	1	14
82 Evansville, Ind.	3	156	Carondelet, Pa.	1	38
83 Terre Haute, Ind.	1	76	Los Angeles, Cal.	1	79
84 Toledo, Ohio	1	66	Burlington, Iowa	1	28
85 Albany, N. Y.	1	48	Seattle, Wash.	1	33
86 Milwaukee, Wis.	1	163	Providence, R. I.	1	44
87 Oshkosh, Wis.	1	26	St. Louis, Mo.	1	97
88 Cleveland, Ohio	163	247	La Crosse, Wis.	1	70
89 Detroit, Mich.	30	248	Chicago, Ill.	1	430
90 St. Joseph, Mo.	51	248	Indianapolis, Ind.	1	46
91 Knoxville, Tenn.	10	250	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1	17
92 St. Louis, Mo.	9	148	Washington, D. C.	1	58
93 Omaha, Neb.	163	252	Salt Lake City, Utah	1	29
94 St. Paul, Minn.	16	36	Louisville, Ky.	7	69
95 Davenport, Iowa	2	68	Grand Rapids, Mich.	12	46
96 Springfield, Mass.	2	87	Dayton, Ohio	1	38
97 Kansas City, Mo.	128	256	Union Hill, N. J.	1	38
98 Waukesha, Wis.	27	257	Toledo, Ohio	1	40
99 Minneapolis, Minn.	66	258	Baltimore, Md.	1	90
100 Hagerstown, Md.	2	11	Easton, Pa.	1	26
101 Jersey City, N. J.	144	261	St. Louis, Mo.	1	12
102 Green Bay, Wis.	1	51	Seattle, Wash.	1	27
103 Atlanta, Ga.	16	263	Quincy, Ill.	1	105
104 Ft. Worth, Tex.	7	19	Allentown, Pa.	7	123
105 Louisville, Ky.	7	148	Cumberland, Md.	1	52
106 Houston, Tex.	4	71	Seattle, Wash.	1	67
107 San Antonio, Tex.	4	8	Wilmington, Del.	1	167
108 San Antonio, Tex.	4	268	Newark, N. J.	1	87
109 Providence, R. I.	109	269	Minneapolis, Minn.	1	181
110 Hamilton, Ohio	19	271	Fairmont, W. Va.	1	44
111 Ft. Wayne, Ind.	29	272	South Bend, Ind.	1	50
112 Lowell, Mass.	32	274	Albany, N. Y.	1	48
113 Washington, D. C.	1	275	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1	14
114 Lawrence, Mass.	79	276	Manfield, Ohio	2	20
115 Richmond, Va.	2	277	Siborgon, Wis.	2	77
116 Chicago, Ill.	364	278	Walla Walla, Wash.	2	110
117 Boston, Mass.	356	279	St. Louis, Mo.	5	110
118 Williamamett, Mass.	33	281	Lebanon, Pa.	1	19
119 Lawrence, Mass.	26	282	Ashland, Wis.	1	13
120 Waukegan, Ill.	59	283	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	1	9
121 Portsmouth, N. H.	4	173	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	7
122 Albany, N. Y.	69	286	Terre Haute, Ind.	1	133
123 Galveston, Tex.	37	287	Bloomington, Ill.	1	107
124 Valpole, N. H.	8	289	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	110
125 Philadelphia, Pa.	528	290	Meriden, Conn.	4	22
126 Duluth, Minn.	19	292	Lexington, Ky.	1	16
127 Geneva, N. Y.	101	293	San Francisco, Cal.	1	247
128 Terre Haute, Ind.	24	295	Piqua, Ohio	1	30
129 Worcester, Mass.	122	296	Fresno, Cal.	1	22
130 Fall River, Mass.	43	297	Manitowoc, Wis.	1	57
131 Youngstown, Ohio	45	298	St. Paul, Minn.	10	8
132 Paducah, Ky.	25	299	Saginaw, Mich.	1	26
133 Portsmouth, Ohio	4	302	Rockford, Ill.	1	4
134 Seattle, Wash.	4	143	Boise City, Idaho	1	10
135 Springfield, Mass.	43	304	Toronto, Ont.	1	290
136 Pittsburg, Pa.	37	305	Lexington, Ky.	1	9
137 Pittsburgh, Pa.	18	309	Connellsville, Pa.	1	247
138 Massillon, Ohio	14	310	Lafayette, Ind.	7	22
139 Canton, Ohio	1	114	St. Louis, Mo.	1	24
140 Columbus, Ohio	1	440	Hamilton, Ont.	1	45
141 Newark, N. J.	6	34	Washington, Pa.	1	15
142 Joliet, Ill.	2	26	Washington, Pa.	1	42
143 Pueblo, Colo.	2	59	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	23
144 Evansville, Ind.	59	316	Lowell, Mass.	1	34
145 Madison, Wis.	2	27	Portland, Ore.	1	26
146 Rochester, N. Y.	119	320	Portland, Ore.	1	30
147 Dallas, Tex.	7	36	Waterbury, Conn.	1	41
148 Ottumwa, Iowa	7	32	Dubuque, Iowa	1	86
149 Peru, Ind.	7	14	Aurora, Ill.	1	39
150 Murphysboro, Ill.	14	327	Keokuk, Iowa	1	29
151 New Orleans, La.	106	329	Winona, Minn.	1	34
152 Newark, Ohio	94	336	New Orleans, La.	1	27
153 Wilkesbarre, Pa.	315	331	Winnona, Minn.	1	28
154 Cleveland, Ohio	91	332	Honesdale, Pa.	1	8
155 Little Rock, Ark.	20	333	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1	16
156 Providence, R. I.	206	335	Danville, Ill.	1	24
157 Newark, Ohio	24	336	New Orleans, La.	1	17
158 Wilkesbarre, Pa.	315	331	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
159 Cleveland, Ohio	91	332	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
160 Little Rock, Ark.	20	333	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1	16
161 Providence, R. I.	206	335	Danville, Ill.	1	24
162 Newark, Ohio	24	336	New Orleans, La.	1	17
163 Wilkesbarre, Pa.	315	331	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
164 Cleveland, Ohio	91	332	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
165 Little Rock, Ark.	20	333	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1	16
166 Providence, R. I.	206	335	Danville, Ill.	1	24
167 Newark, Ohio	24	336	New Orleans, La.	1	17
168 Wilkesbarre, Pa.	315	331	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
169 Cleveland, Ohio	91	332	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
170 Little Rock, Ark.	20	333	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1	16
171 Providence, R. I.	206	335	Danville, Ill.	1	24
172 Newark, Ohio	24	336	New Orleans, La.	1	17
173 Wilkesbarre, Pa.	315	331	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
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176 Providence, R. I.	206	335	Danville, Ill.	1	24
177 Newark, Ohio	24	336	New Orleans, La.	1	17
178 Wilkesbarre, Pa.	315	331	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
179 Cleveland, Ohio	91	332	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
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181 Providence, R. I.	206	335	Danville, Ill.	1	24
182 Newark, Ohio	24	336	New Orleans, La.	1	17
183 Wilkesbarre, Pa.	315	331	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
184 Cleveland, Ohio	91	332	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
185 Little Rock, Ark.	20	333	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1	16
186 Providence, R. I.	206	335	Danville, Ill.	1	24
187 Newark, Ohio	24	336	New Orleans, La.	1	17
188 Wilkesbarre, Pa.	315	331	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
189 Cleveland, Ohio	91	332	Chicago, Ill.	1	37
190 Little Rock, Ark.	20	333	Punxsutawney, Pa.	1	16
191 Providence, R. I.	206	335	Danville, Ill.	1	24
192 Newark, Ohio	24</				

Hawley's Opening Speech at the Haywood Trial

Orchard Brought to Boise....A Fifty Pound Bomb Story...."Inner Circle" Conspiracy Charged Against Western Miners' Officials....The First Witness on the Stand....Flowers Given Mrs. Haywood by Mrs. Adams.

Boise, Idaho, June 5.—Harry Orchard, self-confessed murderer of former Governor Steunenberg and principal witness for the State in the prosecution of W. D. Haywood, took the witness stand at 9:42 o'clock this morning. He entered the courtroom by a back stairway and was accompanied by Jailer "Ras" Beamer and a number of guards.

Throughout the direct examination he was cool and at ease. While he talked he gazed straight to the front. Haywood kept his eyes fastened upon the prisoner, who, however, did not glance toward the prisoner.

Harry Orchard, under oath, says his true name is Alfred Horsley. He is charged with the murder of Frank Steunenberg, and is a prisoner awaiting trial.

HAYWOOD SICK; CASE ADJOURNED.

Boise, Idaho, June 1.—William D. Haywood was seized with a sudden attack of sickness early this morning and was unable to appear in court. His trial on the charge that he murdered former Governor Steunenberg was adjourned until Monday. Haywood was restless and sick most of the night, and early this morning began crying with pain. Two physicians announced that he was suffering from an acute intestinal toxemia.

Measures for the alleviation of the pain in his abdomen and head included the administration of morphine, and dizziness and nausea caused by the drug rather than the original trouble were responsible for his inability to go to the courtroom in the afternoon.

Haywood is a hearty eater, and since the trial began has stopped taking air, and these conditions, added to the worry and strain of the trial, are believed to be responsible for the attack.

HAWLEY, FOR THE PROSECUTION, MAKES THE OPENING SPEECH.

Boise, Idaho, June 4.—As an oratorical effort the speech of "Jim" Hawley in opening the prosecution of William D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg this morning was far from justifying the reputation of the chief prosecutor as a jury pleader. But as a time-consumer it was a distinguished success.

To be sure, Hawley talked conspiracy. He hammered at it most of the time, and occasionally in savage terms. He talked about "the choice spirits of the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners," to whom "murder became a trade and assassination a means of living." He promised to show how this inner circle had grown up, how it had planned to perpetuate itself in power through crime and terrorization, and how it had "traded in human blood."

When he concluded, Richardson arose and asked the court to instruct the jurors also that the opening speech was not evidence, but only a promise, and as such had no weight.

"Well," said the judge, "I think they understand that." Richardson sat down and covered his mouth with his hand, as if to hide a smile.

"They do now," he responded, with a satisfied smirk. Hawley had begun to recite some of the crimes with which the inner circle of the Western Federation is charged by the State, before the Steunenberg murder. He had named two or three, when Darrow broke in with a hot protest, declaring that they were entirely immaterial and irrelevant, had nothing whatever to do with Steunenberg's murder, and could never be coupled up to it. He was overruled, and Hawley went on to say that there were "many other such crimes," which he would not enumerate. When he finished Darrow took up these "many other" crimes, and objected that they had not been specified as had those first mentioned.

"Can't you give him a written list?" asked the judge. "Glad to do so," replied Hawley, and Darrow subsided.

A FIFTY-POUND BOMB.

Hawley promised to produce a fifty-pound bomb which Orchard and Simpkins were to use for murderous work, and he also promises to prove that Haywood paid for this monster of a dynamite bomb.

LINE ON THE DEFENSE.

By his questioning of the few witnesses who were cross-examined, Richardson asked all those who had testified to having seen Orchard about the streets of Caldwell whether there had been any attempt on his part to conceal his movements, and if his goings and comings had not been in the open, with no show of secrecy or mystery. All said that was the case, a fact which, it will be argued, is inconsistent with the conspiracy theory.

Beginning tomorrow, court will meet at 9 o'clock. Now that the actual work of the trial is on, the judge is determined to have it progress as rapidly as possible.

The courtroom filled up quickly when court opened. Judge Wood was late in arriving. Some delay was in part due to the defendant, who was none too well.

FLOWERS FOR MRS. HAYWOOD.

When Mrs. Haywood was wheeled into court she was handed a bunch of red roses by Mrs. Steve Adams, wife of one of the men said to have been involved in the Steunenberg conspiracy. Haywood was a trifle pale, but declared he felt "quite well" after his brief illness of last night.

It was 9:45 when Mr. Hawley began his address.

FIRST WITNESS IS CALLED.

