

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

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Last Efforts to Save Orchard, the Truthteller

Wm. Haywood on Witness Stand Gives Lie to Orchard....Prosecution Gets Pinkertons to Furnish More Anti-Union Elements to Deny Correctness of Testimony Given by Witnesses for Defense.

Boise, Idaho, July 15.—Another warrant charging perjury against a witness who has testified for the defense in the case of the state against William D. Haywood was issued this evening. C. W. Aller, formerly a telegraph operator and ticket agent at the depot of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railway at Cripple Creek, Col., is charged with the offense by the prosecuting attorney of Ada County. Both Aller and McGee, who was arrested on the same charge, will be given an opportunity to furnish bonds, and the preliminary hearing will be set to take place within the next few days.

Eleven witnesses in rebuttal were examined today in the Haywood trial. Harry Orchard reappeared on the stand and was asked a few questions as to his acquaintance with some of the witnesses for the defense who have testified as to his movements.

On being turned over for cross-examination he admitted that his uncle, Peter McKinney, committed suicide by hanging thirteen or fourteen years ago.

Counsel for the defense asked if this uncle was not insane before he killed himself and also tried to show by the witness that his maternal grandfather was insane, his monomania being imaginary crimes committed a long time ago in Ireland. Orchard denied all knowledge of his grandfather, but admitted that his uncle was demented.

ATTEMPTS TO CONTRADICT ALLERS' TESTIMONY.

The entire afternoon session was taken up with the examination of witnesses who contradicted the evidence given by C. W. Aller, who testified for the defense in support of the charge of a conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners, in which it is alleged the Mine Owners' Association, the Citizens' Alliance and the Pinkerton Detective Agency were concerned.

Aller swore that he saw Orchard and D. C. Scott together at the depot of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railway on a Sunday about three weeks prior to the explosion at Independence Depot on the sixth day of June, 1904. Scott this afternoon swore that he was not in Cripple Creek at the time, and a number of witnesses corroborated this. As a result of the rebuttal testimony information was sworn out before court adjourned, charging Aller with perjury.

THE BRADLEY GAS EXPLOSION AGAIN UP.

The explosion at the residence of Fred Bradley in San Francisco was again under consideration today, the state undertaking to show that the effect of an explosion of illuminating gas could not have been that described in the depositions taken for the defense in San Francisco.

The manager of the Boise Gas Company, C. D. Lampson, who was at one time a resident of New York, qualified as an expert. He discredited the proposition that gas could be ignited by the glow at the end of a cigar. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Richardson, and showed a close technical knowledge of gas and its possibilities as an explosive. The general effect of his evidence was that the explosion at the Bradley house could not have been caused by gas.

A CITIZENS' ALLIANCE LAWYER AS WITNESS.

Much excitement was caused by a wordy argument between F. F. Richardson and E. M. Sabin, an attorney of Idaho Springs, Col. Sabin was engaged in the prosecution of a number of cases charging fourteen members of the Western Federation of Miners with crime and conspiracy during the labor troubles in 1903.

Mr. Richardson was the defending counsel in these cases. There was a sharp exchange between the two, but enough good-humored badinage to keep the courtroom in a ripple of laughter for half an hour.

Sabin intimated his willingness to tell many things that Richardson appeared anxious to keep out of the records, and it kept Haywood's counsel busy heading the witness away from dangerous ground. Sabin admitted that Richardson had beaten him and cleared his clients, but he managed to get before the jury his opinion that the defendants were guilty, notwithstanding a verdict of the jury to the contrary.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE ADMITTED BY COURT.

When the Haywood trial was resumed this morning Judge Wood announced that he had decided to sustain the objection to the defense to the admittance in evidence of records of the State Insane Asylum showing the commitment to that institution of John D. Elliott, who as a witness for the defense, testified to a long conversation which he said he had with Harry Orchard in November, 1905. The court cited a statute, which provides that insane persons shall not be accepted as witnesses. Apparently, he said, the prosecuting attorneys knew of Elliott's commitment when he appeared on the stand, and they should have objected to his testimony at that time.

William Dewey, the witness who startled the court room Saturday by confessing to participating in the Coeur d'Alene riots and the attack on the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, was recalled to further identify W. F. Davis as the man who handed out guns and ammunition the day the mob started for the mill. The defense took advantage of Dewey's reappearance to question him further as to his motive for testifying at this time. Dewey denied that he had been allowed to go in debt to the extent of \$300 to the Union Store at Cripple Creek through the leniency of Davis.

"Didn't Davis finally deny further credit to you and wasn't it then that you left the union?" asked Attorney Richardson.

"No, sir."

WITNESS LEFT THE UNION STILL OWING AMOUNT FOR SUPPLIES.

Dewey admitted that he still owes the union \$20 or \$25 for supplies from the store. He said he had never been refused credit by anyone.

"Didn't you, after testifying Saturday, say to the man who accompanied you down town, that you knew the names of at least 200 of the men who went to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, but you would be d—d if you would tell that lawyer fellow?" demanded Richardson.

"No, sir."

The witness declared he could remember no such conversation. Neither could he remember just what was discussed.

WITNESS RECEIVES \$325.00 AS EXPENSES.

Lawrence Guibbini, the San Francisco grocer, who lived across the street from the Bradley apartment house, was recalled to deny that he served a drink to a man named Reilly the morning of the Bradley explosion. Reilly, who appeared as a witness for the defense, declared Guibbini and his wife had served him a drink. Mrs. Guibbini also took the stand and denied what Reilly had said. On cross-examination Guibbini said he had received \$325 as traveling expenses for returning to Boise from San Francisco. The state con-

tinued further to rebut testimony as to the Bradley explosion.

Charles Wayne, who lived next door to Governor Steunenberg, was called to testify as to the position in which the governor was found after the Orchard bomb had exploded, the purpose being to show similarity in the effect on Bradley and Steunenberg.

The attorneys for the defense objected to this testimony as not proper rebuttal, arguing that the subject should have been gone into as a part of the direct case. The objection was sustained and the witness was withdrawn.

A GAS EXPERT ON STAND.

C. D. Lanson, of the Boise Gas Light Company, next was called as a gas expert to rebut the theory of the defense that the Bradley explosion was caused by gas, the ignition having been through a lighted cigar. Lanson declared in positive terms that gas would not ignite from any glow such as that in a lighted cigar. He said a flame temperature was necessary before gas explodes.

In order to explode, Lanson declared, the accumulated gas in a room or hallway would be so dense it would surely be detected. The force of a gas explosion, the witness said, was equal in all directions. Cross-examined by Attorney Richardson, Lanson said the Boise Gas company has no rules against smoking at the works.

The witness said the only way a cigar could ignite gas was for the smoker to puff violently enough to fan the wrapper into flame—even then the wrapper would have to be unusually light and dry.

PUBLIC MASS MEETING

TO BE ADDRESSED BY

PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS

of the American Federation of Labor, Under the Auspices of the

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES and LABOR UNION

Monday, July 22, 1907

at THE ODEON, Grand Near Finney Ave.

Monday, July 22, at 8 o'clock p. m., a public mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, at the Odeon, Grand and Finney avenues. The speaker of the evening will be President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Subject: "Aims and Objects of Organized Labor."

President Owen Miller, of the C. T. and L. U., will act as chairman of the meeting.

Admission free! All are welcome.

President Gompers will answer some of the arguments which the Open Shop and Anti-Union apostles are peddling about against the trade union movement.

The speaker of the evening has spent about forty years of his life in the American Labor movement. No matter how much people may differ with him as to policy and tactics, Sam Gompers is entitled to a respectful hearing, and his remarks deserve careful consideration.

Gompers is a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union. He joined that organization some forty years ago, when there were but a handful of members, despised, ridiculed and persecuted, not only by the employers, but by the masses of ignorant wage-workers.

THE MONUMENTAL LIAR NO LONGER PROTECTED BY "GUN MEN."

Harry Orchard was called to the stand. As in the early stages of the trial, he was preceded and followed by a deputy. Today, however, there were no "gun men" or detectives in the guarding party.

"Were you ever known or called 'Shorty' at any stage of your career?" asked Prosecutor Hawley.

"No, sir."

Pat Moran, the Cheyenne saloon keeper, testified that the Nevilles came to his saloon with a man called "Shorty," whom he supposed to be Orchard.

Orchard denied that he had ever introduced Pinkerton Operative Grattios to Max Malich or Joe Mehelic or that Pinkerton Operative Riddell introduced him to Joe Barnes. The cross-examination by the defense was devoted to an inquiry into the family history of the famous criminal, it now being claimed that evidence has been

discovered to show a strong strain of insanity on the maternal side.

"Do you know Patrick McKinney?" asked Richardson. "No."

"Wasn't your grandfather named Patrick McKinney?" "His name was McKinney—that's all I know."

"He was insane, wasn't he?" "I don't know."

"He may have been and you could not recall it?"

"I do not know; I don't remember him; I think he died before I was born."

"And didn't he hang himself?" "I don't know."

"Well, didn't you have an uncle who went insane and imagined he had committed a crime and hanged himself?"

"I never had an uncle who imagined he committed a crime, but I did have an uncle who hanged himself. He had been demented a year and a half—his name was Peter McKinney—a son of my grandfather on my mother's side."

"Were you ever arrested for burglary and arson in Butte?"

"In Butte?" queried Orchard, as to be sure of the location and not the crime.

"Yes."

"No, sir; I never was arrested in Butte."

Orchard denied that he had ever told a man named Brokaw that he had been in the employ of the Pinkerton agency for five years.

"On the witness stand you said, Mr. Orchard, you knew nothing about a so-called 'inner circle' of the Western Federation of Miners, and yet in the first installment of your story, which has appeared in a magazine, you devote a paragraph to the 'inner circle.' How is that?"

An objection from the state was sustained by Judge Wood. "We are not going into that matter," remarked the court.

ORCHARD MAY BE CALLED AGAIN.

Orchard here left the stand. Counsel for the state said he might be recalled once more later on in the case.

Walter Bynum, a plumber, of Denver, testified that he saw Pat Moran in Denver in June, 1904. Orchard, in his story, said he sent Moran to Denver to get \$500 from the federation. Moran denied that he had gone to Denver in June, for any purpose. Bynum said he knew Moran well and could not have been mistaken.

E. M. Sabin, an attorney of Idaho Springs, was the next witness on the stand. He said he knew Detective Lyte Gregory, who was killed by Harry Orchard. Gregory had been engaged by the prosecution to get evidence in the case of conspiracy, growing out of an attack on the Sun and Moon mine. The defendants were fourteen members of the Western Federation of Miners, including D. C. Copley, a witness for the defense in the present case. The defense has claimed that Gregory had nothing to do with anything in which the Federation was interested.

The witness prosecuted the conspiracy case and Attorney Richardson was leading counsel for the defense. On cross-examination the two got into an altercation as to whether or not there had been a discussion among the citizens to the effect that the detectives employed by the prosecution had not earned their money.

Attorney Hawley chimed in and Judge Wood, after listening to a running fire of questions and answers, among the attorneys, caused a wave of laughter by announcing in a loud voice:

"One witness at a time, if you please, gentlemen."

Richardson and the witness were at it hammer and tongs from the very first.

"These men were all given a verdict of not guilty, weren't they?"

"That's true; no one has ever denied you the glory of that victory," replied Sabin.

"I'm not asking for glory, I'm asking for facts," said Richardson.

"Well, the facts as I saw them, were that these men, every one of them, were guilty."

LAWYER SABIN HAD BEEN UNDER BOND TO KEEP PEACE.

Richardson wanted to have this last answer stricken out, but the motion was denied by the court. Richardson drew out the fact that at the time of the Sun and Moon explosion Sabin and the other men of the Citizens' Alliance were placed under bond to keep the peace. The witness denied that this was the reason the federation men had been prosecuted.

"But those cases were all tried by special prosecutors, and the district attorney had nothing to do with them."

"Yes, but it was because the district attorney was what you called him at the trial—a nonentity."



VICTOR L. BERGER, of Milwaukee

The St. Louis Socialists

WILL GIVE THEIR ANNUAL

PICNIC and RAILROAD EXCURSION

..AT THE..

Belleville Fair Grounds

Belleville, Illinois

Sunday, August 4

Speaker: VICTOR L. BERGER, OF MILWAUKEE

Special train on Illinois Central R. R. will leave Union Station at 9 o'clock a. m. Return trip from Belleville at 8 o'clock, reaching Union Station at 9 o'clock. Programme: Concert, Dancing, County Fair, Children's Games, Races.

Round Trip 50c a Person :: :: Children Half-Price

Sabin said he was paid some money for his services at the trials by the Sun and Moon company.

After recess in the re-direct examination of the witness Sabin, Prosecutor Hawley began to question the witness as to the reason for organizing the Citizens' Alliance, on which the defense has laid much stress. He had gone along for some time when finally the defense objected on the ground of immateriality.

"We think it's immaterial, too," declared Hawley, "and we didn't go into it until the defense did."

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE TESTIMONY STRICKEN OUT.

"The court thinks it's immaterial," said Judge Wood, "and the objection is sustained."

The witnesses could not recall any criminal act in the Idaho Springs district prior to the summoning of Detectives Gregory and Baird.

D. C. Scott, former special agent for the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, was called to contradict the testimony of a telegraph operator named Aller, who said he saw Harry Orchard in Scott's office in the depot at Cripple Creek in April, 1904. Scott said he left the employ of the company the last of March, 1904, and gave up his office in the depot at that time. He re-entered the service in August, 1904, but did not occupy his former office in the depot until October. He declared he had not seen Aller during the time he was out of the employ of the railroad.

Cross-examined by Attorney Darrow, Scott said his position was not that of a detective, although some of the duties were similar to those of detectives. He said he was well acquainted at Pinkerton headquarters.

DETECTIVE SCOTT PAID ORCHARD TO VISIT MINERS' DENVER HEADQUARTERS.

"How many times have you seen Harry Orchard to talk to him?" asked Darrow.

"Six or seven times."

"Where?"

"In the Florence and Cripple Creek depot at Cripple Creek, and at the Adams hotel, Denver."

The first time he met Orchard was when he came voluntarily to tell about the proposed attempt to wreck a train.

"Did you ever give him any money?"

"Yes; \$20 at one time and \$15 when he went to Denver to see Bill Esterly for me."

"You sent Orchard to headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners?"

"We talked it over and thought Easterly might be found around there."

"Orchard told you he was not acquainted at headquarters, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"So that the first time Harry Orchard ever went to see Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone it was on money advanced by you and on transportation issued by you?"

"I gave him a pass and \$15 to go to Denver and see if he could learn anything more from Bill Easterly about the train wrecking."

ORCHARD WAS WITH MINE OWNER DETECTIVE STERLING.

