

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

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Don Quixote Van Cleave

Wants U. S. Supreme Court to Forbid Publication of Boycott List by American Federation of Labor....His Buck Stove and Range Co. Feels Effect of the "Unfairness"....Push Boycott as Never Before.

Washington, Aug. 19.—One of the most important fights between Organized labor and capital was begun in the Supreme Court here today when James W. Van Cleave of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, entered suit against the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated organizations to forbid the publication of its unfair list. The company of which Mr. Van Cleave is the head is on the unfair list of the American Federation, having been put there at the request of the Iron Molders' Union, which has a grievance against that company.

The unfair list is published under the caption, "We Don't Patronize." The list is published in the journals of the unions and all members of labor organizations know that the firms and individuals and trade-mark articles set down in the list are not union firms, organizations or goods.

While the application is made by Mr. Van Cleave, it is generally for the benefit of all those who have been boycotted by union labor and was inspired by the National Association of Manufacturers, for whom Judge Davenport of New London, Conn., is the legislative agent while Congress is in session.

The suit is the first move in the fight the association of employers of labor declared on Organized Labor at its meeting recently, when the association determined to finance a council of employers' associations to the extent of \$3,000,000, if necessary, to break what is termed the "tyrannical rule of Organized Labor."

PLAN OF A NATIONAL FEDERATION OF EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

New York, Aug. 19.—After two secret sessions in the Waldorf-Astoria, delegates from various employers' associations of the country departed for their homes this afternoon, leaving instructions with Henry Harrison Lewis, their official spokesman, that nothing was to be said concerning their meetings or what had been accomplished toward forming an amalgamation of all the principal employing interests in the country.

Mr. Lewis did say, however, that it was the intention of the delegates to name a general committee or council on organization and to hold another meeting next month.

James W. Van Cleave of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, generally known as the "Parry Association," said on Sunday that their purpose was to enable them to better oppose national or state legislation antagonistic to their interests.

"Our principal weapon," said he, "will be education and publicity. More than 75 per cent of the national organizations of employers have responded to the call to form a federation. There is not the faintest shadow of truth in the report that the federation's money and influence are to be used to crush labor unions."

Organizations represented at the meeting are: Citizens' Industrial Association of America, National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, National Foundry Association, National Association of Employing Lithographers, Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association, National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, National Plow Association, National Erectors' Association, National Association of Master Plumbers, National Metal Trades Association, American Anti-Boycott Association, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, United Typothetae of America, National Association of Master Sheet Metal Workers, Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, Master Copper Works of the United States, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Carriage Builders' National Association.

VAN CLEAVE'S OWN BUCK STOVE & RANGE CO. ON UNFAIR LIST.

Mr. Van Cleave is not only president of the St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Alliance and National Manufacturers' Association, but is also the high mogul of the Buck Stove & Range Co., a St. Louis concern, which has been on the "Unfair List" for some time. That the boycott is doing its work can best be seen by the latest desperate act of appealing to the U. S. Supreme Court for help in the attempt to crush Organized Labor.

For the benefit of our readers and friends we hereby publish a list of the employers and firms placed on the "Unfair List" by the Central Trades & Labor Union:

UNFAIR LIST:

Mr. Van Cleave's Buck Stove & Range Co.

Willard Range Co., Star Bottling Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co., Curtis Manufacturing Co., Kostuba Furniture Co., Wm. Cray Commission Co., Kraushaar Brass Mfg. Co., Koken Barber Supply Co., Cherokee Garden, Welle-Boettler Bakery Co., McKinney Bakery Co., Wrought Iron Range Co., Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Radiant Home Stove Co., Wellman-Dwire Tobacco Co., American Tobacco Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery Co., Witt Bros., Undertakers, Leidner Undertaking Co., Clem. Weick, Undertaker, Home Bakery Co., Belz Packing & Provision Co., Gewinner Sausage Manufactory, Krey Packing Co., Jos. Wendling Glass Co., Eclipse Soda Water Co., American Mineral Water Co.

Since Don Quixote Van Cleave is getting so desperate in riding his "Rosinante" to death and breaking his spear in the foolish attacks on wind mills, every labor paper throughout the country should make special efforts to inform the rank and file of Organized Labor of the fact that the Buck Stove & Range Co. is run by Mr. Van Cleave, that the products of this concern are "unfair" and should be boycotted until declared "fair" by the Trade Union movement.

ORGANIZED LABOR WILL FIGHT INJUNCTION CASE.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Soon after the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor assembled at their meeting place in Typographical Temple today, they were individually served with copies of summonses in the injunction proceedings instituted against the national councilmen by J. W. Van Cleave of St. Louis, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, and the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis.

The legal summons commanded them to appear before Justice Clabaugh of the District of Columbia supreme court, within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, and show cause why the writ prohibiting boycotts and the use of "unfair lists" by organized labor should not issue.

The matter was generally discussed by the members of the council, and it is the opinion of the councilmen that the hand of the Manufacturers' Association was plainly visible in the proceedings that have been instituted.

Will Defend Case.

The members of the council unanimously decided to defend the cases in the courts to the fullest extent, and to this end the best legal talent will be procured, it was said.

"We have decided to defend our position in the injunction proceedings in the courts to the fullest extent," said President Gompers. "We are violating no law, nor are we committing crime. We are doing what we have a lawful right to do, and we will continue to do so."

Then, with quiet but firm emphasis, Mr. Gompers declared that organized labor would not be deterred from its course by the action of the corporate powers, but would continue right along as before the writ was issued, and it was his belief that the labor unions would be sustained in their position by the law of the land.

The Red International

One Hundred Thousand People Attend Public Mass Meeting in Stuttgart, Which Was Addressed by Eighteen Delegates to International Congress.

Stuttgart, Aug. 18.—The International Socialist and Labor Congress was opened in this city today. Paul Singer, a member of the German Reichstag, was elected president. There are over 800 delegates in attendance, representing nearly every country of Europe and America; there are delegates present from South Africa, Argentine Republic, China and Japan. August Bebel, the German Socialist leader, delivered the address of welcome, calling attention to the fact that this was the first International Socialist Congress held in Germany. He expressed regret that this international parliament of labor could not convene in Berlin, the capital of the empire. Prussia, Bebel said, was yet too much Russianized, and the Prussian government was yet too reactionary to permit such a gathering in the city of Berlin, which has become the "Hochburg" of International Socialism. Mr. Bebel, in the course of his references to the Haywood murder trial at Boise, Idaho, "which ended with the brilliant acquittal of our comrade," said: "This trial has shown all the world that in the United States, liberty, law and justice exist only on paper. It is to be hoped that these incidents will stir up the American workingmen so that, like our English comrades, they will soon send a good number of representatives to Washington." He expressed great satisfaction that the United States had sent such a strong delegation to the International Congress.

Today, Sunday, in the afternoon, one of the biggest Socialist demonstrations ever held anywhere, took place on the "Cannstatter Wäsen," a large free place, situated between Stuttgart and Cannstatt. One hundred thousand people took part in this mass meeting. There were six platforms erected at six different places of the vast meeting grounds, and for every platform three speakers were selected to address the crowds. Most of the Socialist and union organizations of Stuttgart and the neighboring cities and towns arrived with their banners and flags. Among the speakers were August Bebel, Paul Singer and Karl Singer of Germany, Victor Adler of Austria, Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, Hyndmann of London, Greulich of Switzerland, Edouard Vaillant and Jean Jaures of Paris, Branting of Sweden and others. The addresses of the English and French speakers were translated into German by expert interpreters.

The congress will be in session for at least a week and will take up a number of important questions, such as Immigration, the relations between the Socialist Parties and Trades Unionism, Woman Suffrage Movement, etc.

The Socialist Party of the United States is represented by the following delegates: Algernon Lee of New York, A. M. Simons of Chicago, Corinne S. Brown of Chicago, Louis B. Boudin of New York, Mrs. Johanna Greie of Elizabeth, N. J., Peter Grund of Union Hill, N. J., George D. Herron of New York (temporarily in Florence, Italy), Vera and Morris Hillquit of New York, Robert Hunter of New York, Otto Kaemmerer of St. Louis, Charles Stewart of Cincinnati, O. J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York and Edward E. Carr of Chicago.

The exact number of delegates present at the congress is 866, representing 25 countries or nationalities. Germany has 294 delegates. Mr. Dietz of Stuttgart, one of the pioneer Socialists of Germany, opened the congress and introduced Bebel to deliver the address of welcome.

One of the surprising signs of the time is the presence of so many women delegates, as the following list will show: Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Greie and Mrs. Hillquit from the United States, Clara Zetkin, Mrs. Thiel, Rosa Luxemburg, Mrs. Baumann, Otilie Baader, Mrs. Zietz, Miss Bollman, Miss Magdalen Petermann and Mary Greifenberg from Germany; Annie Thurbie, Mrs. D. Monefiore, Miss Hyndman and Miss Reough from England; Anna Steinre and Carla Mach from Bohemia; Mary Orist from Sweden; Mrs. Monefiore, Mrs. Winter and Dr. Miss Cellatier from France; Minnie Cadier and Lasnia Uzegriery from Hungary; Mrs. Emmy Freundlich, Theresia Schlesinger, Lilly Lippa, Anna Boschek and Adelaide Popp from Austria; Mrs. Faas from Switzerland. These Socialist women held several separate sessions in order to discuss important questions which will come before the general International Socialist Congress.

Of the leading Socialists taking part in the proceedings of the convention the following may yet be mentioned: Dr. Pernerstorfer, Schumeyer, Daszinski and Dr. Gumpowicz of Austria; Quelch, Thorne, McDonald, Pierson, Keough, Bernard Slaw, Mrs. Sidney Webb and others from England (England has over 100 delegates at the Stuttgart Congress); Jules Guesde, Rouanet, Allemane, Brousse and Pressence of France; Van der Goes, Van Kol, J. H. Schaper, Mrs. Roland-Holst, W. H. Vliogen and F. M. Wibant of Holland; Greulich, Digg, Schlatter, Moor, Meister, Schmeberger, Truggli and Kessler of Switzerland; Enrico Ferri, Mongini, Morgari, Alantare and others. The Russian delegation is very strong, but for the sake of misleading the Czar's spies the names of the Russian delegates are not given to the press; most of the Russian delegates are here under assumed names.

Mr. Siorkin represents Japan, while Australia is represented by Victor Cramer. Pable Iglesias and Silvester Fortio represent Spain; Vino Cintol represents Portugal; Dr. Rawoski and six other delegates represent Roumania.

Prof. De Leon, Frank Bohn, Hugo Pick, Dr. Hammer and M. Hesselwood represents the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. of the United States.

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.

Kaemmerer in Brussels

Takes Part in the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Maison du Peuple Co-operative Society in Belgian Metropolis.

FROM LUEBECK, GERMANY.

Luebeck, Aug. 2.—Arrived in Germany again after an awful attack of seasickness; it was the severest I had yet. Am glad to be back in Germany once more, as I feel at home here. Will look around the town of Luebeck a little and then take a train to Hamburg, which is only about one hour's ride from here. Otto Kaemmerer.

FROM HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Hamburg, Aug. 3.—Greteings from Hamburg. Will leave in the morning for Bremen. Kaemmerer.

FROM BREMEN, GERMANY.

Bremen, Aug. 3.—Bremen is the most beautiful city I have yet seen. The whole city looks like one continuous garden, and the houses are all so beautifully decorated with flowers. I hope you did not feel policeman's club at yesterday's Belleville picnic. Am now on my way to Brussels. Will not go to Amsterdam, as time is getting too short, and I wish to go to Stuttgart a few days before the congress opens for a little rest. The Bremen Socialists have a fine book store here. Out of a population of 215,000 they have, as I am told, 9,000 dues-paying party members. Otto Kaemmerer.

FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

Antwerp, Aug. 4.—Did not have a chance to write you from Dusseldorf, as time was too short. Through the beautiful Holland country I was traveling on what the call at "Schnellzug," i. e., a fast train. You will hear from me from Brussels. With best wishes. Otto Kaemmerer.