C. F. Wayne was called as the first witness. Mr. Wayne formerly resided in Caldwell, the home of Governor Steunenberg, and next door to the governor's place. Wayne said he was working on the Steunenberg place the night of the explosion, December 30, 1905. He had just gone into his own home when the explosion occurred. The lights of his house were extinguished. He rushed out and, hearing a noise at the Governor's house, went there and saw the results of the bomb. The Governor was badly mangled, both legs being broken, right arm mangled and his clothing torn off from the waist down. The fence and gate were shattered. Wayne went for a doctor and friends of the dying man. Governor Steunenberg died within half an hour.

The explosion occurred about 6:30 o'clock. Wayne said he had been through the gate to which the exploding string of the bomb was attached just fifteen minutes before the Governor. The string evidently had been made fast but a few minutes preceding the Governor's arrival.

DOCTOR TELLS OF WOUNDS.

The defense did not desire to cross-examine the witness, and he was excused to make way for Dr. J. W. Gue, of Caldwell, who attended the dying man. He described in detail the fearful injuries wrought by the bomb. The bones were shattered by concussion, the physician declared.

ORCHARD PASSED STEUNENBERG'S PLACE EVERY DAY FOR A MONTH.

Dr. Gue also was excused without cross-examination, and John C. Rice, an attorney of Caldwell, was called. He lived near Governor Steunenberg. Rice testified to seeing Harry Orchard passing his home almost every day for a month preceding the tragedy. He was either going toward or returning from the direction of Governor Steunenberg's residence. The man, known under the alias of Thomas Hogan, seemed to have no business. One day, Rice said,

Hogan inquired of him if a vacant house near the Governor's residence was for rent. Rice said he did not know.

HOGAN AND ORCHARD THE SAME.

The defense objected to this portion of Rice's testimony, but was overruled. Rice declared that Hogan was the same person afterward arrested as Harry Orchard.

Cross-examined by Attorney Richardson, of the defense, Rice said Orchard had made attempts to conceal himself. His attention was first directed to the man by his wife, who had noticed him for several days.

N. S. Ellis, a merchant of Caldwell, was the next witness. He said he was building a house near Governor Steunenberg's residence and saw Thomas Hogan or Harry Orchard in the vicinity on many occasions. Orchard usually kept his eyes upon the Steunenberg residence. At times he carried field glasses and used them for observation purposes.

On cross-examination Ellis said that while he wondered what Orchard was doing, his curiosity had not been excited to the extent of making inquiries.

A. Ballentine, of Caldwell, testified to seeing Thomas Hogan, or Harry Orchard, in and about Caldwell prior to the tragedy.

Senator Borah next directed the calling of Julian P. Steunenberg, the 21-year-old son of the dead governor. As the stalwart, broad-shouldered young man with blonde hair walked to the elevated witness chair, which is almost in the center of the big room, all eyes were turned upon him. He made firm replies to all the questions put to him and looked from time to time at the defendant, who returned the gaze instantly. There was no hint of feeling, however, in the look of either.

Young Steunenberg told of meeting Orchard in Caldwell some days prior to his father's assassination.

An objection by the defense to young Steunenberg testifying to a conversation he had with Orchard was overruled by Judge Wood.

ORCHARD INQUIRED ABOUT STEUNENBERG.

"I was at the Oregon Short Line depot one day," said Steunenberg, "when the man came to me and asked if my name was Steunenberg. I said yes, and he then asked when my father would be back in the city. He said his name was Hogan, and that he and my father had had some business in regard to the sheep. He said they would have another transaction in the future. I told him father would be home Friday, and he then wanted to know where he could find him on his return. I told him where our residence was and where my father's office was."

The defense moved to have all of this testimony thrown out as immaterial and incompetent. Senator Borah said he would connect the conversation with Orchard, who was a member of the same alleged conspiracy as Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

DEFENSE AGAIN OVERRULED.

Judge Wood declined to grant the motion. Haywood's attorneys then said they did not desire to cross-examine the young man.

Steunenberg gave way to L. J. Bowman, a laborer of Caldwell, who testified as to seeing Orchard in company with a man giving his name as Simmons. He identified a picture of Jack Simpkins as the Simmons man. The photograph became the state's exhibit "A."

On cross-examination Bowman said neither Orchard nor Simpkins had made any attempt to conceal themselves, and there was nothing mysterious about their movements. They stopped at a public hotel and came and went freely.

James Russell, a Presbyterian missionary, formerly a resident of Caldwell, testified to meeting Hogan and Simmons in company there. He said they occupied the same room at the hotel. The defense declined to cross-examine after a motion to strike out the testimony as having no connection with the defendant at bar had been denied by Judge Wood.

HOTEL OWNER TESTIFIES.

Steve Dempsey, proprietor of the hotel at Caldwell where Hogan and Simmons first stopped, identified their names on the hotel register, which was introduced as evidence. The two men, the witness said, occupied the same room. Dempsey said Hogan told him he was a sheep buyer and wanted to know where he could get some good stock. Dempsey introduced him to a number of stockraisers.

Cross-examined by the attorneys for the defense, Dempsey said Hogan and Simmons had never tried to conceal themselves, but went around town like other traveling men. Dempsey saw Hogan after he was arrested, and identified him as Orchard. It was the same man, he said.

ORCHARD BROUGHT TO BOISE.

Boise, Idaho, June 4.—Harry Orchard was this evening brought in secretly from his cell in the penitentiary, two miles out of town, for a conference with McPartland, the detective, and counsel for the prosecution. The object of the conference was to determine whether to put Orchard on the stand tomorrow or on Thursday, as at first intended. The rapidity with which the case progressed today led counsel to hope it might be possible to begin taking the testimony of Haywood's chief accuser tomorrow. Great precautions were taken to prevent the news of Orchard's presence in town from leaking out. At a late hour it was still undecided whether Orchard would take the stand tomorrow.

Boise, Idaho, June 3.—Late tonight W. D. Haywood was again taken sick. He asked the sheriff to send for a doctor and the county physician was at once summoned.

Haywood told him that he feared a return of the attack of Saturday morning and asked the doctor to change his medicine.

Doctor Lewis prepared a prescription which Haywood took, and afterwards said that he felt better. After leaving the prisoner, Doctor Lewis stated that Haywood was not at all seriously ill, but that his nervous system was in bad condition.

While there was no immediate danger of a return of the acute attack of Saturday, he said, the prisoner would have to be extremely careful.

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE HAYWOOD JURY FARMERS.

Boise, Idaho, June 3.—The Haywood jury, complete, is as follows: Thomas B. Gess, real estate; Finley McBean, rancher; Samuel D. Gilman, farmer; Daniel Clark, farmer; George Powell, rancher; O. V. Sebern, farmer; H. F. Messecar, farmer; Lee Scrivener, farmer; J. A. Robertson, farmer; Levi Smith, carpenter; A. P. Burns, retired rancher, and Samuel F. Russell, farmer.

Boise, Idaho, June 3.—Twelve men to try William D. Haywood for his life have been chosen and bound by oath to honestly deal justice between the state and the prisoner.

Haywood has heard the indictment charging him with the crime and tomorrow, after the state has recited its case and made promise of proof, the first chapter of the quickening tale of the Caldwell crime will be retold.

The wearisome work of jury selection ended quickly and unexpectedly this morning.

Alfred Eoff, the first talesman examined, was declared qualified, after strong and repeated protests from the defense.

Eoff said he had an opinion; that he would carry his opinion into the trial; that he could not presume the defendant innocent, and that he would not like to be tried himself by a man who had any opinion, but despite these conditions of his mind he thought that if sworn as a juror he could fairly try the case according to the law and evidence.

Four challenges for cause against him failed, but the minute he was passed the defense expended its tenth and last challenge to get rid of him.

O. V. Sebern, the next talesman called, proved the last one needed. When a resident of Wyoming, Sebern served as a member of the Tom Horn jury and the defense went into the question quite thoroughly, but in the end the talesman qualified in a manner satisfactory to both sides.

The courtroom came to silence as the twelve rose in their places and, facing the clerk's desk on the left, raised their right hands in solemn avowal of their pledge to do exact justice by the accused.

It was an impressive scene and there came another two hours later when, after the midday recess, Haywood listened to the reading of the indictment against himself, Moyer, Pettibone and Simpkins.

Haywood had come to the courtroom whitened, somewhat, in color by his illness of Saturday, but as the clerk walked in front of the jury box and began reading the indictment, a little tide of blood came up along his neck and spread over his cheek.

He looked away from the scene directly in front of him for a few minutes, and then, more self-possessed, returned his gaze to the jury box.

His wife and daughters sat at his side during the brief afternoon session, at which the indictment was read. Haywood talked with them and his counsel after the statement was read, and then, as he rose to return to his cell, smiled a friendly greeting to a friend sitting near the end of the bench.

CHARGES BY STATE.

Tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock James H. Hawley, for the state, will address the court with the state's opening statement. He has prepared no manuscript, and said today that he would be very brief.

"I am going now to think the matter over and jot down some headings," he said, "and from those headings I will talk. I may write one portion of the opening statement, and if I do I shall read it when I come to it."

Broadly speaking, the state will charge that Haywood, conspiring with Moyer, Pettibone and Simpkins and others of the alleged "inner circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, plotted a campaign of terrorism that had for its double purpose the removal by assassination of those opposed to the organization and the retention and increase of control and power within the organization.

It will allege that the explosion at the Vindicator mine, the blowing up of the Independence depot, the murder of Light Gregory, a detective of Denver; the murder of Arthur Collins, of Telluride; the alleged blowing up of Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, and the alleged attempts on the lives of former Governor Peabody and Judges Gabbert and Goddard, of Colorado, were all acts in a single great conspiracy to which the murder of Governor Steunenberg was incidental. It will be charged that Haywood was the genius of and the strength behind the great plot.

In a joint interview with Mr. Darrow and Mr. Richardson after the impaneling of the jury today the following statement was made by them:

"The Haywood jury is made up of eight Republicans, three Democrats and one Prohibitionist. It consists of nine farmers, one real estate agent, one building contractor and one foreman of fence construction on a railroad.

"There is no man on the jury who works for wages or who has ever belonged to a labor organization excepting Burns, who was a member of the Carpenters' Union fourteen years ago, or who has ever been a student of trades unionism, or the labor question."

"In the 200-odd jurors drawn not more than three trade unionists were placed in the panel, and these were excused for conscientious objections to capital punishment or fixed opinions.

"The jurors drawn have been mainly farmers, interspersed with a large number of bankers and some business men.

"The jurors appear to be men of honest purpose, determined to give the defendant a fair trial, but it is uniformly made up of a class to which none of the defendants has ever belonged, and who have no kinship to labor organizations.

"In addition to this, they are drawn from a small county almost wholly agricultural, and each member for a year and a half has read little about the case except what has been contained in the Boise daily papers, and this has uniformly been hostile to the defendants."

"Nearly all of them admitted that they had formed opinions and impressions from what they had read, and necessarily these must have been against the defendant."

PRESENTS FOR ANNUAL COUNTY FAIR

will be accepted one month earlier this year than usual, as the annual picnic will be one month earlier—namely, on August 4. Comrades and friends desiring to list the articles they will present are requested to send in reports at once to St. Louis Labor.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

Members of the River Excursion Committee will please bear in mind that this committee meets every Saturday evening at Headquarters. Tickets and advertising matter may be had on application. This committee is also attending to the preliminary arrangements for the annual picnic to be given later in August.

THE SECRETARY.

Wir mit der Sozialistischen Partei und Gewerkschaftsbewegung sympathisiert, der

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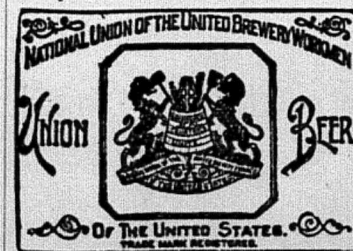


UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

Blue Union Label

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER.

[See Sample of Our Label.]



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.

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The World of Labor

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

SUNDAY AFTERNOON: CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Central Trades and Labor Union will hold its regular meeting Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Walhalla Hall.

IRON WORKERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

The San Francisco Iron Workers' strike was settled last Friday. Twenty thousand men were involved. A compromise was agreed upon.

FOUR HUNDRED CARPENTERS STRIKE AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., June 2.—About 400 carpenters went on strike here today. They demand an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 37½ cents an hour.