"Did you ever see Orchard in the presence of K. C. Sterling, detective of the Mine Owners' Association?"

"Yes, sir; twice; in my office at the Cripple Creek depot. I introduced Orchard to Sterling. No, I never saw Sterling give Orchard any money."

Scott said he knew the telegraph operator, Aller, quite well, and had dined at his house in Cripple Creek. Mr. Hawley continued the examination of Scott in re-direct.

A number of arguments ensued over objections by the defense to the questions by which Hawley endeavored to bring out conversations between Orchard and Scott. The conversations were finally admitted. The witness said that when Orchard came to see him for the first time he introduced himself as a brother Mason. Scott told him to go ahead and tell his story. Orchard said that he and "some of the Bull Hill boys" were going to wreck a train; that they had tried it once and would do it again that night. Since that Scott told him that the second attempt had already been made.

In his conversation Orchard implicated Parker and Davis as having been engaged in the plans to wreck the train. The claim of the defense is that Scott, with K. C. Sterling, drew the spikes and that Orchard was engaged by them to commit many outrages and lay them at the door of the Western Federation of Miners.

OTHER WITNESSES CALLED.

Mrs. Lloyd Baker, now of Chicago, but formerly proprietress of the Miles hotel in Denver, corroborated Scott as to his being a guest at the hotel April 25, 1904, and for some time thereafter. The hotel register and cash books were introduced in evidence.

On cross-examination, Mrs. Baker said she had special reasons for remembering Mr. Scott personally. Attorney Richardson, for the defense, did not ask what the particular reasons were, but Mr. Hawley did on re-direct. Mr. Richardson objected. The objection was overruled and Mrs. Baker said:

"Mr. Scott had not been there long when someone began to pin notes on his door and we were afraid something was going to happen in the hotel. We wished he would give up his room."

The witness was not allowed to state the contents of the notes.

J. J. Cogan, who was chief clerk of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad in 1904, said he saw Scott in Denver several times a week during April, May and June, 1904. He also introduced the company's pay roll, which showed Scott was not in the employ of the company after March 31, 1904, until September of the same year. Cogan said that during the time Scott was unemployed he had no right to use an office in the depot building.

James B. Middaugh, at present the chief trainmaster of the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, said he did not see Scott in Cripple Creek during April, May, June or July, 1904. With the conclusion of Middaugh's testimony court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Haywood on the Witness Stand

Boise, Idaho, July 12.—William D. Haywood left the witness chair this afternoon. He had been under examination six hours, the time being equally divided between his own counsel and Senator Borah, who conducted the cross-examination. Haywood's testimony in his own behalf practically closes the side for the defense. One witness will be called tomorrow morning, and his examination will take up about fifteen minutes.

Counsel for the defense will then announce their close, and the state will begin the rebuttal unless motions to strike out certain parts of the evidence should be brought forward by the defense. Counsel for the state announce their willingness to abide by the instructions of the court to the jury, and will not occupy time with the arguments on motions to strike out.

There is a prospect now that the case may be brought to a conclusion within two weeks. The state expects to close the rebuttal by Wednesday or Thursday next. The defense expresses the opinion that the surrebuttal will be in by Saturday. Under these circumstances the case will be given to the jury by the end of the last week of this month.

THE COURT ROOM CROWDED.

The cross-examination of Haywood commenced this morning, an hour after the opening of court. By this time every seat was taken. The announcement that Senator Borah would cross-examine brought out an unusually large attendance. It was quite evident that the spectators were not alone in their expectation of something interesting. When Clarence Darrow, Haywood's counsel, closed the direct examination of his client and quietly remarked: "You may

cross-examine," the prisoner-witness turned in his chair and faced Mr. Borah, his face pale and jaws firmly set.

There was a stir in the court room and then an absolute silence. The first questions and answers came in such subdued tones that Mr. Richardson, of Haywood's counsel, asked the witness to speak out. Borah's cross-examination, always rapid-fire, was more than usually quick today, but, from first to last, Haywood preserved complete self-possession, and control. At times his replies came as quickly as the questions were flung at him. Again he would hesitate and speak slowly with a marked emphasis. His voice, low and musical, was seldom radical, except once or twice when a flat denial was given.

HAYWOOD MADE FAVORABLE IMPRESSION.

Borah's manner was courteous throughout, but now and then a tinge of sarcasm or stoicism appeared as he insisted on a direct answer, and Haywood appeared reluctant. Haywood, in turn, was as courteous as the cross-examiner. Invariably he addressed Borah as "Senator," and repeatedly asked permission to explain when he thought there might be some misunderstanding. Notwithstanding this subdued air of consideration, of quiet speech and courteous bearing, there was not a moment throughout the hours of cross-examination that the atmosphere did not tingle with possibilities.

Once when Senator Borah pressed Haywood as to his sentiment toward former Governor Steunenberg, Haywood said quietly and with a smile: "I felt no different toward Steunenberg, Senator, than I do toward you or any of those people."

Senator Borah looked up quickly, but he did not smile. He said, very quietly: "Yes, I have been given to understand something of that sort," and did not pursue the subject.

Much of Haywood's testimony today was a repetition in detail of what Moyer said yesterday. Haywood, however, made no effort to deny his knowledge of Orchard and his affairs or his connection with Simpkins. He was pressed closely as to the passage of telegrams relating to the engagement of counsel to defend Orchard, and in this connection admitted that he knew Simpkins had retained counsel, but that there was no record of any report from Simpkins to the officials of the Western Federation. Like Moyer, Haywood had never heard Orchard make threats against Steunenberg, although he had heard of Orchard's claim that he had lost his interest in the Hercules mine because of the trouble in the Coeur d'Alenes.

HAYWOOD EXPLAINS THE DRAFT.

Haywood explained the draft sent to Simpkins for \$100 on December 12, 1905, on the ground that Simpkins left the money with him for safe keeping. He had no acknowledgment of the receipt of the money and had not heard from Simpkins since that time. Haywood said he never told Pettibone that he had sent any money to Simpkins.

In his opening speech, Mr. Darrow said it was doubtful if the defense would attempt to explain the copy of the letter received by Orchard while he was in jail in Caldwell, in which was said "that it was sent on December 21." In his testimony Orchard said that this letter was in reply to one from him to Pettibone asking for \$100.

NO ATTEMPT TO EVADE ANY QUESTION.

Haywood in many particulars confirmed Orchard, but where Orchard connected Haywood or the Western Federation with crime the witness was very emphatic and prompt in his denials. He showed no hesitation or desire to conceal the fact that Orchard had visited him at his house, or that he on different occasions had intimate conversations with Orchard. He denounced the administration of Colorado at the time of the troubles as corrupt and extolled the value of the Western Federation. Throughout Haywood rang the note of antagonism to what he calls capitalistic class and his confirmed view that by only such methods as those followed by the Western Federation can the workingman hope to contro l the situation.

HAYWOOD SENT OWN MONEY TO ADAMS.

Dominick Flynn, one of the defense's witnesses in the Haywood trial, was recalled by the state when the case was opened this morning at 9 o'clock. He was asked as to a conversation he had with Daniel Ganey at Mullen, Idaho, in 1899. The questions were evidently for the purpose of impeachment. After Flynn left the stand Haywood was recalled and the direct examination was continued.

Haywood said that Orchard had been at his house three or four times. Most of the members of the union when they were in Denver called at his home, the witness declared.

"Did you ever call on Orchard?" Mr. Darrow asked.

"No, sir; never."

"Did you ever have anything to do with buying a horse and buggy for Orchard to go out on killing expeditions with?"

"No, sir; never."

ORCHARD'S BUGGY STORY EXPLAINED.

Haywood said Orchard came one day to headquarters in a buggy with a colored man and said George Pettibone wanted to know if he could trade the rig for a gray mare which the federation owned—one of the nineteen horses which had been used in distributing relief in the Cripple Creek district. Pettibone was anxious to get the mare for one of his delivery wagons.

The witness denied severally and positively that he had talked to Orchard or planned with him the killing of Sherman Bell, Governor Peabody, James Hearn, David Moffat or Judges Goddard and Gabbert. He declared that Orchard's story on the witness stand was the first he had heard of the matter.

Haywood first met Steve Adams in 1902. He said the \$75 he sent to Adams at Ogden when the latter wired he was in jail there, was his (Haywood's) own money. Adams had been out prospecting and had stated on leaving Denver that if he struck anything he would locate Haywood on it.

HIS CONNECTIONS WITH ADAMS.

During 1904 Steve Adams was at headquarters several times. He said he had been to the "fall timber." Adams and his wife were both drawing strike relief at this time.

"Did you ever give or sent him any money other than the \$75 you have testified to?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever get your \$75 back?"

"No, sir. At Cripple Creek Adams and Minster said they would settle up as soon as the strike was over."

Adams and his wife left Colorado in the spring of 1905. Haywood said that some time later he received a letter from Mrs. Adams, saying she and Steve had located a homestead in Oregon. They expected to do well, but needed a little temporary relief, promising to pay it back in butter and eggs. Thirty dollars was sent to them. The next he heard of Steve Adams was when the latter was arrested.

As to the letter he wrote to Harry Orchard's wife, November 18, 1905, Haywood said his note was in reply to one from Mrs. Orchard inquiring as to her husband's whereabouts. He told her what he knew about Orchard. He had no way of knowing where Orchard was except as the latter told him his plans for going to Alaska. Haywood said he did not care to tell Mrs. Orchard what her husband had said as to his determination not to return to her.

KNEW NOTHING OF PLOT AGAINST STEUNENBERG.

Haywood declared he knew absolutely nothing of the plot against Governor Steunenberg.

"I don't know that I had thought of him after I left the state of Idaho."

"Had Governor Steunenberg ever tried to get back into politics?"

"No, sir."

"Had he shown any disposition to become active in mining matters?"

"No, sir."

The first Haywood heard of the assassination was in the papers, which claimed that the crime was a culmination of the troubles in

the Coeur d'Alenes. The papers also reported that a union card had been found in the effects of Thomas Hogan, who had been arrested on suspicion.

At miners' headquarters there was considerable question as to whom Hogan was, the consensus of opinion being that it was Orchard, who had used that name in leaving Cripple Creek to seek employment elsewhere. The first definite information came in the cipher telegram from Simpkins, which was translated at first, "Can I get counsel for Hogan?" but which was afterwards corrected to read, "Cannot get counsel for Hogan."

Haywood's explanation of sending the \$100 draft to Jack Simpkins December 21, 1905, was as follows:

Simpkins went to Denver early in December to attend a meeting of the executive board. He drew \$231 per diem and traveling expenses while there. Cashing a check for this, he gave Haywood \$100 and asked him to forward it to Spokane some time before Christmas. Simpkins said he was going up a trip and did not want to take all the money with him. Haywood said he could not remember whether he bought the draft and mailed it or whether one of the federation stenographers attended to the matter. Witness said he had not seen Simpkins since the executive board meeting.

When the matter of employing counsel for Orchard and to look after the interests of the organization first came up Haywood said he and Moyer consulted with General Counsel Murphy, who advised going very slowly in the matter. After considering the subject for a day or two, Murphy advised the employment of Mr. Nugent. The defense offered in evidence a letter written by General Counsel Murphy to Attorney Nugent, but it was ruled out by Judge Wood on the ground of immateriality. An exception was noted.

ORCHARD AND THE FEDERATION LAWYER.

Haywood went into the details of the final employment of Attorney Fred Miller, of Spokane, to defend Orchard. At this time Attorney Crump, who had represented the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado in fights against the Western Federation of Miners, had been called into the case by the other side.

"What was the first you knew of any intention to arrest you in connection with the murder?"

MINE OWNER HAD CHARGE OF PRISONER.

Witness then related the story of his arrest, the denial of a right to consult counsel and the trip to Boise on a special train in charge of General Bulkeley Wells, a member of the Mine Owners' Association. When first brought to Boise the prisoners were taken to the State Penitentiary, being later removed to the county jail at Caldwell.

Haywood said he was indicted for inciting a riot at Victor following the Independence depot explosion. He was in Denver at the time. The case never came to trial, a nolle proesse being entered by District Attorney C. C. Hamlin, who prior to his election had been secretary of the Mine Owners' Association.

This ended the direct examination, and Senator Borah began to cross question the prisoner-witness. He dwelt upon the interest the miners at Silver City, Idaho, took in the Coeur d'Alene troubles. Haywood said a committee was sent from Silver City to northern Idaho at the time.

"The Western Federation of Miners came to think of Governor Steunenberg as a pronounced opponent of organized labor?"

"I believe so; yes, sir."

"But prior to this trouble he was regarded as a friend?"

"I think so; he was at one time an honorary member of a local union."

"The federation afterwards regarded him as a friend of capital and as swayed by capitalists, and I suppose you joined in this view?"

"Yes, sir; as an officer, I did."

"Did the Miners' Magazine reflect your views as well as those of the organization?"

"Some times."

"It reflected your views as to the Coeur d'Alenes?"

HAYWOOD AND THE MINERS' MAGAZINE.

"In some instances it did. I did not approve of the bull pen, of the permit system, of the indignities upon the men, but as to Governor Steunenberg, I did not regard him in any other light than I do you, Senator, or Bartlett Sinclair, or any others who were concerned."

"I have understood that," replied Senator Borah, who then questioned the witness as to the article which appeared in the Miners' Magazine at the time Governor Steunenberg left the office and entitled, "The Passing of Steunenberg." The article declared, in conclusion, that when Steunenberg's epitaph should come to be written it would read: "Here lies a hireling and a traitor."

"Did that item reflect your views and that of the federation?"

"As to the Governor's official acts, it did," replied Haywood, who added that the article was directed against Steunenberg as a state official, and not as a man. "There were many others who felt the same way about Governor Steunenberg," the witness went on. "The lieutenant governor, who served under Steunenberg, wrote an article which was much stronger than this."

AS TO SIMPKINS' WHEREABOUTS.

The witness was taken through a long line of questioning as to Jack Simpkins, developing the fact that, whereas Simpkins disappeared more than a year ago, he is still continued as a member of the executive board of the federation. When in Denver in December, 1905, Simpkins said nothing of having seen Orchard in Caldwell, Idaho. Senator Borah asked Haywood about the posting of certain notices in the Cripple Creek district in 1901. One of these read:

"Hence take notice that on and after September 15, 1901, anyone working in the mines, mills or power plant of the Cripple Creek district who is unable to produce a card of membership in the Western Federation of Miners will be regarded as an enemy to himself and to the community at large and will be treated as such."

HAYWOOD MOVED EX-GOVERNOR TO TEARS.