FROM BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

Brussels, Aug. 7.—I arrived in Brussels in time to take part in the 25th anniversary of the Maison du Peuple (the House of the People), the largest co-operative business of the Socialists in Europe, doing an annual business of 5,000,000 francs, about one million dollars. In the working class districts the red flag can be seen everywhere, even the retail stores have their goods decorated with red flowers and red ribbons. Next Sunday there will be a monster parade and illumination in the evening. I will take some photographs of the demonstration. On Monday morning I will leave for Cologne, Germany, by way of Aix-la-Chapelle. It gives me great pleasure to see such beautiful red unfurled here so generally. I hope not, but I believe that the most happy days of my life will be spent this summer. Comrade Huysman, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, tells me that he reads our papers, *St. Louis Labor* and *Arbeiter-Zeitung* regularly, although he receives about 600 papers every week. With kind regards. Otto Kaemmerer.

P. S.—Sunday, Aug. 4, and Monday, Aug. 5, the Maison du Peuple was magnificently decorated, and on both evenings the illumination was just grand. These beautiful headquarters of the Brussels Socialists and Trade Unionists is the pride of the Belgian labor movement. This co-operative enterprise was started in 1882 by 84 families, while today over 30,000 families are affiliated with the Maison du Peuple. It has six branch establishments, four butcher shops, a modern baker, an immense coal and wood yard, and with it is connected a system of sick benefits, out-of-work benefits and old people pensions. The building has a great library and big meeting halls. Last year's business amounted to one million dollars. Saturday evening the Socialist groups, trade unions and Socialist Turner societies had an enthusiastic parade, the largest and most enthusiastic I had ever seen. Four bands of music were in the parade. Red banners, transparencies and torches by the thousands were in the parade. While the music played revolutionary marches like the "Marseillaise" and the "International" the paraders would sing. The crowds on the sidewalks on both sides of the streets would soon be caught by the enthusiasm and fall in line with the vast army of marchers. On Sunday morning there was another—the principal parade. Practically every street car was put out of business. Whoever wanted to reach the boulevards of the inner city had to walk. All the neighboring cities were represented by strong delegations accompanied by bands of music. One show wagon in the parade contained the names of all the Socialist papers of the world. There were thousands of children in the parade, representing the Socialist turner schools and other educational institutions. In the afternoon one thousand singers sang revolutionary compositions. In the evening there were all kinds of plays, games, concerts and theatrical shows. It seemed like everybody in Brussels took an active part in these Socialist labor demonstrations.

—OTTO KAEMMERER.

The Conspirators Are Still Busy

Borah, Bulkely Wells and Mine Owners in Conference.

(The Miners' Magazine.)

During the past week Senator Borah of Idaho was a visitor to the state of Colorado. He came for the purpose of having a conference with the members of the Mine Owners' Association. When the senator arrived in Colorado the operators immediately called a meeting which convened at Colorado Springs, and it is said that the famed orator of Idaho made an eloquent plea to arouse the generosity of the magnates of the mines to "dig up" the necessary funds for the prosecution of Moyer, Pettibone and Steve Adams. The senator bemoaned the fact that the treasury of the state of Idaho was depleted and that on account of the bankruptcy of Idaho the battle could not be carried on further in the extermination of the Western Federation of Miners. It has frequently been said that Borah had against his will identified himself with the state of Idaho in the shameless conspiracy to fasten the murder of Steunenberg upon the officers of the Federation. But the recent visit of the senator to Colorado and his appearance before a mine owners' association disprove the statements that have been made relative to the reluctance of the indicted lawyer being an unwilling participant in the prosecution. It has been stated through the columns of the daily press that Senator Borah declared before the meeting of the mine owners that the state of Idaho in bringing Moyer, Pettibone and Adams to trial would be forced to issue certificates of indebtedness, and he urged the mine operators to raise a fund in order that these certificates of indebtedness issued by the state of Idaho could be exchanged for current coin of the realm, so that McParland and the political gang of his state might be enabled to feast at another banquet of "boodle."

The senator is aware of the fact that Gov. Gooding of the state of Idaho does not dare to call the Legislature into extra session to pass an appropriation bill, providing funds for carrying on the farce, by which the Pinkerton agency has buncoed the state. He knows

that the taxpayers are already in rebellion against the reckless and extravagant expenditure of money which has filled the coffers of a detective agency and furnished salaries for a gum-shoe aggregation of thugs who are as devoid of honor as Hades is of angels. Senator Borah recognizes the fact that the political ring of Idaho that has looted the state is doomed, damned and buried, unless something can be done to fasten the crime of murder upon the Western Federation of Miners.

Bulkeley Wells, the ex-adjutant general of the state of Colorado, has likewise been busy and has now announced that he has unearthed the skeleton of W. J. Barney, the timberman who mysteriously disappeared from the Smuggler mine during the year 1901.

Wells has recently developed wonderful traits in "digging up" things. He was the special artist who dug up the bomb that was planted at Judge Goddard's gate, but this brave and fearless sleuth, who seems to have devoted his time and energies in an effort to furnish evidence to connect the Federation, did not dare to take the witness stand during the trial of Haywood, to give testimony as to the part he played in discovering the infernal machine that was buried at the gate of a judge of the supreme court of the state of Colorado. Why did Wells shrink from going on the witness stand? Was he afraid that the defense would overwhelm him with the proof of his perfidy? Was he afraid that the defense would prove that Wells had the bomb planted? Was he afraid that the defense would show that the box which had been planted in the ground had not remained there for a period of several months and that the screw eye which was fastened in the gate was of the same uniform color. That screw eye made it dangerous for Wells to take the witness stand. That part of the screw eye which was buried in wood could not have been the same color as the part that was exposed to the elements. Wells has been a failure in planting and digging up bombs and it seems that he has now turned his attention to planting skeletons and digging them up to carry on the war against the Western Federation of Miners. The Western Federation of Miners will not be lulled to sleep through the victory achieved in the Haywood trial. The membership have learned that they must be ever vigilant to circumvent the conspiracies of the enemy. Men of the Wells stripe will continue in their nefarious and villainous work until the Western Federation of Miners will catch them with the "goods" and demand that the law shall make such men guests of a penitentiary.

Twenty Years Ago Crime of Nov. 11 '87

Reasons for Pardoning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab
By JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor of Illinois

At the opening of the Haywood trial in Boise, Idaho, the "Chicago Anarchist Case" was repeatedly mentioned as a parallel with this Western Conspiracy case. The younger elements in the Socialist Party and Trades Union Movements are not acquainted with the "Chicago Tragedy," and numerous requests have reached our office for some detailed information about the exciting events of 1886-87. It is impossible to publish a complete history of the case in the columns of a weekly paper. In looking over our old books and pamphlets we found a copy of a valuable document, namely, "Reasons for Pardoning Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, by Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois. This pamphlet contains the plainest and most concise presentation of the so-called "Chicago Anarchist Case," beginning with the great Eight Hour Movement and the Haymarket Riot of May 4, 1886, to the legalized murdering of Spies, Parsons, Engel and Fischer on November 11, 1887. Fielden, Neebe and Schwab were sentenced to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary in Joliet. We may add the information that Fielden is today making a living for himself and family on a little farm somewhere in Nebraska. Neebe is engaged in business in Chicago, while the poor, learned old Michael Schwab died of consumption several years after the pardoning by Gov. Altgeld—the result of eight years' imprisonment and sufferings.

We hereby publish Gov. Altgeld's "Reasons for Pardoning" in full. It will run in five or six issues of **St. Louis Labor**, and we request our comrades and friends to read the great document most carefully. Remember that the Haywood-Moyer-Pettibone case was simply another attempt to enact a tragedy like the one of November 11, 1887.

EDITOR OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.

III.

H. L. Anderson was examined at length and stated that he had formed and expressed an opinion, still held it, was prejudiced, but that he could lay aside his prejudices and grant a fair trial upon the evidence. On being further examined he said that some of the policemen injured were friends of his and he had talked with them fully. He had formed an unqualified opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, which he regarded as deep-seated, a firm conviction that these defendants, or some of them, were guilty. He was challenged on the ground of prejudice, but the challenge was overruled.

M. D. Flavin, in the marble business. He had read and talked about the Haymarket trouble and had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, which he still held and which was very strong; further, that one of the officers killed at the Haymarket was a relative of his, although the relationship was distant, but on account of this relationship his feelings were perhaps different from what they would have been, and occasioned a very strong opinion as to the guilt of the defendants, and that he had stated to others that he believed what he had heard and read about the matter. He was challenged on the ground of prejudice and then stated, in answer to a question from the prosecution, that he believed he could give a fair and impartial verdict, when the challenge was overruled.

Rush Harrison, in the silk department of Edson, Keith & Co., was examined at length; stated that he had a deep-rooted conviction as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. He said:

"It would have considerable weight with me if selected as a juror. It is pretty deep-rooted, that opinion is, and it would take a large preponderance of evidence to remove it; it would require the preponderance of evidence to remove the opinion I now possess. I feel like every other good citizen does. I feel that these men are guilty; we don't know which; we have formed this opinion by general reports from the newspapers. Now, with that feeling, it would take some very positive evidence to make me think these men were not guilty, if I should acquit them; that is what I mean. I should act entirely upon the testimony; I would do as near as the main evidence would permit me to do. Probably I would take the testimony alone."

Q. But you say that it would take positive evidence of their innocence before you could consent to return them not guilty!

A. Yes, I should want some strong evidence.

Q. Well, if that strong evidence of their innocence was not introduced, then you want to convict them, of course?

A. Certainly.

He was challenged on the ground of being prejudiced, when the judge proceeded to interrogate him and finally got him to say that he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence alone; then the challenge was overruled.

J. R. Adams, importer, testified that he was prejudiced; had formed and expressed opinions and still held them. He was challenged on this ground, when the court proceeded to examine him at length, and finally asked him this question:

Q. Do you believe that your convictions as to what the evidence proved, or failed to prove, will be at all affected by what anybody at all said or wrote about the matter before?

A. I believe they would.

The court (in the hearing of other jurors not yet examined) exclaimed: "It is incomprehensible to me." The juror was excused.

B. L. Ames, dealer in hats and caps, stated that he was prejudiced; had formed and expressed opinions; still held them. He was challenged on these grounds. Then the court examined him at length; tried to force him to say that he could try the case fairly without regard to his prejudice, but he persisted in saying, in answer to the court's questions, that he did not believe that he could sit as a juror, listen to the evidence and from that alone make up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. Thereupon the court, in the presence of other jurors not yet examined, lectured him as follows:

"Why not? What is to prevent your listening to the evidence and acting alone upon it? Why can't you listen to the evidence and make up your mind on it?"

But the juror still insisted that he could not do it, and was discharged.

H. D. Bogardus, flour merchant, stated that he had read and talked about the Haymarket trouble; had formed and expressed an opinion, still held it, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants; that he was prejudiced; that this prejudice would certainly influence his verdict if selected as a juror. "I don't believe that I could give them a fair trial upon the proof, for it would require very strong proof to overcome my prejudice. I hardly think that you could bring proof enough to change my opinion." He was challenged on the ground of prejudice.

Then the court took him in hand and after a lengthy examination got him to say: "I think I can fairly and impartially render a verdict in this case in accordance with the law and the evidence."

Then the challenge was overruled.

Counsel for defendants then asked the juror further questions and he replied: "I say it would require pretty strong testimony to overcome my opinion at the present time; still, I think I could act independent of my opinion. I would stand by my opinion, however, and I think that the preponderance of proof would have to be strong to change my opinion. I think the defendants are responsible for what occurred at the Haymarket meeting. The preponderance of the evidence would have to be in favor of the defendants' innocence with me."

Then the challenge for cause was renewed, when the court remarked, in the presence of jurors not yet examined: "Every fairly intelligent and honest man when he comes to investigate the question originally for himself, upon authentic sources of information, will, in fact, make his opinion from the authentic source, instead of hearsay that he heard before."

The court then proceeded to again examine the juror, and as the juror persisted in saying that he did not believe he could give the defendants a fair trial, was finally discharged.