TWO HUNDRED BUTCHERS STRIKE AT ST. JOE.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 3.—Two hundred butchers and cutters walked out of Swift's and Cudahy's today. They charge union men were discharged without cause. It is believed other departments will strike in sympathy.

STRIKERS EVICTED AND INDICTED.

Barbourville, Ky., June 2.—Nineteen of the strikers at the mines of the Mathews Coal Company have been indicted for retaining possession of company houses after being ordered to vacate the houses. The company refuses to recognize the union.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS AT THE ODEON.

President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., will address a public mass meeting at the Odeon, on Grand avenue, on July 22. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union.

BRICKLAYERS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

The strike of the bricklayers and masons of Ottawa, Ont., is a thing of the past, and a formal two-year agreement has been signed by which the men agree to work for one year for 47 cents an hour. After that they are to get 50 cents.

MINE CLOSED AGAINST UNION LABOR.

Because the miners employed in the collieries of the Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs, Wyo., had organized a union the management decided to close the mines, and notified the men that no union members would be employed.

COOPERS' UNION FAVORABLE AGREEMENT.

Boston Coopers' Union No. 89 has formally ratified its new 1907 agreement. It grants the Saturday half-holiday all the year round, reducing the work week from 48 hours to 44 hours without reduction from the minimum wage rate of \$21 a week. The union originally asked for a flat rate of 50 cents an hour for the 48-hour work week.

INCREASE OF TEXTILE WORKERS WAGES.

The general upward movement in the wages of New England cotton operatives which went into effect on Monday affected about 85,000 operatives in Rhode Island, southeastern and western Massachusetts, Amesbury, Mass.; Pownal, Vt., and several other places in northern New England. The advance amounts to about 10 per cent.

DISCHARGED WOMEN EMPLOYEES WEPT.

Public Printer Stillings dismissed 204 employes—76 men and 128 women—from the government printing department in Washington on account of the lack of work. Some of the women cried and fainted when they were notified. This will be the last wholesale dismissal, as the force is now reduced to normal.

NEW LABOR LAW SIGNED.

Governor Hughes has signed Senator Wemple's bill directing that railroads shall cause thorough inspection to be made of boilers and appurtenances of all steam locomotives at regular periods by persons properly equipped to act as inspectors of boilers, and requiring the washing out of boilers as often as once every thirty days. Railroads violating any of the provisions of the act shall be liable to a fine of \$10 for each day it shall continue.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION GAINING EIGHT HOURS.

The Dayton Typographical Union has succeeded in securing the eight-hour workday for four-fifths of its members. Until the other fifth enjoys this great boon the fight will be carried on. Nothing but complete and absolute victory over the advocates of the "open shop" will bring to an end the battle that has now been carried on for sixteen months.

5,000 MINERS ORDERED TO QUIT.

Indianapolis, June 3.—The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America of this district today ordered about 5,000 miners to leave the mines next Friday. The men have eight or ten grievances. The test of strength will be made at the Union mines, where the mine committee would not allow men to work because they did not belong to the local lodge, though they belonged to other lodges.

GENERAL MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Cleveland, O., June 3.—Failing to secure the nine-hour day demanded, 3,000 Cleveland machinists today obeyed the strike order of the international union. Their officials say the strike will be general by night and that many non-union men are joining the strikers. The Metal Trades Association, the organization of employers, refused to treat with the union, but about twenty local shops have granted the demands. Steps are being taken to picket the shops where the men are out. The nine-hour movement is national in its scope.

5,000 LONGSHOREMEN RETURN TO WORK.

New York, June 3.—A long step toward the end of the strike of longshoremen was taken today when about 5,000 of the strikers returned to work on the docks of the coastwise and the smaller steamship lines, and at the terminal companies where tramp steamers discharge their cargoes. These companies agreed to compromise on an advance of 5 cents an hour in wages. The strike was undertaken to enforce a demand for an advance of 10 cents an hour for day work and 15 cents for overtime. The transatlantic lines refuse to accept the compromise.

MEXICAN UNIONS AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION.

There were two important issues before the musicians' convention in Cleveland. That regarding importation of foreign musicians, under contract, and that of unfair competition from government bands. It was decided to resist the importation of foreigners to the utmost and to create a sentiment in favor of giving American musicians a chance. Local unions were given the right to take whatever action they deemed best in dealing with the unfair competition of government musicians. The national phase of the question will be handled by the international officers. President Joseph Weber, Secretary Owen Miller and Treasurer Otto Ottendorf were re-elected without opposition.

GENERAL SAILORS' STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 1.—The strike of the officers, seamen, engineers and longshoremen at the ports of France was extended today to Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Gravelines, Bordeaux and other ports which were not affected yesterday, and is now complete everywhere in France, Algeria and Tunis. Thus far the strike only affects French shipping, and foreign vessels at French ports of call are being unloaded. Unless an immediate settlement of the dispute takes place many industries will be compelled to shut down and workmen in other branches of trade will be thrown into enforced idleness. The commercial interests are denouncing the so-called "tyranny of labor organizations." The position of the government is extremely difficult, as, with the means at its disposal, it is impossible to increase the pensions of the mariners to the extent demanded by the laborers.

The Cabinet met today and considered the strike situation. The measures taken by the Minister of Marine to insure the dispatch of the mails to the colonies were approved, and other measures were decided upon in case the strike is prolonged, but the nature of these measures was not announced. The cabin passengers who were to sail today from Havre for New York on the French Line steamer La Provence were sent to Cherbourg, where they embarked on the St. Louis of the American Line. The French Transatlantic Company has arranged to forward the steerage passengers of La Provence on vessels of the White Star Line sailing from Southampton. An effort is made to bring about a compromise.

THE ST. LOUIS MACHINISTS' STRIKE

is still on in a number of shops and the outside colleagues are requested to stay away until the differences are adjusted. Business Agent Eugene Sarber, district representative of the International Association of Machinists, expects an early settlement of the strike at the American Steel Company's plants in East St. Louis and at Granite City, Ill. Between seventy-five and one hundred men walked out Wednesday on account of the failure of the company to agree to a 10 per cent increase in wages. "The strike is not a union strike," said Mr. Sarber, "but is for a general 10 per cent increase, in which union and non-union men will benefit." Two hundred machinists at the Nelson plants at LeClaire, Ill., and in St. Louis are still out.

NO TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

New York, June 3.—The committee of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, which is here preparing a memorial to the board of directors of the Western Union Company, stating its grievances, announced this evening that copies of the memorial were mailed to each member of the board of directors. The company is asked to concede an eight-hour workday to all telegraphers working on day shifts, uniform working hours in all its offices, and a fixed standard in all offices. In spite of conflicting reports regarding the probability of a strike of the telegraphers, both the officials of the company and the leaders of the union say that no strike will occur.

SCOTTISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The Scottish Trade Union Congress held its annual session at Aberdeen on April 24-25. There were 132 delegates in attendance, representing 200,000 workers. The chairman in his address stated that the Labor Party in the House of Commons had justified its existence by its persistent support of labor measures. More working class legislation had been secured than in any other epoch of modern history. However, he believed no palliative measures would prove a substitute for the overthrow of the entire profit system which will emancipate labor. The congress adopted resolutions favoring old age pensions, housing reform compulsory state insurance, state maintenance of school children, secular education, an eight-hour day and endorsing the Labor Party and collectivism. The congress will meet in Edinburgh next year.

GRANITE CITY STRIKE SETTLED.

The striking machinists employed at two steel plants at Granite City have returned to work as the result of the settlement effected by the machinists' union. The employes of the American Steel Company's plants at Granite City and East St. Louis are still out, because of the refusal of the management of the company to meet the demands of the union. It is said the employers agreed last month to sign the increase in June, the increase to apply from May 1, but have refused to carry out their agreement on account of a fear that the molders employed by the concern, who number several times the machinists, and whose agreement expired yesterday, would ask for an increase if the machinists' demand were met. W. A. Eskridge, of Belleville, Ill., business agent of the St. Louis district of molders, said last night that the molders were independent of the machinists, and had already made their agreement with the employers, which, if ratified by the members of the union, would in substance be the same as that in effect last year.

BULL PEN PEABODY IN NEED OF A JOB.

The following from the Miner's Magazine will be read with interest: "Ex-Governor Peabody came to Denver last week and impudently 'Parson' Buchtel to give him some political berth by which he would be able to drive the wolf of poverty from the threshold of his home. The war governor, since retiring to private life a little more than two years ago, has not been blessed with that sunshine of prosperity that makes the world look pleasant. It is only a few weeks ago when the press reports chronicled the news that McNeill and Penrose, of the mill trust, had frozen 'Czar Nicholas' Peabody out of the banking business in Canon City. The 'gentleman' that hired the militia to a mine owners' association and created a graft that put a mortgage on the state for \$900,000 seems now to be traveling down the rocky road to wreck and ruin, without even a helping hand from the mercenary parasites for whom he prostituted his official position in the hope that he might reach the goal of his ambition—the United States Senate."

TORONTO PRINTERS VICTORIOUS.

The Allied Printing Trades Union of Toronto has negotiated a five-year eight-hour contract with the master printers. The contract was signed on Wednesday, May 23, and takes effect June 1. This is a signal victory for the unions, as all of them, including the printers, bookbinders, pressmen, press feeders, stereotypers, electrotypers, mailers and bindery women, are parties to the new agreement, and this will make Toronto a straight eight-hour city so far as the printing trades are concerned, after June 1. The agreement also calls for substantial increases in wages beginning January 1, 1909, followed by further increases January 1, 1910. Twelve hundred employes are covered by the agreement, and it is estimated that the increase in wages (including the reduction in working time) will average \$2,400 per week until 1909. After that \$3,600 per week, and after 1910 \$4,800 per week. Toronto was one of the few remaining cities where the printers were still working nine hours under an unexpired contract, and it was anticipated that some difficulty would be experienced in negotiating a new eight-hour scale.

PRESIDENT DONNELLY'S RESIGNATION.

Rochester toilers who recall the heroic efforts made by Mr. Donnelly in behalf of Secretary of State John S. Whelan and the other nominees on the Independence League Democratic ticket last fall will read the following from the Industrial Weekly of Syracuse with feelings of regret and pride: "Perhaps the most important business to come before the board was the resignation of General President M. J. Donnelly, who has been at the head of the organization for eight years. President Donnelly urged his brother board members to accept his resignation, saying his health was so undermined as a result of the murderous attack made upon him some time ago at the Chicago Federation of Labor that in justice to the organization as well as to himself and his family he felt forced to let go the reins which he has so successfully held for eight years. Mr. Donnelly's action was the cause for the most profound regret among his colleagues, who look up him as perhaps the most able man that ever guided an international union through the most galling fire ever poured into a body of working people by the combined force of capital. It may be truthfully said that in Mr. Donnelly's case his was a tremendous sacrifice of time and ability to the cause of labor, which the future of the A. M. C. & B. W. of A. and Organized Labor generally will appreciate in the years to come. He leaves his office broken in health and a poor man; but who if not cast in the mold of honesty would today be wealthy and independent, not to speak of having the priceless blessing of good health."

Spies in the Class Struggle

The secret service is a well-recognized part of every military campaign. In every war there is always a considerable body of men whose business it is to play the part of spies upon the opposing forces. It is not, therefore, surprising that in the battle between capitalists and wage-workers the spy system should have been developed. No army that ever marched beneath military banners ever made

use of as large a body of spies as do the capitalists in the class struggle. Great concerns have arisen like the Employers' Auxiliary Co., the J. K. Turner Co. and the Pinkerton Detective Agency, each of which have small armies of men engaged in spying upon labor.

Every trade union is honeycombed with these spies. In many cases they have arisen to official position, only to betray those who had trusted them.

Because of the fact that these men are all laborers, whose real interest ties them to the working class, it is not infrequent that one of them turns the tables upon those who have paid him to betray his fellows and reveals something of the methods of this warfare. The writer of this has seen more than one report that was intended only for the eyes of the predatory class.

From these various sources a fairly good idea of the methods of work of these spies may be gained. They do not content themselves with the passive function of obtaining news concerning the plans of the unions and reporting the facts to their employers.

They have long ago discovered that the unions have no secrets that are of any value to anyone else—that no bloodthirsty plots are laid in union halls.