Haywood said in explanation of this that there was a movement on foot to reduce wages throughout the district. A second notice called the attention of the miners to the fact that the 15th of September was near at hand; that the time of grace had about expired and that all who were not for the union must be against it. There could be no middle ground.

"So," said Senator Borah, "the Western Federation of Miners had a permit system of its own and no one could work where it was in control unless he had a union card?"

"No, sir; a man could go to work anywhere without a card, but we expected him to join the union if he wanted any of the benefits which accrued from membership in it."

Haywood was questioned closely as to his appearance before a committee of the state senate in Denver to argue on the eight-hour law. Haywood said he spoke his mind very freely to the representatives of the capitalistic class, who were present, including Frank J. Hearn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, and ex-Governor Grant.

"I compared the palace in which Governor Grant lived to the huts of some of the smelters, and I did it so vividly that tears rolled down Governor Grant's cheeks, and he said he was going to leave the state. I told the men present that it was such influences as they represented that corrupted legislatures and courts."

"And you referred to the court of which Judges Gabbert and Goddard were members?"

"I referred to the Supreme Court."

"And you regarded Judges Gabbert and Goddard as representatives of the corrupt corporation influences?"

"I would not like to say that personally."

Senator Borah complained at one point during the examination that the witness was endeavoring to evade a direct answer. Haywood disclaimed this, and declared that he was ready to answer any and all questions to the best of his ability.

DOES NOT RECALL ORCHARD'S THREATS.

After recess Senator Borah questioned Haywood as to his various meetings with Orchard. The witness said he knew absolutely nothing about Orchard's whereabouts from the time of the Independence depot explosion, June 6, 1904, until he came to headquarters in Denver in January, 1905. Haywood could not recall ever having met Orchard in company with Mrs. Lottie Day at the Belmont rooming house in Denver, and declared positively that he did not at this time or any time enter Harry Orchard's room. Mrs. Day, witness for the defense, on cross-examination, told of the incident which Haywood denied today.

Within a few days after the Independence explosion, Haywood said the papers began to connect Harry Orchard's name with the affair. They commented upon the fact that he had left Cripple Creek and gone to Wyoming.

"The papers seemed to know where he had gone," said the witness.

"Did you?" said Senator Borah.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever meet Mrs. Harry Orchard?"

"Yes, sir; it must have been at headquarters."

"How many times was she there?"

"I can't say."

"In your letter to Mrs. Orchard you said that the last information you got as to Orchard's whereabouts was from Alaska?"

"Yes, sir."

"And the only information you had was his statement that he thought of going to Alaska?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your reason for saying what you did was because you did not want to convey to her the real facts that were in your possession?"

"Yes, sir; I think that was it."

"Did you ever talk to Harry Orchard in any way about Governor Steunenberg?"

"I don't think I ever did."

"Did you ever hear Orchard make any threats against Governor Steunenberg?"

"I don't think I ever did."

"You had no knowledge of any personal enmity Orchard may have had toward Governor Steunenberg?"

"No, sir."

ORCHARD AND THE FEDERATION.

Before employing an attorney to defend Orchard, Haywood said the organization did nothing to discover what Orchard had been doing prior to the murder of Governor Steunenberg. Neither was there any investigation to determine the man's guilt or innocence. The federation officials went over the transcript of the evidence at the preliminary hearing before finally engaging Attorney Fred Miller and paying him \$1,500. Orchard made no request to be furnished an attorney.

"The second telegram you sent to Idaho as to the employment of counsel, saying the Western Federation of Miners defended no man guilty of a crime, but in the past had found that all of its accused members were innocent and would have been the victims of conspiracy unless the federation had come to their assistance; was that telegram given out to the Associated Press at the time it was sent?"

"It was given to the press; yes, sir."

"When did the federation cease to defend Harry Orchard?"

"I can't say exactly as to that, Senator, but I think it was when Attorney Miller came here to Boise and was told that Orchard had no further use for his services. Mr. Miller made no report to me about that."

DENIES HE KNEW ORCHARD'S WHEREABOUTS.

"Did you know that Orchard was in the Coeur d'Alenes with Jack Simpkins in the fall of 1905?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever discuss with George A. Pettibone the whereabouts of Orchard?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever tell Pettibone you had sent Simpkins a draft for \$100?"

"No, sir."

"But Simpkins did leave \$100 with you and you sent him a federation draft on December 21, 1905?"

"Not a federation draft; no, sir. You have the draft."

"It is signed by you as secretary-treasurer."

"Yes, sir."

This ended the cross-examination.

On re-direct Haywood said he had an impression that he had heard Orchard speak of having once owned an interest in the Hercules.

"But I have heard so many tales of woe since I have been secretary of the federation, I can't say positively about Orchard," he added.

In all of his acts in connection with the defense of Orchard, the witness said he first consulted with General Counsel Murphy.

Senator Borah, on re-cross-examination, asked:

"Did Attorney Miller, when he came to Denver and said he had been sent by Simpkins to defend Orchard, explain to you why Simpkins sent a telegram on January 4, saying he could not get a lawyer, when as a matter of fact Miller had left for Caldwell on January 3?"

"No, sir."

Haywood said he had no way of knowing whether Simpkins knew that Miller had really gone. This completed Haywood's testimony and court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

HAYWOOD TRIAL NEARLY ENDED

ATTORNEY FOR DEFENSE SAYS SUR-REBUTTAL WILL BE VERY SHORT.

3 STATE WITNESSES REMAIN

Court Talks of Arrangements for Arguments—Court Hours to Be Increased So as to Finish Quickly.

Boise, Idaho, July 17.—On the opening of court Wednesday morning Attorney Richardson notified the state that the defense desired three of the state's witnesses to remain in town. Judge Wood announced that prior to the opening of argument he would notify counsel as to the main points in the evidence of which he would instruct the jury. Clarence Darrow, for the defense, announced the sur-rebuttal for the defense would be very short.

Judge Wood said that while he would not limit the attorneys in the arguments he probably would increase the court hours, so as to get through

as quickly as possible. The lawyers were inclined to protest against this, Mr. Hawley for the state announcing that he had been anything but well during the past few days. He said he might have temporarily to abandon the examination of witnesses if he felt no better. The matter of arranging the hours for argument was finally left in abeyance.

Ran Gauntlet of Bullets.
O. M. Sackett, of Telluride, Colo., for 15 years an employe of the Smuggler Union mine, was the first witness of the day. He told his personal experience in the big riot at the Smuggler Union mine in 1901, when, he said, he and several other employes of the mine were compelled to run a perfect hail of bullets in order to get to the mine.

"Who was the head of the union at Telluride at that time?" asked Hawley.

"Vincent St. John."
The witness next told of negotiating with St. John to have the firing stopped and reaching an agreement with him.

The defense objected to several of Mr. Hawley's questions and Judge Wood sustained them. "I will say," said Judge Wood significantly, "that the court regards as very doubtful the materiality of the testimony the state is trying to rebut."

Mr. Hawley said he thought that as the defense had been allowed to go into the matter of deportations from Cripple Creek and Telluride, the state should be allowed to make a showing on rebuttal.

To Keep Out Details.

"The court will not allow you to go into details," said Judge Wood.

"In that case," replied Mr. Hawley,

"I will assume what the court's instructions will be as to this testimony."

"We will see as to that when we come to it," chimed in Darrow.

The witness was allowed to state that as a result of the negotiations he had with St. John an agreement between Edgar A. Collins, assistant manager of the mine, and St. John of the union, was drawn up and signed. The agreement, when offered in evidence, was objected to by the defense. Judge Wood, after considering the matter for some little time, decided to admit the paper, and it proved probably one of the most interesting and important exhibits of the trial. It was dated

July 3, 1901, and in it the miners' union agreed to "refrain from violence" for three days. The agreement was in part as follows:

"It is hereby agreed between the miners' union by V. St. John, president, and the Smuggler Union M. S. Company, by Edgar A. Collins, assistant manager, that all work on said mine shall cease for a period of three days ending Friday, and that said miners' union will refrain from violence as to the person and property for the same period. The said Smuggler Union mine may employ four guards during the period."

The witness then told of the killing of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the mine, the disappearance of several miners in the district, and various disorders. He said the men were afraid to work, that many of these were shot at on their way to the mines.

Growth of Socialist Printing Establishment in Milwaukee

For years one of the marvelous things for Socialists to tell about has been the progress made by the Social-Democracy of Germany and of the substantial basis of the work in Berlin. There the leading Socialist paper, Vorwaerts, has one of the completest printing and publishing establishments in the world. Its building, which is of several stories, covers three-quarters of a block, and is a veritable bee hive. The building and wings cover a ground space in shape like the letter E. On the ground floor there is a vast bookstore where Socialist works are principally handled. In the floor below is a press room of great dimensions. Nearly one upper floor is devoted to the editorial departments of the paper, there is a large binding establishment, and so on. The entire building is given up to men employed by the Vorwaerts in one capacity or another. The circulation of the paper has now reached 125,000 copies daily, and this circulation has been built up legitimately, and not by the various and sundry subscription, prize package and gold brick schemes and "gift" distributions that have beset the Yankee movement to its own discredit. Everything is solidly built, from the ground up, stolid as is the national character, methodical, thorough. Some blocks away there is another large building, with wings running back and partly enclosing a garden. This building, which in this country would represent an outlay of some \$800,000, is devoted entirely to party purposes, contains assembly rooms, reading rooms, baths and a large restaurant. Here the comrades gather from all parts of the nation and hold their conferences and meetings in the party interest.

Big as these things look to us in this country, where only recently Social-Democracy has been able to break through native prejudice and start on a triumphant career, it must be clear to everyone that we must sooner or later be able to boast of as substantial progress as is seen in Germany. America is full of industrial centers where our party must almost of necessity grow. It has fallen to the lot of Milwaukee—where there has been one of the oldest Social-Democratic movements in the country—to take the lead in the building up of a solid, substantial movement, and it will be interesting to our readers, I am sure, to read of the progress that has been made, and to be shown that what has been done in Berlin will in all likelihood be also done in Milwaukee within a very few years. A glance at the present headquarters and publishing plant will show how far we have progressed in the direction indicated above. A single store was first rented when the papers were moved from the historic little office at 614 State street. This store room, which fronts Sixth street, near the corner of Chestnut, is still used as a business office, and has a floor space of 25x70 feet. At first the editorial rooms and the state department were in the rear of the room, which is unusually deep for a store. At that time the papers, the Herald, and Wahrheit and its local edition, Vorwaerts, and the Vanguard were printed outside, in a capitalistic newspaper job office. Profits were being made out of us that we could ill afford to yield up. Finally the idea of a party printing office took form. Already a power mailing machine had been installed, the forerunner of the large amount of machinery that was to follow. There was not room for a printing office and presses, and so a confab was had on several occasions with the owner of the building, with the result that finally an addition was built on at the rear and extending past the next door and reaching to the alley, with a total floor space of 32x50 feet. An old-time comrade, Jacob Hunger, had a printing office that he was willing to turn over to the party, and this was installed under his management. A duplex linotype typesetting machine was purchased with the help of the comrades, and just at the right moment a large perfecting newspaper press, capable of printing 24,000 Heralds an hour, came within reach and was secured, and as good as purchased. Then a basement press room had to be had and the space was finally secured from the owners of the property next door, a concrete pit was put in for the press to stand over and the press set up and the auxiliary machinery and stereotyping equipment put in place. Meantime the printing business began to grow and it became necessary to put in a cylinder press and make other additions. This meant the securing of still more room. The best we could do was to rent a second story flat next door in the direction of Chestnut street, and into it were moved the English and German editorial departments, the state department with its state secretary, Miss E. H. Thomas; state organizers (four of them—count 'em), Thompson, Gaylord, Jacobs and Ellis; and the city and county organizer, Ald. Melms. The space vacated was speedily snapped up by the all too compressed printery. The new cylinder press was set up, a stock room provided, the nucleus of a bindery began by the employment of a member of the Binders' union, and the manager of the printing department, Comrade Welch, supplied at last with an office. With these improvements the establishment and headquarters now covers an aggregate floor space of 5,040 square feet.

We are mindful of the help that has been received from the comrades at large in all this. They felt they were not chasing rainbows when they contributed their mite for Socialism through the Milwaukee movement, and it is one of our satisfactions that they approve all we have done and feel as proud of it as we do.

At present we print two monthlies and three weeklies. The output of the job department will probably exceed this year an average of \$1,000 per month. This is exclusive of our newspapers.

The receipts of the publishing company for the past five years show growth in the following encouraging way: 1902, \$5,183.41; 1903, \$9,835.35; 1904, \$14,384.49; 1905, \$18,015.96; 1906, \$35,602.90. And the table of deficits is encouraging, too: 1902, average per month \$208.84; 1903, average per month, \$243.35; 1904, average per month, \$138.70; 1905, average per month, \$226.35; 1906, average per month, \$84.87. In 1903 five persons were employed. In 1907, thirty six. If there is any city in the United States where the movement has a warrant for maintaining a daily paper it is Milwaukee, yet we do not intend to start prematurely. Yet we would have no trouble about getting advertising (which is a prime consideration), as the following record of the number of inches carried in the local issue of this paper each year shows: 1902, 3,678 inches; 1903, 10,746 in.; 1904, 13,802 in.; 1905, 14,028 in.; 1906, 15,821 in., which is about the maximum that a weekly paper can stand. All English Socialist dailies thus far started have only been able to succeed because of outside support. This would not be so much the case with a Wisconsin daily, for we have a strong and growing local movement behind us.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND FOR 1907.

July 16th, 1907.

Miss Kietz List, No. 106—George Weller, 50c; Sympathizer, 50c; Sympathizer, 5c. Total, \$1.05.

Wm. Yuchs' List, No. 14—W. H. Yuchs, 50c; Aug. Kienast, 50c; H. G. Muller, 25c; Alb. Mueller, 10c; J. Aubertin, 25c; J. B. Boegeman, 25c; P. Young, 25c; L. Fischer, 25c; C. Stoll, 25c; E. Wright, 25c; G. Bohling, 15c. Total, \$3.00.

J. Schaepp's List, No. 19—J. Schaepp, 25c; C. Milch, 25c; B. Rosen, 25c; Charles Mueller, 25c; M. Lubinsky, 25c. Total, \$1.50.

Charles Gille's List, No. 135—Fred Wack, 50c; Charles Gille, 25c; Joseph Hoffman, 25c; R. E. Jennings, 25c; J. G. Siemers, 25c. Total, \$1.50.

Individual Subscriptions—H. S., 25c; Matt. Muller, per Eighth ward, \$3.00.

Collections at Lewis meeting, Twelfth and Olive, \$12.72.

Amount previously acknowledged, \$878.06. Grand Total, \$900.83.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary, per B.