These examinations are fair specimens of all of them, and show conclusively that Bailiff Ryce carried out the threat that Mr. Favor swears to. Nearly every juror called stated that he had read and talked about the matter and believed what he had heard and read, and formed and expressed an opinion, and still held it, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants; that he was prejudiced against them; that that prejudice was deep-rooted, and that it would require evidence to remove that prejudice.

A great many said they had been pointed out to the bailiff by their employers to be summoned as jurors. Many stated frankly that they believed the defendants to be guilty, and would convict unless their opinions were overcome by strong proofs; and almost every one, after having made these statements, was examined by the court in a manner to force him to say that he would try the case fairly upon the evidence produced in court, and whenever he was brought to this point he was held to be a competent juror, and the defendants were obliged to exhaust their challenges on men who declared in open court that they were prejudiced and believed the defendants to be guilty.

THE TWELVE MEN WHO TRIED THE CASE.

The twelve jurors whom the defendants were finally forced to accept, after the challenges were exhausted, were of the same general character as the others, and a number of them stated candidly that they were so prejudiced that they could not try the case fairly, but each, when examined by the court, was finally induced to say that he believed he could try the case fairly upon the evidence that was produced in court alone. For example:

Theodore Denker, one of the twelve: "Am shipping clerk for Henry W. King & Co. I have read and talked about the Haymarket tragedy, and have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants of the crime charged in the indictment. I believe what I read and heard, and still entertain that opinion."

Q. Is that opinion such as to prevent you from rendering an impartial verdict in the case, sitting as a juror, under the testimony and the law?

A. I think it is.

He was challenged for cause on ground of prejudice. Then the state's attorney and the court examined him and finally got him to say that he believed he could try the case fairly upon the law and the evidence, and the challenge was overruled. He was then asked further questions by the defendants' counsel, and said:

"I have formed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants and have expressed it. We conversed about the matter in the business house and I expressed my opinion there; expressed my opinion quite frequently. My mind was made up from what I read and did not hesitate to speak about it."

Q. Would you feel yourself in any way governed or bound in listening to the testimony and determining it upon the pre-judgment of the case that you had expressed to others before?

A. Well, that is a pretty hard question to answer.

He then stated to the court that he had not expressed an opinion as to the truth of the reports he had read, and finally stated that he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence.

John B. Greiner, another of the twelve: "Am a clerk for the Northwestern railroad. I have heard and read about the killing of Degan at the Haymarket on May 4 last, and have formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants now on trial for that crime. It is evident that the defendants are connected with that affair from their being here."

Q. You regard that as evidence?

A. Well, I don't know exactly. Of course I would expect that it connected them or they would not be here.

Q. So, then, the opinion that you now have has reference to the guilt or innocence of some of these men, or all of them?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, is that opinion one that would influence your verdict if you should be elected as a juror to try the case?

A. I certainly think it would affect it to some extent; I don't see how it could be otherwise.

He further stated that there had been a strike in the freight department of the Northwestern railroad, which affected the department he was in. After some further examination he stated that he thought he could try the case fairly on the evidence, and was then held to be competent.

G. W. Adams, also one of the twelve: "Am traveling salesman; have been an employer of painters. I read and talked about the Haywood trouble and formed an opinion as to the nature and character of the crime committed there. I conversed freely with my friends about the matter."

Q. Did you form an opinion at the time that the defendants were connected with or responsible for the commission of that crime?

A. I thought some of them were interested in it, yes.

Q. And you still think so?

A. Yes.

Q. Nothing has transpired in the interval to change your mind at all, I suppose?

A. No, sir.

Q. You say that some of them, that is, in the newspaper accounts that you read, the names of some of the defendants were referred to?

A. Yes, sir.

After further examination he testified that he thought he could try the case fairly on the evidence.

H. T. Sanford, another one of the twelve: Clerk for the Northwestern railroad, in the freight auditor's office.

Q. Have you an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants of the murder of Mathias J. Degan?

A. I have.

Q. From all that you have heard and that you have read, have you an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants of throwing the bomb?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Have you a prejudice against Socialists and Communists?

A. Yes, sir; a decided prejudice.

Q. Do you believe that that prejudice would influence your verdict in this case?

A. Well, as I know so little about it, it is a pretty hard question to answer. I have an opinion in my own mind that the defendants encouraged the throwing of that bomb.

Challenged for cause on the ground of prejudice.

On further examination, stated he believed he could try the case fairly upon the evidence, and the challenge for cause was overruled.

Upon the whole, therefore, considering the facts brought to light since the trial, as well as the record of the trial and the answers of the jurors as given therein, it is clearly shown that while the counsel for defendants agreed to it, Ryce was appointed special bailiff at the suggestion of the state's attorney, and that he did summon a prejudiced jury which he believed would hang the defendants, and further, that the fact that Ryce was summoning only that kind of men was brought to the attention of the court before the panel was full, and it was asked to stop it, but refused to pay any attention to the matter, but permitted Ryce to go on and forced the defendants to go to trial before this jury.

While no collusion is proven between the judge and state's attorney, it is clearly shown that after the verdict and while a motion for a new trial was pending, a charge was filed in court that Ryce had packed the jury, and that the attorney for the state got Mr. Favor to refuse to make affidavit bearing on this point, which the defendants could then use, and then the court refused to take any notice of it unless the affidavit was obtained, although it was informed that Mr. Favor would not make an affidavit, but stood ready to come into court and make a full statement if the court desired him to do so.

These facts alone would call for executive interference, especially as Mr. Favor's affidavit was not before the supreme court at the time it considered the case.

(Continued Next Week.)

A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

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

Socialist Party of St. Louis

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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (Ward Club—Place and Time of Meeting. Secretary.) | |
| First—444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday..... | Paul Schurig |
| Second—3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday..... | Fred Rosenkrantz |
| Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.) | |
| Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1-3 Sunday, 10 a. m..... | E. L. McCormick |
| Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday..... | Frank Heuer |
| Eighth—2215 S. 10th st., (second) Thursday..... | G. Bolling |
| Ninth—2875 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday..... | Wm. M. Brandt |
| Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday..... | F. E. Brinker |
| Eleventh—7801 S. Broadway, third Saturday..... | Rud Stentzler |
| Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monday..... | Dr. Emil Simon |
| Thirteenth—Geir's Hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed..... | W. H. Worman |
| Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.) | |
| Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday..... | Jul. Roth |
| Sixteenth—46 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday..... | J. S. Siemens |
| Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22d & Madison st., 1st and 3d Friday..... | W. W. Baker |
| Eighteenth—2108 N. 14th st., second Tuesday..... | Wm. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert St. |
| Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday..... | F. W. Groetke |
| Twentieth—2701 Franklin ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday..... | Frank Mittendorf |
| Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.) | |
| Twenty-Second—251 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday..... | H. E. Lindsay |
| Twenty-Third—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth.) | |
| Twenty-Fourth—2139A Morganford road, 1st Friday..... | Otto Mehl |
| Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday..... | David Allan |
| Twenty-Sixth—3918 Easton ave., (Turner Hall), 1st Friday..... | Max Duerhammer |
| Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2311 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays..... | Hy Goodell |
| Twenty-Eighth (South Br.)—2524 Easton ave., 1st & 3d Wednesday..... | Geo. White |
| Twenty-Ninth—815 N. Kingshighway, third Tuesday..... | Louis D. Goodman |
| Woman's Socialist Club—2741 Dickson st., 2d and 4th Thursdays..... | Mary U. Devore |

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The Telegraphers Strike

The St. Louis Boys Are Making a Splendid Fight for Their Fair and Reasonable Demands.... Victory Will Crown the Efforts.

The great battle of the Commercial Telegraphers is still on and the boys in St. Louis and elsewhere are making a brave fight. On the other hand the corporations are beginning to realize that the old "We do as we please" rule is coming to an end, and that the telegraphers are determined to win in this great battle for the welfare of the working class, in this battle for human progress and a higher civilization.

If the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Postal Telegraph Co. continue this fight against the Commercial Telegraphers' Union much longer, they will simply help the movement for the nationalization of the telegraph service. Even the business world, which is suffering considerably by the present troubles, will take up the public ownership idea and assist in any movement that will bring about a reorganization of the telegraph service on the lines of the present postoffice department.

Striking telegraphers are busily engaged in obtaining evidence for their legal fight against the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies, who are charged by the operators with mailing telegrams entrusted to them and paid for. The operators want the charters of the corporations revoked.

Worth Rogers, a member of the executive board of the local union, who has charge of the proceedings, said that an attorney had been consulted with regard to the proper method of carrying on the fight. Mr. Rogers added that the case will be taken to court just as soon as sufficient evidence is collected to make a case.

One telegram has been placed in the hands of the attorney to be used as evidence. It was sent from Detroit without date line, destined for Granite City, and is said to have received in the main office here and forwarded by special delivery. It stated the sender would arrive in St. Louis at a certain hour, and asked the recipient to be at the train. The sender arrived 24 hours before the delivery of the message.

Many striking telegraphers are leaving the city daily, to accept positions on the various railroads.

New York, Aug. 20.—At the headquarters of the striking telegraphers tonight the announcement was made that S. J. Small, president of the national union, would arrive here next Saturday and assume charge of the situation.

Some excitement was caused in and around the Western Union building today when Joseph H. Behnken, an operator, became deranged while sitting at his key. He shouted wildly and ran about the operating room and was taken from the building by Sergeant Higgins and Policeman Roberts. An ambulance was called and the surgeon said he had become suddenly unbalanced from the long strain of work and loss of sleep. Later he was taken to Bellevue, and the strikers appointed a committee to take care of him and his family.

Two well-attended meetings were held by the strikers today in Manhattan Lyceum and reports were read from various points, to the effect that the men were gaining ground. A legal bureau was opened in the Astor House for the benefit of the strikers and for receiving all complaints concerning the companies' failure to send messages promptly.

Daniel K. Russell, chairman of the board of strategy, stated that the strike looked better today than at any previous time and that, instead of weakening, the men were standing firmly by the union everywhere and their ranks were being increased all the time by those who were wearing out by the hard strain of day and night work and were coming over to the strikers.

The Telegraphers Strike

Bad business, this telegraphers' strike?

It affects pretty much everything. Seems hardly fair, perhaps, that any body of men should be permitted to upset the whole country in this way. You may be one of those people who feel, vaguely, that the government out to step in and do something.

Listen!

Do you know anything about the work of a telegraph operator?

He is a man who sits all day, 8 hours, 12 hours, often 16 and 18 hours at a little key about the size of a quarter. With three fingers around that key he spells out in dots and dashes letter after letter, word after word. Many a telegraph operator's daily sending is 16,000 words, spelled letter by letter, a number of dots and dashes for each letter.

Think of that. Sixteen thousand words, perhaps 65,000 letters, something like 200,000 tiny sounds that beat against the delicate mechanism of the human ear; each flashed at the highest possible rate of speed. Often these words are cryptic, unintelligible, meaning nothing to him because they are in code. Always every word is important. Mistake means immeasurable financial loss. A mis-sent letter may cost a hundred lives.

It is the highest form of skilled labor. It means the keenest intelligence. It means educated brains.

Its demands upon the nervous system are tremendous. Men, concentrating every ounce of nerve force upon that little key for 16 and 18 hours, go home nervous wrecks. Some will tell you that many a night they send again in their sleep all the messages of the day—dot, dash—dot, dash—hours and hours and hours of this merciless reflex activity until it seems that the brain must burst.

How much do they get for this? Different prices, as little as the company can pay. Some get \$40 a month. Many get less. In the larger cities they receive more.

But the average pay of a telegraph operator, the country over, is about \$50 a month, a salary which a man can not clothe himself decently, can not eat, can not live himself, let alone caring for his wife and children.

And what does the company get out of it?

The company pays 30 per cent dividends!

Think of that, will you?

Thirty per cent dividends, not only on its actual investment, but on millions and millions of dollars of watered stock—30 per cent dividends on fictitious money that has no more existence than the conscience of a money-king!

The telegraph operators struck in 1883, and failed. Their union was almost blotted out. They were miserably paid then, and when the strike was broken wages were further reduced.