The next step is to manufacture news, and then follows the manufacture of "facts." If union men will not plot, then detectives will plot for them.

The instructions which are issued to these detectives and which on several occasions have fallen into the hands of the Socialists, almost invariably instruct the spies to stir up dissension to encourage factions, to talk violently, and while trying to avoid strikes as much as possible, when they have begun to urge violence and disorder.

Every trade unionist can recall men who have followed, or who are following this plan today. Not all of these are spies, but this sort of a man will always bear watching.

It is always well to keep an eye on the man who talks violence, and is always leading a faction. Even if he is honest he is a nuisance, and the presumption in favor of his being a spy is strong.—Chicago Socialist.

The News from Wisconsin

The surprise of the week was the favorable report of the Judiciary Committee of the Social-Democratic child labor bill. When the Wisconsin Assembly referred this bill to the Judiciary Committee, otherwise known as the "Graveyard Committee," the Social-Democrats mourned the bill as already dead. We felt that the best and most important measure introduced by our men during this session had been ruthlessly slaughtered. What was our gratification to see our bill bob up again serenely, favorably reported by this the most conservative of committees! True, it had been shorn of its clause providing for an educational test, and forbidding factory labor to children who cannot read and write. This educational test was, however, reinserted as an amendment by Comrade Thompson. The bill will no doubt pass the Assembly. But as for getting through the upper house—that is another question.

The Wisconsin Senate has killed the bill forbidding girls under eighteen years to work in the breweries. Comrade Alldridge made a strong plea for the bill before the Senate committee. But the brewery interests were stronger than the interests of humanity, represented by the Social-Democratic members. And still the cry is raised that Socialists want to destroy the home!

We are glad to announce that Comrade W. A. Jacobs, of Iowa, has accepted the position of state organizer for the south district of Wisconsin. Comrade Jacobs has already entered upon his field, and will begin with noonday factory speaking in Racine and Kenosha. We expect the best results from Comrade Jacobs' labors. He is a hustler and will make the sparks fly in his district.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

The Brutal Whipping Post

It does a people good to look at their civilization now and then in some of its abhorrent aspects. In Delaware, for instance, only a few days ago an event occurred which reaches western readers in this wise:

At Wilmington, on the 16th, nine men were stripped to the waist and each subjected to from five to forty lashes. Adam Ward, a nineteen-year-old white boy, accused of highway robbery, received forty lashes. While being lashed he broke one hand free from the post and, pleading for mercy cried: "Oh, God, I will be good; please stop!" The pleadings were met with derision. Blood ran down his back and he looked as though he had been slashed with a knife. The scenes attending the whippings were sickening, and many persons left immediately after the first man was whipped. The screams and cries of the unfortunates could be heard for blocks. It is said by those who have witnessed whippings in this State for years, that today's flogging was the most cruel ever administered.

Why not the most cruel? Does not brutality breed brutality, as familiarity breeds indifference? Terrible as was this cruelty to the men whose bodies endured it, its effect is infinitely more terrible upon the character of those who administered it—not only the executioner, but the sovereign people whose humble and depraved servant in cruelty he had consented to be. No one with a level head, more than anyone with a human heart, believes that this official brutality prevents crime.—The Public.

25,000 ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS

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

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

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

(Continued from Page 1.)

EVER LOYAL TO THE CAUSE OF ORGANIZED LABOR, AND WILL FIGHT BRAVELY FOR THEIR OWN INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Trades and Labor Union, took prompt action and succeeded in having the charter revoked.

We state these facts in order to show how much the brewery corporations have always been interested in each and every effort to have the Brewery Workers' organization split up and weakened.

ALWAYS LOYAL TO AND ACTIVE IN FRONT RANKS OF A. F. OF L.

The Brewery Workers' International Union was organized during the great Eight Hour movement of 1885-1886. It has been in the front ranks of the American labor movement ever since. A more loyal, a more sacrificing, braver army of union men than the Brewery Workers have never been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. No affiliated union has been more loyal to the A. F. of L., and to the rank and file of its membership. No other National or International Union has so liberally and faithfully supported each and every other trade union organization. There has not been a strike movement of any importance in any part of this country during the last two decades that appealed in vain to the United Brewery Workers.

ITS FINANCIAL RECORDS ARE RECORDS OF HONOR AND SOLIDARITY.

The financial records for this organization are records of honor, and the truth of this statement will be readily and cheerfully attested to by the various unions that were benefited by this generosity and solidarity of an International Union which today has been singled out as the victim for a most foolish amputation, if not criminal operation.

QUACK DOCTORS PROPOSING TO GET BODY ON OPERA- TION TABLE.

Amputations and operations are quite in order on sick bodies or diseased limbs or other affected organs.

However, here we have a case where a remarkably strong body with extraordinary healthy organism is to be operated on. Only quack doctors can undertake such a ridiculous task. Ridiculous, because the selected victim will not submit to the cutting-up and slicing-up process on the operation table. No human being, strong and healthy in body and soul, would submit to such proposed butchery, because it would mean certain death.

RESULT OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF HARD WORK AND SACRIFICES.

The Brewery Workers' International Union is the result of twenty-one long years of hard work. Today it represents a membership of nearly 50,000. By its never-ceasing work of organization, education and propaganda it improved the conditions of tens of thousands of families. The breweries, formerly veritable hells to work in, became union establishments where the workman's health and life could no longer be treated as a cheap commodity or worthless drug on the market.

THE BENEFITS OF THEIR INDUSTRIAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

In practically every brewery from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the icy regions of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico the hours of labor have been reduced from twelve and more hours to nine and eight hours a day. Wages have been increased and the conditions of labor generally improved, and the army of members of the organization have been educated in the principles of progressive trade unionism.

Dictated by the Economic Evolution.

The present industrial form of organization of the brewery employees has been dictated not by any wise leaders, statesmen or wheel of fortune man, but by the force of economic evolution in the brewery industry of the country. Self-protection and the very existence of unionism in the brewery industry depended on this form of industrial organization. Brewers and malsters, beer wagon drivers, bottlers, engineers, firemen, ice house laborers, freight handlers, oilers, etc., were drawn into the arena of the Brewery Workers' International Union. They were not torn from the membership of other local or national unions, but they were the unorganized brewery employees who joined hands with their already organized brothers for the benefit of all.

NOTHING BUT A SQUARE DEAL ASKED FOR.

The statement from the Cincinnati headquarters contained in the Associated Press dispatches and printed in another column on this page, plainly shows that the Brewery Workers' International Union demands nothing more nor less than a fair and square deal in this jurisdiction controversy. If they cannot get a square deal from the leaders, they will most assuredly get it from the rank and file of union men and women affiliated with the A. F. of L.

WHAT ABOUT THE PROPOSED BOYCOTT.

Various capitalist papers, in the first place the St. Louis Times, did not fail to inform their readers that there would be no more

union beer from the hour the A. F. of L. had revoked the Brewery Workers' International charter; furthermore, that steps would be taken to organize a new national union of brewery workers in opposition to the old bona fide organization.

We don't know as to what extent these reports and rumors are true. Let us be plain on this proposition and avoid any misconception or misunderstanding:

There will be no boycott on the products of the Brewery Workers' International Union!

WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS UNION PRODUCT.

There will be union beer, because the rank and file of Organized Labor will recognize the Brewery Workers' International Union as a first-class, bona fide labor organization!

There will be no fratricidal war against the American Federation of Labor nor against any union affiliated therewith, because the Brewery Workers have no cause whatever to fight any bona fide labor organization.

WILL DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS.

But every opponent may mark this one point down in indelible ink:

The Brewery Workers will know how to defend their rights as an organization; how to defend their International Union. If forced into a fight, they will face the music bravely, and in this they will have the support of many hundreds of thousands of union men and women who see below the cracked crust of bureaucracy created by the periodical conclaves and love-feasts of the official leadership in the labor movement.

WILL NOT WASTE THEIR TIME AND ENERGY.

We are convinced that the Brewery Workers will not waste any of their time in fighting the leaders who are today opposing them. Nothing will be left undone, however, to make the rank and file of Organized Labor acquainted with the details of their case. Any attempt to force the Brewery Workers' International Union into a position antagonistic to the general American labor movement will have the effect of a boomerang.

WILL THE A. F. OF L. GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECLARE WAR

and threaten to annihilate the Brewery Workers' International Union? We do not believe it. We hope that it will not be done, because it would be nothing short of criminal, suicidal.

Do not believe for a moment that such action would be sanctioned or tolerated by the great mass of union men and women. A general rebellion would be unavoidable, a rebellion which could not be suppressed by fine phrases, learned arguments, misrepresentation of facts and constitutional jugglery.

MORE SERIOUS EVERY YEAR.

For over twenty-one long years the writer of these lines has been closely connected with the struggles and troubles, sacrifices and sufferings, victories and success of the organized Brewery Workers. With every year the struggles became more serious and intense as a natural result of the growing power of Capitalism in the brewery industry. More and more the individual employer was forced to the rear and the combination, the syndicate, the trust took possession of the vast corporate interests.

Yet, in spite of all these unfavorable circumstances and conditions, the Brewery Workers succeeded in strengthening and perfecting their organization, locally and nationally, and resisting the encroachments of the powerful corporations.

And after all this great and hard work it is now decreed that "Carthage must be destroyed." Folly! Folly of all follies!

WHAT JOHN MITCHELL HAD TO SAY.

When at the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. attempts were made to take the hoisting engineers away from the United Mine Workers of America, John Mitchell took the floor and defiantly exclaimed:

"We have the hoisting engineers! We need them for the protection of the interests of all the men working in and about the mine! And we intend to keep them!"

And they have kept them up to this hour and will continue to keep them.

WHY NOT THE MINE WORKERS?

Now, why were not the United Mine Workers selected as the victim for the quack doctors' operation table?

We know the reason why. The United Mine Workers Union is too big and heavy to be easily handled. The medical butcher fraternity concluded that the Brewers' International Union could be lifted upon the operation table without much trouble.

But the doctors may be sadly mistaken. Ere long they may be wiser men, though greatly disappointed.

WHAT WILL THE C. T. & L. U. DO?

It is also hinted at that the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union may expel the local Brewery Workers' unions. We don't know. If the local central body is afraid of its own suspension from

the A. F. of L. by taking up the just cause of an organization which for over 20 years has been its very backbone, it is to be regretted. It would simply mean that "Granthamiltonianism" is gradually undermining the local labor movement.

WHERE WE STAND IN THIS FIGHT.

But suppose, for argument's sake, that the Brewery Workers' locals will be suspended from the Central Trades and Labor Union, the International Union will continue to do business in St. Louis. In the name of our local labor press, "St. Louis Labor" and "Arbeiter Zeitung," in defense of the industrial form of organization which the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union has enthusiastically advocated and bravely defended for years, we assure the Brewery Workers' International Union of our hearty support. We have fought with them and for them many a long and hard battle before and, if necessary, we are ready to do it again so long as it is for a noble and just cause.

THE DUTY OF UNION MEN AND WOMEN.

Their present struggle is right, noble and just.

Therefore it is the duty of every union man and woman affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to come to the support of the Brewery Workers' International Union.

We repeat: It is not a fight against any other union, nor against any labor leader or clique of labor leaders. Neither is it an effort to establish any mischievous sideshow in the American labor movement.

It is a fight for the rights of nearly 50,000 union men and for the International Union, which has been their only means of protection for years against the encroachment of corporate capitalist power.

Wake up, union men and women, wake up!

G. A. HOEHN.

Where We Stand

The charter of the United Brewery Workers' International Union has been revoked by the A. F. of L. General Executive Board.

For twenty-one years this International Union has been affiliated with the A. F. of L. For twenty-one years it has heroically fought and struggled for the cause of Organized Labor. For twenty-one years it has loyally supported every other labor organization in cases of strikes or boycott.

There is no union in the country which has so bravely upheld the principle of Trade Unionism as the Brewery Workers' International Union. There is no other local union in St. Louis today that has supported the union label products of Organized Labor as conscientiously as the locals of this International Union.

We repeat: There is not one!

Politically the Brewery Workers' International Union has been the avant-garde of the American labor movement from 1886 to 1907—i. e., to this very day!

Every intelligent trade unionist knows this!

Every Socialist knows this!