FOR THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

This will fall under the notice of several hundred thousand readers who do not take the Chicago Daily Socialist. We want them for subscribers. To dwell on the benefits to the Socialist movement of a daily paper in an industrial center like Chicago is useless. The tremendous advantage of such a paper to the working class movement will be apparent to every one. The Chicago Daily Socialist has been established and maintained at a tremendous sacrifice on the part of the comrades of Chicago and the entire country. It has always run with a weekly deficit, but is slowly approaching a paying basis. Ten thousand new mail subscribers would solve the problem. Will you be one of them. Write today, inclosing a subscription. Get a few friends to join you if possible. You will get more than your money's worth in a live Socialist Daily for \$2 a year, \$1 for six months. Be one of 10,000. Get your news uncolored by Capitalist news associations. Address, Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 East Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

PICNIC OF BAKERS LOCAL NO. 4.

Today, Saturday, July 20th, our annual picnic will take place at Eclipse Park, 7901 Michigan avenue. At 3 o'clock p. m. a parade takes place and every member should take part in the same. The costs of the parade are very little. The committee has resolved that white shirts, grey caps and red neckties should be worn, which cost amounts only to 30 to 35 cents. Again, the parade starts precisely at 3 o'clock p. m. at Eclipse park. It is necessary to appear all together. Amusements for everybody, women and children.

Members wishing to see their children taking part in the parade, are requested, if possible to have them appear in white clothing. A nicely decorated wagon is in preparation, to provide the little ones a jolly time.

The following programme will be carried out:

1 o'clock—Opening of Park.

3 o'clock—Street Parade of all members of Bakers' Union No. 4.

The children of members take seats on a decorated wagon.

5 o'clock—Prize Events—

1st Prize—Race for girls under 10 years: Prize, 1 box of candy.

2nd Prize—Race for boys under 10 years. Prize: Ball and bat.

3rd Prize—Potato race for girls from 10 to 15 years. Prize:

A sewing box.

4th Prize—Sack race for boys from 10 to 15 years. Prize:

Catching glove.

5th Prize—Egg race for ladies. Prize: Album.

6th Prize—Tug-of-war, only for bakers. Prize: 1 box of cigars.

6 o'clock—Supper, 25 cents. (Sauerkraut, liver sausage, etc.)

8 o'clock—Performance, "Faust."

9 o'clock—Concert and dancing during the whole festival.

P. S.—Don't forget July 20th! Bring your women and children!

Leave your trouble at home!

Faternally yours,

PETER BEISEL, Secretary.

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

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

1888	2,000
1896	35,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

St. Orchard & Co.

When Harry Orchard appeared in the Boise court room a few days ago to go on the witness stand for the second time, he was not protected by "gun men" and special detectives. He was escorted by two deputies, like any other prisoner.

At the opening of the Haywood trial the same Orchard was handled like a precious jewel in the hands of McPartland, Gooding, Hawley, Borah & Co. The self-confessed murderer appeared as the hero of the prosecution and every precaution was taken for the safety of this rare jewel of manhood.

What a change! McPartland & Co. are no longer afraid that their jewel, Orchard, might be stolen from them. On the contrary, they would consider it a great thing for the prosecution if some fool would make an attempt to harm "Harry." This would give them a chance to forge another link for the conspiracy chain against the "inner circle" of the Western Miners' Federation.

But nobody will have "Harry," unless some Pinkerton agent should attend to this part of the business.

At the present time the prosecution is hard at work to prove that their "Monumental Liar" told the truth and nothing but the the defense were attempting to injure the good name and unquestionable reputation a soul as Harry Orchard. Sensational reports are given out about the probable arrest and indictment of a number of witnesses for the defense. This is the last straw of the prosecution. What else can McPartland, Gooding, Hawley, Borah & Co. do after their idol Orchard has been shown up to the people of the world as the most depraved scoundrel and murderer of the country?

This latest "move" of the prosecution is to prevent a verdict of acquittal by the jury. That a verdict of guilty will be rendered is improbable, almost impossible. The only hope remaining for the prosecution would be a disagreement of the jury, because acquittal would be synonymous with a verdict of guilty against the conspirators of the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners and their political hirelings.

The Spy System

A press dispatch informs us of the New York Commercial Telegraphers having made the discovery of a spy in their ranks. A spy in the person of a union member who had been entrusted with the most important and vital affairs of the organization. In this connection it may be interesting for the union men to read the following editorial of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Coming from a leading capitalist paper the editorial may be considered doubly valuable and interesting. We therefore give the P. D. editorial in full:

The most important exposure of corrupt and dangerous methods made in the trial of the Steunenberg murder case at Boise City is that of the spy system as it has been carried to its logical extreme. In this logical extreme of its fraud, every imaginable crime may result from it or be promoted by it. It is shown at Boise City that the mine owners had their spies acting as officials of the unions, using all fraudulent devices known to the spy system to entrap them in crime if not into it. It is also shown that the unions themselves, taught by this example, had their own agents at the headquarters of the central spy bureau, acting as secretary for the manager in chief of all the spies and taking copies of documents and letters, which promised to be of future use in this game of coercive fraud, in which, as this evidence exposes it, it was the purpose of both sides to take every possible fraudulent advantage of each other. In the moral anarchy thus resulting, when Orchards are made prominent as the type resulting from the system, the difficulty in reaching a conclusion on the details of the evidence is the inevitable difficulty of believing on oath either the mine manager or the union manager who has made systematic fraud a method

of reaching results. There is no difficulty, however, in reaching the conclusion that such a system itself condemns all who are guilty of it. It means for them, regardless of standing, of motive, or of anything else whatever, a loss of moral sense which, in its own final logic, means "moral idocy." As a product of the spy system, Orchard is explained as he never could be otherwise. He is a monster of crime, but the organized system of professional spies is itself criminally monstrous.

We think it is quite in order to reproduce part of our editorial "From Homestead to Boise," which appeared in St. Louis Labor of June 15, 1907. We quote:

"For years the Pinkertons had to take a back seat during strikes and the corporations could not longer openly employ them as strike breakers. It was only natural that the Pinkerton agency would change its plans of operation in the labor movement.

"From 1893 on we find them exceptionally active in the Rocky Mountains, and the "Orchard story" in the Haywood trial gives an excellent picture of the later Pinkerton activity.

"The defeat in open battle on the Monongahela river in Homestead, in 1892, will be followed by a complete moral defeat of Pinkertonism in Boise, Idaho, in 1907.

"Pinkertonism will henceforth be known as one of the crime-creating, murder-breeding institutions, and ere long the state legislatures of the country will be compelled to enact laws wiping out the legalized murder agency of the Pinkertons and other similar Mafia dens.

"Right here in St. Louis we have an overproduction of these so-called detective agencies. We only mention Pinkerton's, Thiele's, Dewar's, Kiely's and Desmond's. These agencies feed on crime, and whenever there is a depression in the field of crime some of the parasites will see to it that crimes are committed and thus remunerative employment secured for the "detective."

"The labor movement will be their main field of operation. Organized Labor will do well to be on guard against the criminal operations of these detective agencies."

Labor Day Arguments

At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union the question was discussed, Shall we have a Labor Day parade? In other words, Shall we celebrate Labor Day?

Few of the delegates present may have grasped the great importance of the question, judging from the opinions expressed by them on the floor of the Central body.

Some of the delegates seemed to be of the opinion that the Labor Day parades were no longer a credit or a benefit to the labor movement, while others did not seem to know where they were at on the question. In our opinion Delegate Hofher of the Cigarmakers advanced the best argument in favor of continuing the Labor Day demonstration when he said:

"It seems that some of us are afraid today to parade on Labor Day, or that some unions are ashamed to take part in the parade because they cannot hire a strong band of music. I remember the Coxe's army days of the industrial crisis of 1893 and 1894, when we union men, no matter how numerically weak we may have been, were proud to parade in the name of Organized Labor; we paraded behind an old base drum."

One delegate argued that Labor Day celebrations were getting stale, and should be abolished. According to this line of arguments there are many other things which might be placed in the "stale" variety, for instance, the labor and factory legislation, the state labor bureaus, the eight-hour work day, etc.

The trouble with certain elements in the Trade Union movement is simply this: They are not acquainted with the historical struggles of the American labor movement, hence they fail to see the importance of the Labor Day celebration, because they do not know that Labor Day was not secured without considerable struggle and united efforts on the part of Organized Labor.

Labor Day is a political concession to Organized Labor, to the working class. It required much agitation, propaganda work and political pressure on the part of the unions before Labor Day became a legally or officially recognized holiday—a holiday sanctioned by the state legislatures throughout the country. The establishment of the Labor Day holiday on the first Monday in September was considered a great victory of Organized Labor.

State bureau of labor and statistics were established by the various states. The demand for such bureau was part of the unions program in the early days.

State legislatures were compelled to pass laws decreeing legal protection of labor in factories and shops and mines, and establishing factory and mine inspection. This was an interference with the "freedom of capitalism," and these labor measures were not passed without desperate opposition by the capitalist corporations and their political hirelings.

Of course, we have secured most of these reforms, hence they become "stale" with the people who never helped in the fight to secure them.

The Australian ballot system is another of the reforms which has become "stale," because we have it today. For years the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and the politically organized Socialists considered the Australian ballot system one of their vital, immediate reform demands.

Some of our unions are getting "stale," too, and some of their leading lights, but unfortunately they will not realize or admit this. Some of the stronger unions, through the support of the entire labor movement, secured many advantages: eight-hour work day, higher wages, better treatment and more favorable conditions of work, etc. Having gained all these advantages and benefits some of these unions seem to care little for the hard, desperate struggles of the weaker organizations. With them it is no longer of any interest whether Organized Labor celebrates Labor Day or not.

We have stated that Labor Day was a political concession to Organized Labor. So were the Australian ballot, the labor and factory inspection legislation, etc. After having secured all these reform measures we are told that the most important of them are getting "stale."

Babies don't know how to handle a sharp knife; the sharper and better the knife, the more dangerous its handling by babies.

We have universal male suffrage, the right to vote at all public elections, but we babies of union men have not yet learned how to handle this fine weapon without wounding ourselves. Hence we consider universal suffrage as "stale." Why not abolish it?

We have the Labor Day. Several would-be union men behaved

like rowdies in former parades and the capitalist press made it appear that the entire labor demonstration was a rowdy affair. Hence Labor Day is getting "stale." Why not abolish it?

Why not abolish the American ballot, the labor legislation, factory inspection and other measures we have secured after twenty-five years of hard struggle!

Union men and women of St. Louis make up your mind to celebrate your Labor Day more impressively than ever before. Keep in mind that a celebration of Organized Labor on the first Monday in September is not a Barnum & Bailey circus parade. Mule and donkey features should not be tolerated in a Labor Day celebration.

On Labor Day the working man should parade not only as a union man, but a citizen as well. Stop the clown business! Act like men! The good name of Organized Labor and the welfare of the working class are at stake.

Union men and women of St. Louis, join in the Labor Day celebration on the first Monday in September!

Observations

PINKERTONS HAVE PAID the expenses of some of the prosecution's witnesses who are to testify that some of the Haywood witnesses were committing perjury.

OSCAR DAVIS KING, the corporations special newspaper correspondent at the Haywood trial, has been working overtime during the last few days. He is trying hard to protect the good moral, character of his friend, Harry Orchard.

THE PINKERTON AGENCY gave \$50.00 to the ex-union man and scab Dewey to come to Boise and swear that Harry Orchard told the truth and nothing but the truth in connection with the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine explosions. But even Oscar King Davis admits that Dewey looked very "remorseful."

THE WORKINGMEN OF ZURICH, Switzerland, nominated 49 Socialists for the city council and elected every one of them! Working men of St. Louis, when will you act likewise? Whenever you are ready to do what your brothers in Zurich did three weeks ago you will cease to raise the question of discontinuing the Labor Day celebration.

OUR BELLEVILLE EXCURSION of Sunday, August 4, will be a splendid reply to the manufacturers of "Socialist Riots" of July 7. For several years would-be union men, rowdies and police agents and the capitalist press were trying to discredit Organized Labor and break up the annual Labor Day celebrations. It is significant that the elements who were the disturbing factors at former Labor Day demonstrations are no longer connected with the union movement.

EVERY CLASS CONSCIOUS SOCIALIST must belong to the union of his trade and give his best thoughts and energy to the building up of his economic organization. On the other hand, we wish to say that every thinking union man or woman should affiliate with the Socialist Party and do his best to build up the political organization of the working class which has for its aims and objects not only the amelioration of Labor's conditions under capitalist rule, but the emancipation of labor from wage slavery.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, our well known comrade from Seattle, Wash., will probably speak in St. Louis on August 18 and August 19, and in St. Clair county, Illinois, on August 20 and 21. We say, probably, because our City Executive Board will meet next Monday evening to take final action in the matter. Meanwhile the editor of St. Louis Labor dropped Comrade Mills a note informing him that the Executive Board will undoubtedly take favorable action. On August 17 Mills will speak at the Dexter Chautauqua. Our comrades in Belleville may secure one of the two dates left for St. Clair county.

RUSSIA MAY EXPECT another period of Terrorism after the Czar's dissolution of the second Duma. The following cablegram seems to indicate that the reign of terror has already commenced: "Alexandropol, Russia, July 16.—General Alikhanoff, former governor general of Tifler, Madame Glieloff, wife of General Glieloff, and the coachman who was driving their carriage, were blown to pieces by bombs thrown at their conveyance at 2:30 o'clock this morning. A son of Alikhanoff and a daughter of General Glieloff received serious injuries. The party was returning to the residence of General Alikhanoff from his club. The bombs were hurled in Beboutoff street. General Alikhanoff was nick-named "the wild beast" by the Caucasian members of the lower house of Parliament, who often referred to his cruelty in the Kutais district, where he led a number of punitive expeditions."

NOTICE TO THE POLITICAL ROWDIES of St. Louis is hereby given that a committee of two hundred Socialists will take prompt and good care of them if they should feel inclined to show their faces at the Socialist Railroad Excursion of Sunday, August 4. The Montesano affair was run by the Columbia Excursion Co. and their allies in crime, but the Belleville excursion and picnic will be exclusively managed by the organized Socialists of St. Louis. Mayor Kern, of Belleville, assured our committee that the peaceful community of Belleville and its administration would make short work of the rowdies and sluggers, if they should dare to show up at the Belleville Fair Grounds festival of the St. Louis Socialists and their families and friends, and that the Belleville police department was not organized for the purpose of clubbing law-abiding and peace-loving citizens, but of giving them all possible protection, especially so when they come as visitors from a neighboring city to enjoy the hospitality and friendship of the good people of Belleville.