Today the telegraphers' union is stronger than it has ever been. It is better prepared. It is more widely organized. It has trained up for this fight.

The telegraph trust has taken possession of one of the most beneficent inventions of the age. The value of the telegraph to the people can hardly be overestimated. Its possibilities used, not abused, are immeasurable. But the telegraph trust has abused these possibilities, until it appears that we have almost come to the time when the government must take hold and operate the telegraph itself, either in connection with the postoffice department, as is done in several countries successfully, or independently of that department.

For the present the strike is unpleasant. Business is suffering. Money is being lost. The public is being put to a great deal of inconvenience.

But it's worth it.

If you are inconvenienced, remember this: Skilled intelligence has been working for \$50 a month so that a company could pay 30 per cent dividends.—St. Louis Star-Chronicle.

THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY of the United States, by Katharine Coman. Price \$1.25. A book needed by every student.

A Terrible Indictment

The Causes of the Disastrous Railroad Wrecks Illustrated by Union Organ.

Why disastrous wrecks are so frequent has just been set forth by the executive committee of the National Union of Railway Trackmen. In a complaint to the Board of Railway Commissioners it alleges that for years certain railway companies in that state have not employed a sufficient number of men to perform the work of keeping the railway tracks in safe condition for the passage of railway trains over said tracks; that "the companies during the same length of time have not furnished sufficient material to make repairs;" that on a large portion of the railway lines in Kansas "rotten and decayed ties and old worn-out rails" are in use; that many sections of the track are "dangerous and unfit for the transportation of passengers;" that there is a "constant liability of wrecks and great loss of life." In support of its complaint the executive committee submits a number of photographs which show beyond a doubt that the indictment is absolutely true.

The "Trackman," the official organ of the National Union of Railway Trackmen, published at Fort Scott, Kas., in its issue of June 19, reproduces the pictures in question. There is a total of twenty of them, all relating to one railway system in the state of Kansas. They show broken rails, rotten ties, broken angle bars, loose spikes, splintered rails, warped rails and many other defects, all of them positively dangerous to traffic.

While the indictment is specifically against one railroad, the executive committee of the National Union of Railway Trackmen, in an address to the people and press of the country, published in the last issue, states that what is true of one railroad is true of practically every railroad in the United States.

This address to the people and press is signed by Edward G. Gashel, H. A. Vurpia and Charles A. Montgomery. Coming at it does from such an authoritative source, it can not be ignored. We know it to be true that railway disasters are occurring with alarming frequency, and that conditions are growing worse instead of better. The reason is plain. The railway owners are negligent for a purpose. They are criminally negligent because they can pay themselves dividends on their ocean of water. The tracks, ties and roadbed are neglected that such dividends may be possible. This is known to be a fact without the evidence of the National Union of Railway Trackmen. Yet the evidence is timely because it will serve to force public attention to the criminality of the railway owners.

There can be but one solution of the evil. That is public ownership. As long as railroads, which are public necessities, are controlled by private parties, they will be run for private gain at the expense of human life. In the very nature of things this is bound to be so. And because there is a growing knowledge of this fact, public ownership is spreading all over the entire country. The Roosevelt rate regulation law was designed to check this sentiment and save the hide of the railroad trust, but the scheme will not work. If anything, rate regulation has inspired public ownership sentiment. It has inspired people to study the railroad question, and no intelligent man can study this question without arriving at the conclusion that public safety will never be assured until public ownership obtains.—Johnstown (Pa.) Daily Democrat.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Recent Progress of the Socialist and Labor Movements in the United States." This is the official report of Morris Hillquit, made on behalf of the Socialist Party of America to the International Socialist Congress, held at Stuttgart, Germany, August 18, 1907. It is an extremely valuable summary of up-to-date information on the recent history and present status of the class struggle in the United States. Every party member should read it. Price, 10 cents, postpaid. Address the National Office.

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For Our New Readers.

Explanations Concerning Our Aims and Objects—Advice to New Recruits in the Great World-Wide Socialist and Labor Movement.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

This country is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class—the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the Socialist co-operative system. The means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the people collectively in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Socialist Party is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrious class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Socialist movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities, in other words: collective ownership of the means of production.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIALISTS, join the Socialist Party.

Read good Socialist literature, attend the meetings where Socialist speakers will explain the doctrines, aims and object of our movement.

Socialism stands for the abolition of the wage and profit system, because this system which is declared sacred by the beneficiaries of

modern capitalism, enables the few to enslave the many. The man who is in possession of the means of production owns the means of life—he owns the lives of those who own nothing but their labor power which they must sell for hours, days, weeks, months and years in order to live.

In factory, workshop and mine induce your fellow worker to subscribe to LABOR or any other good Socialist paper.

ASSIST THE BAKERS' UNION BY BUYING NONE BUT UNION LABEL BREAD.

The union men and union women who fail to patronize the Bakers' Union Label will commit a crime against the labor movement. The Union Label on every loaf of bread is the only guarantee that the bread you eat has been made in a strictly union shop. Let the union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label on.

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

STUTT GART

Eight hundred and sixty-six delegates, representing the Socialist movement of twenty-five countries or nationalities, are assembled in an International Congress in Stuttgart, Germany. A more important congress of the nations of the world has never been held before in the history of mankind.

This is an International Congress of Labor, an International Congress of the Social Revolution, an International Congress of the wealth-producing rabble and "undesirable citizens."

Some weeks ago an International Peace Congress took place at The Hague; it convened in an "International Peace Palace erected by Andrew Carnegie of Homestead fame, paid for with the gold and silver coined out of the lifeblood of American wage labor. The Hague Peace Congress was called to order by a representative of Czar Nicholas, the Muskovite murderer en masse, and was declared a farce by all friends of human progress. While the official representatives of Czar Nicholas and Kaiser Wilhelm, of Dictator Theodore Roosevelt, King Edward, Francis Joseph and other crowned and uncrowned potentates were talking peace at The Hague the armies and navies of America, Europe and Asia were busy preparing for bloody war.

In Stuttgart we find the representatives of the people, of the rank and file, the representatives of the working class, who appeal to the great mass of wealth producers:

"Proletarians of the world, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose and a world to gain!"

"Down with international war! Down with militarism!"

"Do not hope for a Moses or a Messiah to help you, but remember the truth expressed by the great teacher of International Socialism, Karl Marx:

"The emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working people themselves."

About eight million Socialist voters—eight million soldiers of the social revolutionary army—send their delegates to Stuttgart to discuss ways and means as to how the great international struggle of Proletarian emancipation shall be carried on, how new success and new victories may be achieved. And among this army of delegates we find a number of women who fight shoulder to shoulder with the men for the common cause of Labor's economic and social improvement and final emancipation from wage slavery.

The Stuttgart International Socialist Congress is the real Congress of International Peace.

What Is Socialism?

"Can't you tell us what Socialism is just in a few words?" The question is one every Socialist meets almost daily, and it must be answered.

Of course, we should prefer to say: "Devote all your spare time for a year or two, or three or four, and become familiar with Marx, Engels, Bebel, Koutsky, Vandervelde, Ferri, Labriola and a dozen more and then you will have some notion of the height and depth and length and breadth of Socialist philosophy and tactics."

But we must admit that such an answer scarcely meets the practical requirements of the situation. If there is a way to answer such a question with any degree of clearness in the desired "few words" we certainly should try to find it.

The first thing in such an attempt is to know what to avoid, and one of the chief "don'ts" is this:

Do not attempt to tell first what condition will prevail under Socialism. The natural thing is to resort to "collective ownership" definition after the dictionary method. This is not only to reiterate what the questioners have probably often heard, but increases the Utopian conception, that is, reasonably enough, a stumbling block

To outline a scheme of "what ought to be" is not conclusive. Any one can do that.

Socialists alone have a dynamic program of practical social change, and no brief exposition of the Socialist doctrine should fail to make this clear.

The working class—its powers, its interests, its natural program—if in control of government—is the key to all Socialist theory and practice.

Whatever answer you give, then, when a "hot from the bat" exposition of Socialism is demanded, be sure that it centers in the working class. Say to the questioner: "Socialism is the effort to arouse in the workers of the world a sense of their power if acting in solidarity and the consciousness that by the use of that power they can insure a just economic system.

"Rent, interest and profit are the means by which the producers are exploited. Necessarily, then, these will not be allowed by a dominant working class. When production for private profit is no longer allowed, collective production will naturally take its place.

"An aroused working class will refuse to tolerate not only robbery, but economic dependence. Collective production will allow economic freedom for all by guaranteeing employment to all. A working class society will own its own tools as a means to an end, and that end is the overthrow of wage slavery, with its robbery and its dependence. The program of Socialism is thus part and parcel of the social force by which it is to be introduced—the political and economic power of a united working class, conscious of its power, its interests and its historic mission."

There are many angles from which to come at the matter, but any explanation which keeps always to the front the working class, the economic facts which produce a working class (the profit system) and asks what a clan would do which knew itself to be robbed and enslaved by conditions, will give a working idea of Socialism.

ROOSEVELT

Theodore Roosevelt spoke.

He spoke last Tuesday at Provincetown, Mass., at the laying of the cornerstone of the Pilgrim Memorial monument. A United Press dispatch says:

Without mentioning Haywood by name, the president shows what to radical unionists will seem marked dissatisfaction with the verdict at Boise, as follows:

"In a criminal action, both judge and jury are far more inclined to consider the defendant's rights than they are the interests of the general public; while in addition it is always true that a man's general practices may be so bad that a civil action will lie when it may not be possible to convict him of any one criminal act. There is unfortunately a certain number of our fellow-countrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen. No matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistence, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators, whenever a special champion of either class, no matter how evil his general life, is acquitted of some one specific crime.

"Such a view is wicked whether applied to capitalist or labor leader, to rich man or poor man. But we have to take this feeling into account when we are debating whether it is possible to get a conviction in a criminal proceeding against some rich trust magnate, many of whose actions are severely to be condemned from the moral and social standpoint, but no one of whose actions seems clearly to establish such technical guilt as will insure a conviction."

These expressions of President Roosevelt are timely. The "desirable citizen" who was promoted to his present position in the White House by the crazy act of Assassin Czoizgosz, publicly expresses his dissatisfaction with and his disapproval of the Haywood verdict. Having publicly denounced Haywood as an undesirable citizen, Mr. Roosevelt had hoped that the jury of farmers would not vindicate Haywood, the innocent man, but President Roosevelt, the self-conceited desirable citizen.

As a politician and wirepuller, President Roosevelt may be great; as a man, as a plain human being, he is a small potato. A man in his high official position who acts like he has a monopoly of all the virtues, wisdom and morality of the nation, is certainly not a great man.

The "anarchistic leaders and agitators," on the other side, have good reason to be well satisfied with Mr. Roosevelt's work, for he is furnishing the wind that will blow these agitators' sails.

Gooding, Peabody, McPartland, Borah & Co. are feeling sore as the result of the Haywood acquittal. President Roosevelt does not only feel sore about it, but he seems to be indignant that a jury of Idaho farmers could disregard the desires of the desirable citizen in the White House as to the Haywood verdict.

That Socialism is becoming a factor in American politics was pointed out by Mark Hanna and is now attested to by President Roosevelt. In his Provincetown speech the president said:

"Certain Socialistic leaders propose to redistribute the world's goods by refusing to thrift and energy and industry their proper superiority over folly and idleness and sullen envy. Such legislation would merely, in the words of the president of Columbia university, 'wreck the world's efficiency for the purpose of redistributing the world's discontent.'"

We shall not use the harsh language that Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly applied to other people. "He is a liar!" is a well-known Rooseveltian expression.

We will simply say that Mr. Roosevelt does not tell the truth when he charges certain Socialistic leaders with the nonsensical things quoted above. Ignorant people may be excused for talking nonsense, but for the highest executive official of this enlightened republic there is absolutely no excuse. It is either ignorance or malicious falsehood that the above quotation of Roosevelt's speech contains.