With great sacrifices the Brewery Workers have built up a strong, solid, militant trade union organization, strong enough to resist the encroachments of powerful corporations. The recent short but decisive strike in the St. Louis breweries was an example of this union's good work for the cause of the wageworking class.

This International Union which stood at the cradle of the A. F. of L. shall be broken up! Such is the edict of the A. F. of L. General Executive Board.

To this the union objects. To this we object. To this every progressive trade unionist and every Socialist will object.

Against such suicidal work in the labor movement we shall, we will, we must fight to the bitter end.

If war there must be, let it be a lively one!

Not a personal cockroach war against President Samuel Gompers and his colleagues of the General Executive Board!

Not a war against the American Federation of Labor!

Not a war against any other bona fide labor organization!

It will be a war for the rights of a pioneer international labor union with nearly 50,000 members; a war for justice and fair play; a war in which the rank and file of Organized Labor will take a hand—with or without the permission of their leaders.

We conclude these editorial remarks with a few sentences from an article by Victor L. Berger in the Social Democratic Herald:

"The A. F. of L. (and especially Mr. Gompers) takes great pride in the fact that it is a revolutionary union of national and international labor unions. We can well remember the hearty applause which Treasurer John Lennon received at the New Orleans convention when he declared he would never give his vote in the Executive Council for the suspension of a national union, even if it should not comply with the decisions of the convention. These assurances he repeated in Pittsburgh. The same applause greeted his words—and that moved some other members of the Executive Council to make the same declaration. And now the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers is to be taken away because it will not give up its engineers, firemen and teamsters—who were organized by this union and were perfectly satisfied with its jurisdiction. Because the brewers will not give them up to other unions, which have nothing to do with the breweries, and to which, moreover, these members have no desire of belonging. The carpenters have been allowed to "amalgamate" the woodworkers in the factories without hindrance. No objection is made to the engineers, firemen and teamsters in the coal mines belonging to Mitchell's union. The union of dock laborers has not only included the ships' cooks, but even the ships' captains; but nobody has heard that the longshoremen have been threatened with loss of their charter. They are too powerful for that. Such examples might be multiplied still further.

"Why, then, just the brewery workers?"

Observations

Every union man who has the welfare of his organization at heart should join the Socialist Party.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson, the Socialist legislator from Wisconsin, may be the principal speaker at the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists, to be given at the Belleville Fair Grounds.

To break up the Teachers' Union is the object of the Chicago Capitalists and their political hirelings under Mayor Busse's management. Whether they succeed or not will depend on the solidarity of Organized Labor.

The Teachers' Salary Increase did not satisfy the St. Louis Star Chronicle. Editorially the paper says: "The Board of Education's committees have done just what it was expected they would do. They have recommended certain raises in teachers' salaries, and, as usual, the High School teachers, principals and other comparatively highly paid employes, including the headquarters office force, get the lion's share. For instance, physical culture supervisors get an

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.

crease of \$1,100 per year, while the poor little kindergarten teacher, who has spent years in preparing for her life work, and who has the shaping of children's characters at the most impressionable age, is given the pitiful sum of \$40 per year increase. At the same meeting the committee decided to build a new High School, which its own president proved, by figures, was not needed."

The jury in the Haywood trial is complete. McPartland and his friend Orchard may soon get a chance to prove to the people of America what miserable wretches the instigators of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnaping are. McPartland and Orchard will show their rascality by their own testimony during the trial.

Before the Health Department makes any attempt to have the habitual spitters on street cars arrested the department should insist that the Street Railway corporation get their cars cleaned, washed and fumigated. The Cherokee, Tower Grove, Cass avenue and other cars are in horrible condition, and radical sanitary reforms are necessary.

The Miners' Magazine says: "Sherman Bell is now threatening to go to Boise, Idaho, and unbosom himself of some evidence that is liable to give spasms to the prosecution. If Bell would only tell what he knows of the plots and conspiracies that have been hatched by the 'best people' in Colorado there would be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the gentry who live on Capitol Hills."

The Socialist Party movement is the political movement of the working class. That this movement is fast becoming a powerful factor in the political realignment of this country can best be judged by the attention paid to it by Roosevelt, Taft, Bonaparte, Post, Parry, Van Cleave & Co. If Socialism really was an idle dream, as some of these "desirable citizens" declare, what's the use of making so much noise about it? Great men should not waste their time and energy in fighting idle dreams or will o' the iwps.

It is the same old story! Like in England many decades ago, labor organizations are charged with conspiracy by the hiring

Pinkertons and lawyers of our American Plutocracy. Not Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are on trial in Idaho, but the Western Federation of Miners. To hang Haywood means to kill the Western Miners' Federation—in the opinion of a short-sighted money aristocracy. We repeat: They will neither hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, nor will they break up the Western Miners' organization.

In this week's St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung we publish a detailed story of the Brewery Workers' jurisdiction controversy. Read it carefully and act accordingly. The Brewery Workers' International Union has been so closely, and above all, so honorably connected with the American Federation of Labor, and also with the Socialist movement, that we must consider it our sacred duty to take up their fight for right and justice and to stand by them to the bitter end. There is no carrying water on both shoulders, neither is there room for neutrality where vital principles and the very existence of an international progressive labor organization are at stake.

Austria and Bavaria are Catholic countries. It has been claimed by high dignitaries of the church that Catholicism was a safe coat of first-class oil paint to prevent the water of Socialism from seeping through the Catholic hardwood. During the last three weeks elections were held in both countries mentioned, with the following results: Austria, 83 Socialists elected to Reichsrath; total Socialist vote, 1,000,000; formerly, 13 elected, with about 500,000 votes. Bavaria, 21 Socialists elected to state legislature; formerly, 12. No wonder Pope Pius X is planning a new campaign against Socialism. As a rule people can't very well afford to enthusiastically contribute to the Socialist propaganda fund and at the same time continue the Peter's pence donations. Munich, formerly an exclusively Catholic city, is today completely in possession of the Socialists. You cannot prevent the sunrise by means of black curtains or spiderwebs. Darkness is natural; it will disappear in the natural way, and light and sunshine will prevail. The ghostly owls will withdraw to their hiding places and the skylarks will sing their songs of love, life and freedom.

Bavarian Socialists' Splendid Victory

Twenty-One of Their Candidates Elected to State Legislatures....Munich and Nuremberg With Almost Exclusively Socialist Representation....Catholic Center or Clerical Party Losing Ground.

Munich, June 2.—Today the state elections took place in Bavaria, the second largest federal state in the German empire. The campaign was rather quiet, without any exciting features. One of the significant outcomes of this electoral contest is the considerable loss sustained by the Catholic Center or Clerical Party, which controlled a two-third majority in the last state legislature.

Up to 11 o'clock this evening reports had been received from 115 of the 163 Bavarian election districts, with the following result: Clericals, 66; Socialists, 21; Liberals, 19; Agrarians, 9. A general surprise are the Socialist gains, an increase from 12 in the last legislature to 21 at this election. Since there are still 48 districts from which no reports have been received, there is a possibility of gaining one or more additional Socialist seats.

The city of Munich elected 8 Socialists and 4 Liberals; in Nuremberg, 5 Socialists and 1 Liberal were elected.

The last legislature was composed as follows: Clericals, 102; Liberals, 22; Agrarians, 15; Conservatives, 4; Democrats, 2; Socialists, 12.

The Voice of the People

By J. G. CLARK, in "The Light of Persia."

Swing inward, O gates of the future,
Swing outward, ye doors of the past,
For the soul of the people is moving,
And rising from slumber at last;
The black forms of night are retreating,
The white peaks have signaled the day,
And Freedom her long roll is beating;
And calling her sons to the fray.

And woe to the rule that has plundered,
And trod down the wounded and slain,
While the wars of the Old Time have thundered,
And men poured their life-tide in vain;
The day of its triumph is ending,
The evening draws near with its doom,
And the star of its strength is descending,
To sleep in dishonor and gloom.

The soil tells the same fruitful story,
The seasons their bounties display,
And the flowers lift their faces in glory,
To catch the warm kisses of day;
While our fellows are treated like cattle
That are muzzled while treading the corn,
And millions sink down in life's battle
With a wish they had never been born.

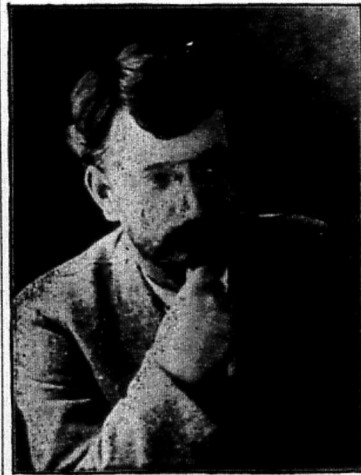
Ah! woe to the robbers who gather
From fields where they never have sown,
Who have stolen the jewels from labor
And builded to mammon a throne;
For the snow-king asleep by the fountains
Shall wake in the summer's hot breath,
And descend in his rage from the mountains,
Bringing terror, destruction and death.

For the Lord of the harvest hath said it,
Whose lips never uttered a lie,
And his prophets and poets have read it
In signs in the earth and the sky:
That to him who has revelled in plunder
Till the angel of conscience is dumb,
The shock of the earthquake and thunder,
And tempests and torrents shall come.

Swing inward, O gates of the future,
Swing outward, ye doors of the past.
A giant is waking from slumber
And rending his fetters at last;
From the dust where his proud tyrants found him
Unhonored and scorned and betrayed,
He shall rise with the sunlight around him
And rule in the realm he has made.

COMRADE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, of Chicago will

be the principal speaker at the annual Socialist Excursion in Montezano Park Sunday, July 7. Comrade Lewis will arrive in St. Louis on July 2 and speak at the open-air meeting on Twelfth and Olive streets every evening at 8 o'clock—that is, Tuesday, July 2; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, July 6. He will conclude his St. Louis work with the Montezano address



ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS, Sunday, July 7.

SOCIALIST AND CHILD LABOR.

"More children have been saved by work than by the church!" cried Assemblyman Norcross (Republican) when the Social-Democratic child labor bill came up before the Wisconsin Assembly last week. Another Republican legislator made the astounding statement that every child over ten years ought to work! Such are our old party politicians! But our Social-Democratic members stood their ground. It will be remembered that this bill was referred to the conservative Judiciary Committee, in the hope that they would forthwith put it to death. To everybody's surprise, they reported it favorably, with the exception of the educational test. Our Social-Democrats promptly reinserted this test as an amendment, and pushed the bill with all their energy. Result: Only five assemblymen dared to vote against, in spite of the eloquent pleas of gentlemen who want "all children over ten to work," with the hope that they may be "saved more effectually than by the church." Now the bill goes to the Senate.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CLUB.

Attention! The next propaganda meeting of the Women's Socialist Club will be held on Thursday, June 13, at 8 p. m., at Miss Bassett's home, 3510 Lindell avenue. There will be recitations and essays, and Comrade Mary Devore will give the second part of her lecture, "Socialism, the Stepping-Stone from Slavery to Freedom." This will be followed by a general discussion. Everybody is welcome. HELEN R. HENDRY, Secretary.

Woman's Study Corner

Fighting the Teachers' Federation

The "big business" administration of the school board is after the Teachers' Federation. Its president, elected unanimously, including the vote of Jane Addams, announces his intention to drive the teachers' organization out of the schools.

His reason for this is not simply that the Teachers' Federation has compelled some corporations to pay rather more taxes than they wished.

Although that was a serious crime in the eyes of the tax-dodging, lease-stealing aggregation that now has control of the schools of Chicago, yet the infinitely greater crimes of which the teachers have been guilty renders this offense an insignificant one.

The reasons for which Busse's "Leetle dog Schneider," who is now at the head of the Chicago school system, proposes to smash the federation is that it is instructing the children in some of the principles of class interests, and is refusing to assist the ruling exploiting class of today in crushing the revolt of its wage slaves.

Here is the climax of "Leetle dog Schneider's" yelping: "Will your union teacher teach her pupils to love a 'scab'?"

No, she will not, and therefore she must be crushed. But will the organized workers of this city permit the teachers to be victimized by this creature of big business?

Will the Chicago Federation of Labor sit quietly by while one of its largest unions is smashed by public officials?