THE DESTINY OF MANKIND. Since the advent of civilization the outgrowth of property has been so immense, its forms so diversified, its uses so expanding and its management so intelligent in the interests of its owners, that it has become, on the part of the people, an unmanageable power. The human mind stands bewildered in the presence of its own creation. The time will come, nevertheless, when human intelligence will rise to the mastery over property and define the relations of the state to the property it protects as well as the obligations and the limits of the rights of its owners. The interests of society are paramount to individual interests and the two must be brought into just and harmonious relations. A mere property carrier is not the final destiny of mankind, if progress is to be the law of the future as it has been of the past. The time which has passed away since civilization began is but a fragment of the past duration of man's existence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end

and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-destruction. Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, equally foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are steadily tending. It will be a revival, in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient gentes.—Morgan, "Ancient Society."

ORCHARD'S FUTURE. The Truth Seeker, of July 6th, says: Inside another six months, if his present effort to convict Haywood succeeds, public capitalist opinion will be so moulded by the capitalist press that Orchard's execution would be an impossibility. It would be regarded as a punishment of merit and virtue, and an outrage on public conscience. Governor Gooding will be petitioned by a million of good citizens, including thousands of workers and Union men, to pardon the man who showed such regard for "his country, his fellowmen and his God" as to tell the truth and expose that terrible "inner circle." It is not at all improbable that Harry Orchard, restored to his right mind, and under his original name of Albert E. Horseley, in company with his original and lawful wife and child, may enter the Christian ministry and preach the gospel from some elegant pulpit.

THE JINGOES ON BOTH SIDES of the Pacific ocean are doing their best to stir up a war sentiment for the benefit of the capitalist exploiters and speculators. What sensational newspaper write ups about the two Japs arrested in California as spies! Twenty-four hours later we are informed that there was nothing to the spy story and that the two Japanese were set free. The next day some fool saw a poor Japanese car window cleaner in Los Angeles, or somewhere, spit on a small rag of muslin or cotton resembling an American flag; the rag was sticking out of a coach window. Just imagine the crime! And the excitement! If this poor Japanese wage slave had been a Citizens' Alliance strike breaker and spit on the heads of ten thousand American or even Japanese Union men, the same daily press would have made a hero out of him, and he could have been initiated as a member of the "Knights of St. Orcharde." But this poor Japanese fool of a wage slave, spitting (perhaps by accident) on a piece of cotton rag which happens to be red, white and blue. Why, such a poor fool should be lynched on the spot, for he might be the cause of an American-Japanese war and be responsible for the gathering of all the American and Japanese war ships on Pike's Peak. How long can a rotten daily press fool the so-called civilized nations! And how long will the working people permit the parasites and exploiters to use the nations of the world as targets for dynamite cannons and Gatling guns!

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., is the home of cheap labor and known as one of the leading scab cities in the country. No wonder that Mr. Van Cleave's national organ "American Industries," sings the following hymn of praise: "Experience has demonstrated time and time again that the best class of skilled workmen will not place themselves in subjection to the union, which compels them to obey the mandates of the walking delegate or union manager. Nor will the best class of manufacturers submit to the closed shop and the recognition of the union, which deprives both employer and employe of their individual liberty and degrades the employe to the rank of slave or vassal—not to his employer, but to the strike manager and union official, who can use the recognition of the union as a club to degrade the workers to the rank of dumb driven cattle and make him a matter of barter and sale. To the curtailment and extinguishment of this pernicious condition are due the exceptionally high character of Grand Rapids manufacturers and employes, the era of good will and the feeling of universal dependence and helpfulness which pervade the ranks of both employer and employed. So long as this condition of industrial peace and prosperity prevails and no discrimination is exercised between the employment of union or non-union, Protestant or Catholic, black or white—all being given an equal opportunity to earn a livelihood and acquire a competence—Grand Rapids cannot fail to continue to grow, numerically, geographically and in the estimation of her own people and the inhabitants of the earth."

The World of Labor

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

STEEL AND COPPER PLATE PRINTERS' UNION.

A universal price list and the general eight-hour workday in every section of the United States and Canada is the plan proposed by Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

SILVER WORKERS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

The silver workers' strike for the nine-hour day, which was begun in Brooklyn, N. Y., resulted in a complete victory for the men. The movement will be spread to other parts of the country.

THE BRITISH WOOD WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of the woodworking trades of Great Britain was held at Creve recently and plans were outlined to put an end to jurisdiction controversies and ultimately establish a strong trade federation.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

The Massachusetts court decided in the election dispute in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that it had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that the members must exhaust their remedy within the organization before appealing to the courts. One side had accused the other of fraud in the national referendum election for officers. The matter now goes into the next convention.

A UNION LABOR HOTEL.

If present plans are carried out, says the Labor Journal, Chicago will have a union hotel, to be built by union men exclusively, all its furnishings and appointments to be union-made, and every person employed, from bellboys to managers, shall be members of labor organizations. It is believed that the labor unionists of Chicago, regular residents and transients, who live in hotels, are sufficiently numerous to make a very large hotel a success.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BUILDING TRADES REFUSED.

Circuit Judge Reynolds Monday refused to grant an injunction against the Building Trades Council and affiliated unions from interfering with the Whitens' Calsominers and General Jobbers' Union. He allowed the latter until September 15 to file an amended petition. The plaintiffs claim their men were interfered with while working on the Marquette hotel. Judge Reynolds held that one case of interference was not sufficient to constitute a conspiracy.

UNITED MINERS STILL GROWING.

Thirty-eight new local unions organized during the month of June show that the efforts of the organizers are producing results and that the unorganized miners are coming to a realization of the fact that under the protection of organization their interests will be taken care of by the union to considerable more advantage than if left alone to bargain with the employer.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

THE FIRST UNION CONTRACT OF PRINTERS IN RUSSIA.

For the first time in the history of the Russian Labor movement the Printers' Union of St. Petersburg signed a contract with the Boss Printers of that city. This agreement was reached after a long conference, and means the official recognition of a vital trade union principle in Russia. It is significant that the Czar's government made no attempt to prevent the official recognition of the Printers' Union by the Boss Printers' Association. It will be remembered that the St. Petersburg printers were among the leading radical elements during the revolutionary struggles of the last two years. The St. Petersburg Printers' Union has 7,000 members.

THE UNION LABEL.

How staunchly the readers of St. Louis Labor support the labels of union workmen is often shown by reports of merchants to the advertising manager. The other day the firm of Neu & Lind, 916 Franklin avenue, showed us an order for gents' furnishings received from far away Cuba. The customer said: "It is Union Made goods I want, and they cannot be obtained here. I am a subscriber to St. Louis Labor." It is superfluous to add that the order was promptly filled with union made articles by Messrs. Neu & Lind, and that this firm's stock of goods is exclusively union made in all lines where manufacturers are entitled to the label.

CONVICT SLAVE LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Data regarding convict slave labor in the penitentiaries and other penal institutions in this country has been compiled by the United States Government as follows: Convict labor produces goods to the value of \$35,000,000 annually. More convict-made goods are produced in Missouri than in any other State. Black-snake whips, whip lashes and riding quirts are practically all prison-made. About one-half of the prison-made wares are produced under the "contract system." The value of the food consumed annually by a convict is, on the average, \$51.37. The average cost of guarding and attendance for a convict for a year is \$55.55. One prison contractor owns and controls the clothing output of eight prisons in six states.

THE WOODWORKERS' STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

The strike of the St. Louis Wood Workers (in the custom shops) is still on. An eight-hour workday and 35 cents an hour is the union's demand. Last December all the firms, fifteen in number, were notified by the union of the intentions of their employes. Six months passed and the employers failed to make any reply. The result was that the men went out on strike on July 2 and intend to remain out until the differences are adjusted. Four firms granted the demands when the strike action was decided upon, and later several other firms gave in. Today there are six firms yet involved in the controversy, but the strikers expect an early settlement. Directly there were 400 cabinet-makers and machine hands involved in this strike, but hundreds of other workmen in this branch of industry will be benefited by the victory of the strikers.

RETAIL CLERKS ASK EQUAL SALARIES FOR BOTH SEXES.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 16.—Delegates to the thirteenth biennial International convention of the Retail Clerks' Association, in session here, intend to start a movement in behalf of their fellow-employes. The clerks demand eight hours a day, not less than \$9 a week salary, equal salaries for both sexes, no Saturday night work in the summer, chairs behind counters for clerks, and that seniority prevail when promotions are made. The convention was called to order by J. H. Conway of Chicago, Ill., president of the International Association. He said that department stores are a curse to humanity. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor W. E. Spratt, who said he once was a counter jumper; Louis Busch, president of union No. 369 of St. Joseph, and George W. Cook, president of Central Labor Council. Response was made by President Conway.

THE CUBAN CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

Havana, July 14.—Competition between the cigar trust and independent factories, which has been suspended since April, when the independents locked out their cigarmakers to help the trust against the strikers, in defense of their common interests, has started up again. At a meeting of the union of cigar manufacturers last night, the trust flatly refused to accept a proposition by the independents to let them reopen tomorrow and keep its own factories closed several days longer. The trust, to outwit the independents, has agreed to hereafter pay all employes in American money and has issued a statement to that effect. I. N. Staples, director of the Henry Clay Bock company, declared, however, it had lost too much money already to keep closed now while the rest finished pending orders. Mr. Staple's refusal brought about the expulsion of the trust from the union and a decision by the independents to meet the strikers' committee tomorrow and reopen at the old wages. The meeting ended with much ill-feeling on both sides.

KANSAS CITY TRADES UNIONISTS BEGIN ERECTION OF \$80,000 LABOR TEMPLE.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—(Special Correspondence.)—Kansas City union men laid the corner stone of their new Labor Temple at Fourteenth and Woodland this morning at 10 o'clock. Senator William Warner, Mayor Beardsley and Frank P. Walsh, assisting.

At 9 o'clock the union men gathered at Labor headquarters, and, headed by a band of union musicians, the parade started. The unions were led by Karl F. Schweizer, president of the Labor Temple Association, and Charles W. Fear, president of the Industrial Council, with the full membership of both organizations in line. The event was a notable one and every union man who was not working was in the big parade and attended the ceremonies. The union men have agreed to donate one day's pay toward the fund to erect the Labor Temple, and about \$30,000 has already been raised from voluntary subscriptions for stock.

FINED BY COURTS FOR WEARING UNION'S EMBLEM.

William Taylor, a non-union carpenter who persisted in wearing a union pin emblematic of the union of his craft, has a new idea of the "rights of property," says the Wageworker. He thought that because he bought the badge with his own money it was nobody's business if he wore it, but he took another thought last Saturday. Taylor was formerly a member of the carpenters' union, but was expelled for nonpayment of dues and a fine of \$25 put upon him, which fine has never been paid. But he continued to wear his pin, and told Business Agent Bly to go to — when that official protested. Taylor was arrested on a charge preferred by William Faulhaber and taken before Justice Risser. When confronted by the statute in such cases made and provided, Taylor wilted and entered a plea of guilty. He was fined \$1 and costs, amounting to \$6.30.

THE DEFEAT OF PRESIDENT HIGGINS OF THE PRESSMEN'S UNION.

The defeat of Martin P. Higgins by the Printing Pressmen's International Union is one of the most important events that has taken place in the labor movement for a great while. Personally Mr. Higgins did not merit consideration, but the Higgins open-shop policy was all-important, and that went down with Higgins, hence the importance of his defeat. The Era has contended all along that the pressmen were good union men, and that they would fight under brave and competent leadership, but that even Spartan courage would be of non-avail under the direction of such a man as Higgins. With the stepping down and out of this uncourageous labor leader (?) the bottom fell out of Typothetae stock, and the star of hope forever set upon their banner, for the pressmen were their last hope. Good-bye, Higgins, and may no craft of trades unionists ever again fall into the hands of such a leader! The new president represents progressive trades unionism. For this we congratulate the pressmen.—The Industrial Era, Roanoke, Va.

BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS WILL USE UNION PRINTING.

The following letter from Louis E. Cooke, general agent of the Barnum & Bailey circus, is self-explanatory, and is further evidence of the work of the sticker: "Mr. James M. Lynch, President Typographical Union, Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.: My Dear Mr. Lynch—I am just in receipt of a communication informing me that the Typographical Union at Providence, R. I., made an attack upon the Buffalo Bill Wild West exhibition somewhat on the lines pursued against the Barnum & Bailey circus, and as the Buffalo Bill Wild West is under practically the same management as the Barnum & Bailey show, I would advise you that the same ruling should apply, as it is our intent and purpose to place all of our future con-

tracts for printing with such institutions as may be able to use the union label, in accordance with my former instructions to you on this subject. Will you kindly see that this information is conveyed to all of your correspondents throughout the country, so that they will thoroughly understand the situation and work in harmony with us? Yours very truly,

"LOUIS E. COOKE, General Agent."

GREEK CHILDREN IMPORTED FOR LOWELL COTTON MILLS.

The immigration authorities are making a searching investigation into the importation of Greek boys into Lowell, Mass., to work in the mills, and are confident that they are about to unearth a big conspiracy to bring Greek boys into this country illegally and put them to work in the mills of Lowell under a "padrone" system, by which the poor boy is obliged to give his labor for a mere pittance, while the conspirators get the greater part of his earnings. From all accounts, local reports say, the alleged conspiracy is not confined to Greeks alone, but includes parties working in the mills in which the children are placed. The immigration authorities, unknown to the local police, have been quietly investigating, it is said, through A. Seraphie, the Greek immigration interpreter, and that from Tampa, Fla., Mr. Seraphie's investigations led to the arrests of Professor Michael Iatros, Greek consul and former interpreter for the United States immigration officers at Boston, and Paniotis Funtas, whose cases came up recently in police court, as did that of the overseer who hired two Greek children who were under age. According to the statement of Mr. Seraphie, hundreds of Greek boys are working in the mills who have been brought here illegally. The majority of the boys are of the age that would make it necessary for them to attend school had they not presented forged certificates by which they passed the factory inspectors.

SOME IDEAL C. I. A. RULES IN THE ST. LOUIS CAR WORKS.

The following "edict," issued to the employes of the St. Louis Car Works, needs no comment:

NOTICE:

June 4, 1907.

Employes of this department are requested by the management of the company to be at their post of duty when the whistle blows in the morning as well as at noon. Employes coming to work in the morning are requested to stamp the time ticket on the time clock in the left hand column in the first space, and are also requested to stamp the time clock after the whistle blows in the evening in the right hand column. Any employe stamping out on time clock before the whistle blows will be docked for some the first offense. Employes stamping out before the whistle blows, if it be their second offense, will be subject to discharge. When an employe stamps the time clock in the morning and is working on a certain job, and completes same, say at 10 o'clock, he should stamp his time ticket in the right hand column, and he should at once see his foreman and obtain from him a new job, on which the foreman will give him the job number. He will then stamp the time clock in the left hand column when starting on the job, and when the job is completed he will stamp out on the right hand column. The employe should put on the time ticket the job number and his check number.