President Roosevelt, in another part of his speech, said:

I very earnestly hope that the legislation which deals with the regulation of corporations engaged in interstate business will also deal with the rights and interests of the wage workers employed by those corporations. Action was taken by the congress last year limiting the number of hours that railway employes should be employed. The law is a good one; but if in practice it proves necessary to strengthen it, it must be strengthened. We have now secured a national employers' liability law; but ultimately a more far-reaching and thorough-going law must be passed. It is monstrous that a man or woman who is crippled in an industry, even as the result of taking what are the necessary risks of the occupation, should be required to bear the whole burden of the loss. That burden should be distributed and not placed solely upon the weakest individual, the one

least able to carry it. By making the employer liable the loss will ultimately be distributed among all the beneficiaries of the business.

As an old-time politician, he certainly knows full well that his demand for a national employers' liability law is a Socialist demand. For over twenty-five years the Socialists made and repeated this demand in their state and national platforms, until every trade union organization saw the importance of it—and until Mr. Roosevelt was compelled to accept it in his platform.

Looking Backward

In 1847 Marx and Engels published their "Communist Manifesto" with its motto: "Proletarians of all countries, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose, but a world to gain!"

The International Workingmen's Association was formed. It was a propaganda organization. In Paris, London, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Brussels, New York and other industrial and commercial centers this association found a small number of pioneers who worked for the great cause of the international labor movement and Socialism.

In 1863 Ferdinand Lassalle organized the Socialist Party movement in Germany. Political labor parties and labor unions grew up with the development of capitalist production all over Western Europe. In every country Socialist parties organized on national lines, came into existence, accepting the platform of the International Workingmen's Association.

In the same ratio as the national Socialist and labor movements in the different countries took care of their own affairs, the International Workingmen's Association lost in power and importance, and finally dissolved.

Its mission was fulfilled. The organized wage workers of all countries had been placed into relations with each other. The foundation for the great International Federation of the Socialist and Labor movement was solidly established.

Today about 900 delegates are assembled in Stuttgart, representing the Socialist Labor movement from 25 different countries, and with a Socialist voting strength of about 8,000,000.

One hundred thousand people assembled in Stuttgart to greet the Socialist representatives of the world!

Comrades, now on to "Looking Forward!"

Let us look forward to new struggles and new battles, to new victories and new success!

Organize! Build up your Union! Build up your Socialist press! Build up your Socialist Party movement!

The Shoe Workers Robbed

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union has a capitalist advertising agency in Lynn, Mass., to attend to all its local advertising business. We notice that very few of the bona fide labor papers of the country carry the shoe workers' label advertisement. To our surprise, however, we notice that the label adv. is in some fake labor sheets, for which the enormous sum of about \$100 a year is paid.

For some time the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis has issued warnings to the business men of St. Louis against certain labor paper fakers who carry on their blackmailing schemes in the name of Organized Labor. One of these fakers is an individual by the name of Sass, who published a sheet under the name of Labor News, which title has lately been changed to some other name.

Sass' paper has no subscription list whatever. It is not entitled to the second class mail privilege, because it has no circulation. It is not published regularly, sometimes only one issue a month, with perhaps 200 copies for free distribution to the blackmailed business men.

And this fake sheet without any circulation, without second class mail privilege, contains the Boot and Shoe Workers' label adv., for which the organization will have to put up at least \$100 a year, if not more.

The Shoe Workers will do well to look into this matter and not permit their funds, which are so difficult to secure in the form of membership dues, to be thrown out of the window for the benefit of a capitalist advertising agency and some blackmailing faker of a so-called labor paper.

The Jolly Taft

Mr. Taft, secretary of War, made his program speech in Columbus, O., last Monday. He spoke much and said little. If nominated for president, he can be depended upon to defend and protect the capital class interests. Like his friend Roosevelt, he wants to "control" the railroads and other corporations, forgetting that the corporations always have and still are controlling him. He would restrain the trusts, but not fight them.

In his jolly way, Mr. Taft also told his audience why he was opposed to government ownership of railroads. Here are his three main reasons:

1. Because existing government railways are not managed with either the efficiency or economy of privately managed roads and the rates charged are not as low and therefore not as beneficial to the public.

2. Because it would involve an expenditure of certainly twelve billions of dollars to acquire the interstate railways and the creation of an enormous national debt.

3. Because it would place in the hands of a reckless executive a power of control over business and politics that the imagination can hardly conceive, and would expose our popular institutions to danger.

Jolly Mr. Taft don't seem to know that our privately owned railroads in the United States have killed and crippled more people during the last ten years than were killed and wounded during the entire civil war. Is this efficiency?

Our privately owned roads are so efficiently managed that last winter the people in the northwest could not secure any fuel from the coal mining regions, and the farmers had to burn their corn, because the railroads were too "efficiently" managed.

It would be a calamity if the people of this country would get into possession of the railroads and pay off the supposed cost of twelve billion dollars within a few years, instead of permitting Morgan, Harriman, Hill & Co. to rob the people of hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

It would be a calamity for the millions of people directly and

indirectly connected with or interested in the operation of the railroads should become public property, because the people and not the speculators would dictate the management. No "reckless executive" could overthrow the will of the people without digging its own grave.

Mr. Taft might have used better arguments against public ownership of railroads. His three reasons are flimsy and superficial.

Observations

ROBERT A. PINKERTON IS DEAD. He died in mid-ocean, while on his way to Europe for his health. A product and victim of modern capitalism!

JOHN I. BEGGS, the St. Louis street railway, gas and electric light monopolist, seems to have a little trouble in Milwaukee, as the following dispatch shows:

EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT DELEGATES representing 25 nationalities at the Stuttgart International congress! This is the parliament of the world, the parliament of the universal republic.

THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' strike reminds the capitalist speculators of the fact that labor—the labor of the working people—is keeping their system of exploitation and robbery in operation.

LABOR DAY, Monday, Sept. 2. Fall in line! Every labor union should take part in the demonstration. United we stand, divided we fall! Think of Van Cleave's latest move against the American Federation of Labor!

OUR NEW YORK COMRADES are engaged in a lively fight for free speech and the right of meeting on public streets. Last week thirteen comrades were arrested and fined \$5 each. The cases will be appealed to the supreme court.

TAFT IS OPPOSED to government ownership of railroads, because he is afraid that his political gang was too corrupt to manage a publicly-owned railroad system without the probability of sacrificing their personal liberty to lifelong imprisonment in some penitentiary.

IT SOUNDED VERY RADICAL to some radicals when the Chicago Federation of Labor decided to discontinue the Labor Day demonstration. In reality that decision was reactionary and cowardly, and attested to the fact that it was Organized Labor of Chicago who made Labor Day a farce. We don't want any of this sort of radicalism!

KEIR HARDIE, the British labor leader, writing about his recent transatlantic trip, says: "My experience of sea traveling has not been extensive, but the universal testimony was that the Empress of Britain touched the acme of comfort. I am the most indifferent of sailors, and when crossing to New York a dozen years ago scarce dared look near the table. On this occasion I was present at every meal, and only once had to leave the table with more haste than dignity."

CHICAGO DISCONTINUED the Labor Day demonstration. This is not surprising. Chicago paraded every time the capitalist politicians favored the parade. Labor Day has been politically exploited and the politicians say: "Stop!" And Organized Labor of Chicago stops. If tomorrow another Carter-Harrison, Sr., would saddle his white horse and ride in front of the Labor Day parade, the Chicago Federation of Labor would not object to falling in line. Chicago wind!

"Milwaukee, Aug. 17.—Charges of wholesale bribery, in connection with the granting of the present street car franchises in this city, made by Atty. Gen. Frank L. Gilbert against ex-Mayor Rose, members of the 1900 city council, the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co., and the North American Co., have aroused great interest. Today Mayor Rose, ex-councilmen, and John I. Beggs, Frank G. Bigelow, W. N. Cromwell, Silas Burt of New York, George R. Sheldon and Charles F. Pfister, as directors of the companies involved, received summons directing them to appear before Court Commissioner Donnelly Aug. 20, for an examination by the attorney general. It is charged that corrupt methods were used in obtaining franchises, that a big amount of money was spent with the city administration and that bribery held sway in many places.

THE WORST NON-UNION CROWD in the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union meetings is seated at the reporters' table, in front of the president's chair. Without exception, every one non-union! These miserable wretches of newspaper writers are so convinced of their superior intelligence and importance that they fail to see their own stupidity and insignificance. This is the reason why they are the only scabs in the newspaper offices. As a rule, they receive scab wages, too, and scab treatment. Some day the labor organizations of the country will say to them: "Gentlemen, no admission for scabs! Unless you join the ranks of Organized Labor, you can not come in here!" Even the editor of Van Cleave's "Industrial Exponent" would regain part of his personal liberty and human rights if he had a chance to belong to the union of his craft.

STRICT REGULATION of the American saloon business has become a necessity. Compared with the business in Europe, the American saloon has become a nuisance. This, however, does not mean prohibition or lid law one day in the week, which in our opinion, is a failure. The Socialist position on this point was clearly stated in our local platform some time ago. We are neither for the present system of "do as you please" nor for prohibition, because we consider both wrong. The following figures issued by the St. Louis police department give food for thought: In 1906, 3,945 drunken persons were apprehended, this year 6,363. The state cases for 1907 numbered 4,040, against 3,616 for the preceding period. In 1906, 67 saloon men were arrested for violating the laws. In 1907, 165 were arrested for selling liquor without license and 110 for violating the Sabbath law.

SOLOMON R. GUGGENHEIM, one of the smelter kings, says: "There is a crisis approaching in the United States. If President Roosevelt can be re-elected, attempts will be made to assure him a permanent tenure of that office. The consequences of so great a departure from American and republican traditions are too great and far-reaching to be estimated. This may seem a revolutionary sort of tale for a business man, but look at the changes in the ordinary customs of life at the White House within the past five years. They show a very great and pronounced tendency to form our morals on the style which prevails in European courts. At the White House there seems to be a rapidly growing tendency to make the social life more and more like a royal court. The White House, as they are now running it, is a kind of halfway house to the real swim of London society. President Roosevelt has a large following who hold royalist social tendencies and views. I do not mean that the president ever thinks for a moment of aiming at royalty for himself or of establishing a system of monarchy in the United States. Still I do ascribe to him a desire for the state of monarchical dignity; for surroundings like those of a royal court."

MILLS IN O'FALLON, ILL.

O'Fallon, Ill., Aug. 21.—Comrade Walter Thomas Mills spoke here last night to a big audience and his splendid arguments were enthusiastically cheered. Mills himself said that this was one of the best meetings he addressed for some time. Next Thursday Mills will speak at the Lincoln (Ill.) Chautauqua.

Children have a natural desire to play, but if they live far from the schoolhouse they do not get the opportunity to do so, even if they rush home, swallow their food in a hurry, and then rush back again. Meals served at school would give the children ample time to eat and then play during the time that is wasted in going home at noon.

NEW BOOKS.

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION, or Germany in 1848. By Karl Marx. Edited by Eleanor Marx. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price 50 cents. New volumes of the Standard Socialist Series. This book is a collection of articles written in 1851-1852, after the German Revolution, when Marx had been about eighteen months in England. As the editor says: These articles are an invaluable pendant to Marx's work the Coup d'Etat of Napoleon III.; both works belong to the same period, and both are what Engels calls "excellent specimens of that marvelous gift—of Marx—of apprehending clearly the character, the significance, and the necessary consequences of great historical events at a time when these events are actually in course of taking place, or are only just completed.

THE AMERICAN ESPERANTO BOOK. A Compendium of the International Language Esperanto. Compiled and edited by Arthur Baker, A. E. A., editor of Amerika Esperantisto," Chicago. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price \$1.

CAPITAL, a Critique of Political Economy. By Karl Marx. Volume No. 2. The Process of Circulation of Capital. Edited by Frederick Engels. Translated from the Second German Edition by Ernest Untermann. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. This book, as well as any other Socialist books and literature, can be secured from the Labor Book Department. The price of Capital, Volume II., is \$2.

The World of Labor

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

FOR ADVERTISING UNION LABEL.

Boston Cigarmakers' Union paid out \$6,687 for advertising the blue label from Jan. 1 to June 30.