This scheme can be carried through only by the silent acquiescence of the organized workers of today. If they refuse to be silent, if they close up their ranks, if they organize meetings of protest, if they call upon their members to act, if they let it be thoroughly recognized that any such work as this will mean the political death of every man connected with it, big business will pause.

It means much to the organized movement of Chicago, whether the schools are used to inculcate the spirit of capitalism, to teach love for scabs, to fill the children with the ideas that will make them traitors to their class and subservient slaves to their masters, or whether the children are taught the necessity of class and social solidarity, the duty of standing by their fellow workers, of opposing servitude of all kinds and of fighting for social, industrial and political liberty.

Close up the ranks and let Big Business know that Organized Labor does not propose to be smashed without a protest.

Chicago Daily Socialist.

Women in the Parliament of Finland



MISS L. HAGMAN.

MRS. MINNA SILLANGVA.

MRS. HEDWIG GEBHARD.

MRS. ALEXANDRA GRIPENBERG.

MISS DAGMAR HERVINS.

Helsingfors, Finland, June 4.—Such an extension of suffrage as even Great Britain denies the women who beat vainly at the gates to Westminster is granted in Finland by the Czar—granted, because compelled to by the People. The bisexual election for the new congress is over, and the women voters have beaten mere men out of their boots, though, as anyone will admit who has seen them, Finnish boos are a tough proposition and hard to beat. The activity among the fair sex, though in Finland politically

very forward, has been tremendous, as is displayed by the photographs which your Helsingfors correspondent sends me. Finland is the first land, in Europe at least, which has given the ballot to its daughters, and the result of the election shows that they were keenly alive to the advantages to be derived from the suffrage. About half the votes polled were cast by women, and nineteen women have been sent to the national assembly. This makes nearly 10 per cent of the whole,

as there are only 200 members in all. belong to the Socialist or Social Democratic party.

It is rumored, however, that the political combinations now in progress may be followed by matrimonial alliances. If this should not be the case, and should they not prove productive, it will be clearly apparent to the merest tyro in politics that the bisexual congress can not flourish and bear fruit for the generations to come.

Man and Wife Elected.

In one instance a man and his wife have been elected. Dr. Gebhard and his wife belong to the same party, that of the old Finns,

and their political views coincide upon every point. Mrs. Gebhard, who is as charming socially as she is convincing politically, is the only one of the congresswomen who has a university degree.

Generally speaking, women of the so-called lower classes have been elected. Miss Alexandra Gripenberg, of the old Finn party, enjoys a European reputation in all matters concerning the advanced women's movement. The majority of the other congresswomen are school teachers in the smaller Finnish country towns. Miss Lucino Hagman, of the young Finn party, is a veteran of many campaigns.

The Social Democratic congresswomen are all easy speakers, with a great flow of language, and recruited entirely from the working classes. One of them is Miss M. Sillangva, who has made herself very much disliked by all the housewives of Finland. Miss Sillangva is the founder and the president of the Society and Union of Female House Servants.

Mrs. Maria Laine should not be forgotten. Some of the ultra-conservative papers call Mrs. Maria the "Petroleuse," because she is a determined Socialist, but I do not think she is as bad as that.

Of the 20 members, eighty are pronounced Social Democrats.

The Idaho Conspiracy Trial

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

(Continued from last week.)

Now Adams comes down out of the woods on the 1st of August; Mason sees him, Mason's daughter sees him, Mason's two boys see him, Glover sees him, but the state would brush this away with a breath.

They say that if Adams is guilty, Mason is guilty and Glover is guilty, and it would be bad children, indeed, that would not come into a court of justice and perjure themselves to save their father. That is true. I wouldn't think much of a child who would not do it. But you must measure your evidence by a chance that a person is willing to commit perjury alone, but by the demeanor of the witness upon the stand, by the apparent truthfulness or untruthfulness of what they have to say. I submit, gentlemen, that jurors listened to three witnesses who spoke the truth more apparently than the two sons and daughter of Alvin Mason. Five witnesses, Mason, Glover, the son, the daughter, the other son; five of them swearing directly and conclusively of the presence of Adams on those six days; yet the state would brush it away. They say you cannot believe a word of it. You cannot believe one of them, because, if Adams is guilty, Mason and Glover are guilty, too. Although neither the one nor the other are on trial in this court or anywhere else.

Let us look into the reason of this. Suppose on the suspicion of that state's attorney you say you won't believe Mason and Glover, you won't believe the daughter or the two sons; would you ever have any doubt of the justice of the decision. Do you think you could satisfy your consciences by throwing away the evidence of five people when there is not a word against these five. Aye, they ask you to do something more preposterous still. We have shown where Adams was on the 8th, we have shown where he was every day afterward; on the evening of the 7th; we have shown by five witnesses where he was; we have shown where he was a week before; they ask you to fix a date that is earlier than the 7th; they say and Mr. Knight argues it was the 7th. Now let us see. He wants this jury to believe that it was in the night of the 5th these three men climbed over this mountain trail, by the light of a lantern, through the deep forest—late at night upon the 6th they captured Tyler; they took this man and kept him all night of the 6th, and on the morning of the 7th, which was Alvin Mason's birthday, they took him out and killed him to celebrate the birthday of this oldest pioneer of the Marble Creek district.

Gentlemen, there is some fitness in everything; there should be some reason in everything. You saw Alvin Mason, you heard his testimony on the stand; you have seen his girl and his boys; I take it no juror ever looked upon a more inoffensive man than Alvin Mason; I take it that it will require more than the suspicions and hopes of an attorney to satisfy you that Alvin Mason is a criminal.

They do not deny that Steve Adams and Glover were present at Mason's birthday party on the 7th. Mr. Knight says we did not tell him what they had for dinner. Why didn't he ask them? He only had to ask the witnesses, and I didn't notice him press the question. Four or five or six of the witnesses were at that dinner, and if he had any curiosity to know what Masons had for dinner, why didn't he ask and find out. They were there for him, and it was not for us to furnish a bill of fare, if he wanted to know, it was up to him to ask. The state does not question but what this man was here at this birthday party. I take it that a woman even up in the woods does not get up a birthday dinner without some little trouble and preparation. Some of you men are married men; you can imagine whether your wife would expect to be notified if you were going to run in two or three people to take a birthday dinner, and whether you would get a dinner or what sort of a reception you would get if she was not notified. Mrs. Mason was left at home—why they did not take Mrs. Mason and the children up along that trail to help kill Tyler is more than I can understand; but they did not; they left her at home to prepare the birthday dinner. Before they started out that night they must have known that the 7th was Alvin Mason's birthday, and on that day they would have a dinner, and so this Idaho matron, the mother of seven children, who has raised them up here in the forest to build up your country, to make the civilization that is just coming across these plains and over these mountains, and through these woods, this matron, the mother of seven children, is left at home to prepare the birthday dinner for the three men who were to go up and kill Tyler. She and her children watched by the side of the forest, and lo! there is the birthday dinner that this woman has prepared to greet them on their return. Did you ever hear a story more fantastic than that?

And yet, to convict this man, Knight would have you believe that they singled out Alvin Mason's birthday to do this deed of darkness and leave his wife and his children back there preparing a grand dinner to greet them on their return. What need to talk about it? What need to sustain it? It is all built of the stuff that dreams are made of. There isn't a particle of substance anywhere in it; there isn't a witness, there isn't a fact anywhere to sustain it; there isn't one circumstance excepting the confession of McParland, made in a penitentiary, wrung from a man by pointing to the gallows, made by a keen, shrewd, cunning, deceiving mortal, seeking to entrap somebody to his doom.

This man, according to the testimony of every one of the Masons, was there each day, and unless he was there, Mason lies, Glover lies, these three children lie. He came down out of the woods for nothing. He went back twice; going four times over the train without meeting any human being. Every presumption of innocence must be overcome unless our alibi is complete in this case. It could not have happened before August 1st, nobody puts it back of that, because Tyler was seen living a week after that.

I do not mean to discuss the Boule killing excepting this: Gentlemen, I want to ask you soberly and honestly, is it hard to account for the death of Boule?

No need to indulge in fantastic tales to tell how Boule came to his end. Is it hard to account for the death of Fred Tyler, if Fred Tyler is dead, and perhaps he is, no man knows. Need you indulge in any dreams or theories to account for both? After you have left this jury box you will think of this until you go down to your silent graves, because an event like this does not come twice in the life of any man. When the incidents and circumstances of this trial are gone over and over again, as they will be, you will have no difficulty whatever to account for the death of Boule, or of Tyler, if Tyler is dead. Had they need to bring up Steve Adams from Colorado to kill Tyler, to kill Boule? The presumption of the prosecution, and the basis of this case is that we are defending a sort of inhuman machine, who can be detailed, as McParland says, to go here and there, and execute whomsoever somebody wishes to have killed, that up here in Idaho were some people that the old pioneers wished to get rid of, and they sent to Colorado and got this engine of destruction to come up here and put them out of the way. It is all right; that theory is no more fantastic than the other theories out of which they built up this case, but it has several weaknesses about it.

First, if the people of northern Idaho were such novices in killing—if they did not know how to get rid of Tyler and Boule themselves—if they raised money and hired Adams to kill Tyler and Boule, pray tell me why two of the oldest settlers of the Marble Creek district were there with Adams to help do the deed. Do you suppose that Adams, living up there alone for a month beside Tyler's cabin, with no human being near during the night or the early morning, going in and out and back and forth, could not have killed Tyler a hundred times, and killed him alone, if he were the man they say. But they brought up Adams to kill him, and then they took the whole Marble Creek community into their confidence, and they were all present in the butchery. Is there a man up there who has not been in

some way connected by the state in this deed? Is there any man who did not know it? Three men directly participating in the first, and four men directly in the second, yet Adams must be brought from Colorado to do it. It is absurd. Why need they raise him \$300, and then do the killing themselves? Why need they go to the trouble to take into their confidence a man they knew nothing of, and then fire the fatal shot with their own hands?

These are things the state finds it easier to jump over than to explain in this case; but no man can listen to this case and not understand how it came about.

Now, let us go back a minute. The first time we catch a glimpse of Tyler, as I recall it, was some time the last of May, when he goes into the woods. This is the time when he leaves his home. He has no money; he buys a pair of shoes on credit; he buys some other necessities on credit. When he left Michigan he had about \$35, and, as his mother says, he went off into the woods without anything. He had no satchel, he had the clothing on his back; he had no horse and he walked away; didn't even have a gun, although the confession gives him one; where he got it no human being knows. He went away with Chambers, for what? He went away at the behest of some timbermen, whether Lewis or Chambers is unnecessary to discuss, but some of them. Up here in Marble Creek district, the early settlers had staked out their claims, built their cabins, made their trails. When a man like Lewis had gone over these early settlers' trails and found they led into great forests with broad trees that could be cut up into thousands and thousands of feet of lumber, and coined into money to satisfy their greed. They had waited until these pathways were built, these trails were cut, and the hardships of the early settlers had been passed through, then they came in there with their four or five men to take away from these settlers the fruits of their industry and their labor and their self-denial; came in to take their homes. They did not do it in the most decent way possible. There are some ways of stealing that are worse than others. They found Alvin Mason had got there first, and presumably taken the best. They found him settled on a good 160 acres of land. He was keeping his little family down on the river; he had carried on his back the lumber to build his shanty! he had gone into the lumber camps in the winter, seeking to earn a living, and while he endured the hardships of the forest life, his little boys, one aged 14 and one 15, had gone into the business of piloting a boat up and down the river, carrying the small belongings and bare necessities of the poor people that went up and down in that new country. They had been working, these little children, as sailors, on the St. Joe river, and while they had been working and saving and enduring hardships and self-denial to get their little homestead up here on Marble Creek, and while the boys were poling up and down the river, and the father was working in the lumber woods, the mother was keeping her house, and taking care of all the wayfarers that passed along the trail, doing her share to build up the new home in the new land. Then on one bright day in the early spring, while the honest settlers were still working to get money to take up there, before there was anything to do in the way of farming, and when it was still too early to cut timber and till the ground, four people came up at the behest of a great lumber company and took away their homes. They divided Alvin Mason's 160; they did not have grace enough for one man to take it, but one took up a quarter, and then another, and then another, and still another, until there were four; each of the four taking one and filling out their homesteads from adjoining land. They built their cabins close together, as you see them on the map, so that these good citizens engaged in the lawful purpose of taking away the homesteaders' lands, could live together and protect each other. They carried guns; they each and all had guns; Boule had two or three; they never went out without arms upon them. Griffith had a gun, Lindsey, Phillips swears he did not—we only have his word for it, so I presume he did. Then Tyler came; I do not propose to say anything harsh about Tyler; he was a young man and probably needed the money; he saw no other way, perhaps, of making his living. He might have been forced to all sorts of things for a living; he, at least, was glad to come in there at the behest of the same people upon the same errand to take a nest that some one else had built, to take a part of what the pioneers had done, instead of going into a new country, upon new land that no one had taken. He went there over their trails and into their homes with the rest.