The management insists that the above instructions are carried out to the letter.

ST. LOUIS CAR COMPANY,
W. P. Miller, Works Manager.

PETE CURRAN'S ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT.

A very fine piece of news was suppressed by the Associated Press last week, says the Cleveland Citizen. Pete Curran, the well-known Socialist and president of the British Federation of Trades, was elected to Parliament in the bye-election in the Jarrow district. It was a four-cornered fight. Curran received 4,698 votes; Patrick Rose Innis, Conservative, 3,930 votes; Hughes, 3,474 votes, and John O'Hanlon, Nationalist, 2,124 votes. As the names indicate, Jarrow is a big Irish district, and, while the Nationalists had a candidate of their own, it was realized that the fight was between Hughes, the Liberal who held the seat, and Curran. Pete (everybody in Europe calls him by his given name) is one of that galaxy of stalwarts who have made the British labor movement famous the world over, and who never hesitates to champion his principles at any time or place. He represented the British Trade Union Congress in the Louisville convention of the A. F. of L. in 1900, and subsequently make a speaking tour of the principal cities in the interest of the Socialist Party. Curran is a big figure (intellectually as well as physically) in the annual Trade Union Congresses, and when he and his "pals," big Will Thorne, Ben Tillett, "Jimmy" Sexton, "Bob" Smiley, of the miners; O'Grady, of the woodworkers; Seddon, of the clerks, and one or two others get into a debate it is worth going miles to hear. They're all members of Parliament now (except Tillett and Smiley, who are pretty sure to land next time), and, in addition, there is Keir Hardie, George Barnes, Will Crooks and others who might be named, and who, as orators, stand head and shoulders above anyone the old Conservative and Liberal parties might put forward. There is no longer any question but the labor movement of Great Britain is forcing a political revolution that will submerge the old political parties and wipe out capitalistic privilege, root and branch. The Associated Press magnates knew what the political victories of labor in Europe portend, and they carefully avoid mentioning the results when they are unsatisfactory for fear that the American workers would be encouraged to follow the example. You can gamble on it if Curran had been defeated and Hughes had won the details would have been printed in the dailies.

NEW WISCONSIN TELEGRAPHERS' LAW PUT THROUGH BY SOCIALISTS.

Substitute Amendment No. 1, A., to Bill No. 107, A.
To create a new section of the statutes of 1898, to be known as section 1816m, relating to railroads.

Section 1. There is created and added to the statutes of 1898 a new section to read: Section 1816m. It shall be unlawful for any corporation or receiver operating a line of railroad, in whole or in part, in the state of Wisconsin, or any officer, agent or representative of such corporation or receiver, to require or permit any operator to remain on duty for a period of more than eight successive hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours; provided this provision shall not apply in case of casualty upon such railroad, in which case said operator may be required or permitted to be on duty not more than twelve successive hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours, or not to exceed three days of said twelve successive hours each at one time.

2. The term "operator" shall include train dispatchers, and shall be defined and construed to mean an employe who, by the use of the telegraph or telephone dispatches, or reports, transmits, receives or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting the movement of cars, engines or trains, or who handles such cars, engines or trains by or under what is known and termed the block system; the term "block system" shall be defined and construed to mean reporting cars, engines or trains to another office or offices and to the train dispatcher registering the same and operating one or more order or signal devices, and manipulating signal devices affecting the movement of cars, engines, or trains from stations or towers in railroad yards or on main tracks.

4. The failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall subject the corporation or receiver or any officer, agent or representative of such corporation or receiver, to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars for each offense, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the state, with the costs of prosecution, by the attorney general or under his direction, or by the district attorney for any county in which the violation may occur, and in the circuit court of such county, and such penalty when recovered, shall

be paid into the county in which the violation occurred, for the benefit of the county.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after January 1, 1908.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, ATTENTION!

Electrical workers of Los Angeles want it known that no matter who says otherwise, the city is overrun with men of that craft and the scale has dropped from \$3.50 to \$2.50 per day.

TRADE UNIONISM IN DENMARK.

Denmark is the country with the relatively highest proportion of trade unionists, no less than 49 per cent of the people actually engaged in industry being organized. In England the corresponding figure is 26 per cent., in Germany 24 per cent., in Belgium only 9.5 per cent.

NEW YORK CARPENTERS GIVE PRACTICAL AID.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union No. 309, of New York City, is initiating a referendum of other local unions of their organization to authorize an appropriation of \$10,000 from their national treasury to aid the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Local 309 has already contributed over \$800 out of its contingent fund for this purpose. The local is sending a general appeal to all the other locals throughout the country, citing the necessity of more funds to pay for the enormous expense of defending the kidnapped men. This will be a good idea for other labor organizations to follow.

PRINTING TRADE UNIONS ENJOINED BY JUDGE FISHER.

A temporary injunction restraining members of six unions allied with the printing trade from interfering with employes of the Greeley Printery of St. Louis was made perpetual by Circuit Judge Fisher Monday. The suit was filed December 30, 1905, when a strike was on at the Greeley plant. Judge Taylor granted a temporary injunction, and on May 17, 1906, he overruled a motion to dissolve the order. Then the case was taken to Judge Fisher's court on a change of venue and heard on its merits there last January. It has been under advisement since.

LONGSHOREMEN IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Detroit, Mich., July 13.—In double-quick time and without any ceremony the committee of the Longshoremen, who are holding their first biennial convention in this city, made short work of the report of President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., deciding that that organization shall amputate a part of its name. The report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted by the convention, is as follows:

"We, your special committee appointed to consider the finding and award of Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., in the controversy between the I. L. M. & T. A., respectfully recommend that the finding be rejected and that we retain our name and retain our present position." The report was signed by Thomas Harrison, T. V. O'Connor, George Haefle, W. Harvey and W. B. Jones. Delegate Fuller, chairman of the Press Committee, said that the reason for this action is that the convention gave the organization its name, and no delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. has any power to bind the convention by an agreement to submit the matter to arbitration. Another delegate, and one of the principal officers of the union, added that he did not care what the A. F. of L. does in the premises, indicating that the Longshoremen can take care of themselves. There are 150 delegates present. A warm resolution of sympathy for W. D. Haywood, who is on trial for his life at Boise, Idaho, was adopted and \$200 was donated to the Western Federation of Miners with which to help conduct the defense of the accused official of that organization. Yesterday afternoon James Duncan, first vice-president of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, who had intended to be present, was unable to get away, but he was represented by First Vice-President James Duncan. The opening address was made by President W. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America. The feature of the first day's session was the report of President D. J. Keefe. He urged eloquently the increase of the per capita tax, the adoption of the eight-hour workday, temperance in the ranks, annual wage agreements, and the establishment of postal savings banks by the United States Government. President Keefe's report was followed the next day by letters from prominent labor leaders of the country, including Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., John Mitchell, of the Miners, and others, heartily indorsing the raising of a reserve fund.—Union Advocate.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Last Sunday's meeting of the central body was not as well attended as usual owing to the absence of the Brewery Workers' delegations, who attended the Bottlers' excursion to Lebanon, Ill. A letter was read from the Brewery Workers' International Union headquarters in Cincinnati relative to the revocation of the latter's charter by the American Federation of Labor. The letter states that the action of the Executive Council of the Federation has been appealed to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor next November. Action was taken whereby a permanent Labor Temple Council is to be formed, which will consist of delegates from the various unions interested, and monthly meetings are to be held until the project is completed. The following were elected members of the Law Committee: W. H. Jones, J. C. Shanessy, A. L. Ewing, Charles Goodman and E. Kummung. Legislative Committee: P. Hoffer, Thomas Sims, J. McDonough, P. Peppoon and William Michels. The officers elected at the previous meeting were formally installed. President Miller introduced Hon. Jaxon, of Chicago, to the delegates as an "undesirable citizen," who made a speech full of imagery and poetic thought, but steered clear of all reference to his late prominence attained through writing a letter criticizing President Roosevelt for the latter's attitude in the Moyer-Haywood case. Mr. Jaxon's remarks were attentively listened to by the delegates. A letter was read from President Gompers expressing satisfaction with arrangements for the big mass meeting which he is to address at the Odeon next Monday evening. The secretary reported the foundry employes' strike as having been declared off. President Roosevelt will be asked to institute an inquiry into the actual physical values of the railroads and telegraphs of the country, according to action by the union at Sunday's meeting held in Walhalla Hall. The resolution on this subject also requests the President of the United States to provide for an investigation of the telegraph companies, "so that it may be learned whether or not the Sherman antitrust act is being violated by combination in restraint of trade. The resolution was introduced by A. L. Ewing, president of Commercial Telegraphers' Union No. 3, of St. Louis, who also requested the central body to act with the telegraphers in case of a strike. The executive board of the central body was instructed to render all the aid in its power to the telegraphers in their troubles with the telegraph companies.

A communication from the Socialist River Excursion Co. giving information relative to the Montesano outrage was read and contents noted.

To Our Comrades and Friends

Presents for the "County Fair" at Our Midsummer Picnic.

The undersigned committee hereby requests our many comrades and friends, especially our woman friends, to assist us in gathering the several thousand presents for our Midsummer Picnic, which will

be held at Belleville Fair Grounds, Belleville, Ill., Sunday, August 4.

We expect not less than 20,000 people on the grounds. With such an enormous increase in the number of attendants, we are in duty bound to increase the number of presents and make the "Stand of Presents" or "County Fair" one of the main attractions.

Presents for the fall festival will be received at headquarters, 324 Chestnut street. Credit will be given in the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

PRESENTS FOR THE "COUNTY FAIR."

S. Schmoll, 4 linen table scarfs.
Clement Fischer, box fine cigars, large picture and frame.
Mrs. Frederick Vierling, fancy plate, shaving mug, pickle dish, glass bowl, tooth pick holder, frame and picture.
Mrs. A. George, fancy cup and saucer, salt and pepper shaker, cream pitcher.
Mrs. F. Rosenkranz, 4 fancy fruit plates.
Eighth Ward Club, cash, \$3.00.
Alf. Siepmann, 1 dozen sugar bowls.

Comrades and friends should try to get reports of their gifts to this office not later than Tuesdays to insure publication the same week.

"Radical" Detectives and "Revolutionary" Spies

By VICTOR L. BERGER

The trial in Boise City is nearing its close. There is no doubt in my mind that after the testimony has been heard from both sides, the jury cannot find Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone guilty.

The evidence introduced on both sides shows beyond dispute that there was a desperate class war waging in the Western States between the Mine Owners' association on one side and the Western miners on the other.

Whatever the Miners' Union or the Western miners' officials may have done was simply done in self-defense, and was justified.

But there remains one fact, towering above all others brought out, that in this class war the Western Miners' Association has made use of spies as no one has ever dreamed of before.

We have always suspected that there have been spies of the employers in almost every large union. We have always opposed secret meetings and closed doors for this reason. But we did not think it probable that Pinkerton detectives and spies of the employers could worm themselves into leading positions in the trades unions and in those positions run their respective organization to ruin.

Yet such is the case.

The evidence brought out by the defense showed clearly that the strike in Colorado City was instituted by a Pinkerton detective; that other Pinkerton detectives played leading roles in the various miners' unions, and that one of these detectives was even grabbed by the militia, put into the bull-pen and deported with the other miners.

These Pinkerton detectives were invariably the most radical of the radicals. They used their phrases about "class consciousness" and "r-revolution" to perfection. In fact, from the arch traitor Orchard down, every one was supposed to be an ultra radical.

Now this method is not new. McParland used it thirty years ago against the Molly Maguires. He also was an ultra radical. Some of the Mollies laid some of the murders directly at his door. And the history of the past ought to have made the miners careful. Workingmen ought to have learned a little since that time. But it seems that some of them will never learn.

Now this conveys a word of warning to the trades unionists and the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee. We have built up a movement unqualifiedly the best in the country, both in the political and the economic field.

Without any question we have some Pinkertons or employes of the capitalists in our ranks today. Undoubtedly, in order to avoid detection, they will use the r-revolutionary phrases and class-conscious catchwords to a finish in order to destroy the unity and harmony of our movement.

They will use the old tricks, the claim that the movement here is "opportunistic" and "middle class" and not radical enough, although the movement in Milwaukee is clearly more proletarian than anywhere else in the country and although it stands more nearly on the plane of International Social-Democracy than anywhere else in America.

And there will always be some half idiotic, muddle-headed fellows who will gladly lend themselves as willing tools to any spy of the employers who may choose to use them. This kind of idiots will gloat over the destruction of both the political and the trade-union movement in this city with about the same feeling as an insane firebug when he sets his own house on fire.

We call upon our comrades in the political as well as the trade-union field to beware of these fellows and watch closely who is behind them.

We have built up this movement with our life blood, and it took many years to build it.

The Milwaukee movement, more than any other, is the hope of the proletariat of America.

Watch out, comrades!

Missouri Socialist Party

LOCAL SEDALIA has expelled a member for scabbing on a striker.

LOCAL GRIMMET has been reorganized by Comrade J. F. Williams of West Plains. Grimmet starts with 5 members and F. S. Morey is the secretary. Comrade Williams spoke several times and says he will be able to do more organizing work in the future.

NATIONAL SECRETARY BARNES writes that three papers in Missouri have agreed to take the plate matter, namely, the Cape Girardeau Progress, Kansas City Independent and the Kansas City Labor Herald. Comrades are urged to push this plate matter with their local paper. It will prove a great help in carrying on propaganda work in the neighborhood.

SECRETARY BOEHMER of Raley Creek has left the state and Dick Myers is now secretary in his place. Socialism is on the boom in the Ozarks according to Comrade Myers.

MANY OF THE LOCALS did not send in a report for June, but all should be sure to do so for July. The time required is very little and each local should report promptly.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Ferguson, Mo., July 15, 1907.

Otto Pauls, State Secretary, Socialist Party.
Dear Comrade—As duly elected secretary and treasurer of the Central County Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis County, I take pleasure in informing you that a Central Party Organization for this county was organized on June 22, 1907. We have the hearty support of all county locals, excepting Kirkwood and Olivette, whom we have been unable to reach at the present time. Locals Wellston, Brentwood, Jennings and Ferguson are especially active in their support of the newly formed organization. Regarding active work on hand, an effort is being made to interest all Socialists throughout the county in becoming active party members. Our efforts in this respect have been very encouraging, considering the short period of our activity. Two new locals are ready to be organized at the present time and others will follow. Our preparations for the coming campaign are progressing nicely; while

picnics and similar attractions are contemplated as a means of securing funds for propaganda purposes. The time has been too short to determine just what the County Organization will have accomplished until next election, but with the material and energy on hand it is safe to say that the handwriting on the wall spells "progress all along the line." With kindest regards, I am, fraternally yours,
DR. A. TSCHIRNER,
Secretary County Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE "MONTESANO RIOT" SPECIAL EDITION.