GARMENT WORKERS LADIES' LOCAL NO. 67 will give its first annual complimentary outing Saturday evening, August 24, at Peters' Grove, Pine Lawn Station.

SWEDISH SAWMILL WORKERS VICTORIOUS.

The Union of Sawmill Workers in the north of Sweden has defeated one of the biggest employers after a most bitter and prolonged fight, during which several hundreds were evicted from their dwellings, the employer in question having adopted for some time the device of housing the men in his own cottages.

WAGE INCREASE FOR CARPENTERS.

The 6,000 carpenters in Manhattan, New York, were granted an increase in pay, from \$4.80 to \$5 a day, on Monday. On January 1 their pay was increased from \$4.50 to \$4.80 a day, with a promise to receive \$5 a day July 1, and the employers have fulfilled their promise. Only two employing firms declined to grant the increase, and 12 men went on strike.

EQUALIZING WAGES.

One of the principal purposes of the International Retail Clerks' Association, which was in session at St. Joseph several days last week, is to equalize the sexes in matters of employment. It is insisted that where women perform the same work as men they should be paid the same wages, and to this proposition it ought not to be difficult for any reasonable person to assent.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONS IN THE LEAD.

Heretofore we have regarded Great Britain as leading European countries in the matter of labor organization. Recent statistics indicate, however, that Germany has forged ahead of the Englishmen, and that the round two million trade unionists in John Bull's island are exceeded by at least half a million in the Fatherland. Germany claims a membership of 2,524,000.

PRINTERS' CONTRACT SIGNED.

Baltimore Typographical Union has reached an agreement with the newspaper publishers of the city whereby its members working on the newspapers will receive an increase of 5 per cent in wages in the future. A seven-hour day has been in effect in the composing rooms of this city for several years, and the length of the working day will remain the same under the new agreement.

BROOM MAKERS' CONVENTION.

On Sept. 9 the International Brotherhood of Broom Makers will hold a convention in Detroit, Mich., at which from 50 to 60 delegates, besides their wives and daughters, will represent the various unions throughout the country. This organization, while its future looks bright, is not quite as strong as could be wished, and one of the chief purposes of this convention is to devise ways and means for strengthening it. It is proposed to start a vigorous campaign throughout the country.

FIVE HUNDRED GIRLS ON STRIKE.

Five hundred girls at the Des Moines (Iowa) hosiery mills were off from work a half hour recently because of a strike. It was probably the shortest strike known in Des Moines and followed the announcement that the winter schedule would be reinstated. This would deprive the girls of a half-holiday on every other Saturday. They marched in a body to the office and protested. They refused to return to work unless guaranteed this half-holiday. The officers capitulated and granted the demand.

RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS.

Out of the Russian revolutionary movement trade unions on the model of those in Western Europe are being formed. There are about 50,000 members in St. Petersburg, the strongest being in the metal trades, 10,000 members; printers, 7,000; bakers, 3,300; clerks, 3,000; builders, 3,000; textile workers, 3,500; woodworkers, 2,500, etc. Meetings are very difficult to hold owing to the action of the police, and many of them are dissolved, while on the slightest provocation officers are thrown into jail and the rank and file mistreated.

RESULT OF NEW ORLEANS JURISDICTION TROUBLES

New Orleans, La., Aug. 16.—The result of the jurisdiction troubles caused by the Brewery Workers' strike is the formation of another local central body under the name of "United Labor Council." The first meeting of the new central body took place today and was attended by delegates representing the following unions: Freight Handlers' Union, Longshoremen's Union, Retail Clerks' Union, Cotton Yard Men's Union, Teamsters' Union, Electrical Workers' Union, Tailors' Union, Elevator Workers' Union, Plasterers' Union and the local unions of the United Brewery Workers.

WOMAN BARBERS APPLY FOR CHARTER.

Women barbers in Spokane have applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter. Some difficulty is looked for, as it is said that owing to a clause in the constitution of the Women's Union Label League that members must be relatives of union men, the women barbers may not be admitted to that body, but they say they will "boost" for the label even if they are barred on a technicality. There are 25 women barbers in Spokane, and six shops are controlled by them. On a straight percentage basis a barber averages between \$19 and \$20 a week. These women are guaranteed \$24 a week or \$9 more than the union scale.

VAN CLEAVE'S EDUCATIONAL WORK.

New York, Aug. 19.—Delegates from 19 employers' associations, representing all parts of the United States, are in New York today to participate in a national conference at which plans for a national federation of employers' associations will be adopted. James W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, will preside at today's session. Although it is announced that the purpose of the organization is to "conduct a campaign of education and to promote industrial peace," the organization is intended to combat labor organizations. Lawyers will

be employed to assist in the prosecution of unionists who violate the laws or resort to intimidation. Bills before Congress and State legislative bodies will also be watched. During strikes the separate organizations will co-operate to secure a distribution of labor.

HOURS OF WORK IN FORMER CENTURIES.

Long hours did not prevail in medieval times. Prof. Theorold Rogers, in speaking of wages and hours of labor in the thirteenth century, says: "The winter's wages were about 25 per cent less than those of other seasons; but the winter seems to have been limited to the months of December and January. This fact, which I have frequently noticed, is proof that the hours of labor were not long. They seem to have been not more than eight hours a day, and at a later period in the economic history of labor, the eight-hour day seems to be indicated by the fact that extra hours are paid at such a rate as corresponds to the ordinary pay per hour for eight hours, being a little in excess." In addition to this, the craft guilds almost universally prohibited working at night, as tending to deprive some members of the craft of work. Likewise, work was usually prohibited on Saturday afternoons, or feast days of the church (and on the eve of double feasts), and particularly on that of the patron saint of the guild, and in Christmas week and Easter week. The truth of the old saying, that "there is nothing new under the sun," is here exemplified. The adoption of an eight-hour day with a Saturday half-holiday is simply returning to a prevalent custom of more than five centuries ago. In claiming that the working day in the Middle Ages was one of eight hours, Prof. Rogers alludes to the practice of laborers working more than the regular hours at harvest and haymaking times, and for which they received extra pay. It was also customary for many of the artisans of the towns to go to the country and work in harvest time. In fact, in village communities many of the artisans united the function of husbandman with that of the craft which they practiced. Prof. Rogers states repeatedly that the fifteenth and the first quarter of the sixteenth were the Golden Age of the English workmen, if we are to interpret the wages which he earned and the cost of the necessities of life.

DRUMMERS INDORSING TRACKMEN'S UNION.

At the annual convention of the Missouri Drummers' Association, held at Moberly, Mo., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of this association are necessarily compelled to do a great deal of traveling on railroads, and anything that tends to lessen the hazards of railway travel should receive our attention; and

Whereas, Wrecks on railroads are increasing at an alarming rate, and a large proportion of these wrecks are caused by defective tracks; and

Whereas, The National Union of Railway Trackmen has started an agitation for safer and better railway tracks by filing complaint against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company with the Boards of Railroad Commissioners in the States of Missouri and Kansas for the purpose of compelling said railway company to place its tracks in safe condition for the transportation of passengers; and

Whereas, The said National Union declares its intention to proceed in a like manner against other railroads that operate trains on defective tracks until all railroad tracks are placed in safe condition for travel thereon;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved, By the delegates of the Missouri Drummers' Association, in annual convention assembled at Moberly, Mo., on this, the 6th day of July, 1907, that we indorse the movement for safer and better railway tracks, and pledge our membership to work for State or Federal inspection of railway tracks, to the end that life and limb may be safer in railway travel.

Be It Further Resolved, That our secretary be directed to send a certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and the Governor of Missouri.

THE UNION PRINTERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the International Union in Hot Springs adjourned last Saturday. Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, in his report, shows that the collections for the year ending May 31, 1907, have reached the enormous total of \$1,939,304.91, and the expenditures \$1,642,441.94, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$296,862.97. There was also collected during the same period, for the support of the Union Printers' Home, \$61,931.40. The secretary-treasurer shows that the expenditures from the burial fund for the year reached the sum of \$39,270. The total expenditures from this fund since its establishment in 1892 have been \$443,105. The average age of death of printers for the year was 46.7. It is proposed to build an addition to the Union Printers' Home, and the fund for this purpose is known as the Cummings Memorial Fund. There was in this fund on May 31, 1907, \$12,910.44. This amount represents voluntary contributions by the membership. The net cost of transacting the general business of the organization, excluding the conduct of the eight-hour campaign, has been only \$16,026.63. The average cost per member has been 37.78 cents; the average cost of officers' salaries has been 10.02 cents. The total cost of the eight-hour campaign and its attendant strike up to May 31, 1907, is shown by the secretary-treasurer to have been \$3,533,058.11. The receipts and disbursements of the international organization from 1891 to 1907 are \$4,034,318.56 and \$4,659,037.21, respectively. The secretary-treasurer's report contains numerous tables setting forth minutely the sources from which the money has been received, and the avenues through which it has been expended. It is also stated that receipts are on hand for every dollar directly expended by the International Typographical Union. After the receipt of the reports of officers, the obligating of the delegates, the appointment of committees, and the disposition of some routine business, the convention adjourned.

MOLDERS' INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The convention of the Iron Molders' Union of North America met at Philadelphia and was in session for three weeks. Joseph F. Valentine was re-elected president; Michael J. Keough, of Green Island, N. Y., first vice; John Campbell, Quincy, Ill., second vice; John R. Leary, Cincinnati, third vice; Lawrence O'Keefe, Detroit, fourth vice; E. J. Denny, Cincinnati, secretary; Victor Kleiber, Cincinnati, assistant secretary; H. R. Metcalf, Cincinnati, financier; Alex Faulkner, Cleveland, treasurer. John Bradley of Poughkeepsie was re-elected to the executive board, as were George Gundry of Indianapolis, James Brown of Chicago and John Manning of Sheffield, Ala. The new members elected to the board were William Skimmerton of Toronto, Ont., Wm. Provert of the New York conference board and John I. Nolan of the Pacific coast. The dues were increased from 25 cents to 40 cents a week from Oct. 1, 1907. The name was changed from The Iron Molders' Union of North America to The International Molders' Union of North America. Resolutions of sympathy for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners were passed, as was one instructing the international secretary to take up the matter with the locals of contributing to the defense fund for same. There were 532 delegates present at the Philadelphia convention, among whom were the following delegates from the Molders' Conference Board of Buffalo and vicinity: Henry Launspach, Frank Wolf and Norton Stewart, representing local 84 of Buffalo; Jacob Schneggenberger, for local 13 of Buffalo; Charles Haslam, local 100 of Buffalo; George Cameron, Coremakers' local 436; Jos. A. Waskey and Wm. Wertz, for locals 260 and 442 of Lancaster and Depew; Wm. Headley, for 380, Niagara Falls; P. J. Culleton, for 238 of Lockport; T. C. Driscoll, local 90 of Dunkirk, and T. L. Susat, for local 123, Batavia. The heat in Philadelphia was something excessive and there were 46 prostrations. One member, P. A. Nelson, of Milwaukee, died of pneumonia during the convention. The convention adopted resolutions of condolence for his widow, which were duly forwarded and will be printed in the next Journal. Besides his widow, Delegate Nelson leaves two children.

The Way Out

By JEAN JAURES

The main idea of Socialism is simple and noble. Scientists believe that the present form of property holding divides society into two great classes. One of these classes, the wage earning, the proletariat, is obliged to pay the other, the capitalist, a sort of tax, in order to be able to live at all, and exercise its faculties to any degree. Here is a multitude of human beings, citizens; they possess nothing, they can live only by their work. But in order to work they need an expensive equipment which they have not got, and raw material and capital which they have not got. Another class owns the means of production, the land, the factories, the machines, the raw materials, and accumulated capital in the form of money. The first class is, then, forced to put itself into the hands of the second, and naturally this capitalist and possessing class, taking advantage of its power, makes the working and non-owning class pay large forfeit. It does not rest content after it has been reimbursed for the advances it has made and has repaired the wear and tear on the machinery. It levies in addition every year and indefinitely a considerable tax on the product of the workman and the farmer in the form of rent for farms, ground rent, rent of land in the cities, taxes for the payment of the public debt, industrial profit, commercial profit and interest on stocks and bonds.