Gentlemen, you have lived out here in Idaho for years. I do not know your state very well, but have you any doubt of what result would follow in Idaho, or in any other western state? There isn't a western state whose grave yards are not filled with claim jumpers, mineral, farming and timber, and from the time the first settlers camped along the Atlantic ocean, until gradually civilization picked its way across the mountains, through the forests and over the plains, every new community in the United States has had the same experience, and every community has protected itself against its intruders. It is not for me to tell you whether this is right or wrong. I am simply here to tell you, gentlemen, how it happened and who is responsible for it.

Now let us listen to Tyler and his mother. He leaves her home on that May day. She had misgivings about it. I asked her why; she answered the misgivings a mother has about her son that is going away from home. Let us see. She had been living in Idaho, and her son in Michigan, 2,000 miles apart. She had been living up in Santa, and her son in the Coeur d'Alene district, a long way off. The son got up that May morning, and was going twenty miles away, and the mother was going to follow in a few days and take a homestead with him, and she had misgivings about him. Gentlemen, I would not criticize the mother for anything she said or anything she did, but isn't it plain why she had misgivings when her son started out with these claim jumpers to take the homes of the pioneers? You know why she had them; and I know why she had them, and counsel on the other side knows why she had these misgivings. In a few days, this boy who started out without a dollar, and did not have the money to buy his shoes, who had no friends with money, who went out with a timber man who was steering people upon other people's claims, he writes back that he had a fine cabin, he had got his supplies, he was located upon Jack Simpkins' claims, and says: "You need have no more misgivings about me; I am all right." Why did he think his mother had misgivings? Because he knew the business he was in. Because his mother knew the business he was in. She knew that he was flying in the face of every settler in the whole Marble Creek district. I do not say he was different from the rest. There were two classes. Here was one class who had subdued the wilderness, and another one taking away the fruits of their toil. No doubt she had misgivings. It is so plain a proposition that I do not feel any one need assign Steve Adams to do the deed. Is it not the whole story? Why, in the last days of the trial the state comes up and puts Root on the stand, and he swears that some time between the 24th day of July and the 3d of August eighteen men got together in the big forest under the big trees, out in the open air, eighteen settlers from every part of the Marble Creek district, to discuss what could be done with the jumpers, and how they could defend their homes. Who were these eighteen? Root knows the settlers, he knows the people there. He has a homestead there he is trying to hold down from Wallace. He has a homestead up there and can't tell whether he visited it two or three times in the year 1904. He can't remember anybody at this meeting save Steve Adams and Jack Simpkins and one or two more. He says Steve had nothing to do with it; he just happened to be there. Jack was going with the rest and Steve went along. Is he telling the truth. I do not know. Don't you believe he could tell the jury the name of every one of those homesteaders, the names of these men who came together in the deep forest to plan ways and means to protect their property and to defend their homes? He could do it, except he thinks perchance the state, after it has tied the rope around Steve Adams' neck will reach out and get these eighteen men, and he wants to spare them.

I do not care who they were. They were doing what this jury would do; they were doing what I would do, they were doing what every community has done since the first settlement in America was made; they were devising ways and means to protect themselves. The timber men in the big cities were sending in people to take their homesteads, the swindling Northern Pacific railway scrip was being

used to cover their little homes with mortgages, and they met up there in the forest to protect their own, eighteen or twenty strong. It was not more than ten or fifteen days from that time that Boule was killed.

(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!

INJUNCTION AGAINST UNION GLASS BLOWERS.

Trenton, N. J., June 2.—Vice-Chancellor Bergen in the Court of Chancery here today, filed an opinion allowing an injunction to be issued in the suit brought over two years ago by the George Jonas Glass Company against the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, its officers, and over 200 members of the association, to restrain them from picketing and intimidating workmen from entering the service of the company in its plant at Minatola, also to restrain them from conducting a boycott upon the goods manufactured by the corporation. The vice-chancellor condemns the actions of the officers of the Glass Blowers' Association and calls them "self-constituted monitors." It is of a piece with the usual Dogberry wisdom of New Jersey vice-chancellors to ignore the fact that the officers of the union, instead of being "self-constituted" are, in fact, elected and held responsible by the rank and file by a system far more democratic than that by which most judges hold their power.

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 or.

Our Book Department

Books On
Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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

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

Authors.	Works.	Cloth.
AVELING	—The Students Marx	\$1 00
BAX	—The Religion of Socialism	1 00
BEBEL	—Woman and Socialism	1 00
BELLAMY	—Looking Backward, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 00
BELLAMY	—Equality, a novel, paper, 50c.	1 25
BEALS	—The Rebel at Large	50
BENHAM	—The Paris Commune, paper, 25c.	75
BLATCHFORD	—God and My Neighbor, paper 50c	1 00
BLATCHFORD	—Britannia For the British	50
BLATCHFORD	—Merrie England, paper, 10c	50
BOELSCHKE	—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	50
DIETZGEN	—The Positive Outcome of Philosophy	1 00
DIETZGEN	—Philosophical Essays	1 00
ENGELS	—The Origin of the Family	50
ENGELS	—Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, paper, 10c	50
FERRI	—The Positive School of Criminology	50
FITCH	—The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals	1 00
FRANCE	—Germs of Minds in Plants	50
GHENT	—Mass and Class, paper, 25c.	1 00
HAECKEL	—The Riddle of the Universe	1 00
HAECKEL	—Last Words on Evolution	1 00
HILQUITT	—History of Socialism in the United States	1 50
HUME	—The Abolitionists	1 25
HUNTER	—Poverty, paper, 25c.	1 00
INGERSOLL	—Shakespeare, a Lecture, paper, 25c	50
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KAUTSKY	—The Social Revolution	50
KING	—Socialism and Human Nature, paper, 10c	50
LABRIOLA	—Materialistic Conception of History	1 00
LAFARGUE	—The Sale of an Appetite	50
LAFARGUE	—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.	50
LLOYD	—Wealth Against Commonwealth	1 00
LONDON	—War of the Classes, paper, 20c	1 00
MARX	—Capital, Vol. I, Vol. II, each vol.	2 00
MARX AND ENGELS	—Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c	50
MCNEILL	—The Philosophy of the Labor or Movement, paper, 10c.	50
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
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RAPPAPORT	—Looking Forward	1 00
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SPARGO	—Socialism	1 00
SPARGO	—The Socialists	50
SUE	—The Silver Cross, paper, 25c.	50
TALLEYRAND	—Letter to the Pope, paper, 25c	50
UNTERMAN	—Science and Revolutions	50
UNTERMAN	—The World's Revolution	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
VOLTARE	—The Man of Forty Crowns, paper, 25c.	50
VON SUTTNER	—Lay Down Your Arms	75
WARD	—Ancient Lowly: Vol. I, 11; each vol.	2 00
WORK	—What's So and What Isn't., paper, 10c.	50

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

Tired of Citizens Industrial Alliance Work

Secretary Marshall Cushing Will Leave National Manufacturers Assn. June 14.

New York, May 20.—It developed today that Marshall Cushing, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, has resigned his position, to take effect on June 14. The action of the secretary is the outcome of the meeting of the board of directors of the association at the close of the annual convention of the organization a week ago Thursday.

The general practice has been, immediately after the organization of the incoming board, to ballot for the position of secretary. It so happened, however, that at the election held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel many new directors were chosen. These men reached the conclusion that it would be expedient to postpone the selection of a secretary until after the summer recess.

According to friends of Mr. Cushing, among them men of influence in the board of directors, the delay is construed as a reflection on the secretary's conduct of affairs.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Cushing deemed it proper to tender his resignation. The secretary had nothing to say today for publication.

It was said today that Mr. Cushing and his adherents feared that the association is making a serious mistake in antagonizing union labor and the protective tariff of imports. The decision of Mr. Cushing to resign will make it necessary for the board of directors to meet shortly and decide upon the man to succeed the present secretary.

It was believed in some quarters that the passing of Mr. Cushing meant that a serious disaffection of the members of the association was impending regarding the Van Cleave policies recently adopted by the national association. This, however, was denied. During the several years that Mr. Cushing has had active charge of the conduct of the association he has occupied pretentious quarters at Broadway and Cortland streets.

James W. Van Cleave, of the Buck Stove and Range Company, is president of the National Association of Manufacturers. When asked about the retirement of Mr. Cushing, he said:

"He was like a good many secretaries you may have seen—all swelled up. Yes, his hat was a little too small.

"It was not one important question of policy, but a multiplicity of little questions, that caused a difference between him and the board of directors. He failed of re-election a week ago, and after that resigned from the association altogether.

"He had been secretary to John Wanamaker as Postmaster General, and was secretary of the manufacturers for five years. He is a very bright young man. He frequently overruled us in our opinions, and so he was not re-elected.

"The whole thing is really a tempest in a teapot."

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would have been released by him on habeas corpus, instead of which he denied the writ.

Judge Beatty in an interview wired from Washington and published in the Capital News, said District Attorney Ruick received his instructions in regard to probing the timber steals direct from Washington, and Mr. Ruick says the W. F. of M. had nothing to do with the investigation of the grand jury or the finding of the indictment.

It is understood that the vote of the grand jury on the Borah indictment was fifteen for and two against, and it is a well known fact that there was not a W. F. of M. man on the jury.

It appears to us that the foregoing facts should satisfy any reasonable man that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and their friends had nothing to do with the indictment of Borah, and that the grand jury indicted him upon evidence that warranted them in taking such action.

We will be kinder to Mr. Borah and his friends than they have been to us, and say that the indictment itself is not sufficient evidence to establish his guilt, and that the people should wait until the witnesses have testified at his trial before coming to a conclusion with regard to the matter.—Idaho Unionist.

The Imperative Mandate

The value of the Imperative Mandate, or right to recall, which exists in the Socialist party, and in no other political organization, is shown in the recent developments at San Francisco. Mayor Schmitz, a member of the Musicians' Union, was elected on the Union Labor ticket. He was not a Socialist, but many good union men who were Socialists when the labor meeting was held, urged the necessity, not only of electing working men, but of holding control over them, in order that betrayal should be impossible. In this attempt the Socialists were defeated, and Schmitz has since his election done all in his power to injure the Socialist movement.

That the position taken by the Socialists was the correct one is shown by the fact that Schmitz has now turned the control of the city over to a citizens' committee, which is made up entirely of men who have always bitterly opposed organized labor. By this act alone, if none of the other charges are true, he has proven himself false to the working class.

We must elect working men. But to simply elect them and then trust to luck that they will serve our interests is folly. The right of recall should be thoroughly understood and as fully recognized as the necessity of electing men from our own class.—The Peoria Socialist.

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:

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| Manewal Bread Co., 8th and Walnut. | Rud. Leimbach, 1820 Arsenal st. |
| Papendick & Co., 3609-11 N. 22d st. | Jos. Machatschek, 1960 Arsenal st. |
| Joe Hahn, 2801 South Seventh. | Hy. Lorenz, 2700 Arsenal st. |
| Hy. Weidemann, 2621 S. Broadway. | Frank Huss, 2805 Meramec st. |
| Chas. F. Deiss, Seventh and Davis. | Florian Michalke, Utah and Lemp ave. |
| Seib Bros., 2522 South Broadway. | Chas. Stehle, 2869 Salena st. |
| Albert Jaudes, 3679 South Broadway. | Louis Buchmueller, 2424 S. Tenth st. |
| Richard Streich, 2905 S. Broadway. | Simon Wolf, 3120 South Seventh st. |
| Mrs. Vogler, 3605 South Broadway. | Mrs. Louis Wolf, 2907 South 13th st. |
| Moritz Kern, 3763 South Broadway. | Wm. Jaudes, 1304 Sidney st. |
| Anton Johannung, 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, 4371 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. | Job Michalke, 160 Kahokia st. |
| Geo. Darmstaedter, 1953 Cherokee st. | Robt. Dalles, 1027 Allen ave. |
| Aug. Werner, 2022 Cherokee st. | F. A. Witt, 3555A Nebraska ave. |
| Phil Messerschmidt, 2225 Cherokee st. | Fr. Hoefel, 3448 S. Broadway. |

Working Men and Women:

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

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.