Miss Kientz, \$1.50; Miss K's sister, 50c; John Schaerpf, 25c; Ninth ward, per W. M. Brandt, \$25; Clem Fischer, \$1; C. J. Goulette, 50c; W. F. Woehrl, 75c; Aug. Grein, \$4; Otto Pauls, \$1; Silent Socialist, \$2; Sam Altman, \$1; John Rosenberg, \$1; Wm. E. E., 50c; Chr. Holferg, 50c; Paul Klose, 50c; Kalmar Berne, \$3; Jos. Hahn, \$1; C. S. Cash, 50c; F. J. Kloth, \$2; Matt. Mueller, \$5; P. Weisz, \$1; A. Minder, \$1; B. Foerster, \$1; D. Oulsen, 50c; J. Barsha, 50c; A. J. Thompson, 50c; H. Schwaegerle, \$1; Geo Bulcock, 25c; F. Malkmus, 25c; W. H. Worman, 50c; M. Krainz, 50c; W. H. Wehlsing, \$1; E. J. Hilliard, 50c; D. Rich, \$1; A. Feik, 50c; Paul Schurig, \$3; L. Cosby, \$1; Sixth Ward, per Delmore, \$6; W. E. Kindorf, 50c; F. Dahmke, \$1; G. D. Sauter, 50c; J. Dialer, 25c; B. E. Scott, 25c; Poeschman, 50c; D. McCloskey, 50c; P. De Moss, 25c; Jos. Buschmann, 25c; Fifteenth Ward, per Wunsch, \$1.50; Twenty-fifth Ward, per Allen, \$3; Wm. V., \$1; Jul Kraemer, 50c; Wm. Reim, 50c; E. L. Jones, 40c; Thirteenth Ward, \$4.50; Frank Fabian, per Wunsch, \$1; Robt. Krueter, 50c; Martin Brosin, 50c; Carl Sauer, 50c; A. P., \$2; H. J. Steigerwalt, \$1; F. F. Brinker, \$3; Hy Kloth, 50c; J. J. Lauenberger, \$1. Collection at Delabars Hall, \$3.54; A Tailor, 25c. Grand total, \$100.69.

St. Louis, June 16, 1907.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary, per B.

OUR CIRCULATION MAN.

COMRADE M'ENTEE of Webb City writes as follows: "Please find enclosed \$1 for Labor. This will have more force than if I preached a sermon to you."

A RUSSIAN COMRADE, S. S. Renco, finds it hard to get used to the various "skinning" methods of American capitalists, and he orders Labor in order to get posted.

"HERE IS A DOLLAR FOR LABOR," says C. F. Lanz of Carondelet, and Comrade Crouch brings in several more for similar treatment.

IN A NUMBER of singles we find that Comrade Delmore has captured another one.

COMRADES SCHWARZ AND KINDORF landed five subs in their ward with the aid of a few sample copies.

SEND US THE NAME and address of parties you know and we will send them sample copies. In this way they come easy. Try it, comrade, and see for yourself. We will collect the subscription price later on, anywhere in the city limits.

A BUNDLE OF 25, weekly, is ordered by Comrade Scott of Kansas City.

SOCIALIST INDIGNATION MEETING ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS.

Indignation Meeting of the St. Louis Socialists, held last Saturday evening at Delabar's Hall, under the chairmanship of Comrade David Allan, passed the following:
RESOLUTION ON THE MONTESANO OUTRAGE OF SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1907.

Whereas, The experience of thousands of people who attended last Sunday's river excursion to Montesano, on the steamer City of Providence, has taught us one important lesson—namely, that steamboat excursions under the management of the Columbia Excursion Company have become a danger to public morality and the lives of the people who take part in such excursions.

We hereby endorse the prompt action taken by the Executive Board of the Socialist Party in electing a special committee to take up this matter and take such steps as will best protect the interests of the Socialist Party and the safety of the public.

This meeting of Socialist citizens and members of labor unions and other progressive societies, hereby endorses the publication and distribution of 50,000 copies of a statement setting forth the facts in connection with last Sunday's outrageous occurrences on the steamer City of Providence and at the Montesano landing.

This meeting also endorses the sending out of a special letter to all the labor organizations and progressive societies of St. Louis, informing them of the disgraceful and criminal work done at our last Sunday's excursion by a seemingly well organized gang of political hoodlums adorned with policemen's stars and clubs, of professional gamblers and pickpockets operating with the sanction of the Columbia Excursion Company, and of secret service and Citizens' Industrial Alliance thugs, who operated for the express purpose of discrediting the Socialist movement in the eyes of the public.

This meeting expresses its indignation about the disgraceful manner in which some of the daily papers misrepresented the Socialist excursionists of last Sunday. The St. Louis Republic published a sensational report so full of misstatements of facts and lies that even Harry Orchard has ceased to be the monumental liar of the century when compared with the people who are responsible for the Republic's "Socialist riot" report of last Monday.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SOCIALISTS ENTER THEIR PROTEST
Resolutions passed by the Central County Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis County on the Montesano Outrages of July 7th, 1907.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The Republican and Democratic parties, through their representatives, the Columbia Excursion Co., the gamblers, pickpockets and rowdies, and through the capitalist press, have wilfully misrepresented occurrences of their OWN production at our annual Socialist Excursion and Picnic, held on July 7th, 1907; and

Whereas, Hired Deputy Sheriffs, acting in conjunction with gamblers, pickpockets and thugs, did deliberately attempt to incite a riot, by assaulting peaceful citizens with clubs; and

Whereas, The Globe-Democrat and the Republic, in serving their lords and masters, printed under scare head lines lengthy sensational articles containing slanderous, misleading lies about said occurrences, and quoting ONLY material furnished by our enemies in cahoots with thieves and rowdy deputy sheriffs, calling us "Mobs" and "Rioters," without attempting to procure a statement of facts from the Socialist committee or the patrons of the excursion and with no attempt to LATER RECTIFY a rank injustice; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily condemn the action of the Columbia Excursion Co., the Globe-Democrat and the Republic for their contemptible and cowardly underhand actions;

Resolved, That we refuse to patronize the steamer City of Providence, the Globe-Democrat and the Republic, and that we shall use every effort to influence the patronage of others; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the Central County Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis County, have the utmost faith in the Socialist Party as being a just, honest and peaceable organization; and that we heartily indorse the said Socialist Party, its press and the principles for which it stands.

The above resolution was acted upon at the regular meeting of the Central County Committee of the Socialist Party of St. Louis County, on Sunday, July 14, 1907. In the presence of the duly elected delegates from the locals of this county and the Woman's Auxiliary of Local Wellston, above resolution was adopted by unanimous vote and the secretary was ordered to forward a copy to St. Louis Labor, while the press committee of the county organization was ordered to forward notices of the above to all county papers.
(Signed) G. W. BOSWELL, Chairman.
DR. A. TSCHIRNER, Secretary.

Night Work for Women

From LITERARY DIGEST

Now that the New York Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional the State law forbidding the employment of women in factories during certain night hours, there is probably nothing to prevent any of the sex from working twenty-four hours a day if they wish. The case of the State vs. Williams, which resulted in this decision for the defendant, has been attracting more and local attention, as it was fought from court to court because the chief contention of the State was that the health of the women and of future generations being imperiled by night work, the law restricting such work should be held valid as a health law enacted under the police power of the State. The highest court of New York decided otherwise, however, Judge Gray, who wrote the opinion, declared, in part:

"The courts have gone very far in upholding legislative enactments framed clearly for the welfare, comfort, and health of the community, and that a wide range in the exercise of the police power of the State should be conceded I do not deny. But when it is sought under the guise of a labor law, arbitrarily as here, to prevent an adult female citizen from working any time of the day that suits her, I think it is time to call a halt. It arbitrarily deprives citizens of their right to contract with each other. The tendency of legislatures, in the form of regulatory measures, to interfere with the lawful pursuits of citizens is becoming a marked one in this country, and it behooves the courts firmly and fearlessly to interpose the barriers of their judgment, when invoked, to protest against legislative acts plainly transcending the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the legislative body.

"The right of the State to restrict or regulate the labor and employment of children is unquestionable; but an adult female is not to be regarded as a ward of the State, or in any other light than the man is regarded when the question relates to the business pursuit or calling.

"In the gradual course of legislation upon the rights of a woman in this State she has come to possess all the responsibilities of the man, and she is entitled to be placed on an equality of rights with the man. Considerations of her physical differences are sentimental, and find no proper place in the discussion of the constitutionality of the act."

This disposition of the case, after nearly a year and a half of discussion in the courts, is received with little surprise by the press, because earlier decisions have been in like tenor. It is not acceptable, however, to them all. The Chicago Tribune, for instance, declaring the reasoning of the court "a little queer," continues:

"The legislature has given to woman all the responsibilities of man; yes, all, except the responsibility of the ballot, classifying her, in this respect, with minors. She is prevented from voting to remedy the evils from which she suffers, yet she must not be interfered with in the 'right' to work herself to death!

"New York courts may take this view of the matter, but it is to be hoped that the courts of other States will not follow their precedent. So long as woman is forbidden to vote and thus is treated as a minor, she should be protected as a minor against the rapacity of factory owners, and they should be prevented from compelling her to work day and night for her daily bread."

Similarly, the New York World, while proclaiming blandly that woman is now the equal of man in all respects, "his peer, his fellow-toiler, sharing his responsibilities as well as his pleasures," adds, nevertheless, that the "proud triumph . . . implies a surrender of privileges." And it asks:

"With 'no sex discrimination' and equal rights, can women consistently continue their thousand and one appeals to masculine chivalry? Will they permit man to lighten their load? Will they even let him pay for the theater tickets or give up his seat in a car? Her equality under the law is well deserved, but logically carried out it must lead to a radical readjustment of social relations."

The New York Times does not find, however, that the decision will be so far-reaching in its effect as other papers have dubiously prophesied. Pointing to this Williams case as illustrative of the condition of night work for women existing in this State, it asserts that these conditions will be little aggravated, if at all, by the removal of the restrictions. We read:

"Mr. Flanagan [the deputy factory inspector] finds that in the majority of factories where women are employed the regular hours are from fifty-three to fifty-six a week, which would in any event permit only a few hours' overtime at night, up to the constitutionally legal maximum of sixty; and that for such work a higher rate of wages prevails, amounting to time and a half or double time pay to time workers, or 10 per cent additional to piece workers. Manufacturers, for economic reasons, says Mrs. Flanagan, try to avoid overtime or resort to it as seldom as possible."

The Milk Supply

A Most Vital Question for Every Workingman's Family.

The Metropolitan for July contains an interesting article on the milk supply of New York, which emphasizes the importance of the sanitary production of this most important staple. The following extracts will be of interest: "Popular agitation for a complete safeguarding of the milk supply is met by the objection that it would not only require very many millions of dollars, but also the unceasing vigilance of an incorruptible police and judiciary—something not practically available in any modern city. Under the present system no man can dispose of a pint of milk in the city without first obtaining a license from the politicians, and in his application stating exactly where he gets his supply, as well as furnishing a complete list of the producers."

"The creameries, then, are the first halting places, the first step in the vast gathering process. They are the first waves generated by the legion of little streams that will grow within a few hours to a deluge. They are also the seat of one of the worst evils that attend the milk business. It is known to the inspectors as 'shaving milk,' and it is estimated that by the process thousands of dollars are cleared weekly by the big dealers of New York City. In the first place, the creameries are practically all controlled by the companies. It would be too dangerous to attempt the shaving process in the city, so it is relegated to the country stations. It consists in merely abstracting from the milk a certain amount of the cream. Every drop of cream thus procured and sold is clear gain and against the law.

"The statute declares that all milk which contains less than 3 per cent of butter fat is adulterated. This means that any milk which contains 3 per cent or a trifle more of butter fat is perfectly pure milk, and right here is where the dealer makes his profit, for there is little if any milk delivered by the farmers that does not contain 3½ per cent, or more, of butter fat. In other words, a great deal more than is necessary to pass the legal test. So it is a general practice to run a large proportion of it through the separator to remove the surplus cream. When asked as to the profits derived from this practice, one of the inspectors estimated it at \$4,500 a day, making large allowances for pure milk, averages, etc. The amount of loot thus annually accumulated may be placed at something over a million and a half dollars a year, a tidy sum for clean profits. It is rarely the shaver is caught. He aims to sail very close to the wind, so that when he is caught it is found that he has fallen below the legal limit by a very little. Here even the inspectors make an allowance and permit a further margin of 5 per cent before making an arrest. On the other hand, when a small dealer adulterates he figuratively puts his foot in it by adulterating too much. So glaring

is his usual offence, for it must be glaring to loot that which the bigger dealer has already looted, that he is fined several hundred dollars. When the big fellow is caught with a very slight adulteration he escapes with a ridiculously small fine. The judges cannot apparently be made to see that the little man has adulterated only a few cans while the big dealer habitually adulterates hundreds of barrels a day. His small fines affect him not at all, and the awful example of the little dealer serves as a sop to public opinion. In the meantime the people of the city continue to drink contentedly milk from which at least one-seventh of the cream had been extracted.

"It is because of its peculiar liability to infection that milk furnishes so constant and unrelenting a strife to the sanitary men. In milk which is at blood heat the bacteria will double in twenty minutes. There are hundreds of varieties, but they do not become dangerous to health until, through negligence or ignorance, they have been allowed to increase to a dangerous extent. This, together with its scattered sources, and its temptations to the unscrupulous, renders milk a commodity that for difficulty of care and control has no equal.

"Many of the evils of unclean milk can be traced directly to the cowbarn. A cow is notoriously an untidy beast. The owner of a three-cow farm 400 miles away, for instance, may have never heard of a bacillus, and probably asks, as did one curious native, if it were not some sort of a farm implement. Moreover, it is ten to one he does not obey instructions even if he does understand. The East Side is especially partial to the early bucket of milk. Thousands of big cans go to the little shops of the foreign quarters or are peddled through them on push-carts before the sun reaches the cobbles. Here again the inspector must watch with jealous eye for warm milk, for the shopkeeper will not ice his cans and the peddler will not observe cleanliness, and the slum will not be overtly in its drinking, and babies begin to die like flies in the sweltering heat. Lately, strange as it would seem, the big uptown store has been giving the most trouble. It takes in perhaps half a dozen cans of milk, and, relying on quick sales, does not properly ice. Even if an inspector dumps several cans, the loss is comparatively small. Down in the little East Side shop, though a can of milk means a much greater loss, it receives correspondingly greater attention.