Just as the old feudal road was blocked and cut up at every step by toll-rights and dues, so, for the proletariat, the road of life is cut up by the feudal rights imposed upon him by capital. He can neither work nor eat, clothe nor shelter himself, without paying a sort of ransom to the owning and capitalist class.

To have responsibility without authority, to be punished without having been even consulted, such is the paradoxical fate of the proletariat under capitalist disorder. And if capital were organized, if by means of vast trusts it were able to regulate production, it would only regulate it for its own profit. It would abuse the power gained by union to impose usurious prices on the community of buyers, and the working class would escape from economic disorder only to fall under the yoke of monopoly.

All this misery, all this injustice and disorder from the fact that one class monopolizes the means of production and of life, and imposes its law on another class and on society as a whole. The thing to do, therefore, is to break down this supremacy of one class. The oppressed class must be enfranchised, and with it the whole of society. All differences of class must be abolished by transferring to the whole body of citizens, the organized community, the ownership of the means of production and of life which to-day, in the hands of a single class, is a power of exploitation and oppression. The universal co-operation of all citizens must be substituted for the disorderly and abusive rule of the minority. This is the only method by which the individual can be enfranchised.

In the present state of humanity, where our only organization is on the basis of nationality, social property will take the form of national property. But the action of the proletariat will assume more and more an international character. The various nations that are evolving Socialism will regulate their dealings with each other more and more according to the principle of justice and peace. But for a long time to come the nation as such will furnish the historical setting of Socialism; it will be the mold in which the new justice will be cast.

Let no one be astonished that we bring forward the idea of a national community now, whereas at first we set ourselves to establish the liberty of the individual. The nation, and the nation alone, can enfranchise all citizens. Only the nation can furnish the means of free development to all. Private associations, temporary and limited in character, can protect limited groups of individuals only for a time. But there is only one universal association that can guarantee the rights of all individuals without exception, not only the rights of living, but of those who are yet unborn, and who will take their places in the generations to come.

If, then, we invoke the nation, we do so in order to insure the rights of the individual in the fullest and most universal sense. Not a single human being for a single moment of time should be excluded from the sphere of rights. Not one should be in danger of becoming the party or instrument of another individual. Not one should be deprived of the sure means of laboring freely without servile dependence on any other individual.

Social ownership of property is merely opportunity of action brought within the reach of all.

Socialism will exalt and ennoble humanity. It will level up all men and give new meaning and dignity to life.

rades can get all the information and assistance required to secure their naturalization papers.

In November, 1908, the presidential elections will take place. In Missouri the man in possession of his "first papers" for at least one year is entitled to vote at all elections. From now till October, i. e., for the ensuing six months, every effort must be made by our members and comrades to induce their foreign-born friends not yet naturalized to apply for their "first papers" without any further delay. With their first papers secured before October, 1907, they will be entitled to cast their first vote at the presidential elections in November, 1908.

Our St. Louis comrades can get any information concerning naturalization by calling at Socialist Party Headquarters, 324 Chestnut street.

Little Toilers in Mills and Shops

The figures and facts are based on statistics of 190, which relate to the employment of children as breadwinners, of whom 1,750,000, in round numbers, between the ages of 10 and 15, were so employed. Breadwinners are defined as those earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry.

Agricultural labor claimed by far the larger portion of child labor, the number of children 10 to 15 years old so employed being 1,054,446, or about two-thirds of the total number of child breadwinners, most of them being members of farmers' families.

Next in extent comes domestic service, or the occupations of servants and waiters or waitresses, in which 138,065 children were employed, most of them being girls.

About one-third of the children employed in gainful occupations were 15 years of age, and more than half were 15 or 15 years old. The number under 14 was 790,623, or 45.2 per cent of the total.

Of the total number of children breadwinners 10 to 15 years of age, 72.2 per cent were boys and 27.8 per cent girls.

Almost invariably the percentage of breadwinners is much greater among foreign-born children than among native-born children. The percentage of breadwinners among negro children is much higher than among white children.

The cotton mills furnish employment to children to a greater extent than any other manufacturing or mechanical industry. In 1900 the number of cotton mill operatives 10 to 15 years of age was 44,427.

Of the 71,622 messengers and errand and office boys in the United States, 62 per cent were district and telegraph messengers and errand boys, 23.3 per cent were office boys, and 14.7 per cent were bundle and cash boys or girls. Nine-tenths of the children employed in such service are boys.

The occupation of the textile worker or the needle trades furnish employment to 35,070 children between 10 and 15 years of age, of whom 5,136 were boys and 29,934 were girls. The total number of children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in the tobacco and cigar factories was 11,462.

Of the 49,998 glass workers reported in 1900, 5,365, or 10.7 per cent, were from 10 to 15 years old.

Of the 23,657 children for whom statistics were speedily compiled, 17,956, or 75.9 per cent, were living in homes with their parents; 3,380, representing 14.3 per cent, or approximately one-seventh of the total, were living with widowed mothers, and 578, or 2.4 per cent, with mothers who were living apart from their husbands and whose economic position was therefore likely to be analogous to that of the widow. The number of children that were either fatherless or not living with their fathers was 4,943, about one-fifth of the total number.

The percentage of school children in the total population, 5 to 9 years of age, enumerated in the United States, was 53.3, which is only a little higher than the percentage (50.6) shown for the selected families included in this study. Of the number of children 10 to 14 years of age in these families, only 31.9 per cent were at school, while the corresponding percentage for the total number of children of that age in the United States was 79.8.

But after these children reach the age at which the opportunity for employment as wage earners begins, their school attendance suffers. In the families with child breadwinners schooling rarely extends beyond the age of 13. Of the children 14 years of age, 97.4 per cent were employed and only 1.6 per cent were at school.

Of the total number of children 10 to 14 years of age in the United States, 7.1 per cent were illiterate, as compared with 18.8 per cent of the child breadwinners of the same age included in this tabulation. For the messengers and errand and office boys the per cent of illiteracy is comparatively small.

By far the greatest degree of illiteracy is that shown for the children in the cotton mills. In the South almost half of the cotton mill operatives 10 to 14 years of age are illiterate and about one-fourth of these 15 to 20 years old. The smaller percentage in the older group of operatives would indicate that a good many of these children learn to read and write after they are 10 years of age. But the percentage of illiteracy in the older group is still very high, rendering it probable that large numbers of these children are destined to remain illiterate for the rest of their lives.—Exchange.

It does not alter the case to say their parents are to blame and that therefore we should not take care of the children. Humane and intelligent people no longer believe that innocent little children should be punished for sins their parents may have committed. It matters not who is at fault; every child is entitled to the necessities of life, an education and an equal opportunity in the world. An education is impossible until the child has enough good food to develop a strong, healthy body so that it can learn and remember.

Missouri Socialist Party

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Boudin's work entitled "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx in the Light of Recent Criticism." Chas. H. Kerr, Publisher. This is an indispensable book for any reader who has done some studying along Socialist lines and wishes to know just what are the recent criticisms made on Marx by the ablest defenders of capitalism, and how these criticisms can be answered. Price \$1.00.

NATURALIZATION
The question of naturalization must be taken up without delay by our Comrades everywhere. Under the new laws it takes considerable time to secure the "second papers." Many legal formalities have to be complied with by the applicant. Every Socialist local should establish an information bureau where foreign-born com-

What They Will Do With the Government

A Short Lesson on Labor and Socialism.

Once that a portion of the working class has come to realize the necessity of controlling the machinery of the state, and that this can only be secured through the organization of a purely working class party, that is to say, a party defending only working class interests, those who have had intelligence to recognize these facts take up the propaganda of Socialism among their fellow workers.

In this educational propaganda they are assisted by the continuous operation of the same events that made the first group of Socialists.

Every strike, every blacklist, every recurring crisis, every capitalist-controlled legislature, every use of the powers of the state to fight for capitalism drives the truth of Socialism into the heads of a few more workers.

This spontaneous educational process is strengthened and assisted by the conscious efforts of those who already have recognized the significance of these facts.

So the army of Socialists continually grows. The Socialists enter into all the battles of labor for such immediate gains as are possible within the present system, but always they make their main attack upon the system itself.

Owing to the fact that the workers constitute an overwhelming majority of the voters it is inevitable that the time will come when the state and its machinery, the courts, police, army and the legislative power shall fall into the control of those workers who realize the necessity of using these instruments in defense of their own interests—the Socialists.

Just as soon as the state, or any portion of it, shall fall into the hands of the Socialists the power thereby acquired will be used to its fullest extent to advance the interests of the workers.

Since it is the institution of private property in those things that are essential to the common life that is responsible for the enslavement and exploitation of the producing workers, by the non-producing capitalists, all power acquired by the Socialists will be used to transform this institution of private property.

Let us get this point clear.

The workers do not get all they produce today because they do not own the tools with which they work and must surrender the major portion of their product to the owners of those tools in exchange for the chance to produce their own wages.

To secure them the full product of their labor and, what is even more important, the chance to produce when they wish, they must be made the owners of the instruments with which they work and produce wealth.

Manifestly it is now impossible for each worker to individually own the tools with which he works. The engineer can not own the throttle, the fireman the boiler, the switchmen one portion of the track and the trackmen another.

But all can collectively own the railroad and everything else with which the work of the world is done.

This is what the Socialists propose to use the government to accomplish when they shall have gained control of it.

THE SUBSCRIPTION MAN.

"ALL YOU NEED is 25,000 readers for Labor in St. Louis and then it won't matter what the capitalist press says about you," said Comrade Mills. Very true, and to get them every Socialist in the city will have to do his share. Send in your quota, comrade, and we will soon be there.

R. O. RIGGS lives on the east side, but says he needs Labor and subscribes for a year.

"MY BOSS got interested in a copy I gave him and you can put him on the list as a regular reader now," says Comrade Roth.

COMRADES WERNER and BEISEL bring in singles.

P. MANTHEI and A. J. McMILLAN apply for weekly installments of the real meaning of things.

CAPITALIST PAPERS are for the capitalist, not for working men. Don't forget that.

COMRADE EDER lands a new sub and Comrade Kientz appears with several more.

AMONG A NUMBER of subs we find Comrade L. Cairo. He is an Italian and wants to use Labor to convince some of his countrymen that "things are not what they seem."

THE BATTLES OF LABOR are best fought by our Socialist press. What are you doing to help in the fight? It is time to get busy.

WHAT DARROW DID. Under this caption the Mirror says: "Lawyer Richardson of Denver, who was associated with Clarence S. Darrow in the defense of Haywood, accused of the Steunenberg murder, says he won't try any more cases with Darrow, because Darrow made a Socialist speech to the jury. Darrow says nothing—doesn't have to. After the trial the jury called for Darrow and complimented him, so it seems the jury thought more of Darrow's argument than Richardson did of either Darrow's address or his own. Darrow's speech helped get results. Richardson may not like the means, but Haywood, at least, must approve the end. Darrow talked Socialism, Tolstoism, any old humanitarianism or mercism and it got to the jurors' hearts and heads. That was what Darrow was there for. He did his do to the limit. Darrow himself has always said he was "a lawyer by ear." Technicalities don't count much with him. He has power to sway men and he sways them. Cold law alone could never have saved Haywood, we fear. Sentiment had to help and Darrow supplied it. As for Darrow being an egregious advertiser, as Richardson says, nothing is wider from the mark. Darrow isn't an advertiser. He stands for his ideas and he doesn't care enough for money to attend to one-tenth of the cases brought to him. His partners have to keep track of his case settings for him and of his fees as well, for Darrow is a dreamer more than he is anything else, and lives in his dream. That his speech at Boise was a pose is a thing ridiculous to assert. It accords with all his other speeches and with his opinions in the story of his own life, "Farmington," as well as with his quietist, non-resistant books, "An Eye for an Eye" and "Resist Not Evil." His views on crime and criminals are extremely liberal. He doesn't believe there are criminals; hardly that there are crimes. He goes farther than did Ingersoll in the latter's lecture, "Crimes Against Criminals." Looking over the matter calmly, we come to the conclusion that Lawyer Richardson of Denver is jealous of the distinction achieved by his colleague at Boise. And without the humanitarian or so-called Socialist motif the Boise trial would have commanded slight interest. Class and mass were pitted against each other there and mass was heard through Darrow in protest against the general cold law conception of life so strongly enforced upon us by those representing class who have perverted justice into law and corrupted law into privilege."