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|--|----------------------------------|------------|
| (Ward Club) | Place and Time of Meeting. | Secretary. |
| First—4444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday. | Chas. Scheffler | |
| Second—3023 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 He | |
| Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday. | Alb. Slepma | |
| Ninth—2810 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday. | Wm. A. Brand | |
| Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday. | F. F. Brinker | |
| Eleventh—301 S. Broadway, third Saturday. | Rud. Stentz | |
| Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monday. | Dr. Emil Simon | |
| Thirteenth—Geir's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed. | W. H. Worma | |
| Fourteenth—(Unorganized); meet with the Fifteenth. | | |
| Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday. | Jul. Rois | |
| Sixteenth—1446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday. | J. S. Sierna | |
| Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3d Friday. | W. W. Bakor | |
| Eighteenth—2108 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday. | Wm. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert st. | |
| Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday. | F. W. Grotteke | |
| Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday. | Frank Mitveadorf | |
| Twenty-first—(Unorganized); meet with the Twentieth. | | |
| Twenty-second—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday. | H. E. Lindsey | |
| Twenty-third—(Unorganized); meet with Thirteenth. | | |
| Twenty-fourth—3139A Morganford road, first Friday. | Otto Mehu | |
| Twenty-fifth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday. | David Allan | |
| Twenty-sixth—3948 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday. | Max Duerhammer | |
| Twenty-seventh—(Unorganized); meet with the Twentieth. | Hy. Gerdel | |
| Twenty-eighth—(South Br.)—5524 Easton ave., 1st and 3d Wednesday. | Geo. White | |
| Twenty-ninth—815 North Kingshighway, third Tuesday. | Louis D. Goodman | |
| Women's Club (English Br.)—324 Chestnut st., rm. 10, 2 & 4 Wed. | Mrs. H. R. Hendry | |
| Women's Club (German Br.)—324 Chestnut st., 2 & 4 Thurs., 2 p. m. | Mrs. E. Voese | |

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The Borah Indictment

Senator Borah and his friends would have the people believe that the Western Federation of Miners is responsible for the indictment against him found by the federal grand jury. It is inconceivable that any sane man can believe such rot. If it were true that the W. F. of M. could control Judge Beatty, it goes without saying that

Socialist News Review

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FROM MARYLAND.

The referendum in the State of Maryland, conducted by the National Office for the election of a National Committeeman, resulted in the choice of Ira Culp, of Vale Summit.

OBJECTIONABLE PRIMARY BILL DEFEATED.

The objectionable primary law which was indorsed in the Connecticut Legislature and against the adoption of which the Socialists took a strong stand has been rejected by the judicial committee.

TO JAIL FOR FLYING RED FLAG.

Comrade Sol Fieldman, Socialist Party speaker in New York, was arrested for flying the red flag at a Socialist meeting at the Franklin statue on Park Row. Magistrate Crane sent Fieldman to jail. The decision will be fought by the Socialist Party.

COMRADE STOKES WILL SPEAK IN MILWAUKEE.

J. G. Phelps Stokes will be the orator of the day at the State Social-Democratic picnic to be held in Milwaukee July 21. Great preparations are already being made for this occasion, which always unites so many thousands of Socialists from all parts of the State.

ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER TO ST. LOUIS LABOR OR ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

can be secured by any comrade. Just try it! Don't forget about it. To increase the circulation of our press means to strengthen our party and to help the general labor movement.

POLISH BRANCHES ORGANIZED.

A Polish branch has been organized in Kenosha, and Polish speakers will present the principles of Socialism to their countrymen in that town during the summer season. We now have a good Polish movement in Milwaukee and want to extend it to other Wisconsin towns.

SOCIALIST SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY'S SPLENDID GROWTH.

The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society (Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse) has made very satisfactory progress during the last year. Instead of 194 branches, it now has 233, and the number of its male members has increased from 23,700 to 31,597, and of the females from 4,800 to 6,408—a gain of over 35 per cent.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS LEAVE THE LIBERALS.

London, June 2.—By a majority of 53 votes Russian Socialists, who have been in conference here since May 13, decided to sever all relations with the Constitutional Democrats and all other liberal parties. This decision was reached after a hot discussion which lasted nearly all day yesterday, and gives the extremists control of the party.

PROPOSITION WAS DEFEATED.

National Committee Motion No. 7 was defeated by the following vote: Affirmative, 10; negative, 35; not voting, 14. Vote closed May 28. The motion contemplated the calling of a conference of labor organizations in the event of the conviction of either Moyer, Haywood or Pettibone. The vote of G. F. Bentley, National Committeeman of Oklahoma, was received too late to be counted.

LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

held a meeting last Sunday evening under the chairmanship of Comrade Barratt. The election of officers for the ensuing six months resulted as follows: City Secretary-Treasurer, Otto Kaemmerer; Assistant Secretary, W. R. Bowden; City Organizer, David Allan; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Kloth; Editor of St. Louis Labor, G. A. Hoehn; Press Committee, Joseph Barratt, Joseph Wise, David Allan, William E. Kindorf and M. M. Ehrhard.

CALL FOR ST. LOUIS COUNTY CONFERENCE.

Comrade Tschirner, of Local Ferguson, Mo., sends us the following note: "In order that we may reach all county socialists, we will appreciate a notice published in 'Labor' to the effect that a joint meeting of all county locals will be called on Saturday, June 22, by Local Wellston at the residence of Comrade Frank J. Fuller, 6171 Ella avenue (opposite Wellston Public School), St. Louis. The meeting will be called promptly at 8 p. m., as it is intended to elect delegates from each local.

IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

An announcement printed in the Chicago Daily Socialist some time ago about the establishment of an Irish Socialist federation in New York caused many people of that nationality to write to the federation and affiliate themselves with it. The Irish Socialist federation has for its object the spreading of Socialism in Ireland by disseminating literature among the residents. The federation will also have literature printed and published in Ireland in order to enlighten the people in that country as much as possible.

LECTURE ON AUSTRIAN ELECTION.

At last Sunday's meeting of Socialist Local St. Louis at Delabar's Hall, Comrade G. A. Hoehn lectured on "The Socialist Movement in Austria and the Recent Elections." The address was generally appreciated by the comrades. The speaker said that the election of 83 Socialists to the Austrian parliament was one of the most important events in the last fifty years of European history. The total Socialist vote cast at the recent Reichsrath elections in Austria would not be less than one million, which means a doubling of the vote in the last ten years.

COMRADE OTTO KAEMMERER.

City Secretary of Local St. Louis, left for New York last Tuesday morning. From there he will leave Saturday morning on board the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar for Naples, Italy. He will spend some days in Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan, then cross the Alps to Switzerland, where he will visit Comrades Greulich, in Zurich, the Swiss Labor Commissioner, and Comrade Robert Seidel, the Socialist poet and professor at the Zurich University. From there he will travel in southern Germany and Austria. In Vienna he will take the boat for a several days' trip down the Danube valley to the Black Sea. He will visit Constantinople and cross the Bosphorus to see some of the neighboring cities and towns in Asiatic Turkey.

SOCIALISTS IN ROUMANIA MALTREATED.

The New York Branch of the Roumanian Relief and Defense League has received via cable from Czerno-witz, Austria, news of terrible outrages committed upon members of the league in Roumania, three of these being American citizens and until recently residents of New York. The victims, so far learned, are Barbu Larowitz, A. Vaishan, Dr. Rackowsky, Herman Mendelson, Calman Mendell, Comrades Cocca and Socor. The assaults were committed by governmental police and soldiers, who beat their victims brutally with the butt ends of guns and generally maltreated them. The assault was inspired by the activity of the injured men in the distribution of funds raised by Roumanians in America for the defense of the organized workmen from anti-Semitic outbreaks.

GOOD NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

We have received the following letter from the secretary of the Witwatersrand Trades and Labor Council in Johannesburg, South Africa:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am accredited by my Council to obtain information on labor questions generally. Doubtless you are aware we have just succeeded in getting our first Parliament, and although we have not been as successful as other countries in returning more labor member—for, after a very hard struggle, we only succeeded in gaining three seats in the Legislative Assembly—however, we sincerely hope in the near future to have a much larger number of seats. Any information you can give me regarding legislation in reference to labor questions, such, of course, including schedule of labor bills,

regulation of low wages, holidays, etc., I should be extremely obliged for.

Thanking you in anticipation and wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. J. MACLACHLAN, Secretary.

FROM OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

The Circulation Manager of St. Louis Labor hands us the following notes:

"Enclosed find \$1, for which please send me Labor," says V. N. Townley. We will, with pleasure.

Comrade Hugh Smith, of Sedalia, sends in \$1 for the same purpose. There are at least 100 other men in Sedalia that should profit by his example.

"Here are four new ones to put on the list, from whom you can collect later on," remarked Comrade J. R. Teel. Correctly stated. When you know anyone in St. Louis that wants Labor and it is not convenient for you to collect, just send us the name and address, and we will look after that part of it.

Comrades Boling, Mueller, Volkert, and a number of others tally with singles, and of course the veteran, Comrade Struckhoff, remembers the labor press by sending in a new sub. every little while.

Comrade Kloth secures several new subs. in the wilds of Carondelet.

BEBEL CRITICIZES CAPITALIST PEACE CONFERENCE.

Building battleships and talking peace don't harmonize. This is what August Bebel claims. A capitalist paper publishes the following cablegram: Berlin, June 1.—One would think that if anybody would welcome the visit of the journalists from England it would be the Socialists, for they preach at all times how artificial national boundaries are and how poor and paltry a thing patriotism is. It was surprising, then, that the Socialist press refused to "take stock in" the mission of these Englishmen to promote a better understanding between England and Germany. The reason is given in an article which might as well have been signed by Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, in Vorwaerts, for everybody ascribes it to him. The article says: We keep aloof, not because we object to friendliness between the two nations, but because of the hypocrisy of it. Germany will not build one torpedo boat the less because of this demonstration, nor will this country take part in the negotiations at The Hague for the arrest of the armaments of the powers. A few days ago the same press which now welcomes the British was wild with sentiments of anti-British Chauvinism. A few weeks hence it will be equally wild. For the present there will be fetes and toasts, and then the national antagonism will be as of yore. International rapprochement is only obtainable when the source of international difference is removed—namely, capitalism. All the rest of this performance is at least self-deception."

SOCIALISTS OF OHIO HOLD CONVENTION AND REMEMBER TAFT AND ROOSEVELT.

Columbus, O., June 2.—The Socialist Party of Ohio, at the closing session of its State Convention here today, adopted resolutions extending sympathy to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of complicity in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and denouncing President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. Among the delegates who sat in the convention was Harry Wells, a son of the late founder of the city of Wellston, O., and a nephew of Senator Foraker. The convention decided not to revise its platform this year, and discharged the committee after receiving its report. Resolutions adopted are, in part, as follows:

"Whereas, The Socialist prophecy of the class struggle has crystallized into a definite class war in the Western States, as shown by the persecution of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, against whom the capitalist class is using all the weapons in its armory—namely, biased judge, a prostituted press, military force and Pinkerton detectives—to crush the labor movement; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party of Ohio, in convention assembled, do support, with unswerving fidelity, our comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, during their trial; further, be it

"Resolved, That we denounce the action of the first 'servant' of the people, Theodore Roosevelt, in sending his errand boy, Taft, to Idaho, in denouncing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

"Resolved, That we call upon the working class to remove, by its votes, not only this political mountebank, but all others of his ilk."

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

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

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

OUR STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

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

COMRADE ARTHUR MORRIS LEWIS

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

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.

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