"Sterilization by Pasteur's process will preserve milk from souring, but it will not necessarily kill the disease germs. It is the commonest of fallacies to suppose that it thoroughly purifies the milk. Since it is an axiom that perfectly good milk does not need to be pasteurized, why, then, should the dealer resort to the process? It is done for a variety of reasons, all calculated to swell the contents of the dealer's pocket. Milk subjected to the process is often of a poorer quality. It may be several days old or it may be part of the surplus from the day before that would otherwise sour on his hands at a dead loss. Last year 5,877 children, of two years and under, died of enteritis and diarrhoea, the result of improper diet. It is the belief of those who have investigated the matter that improperly pasteurized milk played no small part in this large mortality."

After making the case so clear that the reader is profoundly impressed with the fact that the private interests cannot be trusted with this vital commodity, the author calmly closes his case and permits the reader to study out for himself the only possible alternative—the municipal ownership and operation of the entire milk supply. Only by removing the temptation to adulterate, and by organizing the business on so large a scale that the most modern and sanitary methods can be used, can the murder of the helpless children be averted.

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.

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THE COMRADE
AN ILLUSTRATED Socialist Review of Progress

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

Why the Comrades Should Secure Their Tickets for Our Belleville Railroad Excursion as Soon as Possible... We Must Know How Many Coaches Are Required for the Trip.

BUY TICKETS IN ADVANCE.

Every Comrade and every reader of St. Louis Labor wants to see the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists score a bigger success this year than ever before. The hope of the committee on arrangements is that there may be two special train loads of people from St. Louis. This can be done easily. If you and every other reader will buy tickets in advance and thus give the committee advance information on the number of coaches needed, we can easily have four train loads. But if the committee don't know that you are going till you get to Union station, then it may be impossible to secure additional coaches. One large train is already chartered. Buy your tickets early and help us make it two or three trains. If you buy a ticket and should not use it, then you will have made a donation of its cost to the Socialist Press and not to the railroad company. Every unused ticket will be a donation of 50 cents.

The committee made a call on the liberal-minded mayor of the pretty city of Belleville last Saturday and was assured by Mayor Kern that the Socialists of St. Louis would have no cause to complain of any rowdiness in peaceful Belleville.

Our committee will have absolute control of the admission to the fair grounds, and this will guarantee that no St. Louis rowdies will apply for admission. Our committee will have complete control. Round trip tickets are 50 cents a person, children 25 cents.

Our excursion trains stop right in front of the main entrance to the fair grounds, so that the excursionists can step from the train right into the park.

LETTER FROM COMRADE KAEMMERER.

Forty-nine Socialists Elected to City Council of Zurich, Switzerland.

land, June 30.—Dear Comrades—I spent an enjoyable day in Zurich. Early in the morning I went over into the district where the working people live. On the way there I met a band of music followed by Socialists who were giving out red handbills urging the voters to vote for the labor candidates. You can imagine how I enjoyed this. One of the comrades handing out the bills looked very much like Comrade Hildebrand, and when he had finished his work I had an interesting conversation with him. Today is municipal election in Zurich. The voting is done in the public schools, and three hours' time is given the citizens to deposit their ballots in the box; the ballots have to be prepared before coming to the poll and the hours of voting are from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. I stood near the polling place from the time of the opening till near the close. There was no police to be seen around the poll, there was no "lid" on anywhere, and I failed to see the least disorder, neither did I see anybody intoxicated. At the door of the school house too Socialist comrades had stationed themselves, handing to each of the voters passing out a little pamphlet written by our old Comrade Greulich (who spoke in St. Louis, at Riverside Park, in 1904), for which they were asked one cent. I noticed that out of ten voters nine willingly bought the pamphlets. Our comrades had 49 candidates on their list and all of these 49 Socialists were elected. In the afternoon I met Comrade Greulich at the railroad depot and we went together to a country town, where the old Socialist pioneer made a good speech. This surely was a country town, the like of which I had never seen before, for after getting off the railroad train we had to walk another two miles in the mountains. The hall where the meeting took place was filled with long tables at which the audience were seated conversing and drinking their glass of wine. As an American this was startling to me, and I thought of how our temperance and prohibition friends on the other side of the Atlantic would take to this. The moment the chairman rang his little bell, the sign for opening the meeting, everything was immediately quiet and all persons in the hall paid the closest attention to the speaker. In his speech Comrade Greulich referred to the presence of an American comrade and said that the "land of the free" was by no means the poor man's paradise, as some people were trying to make out. After the speaker had concluded any one in the audience could, who desired to speak, get the floor. Seven or eight people made short interesting talks. A good collection was taken up and 38 new applications for membership were received, mighty good for a small country town. After the meeting Greulich, myself and several other comrades went still further into the country when we stopped at an inn on the country road. Here we had some wine, fish and bread, which tasted fine. We then rode back to the station and parted. During my stay in Florence, Italy, Comrade Professor Herron and Mrs. Herron insisted that I stop at his house while there; this was a rare treat for me. The house Comrade Herron lives in is 500 years old, and has some interesting history attached to it; it is situated far up in the mountains from where you can look down upon the city of Florence and behold all the other beautiful sceneries. Comrade Algernon Lee informed me that while he was in Naples the street car employees were on strike, and that he saw a wagon load of rocks emptied on the street car tracks by the strikers while police and soldiers looked on. Comrade Herron told me that the Italian soldiers are so strongly in sympathy with the working people that the government would not dare to order them against the strikers. From Zurich I shall go to Lindau on the Lake of Constance, then to Munich, Ratisbon, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Leipzig, Berlin, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Amsterdam, Brussels, Cologne, Mainz, Wiesbaden, Stuttgart, Paris and London. When I received St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung I stopped at the first park I came to in Zurich and read them from beginning to end. I was much delighted when reading of the good prospects for your Montesano excursion and that Comrade Bowden, as secretary, is getting along nicely. I notice that the European papers are giving the Haywood trial considerable space and attention. I forgot to mention that while in Rome I visited the Church of St. Peter, but think of my surprise. I visited the place on Sunday, and there, in this holiest and most sacred of all churches, men were actually at work on Sunday, doing repair work. I thought of some of our good Catholic friends who, as subscribers to St. Louis Labor, grumbled and kicked because I called on them Sunday to collect the few cents of subscription money for a poor Socialist paper. I suppose if I were to tell them about the mechanical repair work done on Sunday in the Church of St. Peter in Rome they would not believe it any way.—Otto Kaemmerer.

Munich, Bavaria, July 2.—I arrived here today. Munich is a beautiful city. The gardens and large buildings are magnificent. The streets and sidewalks are cleaner than I have seen them in any other city. Politeness is one of the characteristics of the Munich people. Naturally enough, I find the original Muenchener Beer here, and I find it tastes good.—Otto Kaemmerer.

Ratisbon, July 3.—I reached this city (Regensburg) today. I visited the beautiful Walhalla Art Temple, erected by the former King Ludwig I of Bavaria. The weather is cold. Instead of taking the Danube river boat to Passau, the last German city on the Austrian boundary line, I will make the trip by railroad. From there I shall proceed to Vienna, the capital of Austria. I am making great efforts to read the German daily Socialist papers. While in Munich I was cordially received by our comrades of the daily "Muenchener Post." Today's issue of our Munich Socialist daily went after Harry Orchard in fine style. I will sail from Southampton, September 4, reaching New York by September 10, on a new fast mail steamer, which will be its second trip across the Atlantic. With best wishes to all the St. Louis comrades, I remain yours for our cause.—Otto Kaemmerer.

Socialist News Review

THE MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS

will give their annual picnic Sunday, July 21, at Pabst Park. Many comrades from the state will be in attendance.

THE OLD PARTIES' ONLY ARGUMENTS.

Recently at Orlando, W. Va., old party politicians or persons inspired by them treated National Organizer J. L. Fitts to a shower of stale vegetables, and succeeded in breaking up the meeting. The local authorities made no move to interfere with the rowdies.

THE FINNISH SOCIALISTS OF MICHIGAN

have a paper in their own language, the Tyomies, published at Hancock, in their own plant, which they installed at an expense of \$19,000. The Finns are going to be as active in America as they are in their native land. Their paper is to be a daily after January 1, 1908.

MARYLAND STATE TICKET.

The Maryland comrades report a well attended and enthusiastic convention held in Baltimore July 6 to 8. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Ira Culp, Vale Summit, Md.; Comptroller, Wm. H. Warfield, Franklinville, Md.; Attorney General, Charles B. Bachman, Baltimore, Md.; Clerk of Court of Appeals, Clarence H. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.

FIGHTING THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

Because they exposed the cruelties practiced by Dr. Peters, the German explorer in Africa, several Socialist dailies in Germany are being prosecuted. They defiantly announce that they will make still more sensational charges. The queer thing about the controversy is that Dr. Peters practically admits all the charges, and yet is suing the papers.

FORTY-NINE SOCIALISTS ELECTED TO ZURICH CITY COUNCIL.

At the recent municipal elections at Zurich, Switzerland, the Socialists had nominated forty-nine candidates. To the surprise of the opposition all the forty-nine Socialists were elected to the upper house of the city council. (We refer our readers to Comrade Kaemmerer's letter from Zurich in this issue of St. Louis Labor.

A NOTE FROM A COMRADE.

Comrade Mesker writes: As our annual Socialist excursions were so successful, I was inclined to expect that it wouldn't be very long before the old political parties would arrange similar affairs. As you will have noticed by the daily press reports that Democrats are the first ones to arrange such an outing for the purpose of getting their leaders together and talk over the gubernatorial nomination. I wonder if there is going to be any pickpocketing, gambling and clubbing while they are among themselves.

FUNDS FOR NEW YORK SOCIALIST PAPER.

Encouraged by the success the Chicago Daily Socialist has met with, the Socialists of New York city have decided to launch a daily publication. The first issue is scheduled to appear on May 1 next year, and the paper will be modeled along the lines of the Chicago publication, which is the pioneer in the field. Considerable money has been raised to launch the new enterprise, but much more is needed to assure its success. Donations are being solicited from Socialists throughout the country. These should be addressed to Julius Gerber, business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, 461 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPEN AIR MEETING IN SECOND WARD.

Last Saturday evening the Second Ward Club held a successful street meeting at Salisbury and Fourteenth Streets. Before the meeting the comrades marched around the block led by the young son of Comrade Roellichen with a drum. Transparencies announcing the meeting and proposing W. D. Haywood as presidential candidate for 1908 were carried by the comrades. Comrade Pope addressed the meeting. He was followed by Comrade Rosenkranz, who spoke in German. Both speakers were attentively listened to and the mentioning of Haywood's name brought forth applause and cheers. There were fully 150 people present. Copies of St. Louis Labor, Arbeiter-Zeitung, Appeal to Reason and little pamphlets were given out. Special mention was made of our local Socialist press in comparison with the capitalist press. The Montesano Outrage of July 7 was explained and copies of the paper "That Socialist Riot" were circulated. There was no "police protection" and everything went off quietly. Other meetings will be held in the near future.—Fr. Rosenkranz, Secretary, Second Ward Club.

WARNING TO BUSINESS PEOPLE.

It has been reported that some parties are representing themselves for advertisement for an alleged "Labor Day Parade Association."

None such have been authorized by the Central Trades' and Labor Union; on the contrary, that body has passed a resolution repudiating all solicitors using its name on account of Labor Day.

All paid or business advertisements will be excluded from the Labor Day program. OWEN MILLER, President C. T. & L. U., Grand Marshal Labor Day Parade.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS.

is still on in a number of shops. Seventy-five percent of the men who had been out on strike, are back at work under Union conditions, their employers having granted the Union's demand of a ten per cent increase in wages. The shops still opposing the reasonable demand of the Union are: Williams Crusher Co., Moon Motor Car Co., Missouri Malleable Iron Co., Moon-Hopkins Adding Type-writer Co., Landis Machine Co., F. J. Swaine Co., American Car & Foundry Co., Whitman Agricultural Co., Hall & Brown Woodworking Machine Co., St. Louis Screw Co., Excelsior Tool & Machine Co., Elliott Frog & Smith Co., Evans & Howard, American Steel Foundries, Leschen Rope Co., Champion Shoe Machinery Co., Fernholtz Brick Machine Co., N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., St. Louis Iron & Machine Co., Medart Patent Pulley Co., Hydraulic Press Brick Co., Reliance Tool Co., Seiber-Trussell Mfg. Co., American Tobacco Co., Standard Adding Machine Co., St. Louis Bed Co., Doris Motor Car Co., Barry-Wehmiller Co., Wagner Electric Co., Southern Bagging Mills, Union Electric Light & Power Co. These concerns belong to the Citizens' Industrial Alliance. Machinists everywhere will please stay away from St. Louis until the differences with these firms are settled.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 224 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary. (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 Third—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.) Sixth—E. cor. 18th and Chestnut ave., 1st and 3d Sunday, 10 a. m. E. L. McCormick Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday.....Alb. Slepman Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday.....Wm. M. Brand Ninth—2310 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday.....Wm. M. Brand Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday.....F. F. Brinker Eleventh—2601 S. Broadway, third Saturday.....Rud Stentz Twelfth—2222 Lamp ave., first and 3d Monday.....Dr. Emil Simon Thirteenth—Gerr's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed.....W. H. Worman Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.) Fifteenth—1818 Franklin ave., first and third Friday.....Jul. Roth Sixteenth—1448 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday.....J. S. Siemers Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 2nd and Madison st., 1st and 3d Friday.....W. W. Bakes Eighteenth—2222 Lamp ave., first and 3d Monday.....Dr. Emil Simon Nineteenth—2105 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday Wm. B. Kindorf, 1946 Herber St. Twentieth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday.....F. W. Groeteki Twenty-first—3701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday.....Frank Miltzendorf Twenty-second—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.) Twenty-third—2351 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday.....H. E. Lindsay Twenty-fourth—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.) Twenty-fifth—3139A Morganford road, first Friday.....Otto Mehl Twenty-sixth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday.....David Allan Twenty-seventh—3948 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday.....Max Duerhammer Twenty-eighth—1448 N. Nineteenth st., 1st and 3rd Thursday.....Hy Gerdel Twenty-ninth—2222 Lamp ave., 1st and 3d Wednesday.....Geo. White Thirtieth—315 North Kingshighway, third Tuesday.....Louis D. Goodman Women's Club (Langhale Br.)—224 Chestnut st., rm. 10, 2 & 4 Wed., Mrs. H. R. Hendry Women's Club (German Br.)—224 Chestnut st., 2 & 4 Thurs., 2 p. m., Mrs. E. Voegel

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