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Principles of Socialism

The Principles of Our Movement as Set Forth in the National Platform Adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic Parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist Party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of International Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything made is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or programme for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the

workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain of advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end, we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. (And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given.) Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

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A Magazine of
Modern Thought and Social Progress

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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Socialist News Review

SPLENDID PROGRESS.

Local New Castle, Pa., had about 40 members the first of the year. At the end of July the membership roll numbered 207 in good standing.

THE GERMAN-SPEAKING SOCIALISTS

Of Chicago had a successful steamboat excursion to Michigan City, Ind., on the steamer "Theodore Roosevelt." We are surprised that the boat's name was not changed into "Undesirable Citizen."

NATIONAL SECRETARY BARNES COMPLAINS.

The monthly reports of the state secretaries are by no means complete regarding membership, meetings helds, etc. Failure to report on the part of local secretaries is mainly responsible for this condition.

SOCIALIST TICKET IN NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Socialist Party of Nashville, Tenn., nominated the following municipal ticket: W. H. Jackson for Mayor, J. T. McDill for Board of Public Works, J. W. Allen for City Judge, J. B. Wilson for Comptroller.

MILLS AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills spoke at two successful meetings in St. Louis. Last Sunday afternoon he addressed a good-sized audience at Riverside Park, on South Broadway, and on Monday evening he spoke on Twelfth and Olive streets.

FOR THE LABOR PRESS.

Our old friend, "A Friend" indeed, has sent another \$10 bill for our Socialist press. Our sincere wish is that at least 50,000 wage workers of St. Louis will soon realize as plainly as "A Friend" does the great importance and mission of the Socialist Party press.

STATE ELECTION IN OKLAHOMA.

The first state election in Oklahoma takes place Sept. 17. A complete Socialist ticket is in the field and a vigorous campaign is being made. The local comrades expect a great increase in the vote. This state comes into the Union with 241 Socialist locals, of which 235 were in good standing at the end of July.

DAILY PRESS GETTING FUNNY.

The Milwaukee Free Press (Republican), frightened at the progress the Social-Democrats are making, contains this squib: "Which do you like best? This 'Milwaukee'?" "Oh, yes; why that's where they have the boy mayor." "Or this Milwaukee?" "Yes, I remember; that's the burg where they have the Socialist mayor."

VICTORY FOR FREE SPEECH.

One of the most gratifying and signal victories for free speech and the use of the public street stands to the credit of Local Philadelphia. Last summer meetings were broken up and the comrades were arrested by the score; at present the party meetings are unmolested, more numerous than ever, and the police perform their proper functions by preserving order.

SUPPORTING THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

National Committee Motion No. 11, upon which vote closed Aug. 13, was adopted by the following vote: Yes 25, No 19, not voting 21. Motion No. 11 read as follows: "That we purchase \$1,000 worth of subscription cards from the Chicago Daily Socialist during the coming six months, the same to be disposed of through the organizers and such other avenues as may be available."

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE PROTECTION.

The police and authorities of San Francisco do not like books. Several years ago the Socialist Party secured an injunction preventing them from interfering with Socialist meetings. Thus restrained so far as free speech is concerned, they have turned their attention to the literature sales at meetings. On Aug. 12 they arrested Comrade McDevitt and several others for selling copies of "The Open Shop," a pamphlet written by Clarence Darrow.

SOCIALISM AND THE ROCKEFELLER FINE.

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor, through its executive board, has just passed the following timely resolution: "Whereas, The fine of \$20,000,000 against the Standard Oil Co. can not afford any relief to the people, because under present business principles and rules the fine must fall on the people; therefore, be it Resolved, That we reiterate our demand for government ownership of the oil business and all other public utilities that have become monopolized."

FIRST WARD CLUB REORGANIZATION.

The First Ward Club was reorganized Wednesday evening. Comrade L. G. Pope acted as chairman; Comrade Paul F. Schurig was elected permanent recording secretary and Comrade Herm Kloepper financial secretary. Meetings will be held at present on the second and fourth Wednesday in every month at 4337 Lee avenue. All comrades living in the First ward are invited to join the First Ward Club and attend our next meeting, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1907. Paul F. Schurig, Secretary.

COMRADE DEBS AT LOMA (OHIO) CHAUTAUQUA.

Lima, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Eugene V. Debs spoke at the Chautauqua at McCullough's Lake. No title for his lecture was announced, but it dealt with the general subject of Socialism and the abuses of private ownership. Debs is an able man and a prominent orator, a student of no small capacity, and altogether the greatest exponent of modern Socialism, so that his speech was of deep interest to all, whether they concurred in what he advocates or not. During the whole of his tense, vigorous attack on modern economic methods the audience listened with the closest attention, but without an irresistible outburst of applause.

UNIONIST-SOCIALIST-DETECTIVE RASCAL

National Secretary Barnes reports: John M. Schwartz, a member of the Machinists' Union of Detroit, Mich., and also a member of the Socialist local, has been exposed as a detective, reporting inside news of the machinists' strike to a detective agency for the benefit of the employers. Schwartz was formerly of Cleveland, O. He speaks with a foreign accent and claims to be master of the Hungarian, Lithuanian and German languages. Description of John M. Schwartz, detective: Height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 170 pounds, complexion dark, wears glasses. A machinist or iron worker by trade.

SOCIALISTS WANT CHARTER CONVENTION.

Comrade Melms, the Socialist alderman, introduced in the last Milwaukee City Council meeting a resolution for calling a special election to elect delegates to a charter convention. The State Legislature recently gave our council this power. This convention is to provide Milwaukee with a new charter, and as public sentiment has considerably improved in Milwaukee of late years, owing to the steady hammering away of the Socialists, it is hoped that our new charter will be much more favorable to Socialist measures than the present charter. Alderman Melms also introduced a resolution for holding a special election to elect school directors. Our present board is appointive, a system which the Social-Democrats consider undemocratic.

RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Russian Social Democratic Party intends to take a militant part in the forthcoming electoral struggle. It has issued a manifesto to the Russian electors, urging them to take an active part in the coming elections. After denouncing the attitude of the Octobrists and the Constitutional Democrats (the Right and Left Center Parties respectively) the manifesto states the position and demands of the Social Democratic Party as follows: The struggle with the present regime is not hopeless. The elections to the third Duma must be transformed into a gigantic protest against the band of robbers who are torturing Russia. One hundred and thirty thousand landlords are imposing their will on the people. Let a hundred and

thirty millions reply to them. Down with the noblemen; down with the landlords. The party demands a Constituent Assembly elected on the base of a secret and universal suffrage, to proclaim a democratic republic in Russia. Long live the autocracy of the nation!

ARRESTED FOR STREET SPEAKING.

We read in The Worker: Another police outrage occurred last Saturday night at the corner of 125th street and 7th avenue, when Comrades Lewis Kanel, Bass, Harwood, DeMilt, Murphy, Vander Porten, Rosen and Patterson, representing the Socialist Party, and a number of spectators were arrested at an open-air meeting. Alexander Rosen was the first to mount the platform and had spoken but a short time when he was arrested. Comrade Vander Porten followed, and in rapid succession he and others were arrested. Together with the speakers' stand they were taken to the night court at Jefferson Market Station, where they answered to a charge of disorderly conduct and were all discharged. More than four thousand people congregated at the corner where the arrests took place. During the excitement they were counseled by the speakers not to raise any disturbance. Meanwhile, plain clothes men stood in the crowd and urged bystanders to violence, and the police did their best with their clubs to provoke disorder. But the advice of the Socialist speakers was heeded by the spectators, and although the capitalist press reported the affair as a "riot," Magistrate Kernochan had to discharge the prisoners the same night. The only disorder that occurred was that provoked by the police.

SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVES IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT.

The International Socialist Bureau reports the following number of Socialist representatives in the national parliaments of the several countries mentioned:

Germany, Reichstag	43
Argentine, Congress	1
British Columbia, Deputies	3
Finland, Chamber	80
France, Deputies	50
Holland, Second Chamber	6
Luxemburg, Chamber	7
Servia, Chamber	1
Switzerland, National Council	2
Austria, Reichrath	87
Belgium, House	39
Denmark, Folketing	24
Denmark, Landsting	4
England, Commons	31
Italy, Chamber	25
Norway, Storting	10
Sweden, Second Chamber	15

UNIONISM, SOCIALISM AND CATHOLICISM.

Here is another resolution just issued by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor: "Whereas, The State Federation of Catholic Societies, in a convention recently held at Burlington, Wis., adopted a resolution which in part contains the following language: 'We urge upon Catholic workingmen who belong to labor unions to use their utmost influence to prevent these organizations from being used by unprincipled demagogues as instruments of political and social revolution; we likewise recommend the formation of Catholic workingmen's societies.' Whereas, These statements merely reiterate former positions and fears of the ordained servants of the master class for progressive and modern trades unionism and place the Federation of Catholic Societies in favor of a unionism desirable to the exploiting classes, where unprincipled demagogues as the tools of capitalism may reign supreme, and Whereas, The proposition to form Catholic workingmen's societies 'to train them in the principles of social justice' has not proven an economic success to the wage workers in other countries, and Whereas, Workingmen of all creeds land on our shores with the desire eventually to become citizens and beneficiaries of one great and mighty republic, where absolute political and economic democracy shall govern; therefore, be it Resolved, That the language of the Federation of Catholic Societies can not be considered an encouragement to harmony, progress and final emancipation from wage slavery. We therefore deplore the attitude of the federation toward the modern labor movement and pronounce its expressions un-American and unpatriotic, and further point to the indisputable fact that legislative crumbs and material charity will not forever console an intelligent working class, but that class, irrespective of creed and nationality, must unite or perish."

Mills in St. Louis

Two Successful Meetings Held at Riverside Park and on Twelfth Street.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills of Seattle, Wash., addressed two successful meetings in St. Louis. Last Sunday afternoon he spoke at Riverside Park, 4,100 South Broadway, to a good size audience, his subject being "Busting the Trust." For nearly two hours he presented the Socialist side of the trust problem; his arguments were attentively listened to and created repeatedly much applause and merriment. A good collection was taken up and about \$10 worth of literature was sold.

Monday evening Comrade Mills addressed a crowd of about 500 people on Twelfth and Olive streets. This meeting was also a decided success and much favorable comment was heard from all sides. Considerable Socialist literature was disposed of and a good collection was taken up.

Later in the evening Comrade Mills addressed a meeting of the striking telegraphers at the Jefferson club hall on Grand avenue.

Tuesday evening he spoke in O'Fallon, Ill., and Wednesday evening he addressed a well-attended mass meeting in Belleville, Ill.

THE SOCIALIST AND LABOR PRESS has become a powerful factor in the great struggles for the improvement of labor's condition and labor's emancipation.

Joint Proclamation

Issued by the Labor Day Marshals to Organized Labor of St. Louis....Music or No Music, Uniform or No Uniform---Fall in Line!

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12, 1907.

To the Trade Unionists of St. Louis:

Greetings—At no previous period in the labor movement in the history of the United States of America has the necessity for a full showing of Organized Labor been so imperative as in this year. During the past year strenuous efforts have been made by the opponents of our movement to discredit, retard or destroy it. The Van Cleeves, Posts and Parys have been more active than ever, and now they propose to raise a war fund of \$1,500,000 to be used for the special purpose of harassing the movement, whose primary object is the elevation of humanity.

The Mine Owners' Association of Colorado and Idaho, backed by powerful vested interests, entered into a conspiracy to destroy Organized Labor. The executive, judicial and legislative departments of these states defied the constitutions of both state and country, ignored the rights secured and cemented through the blood of the patriots of the revolution of 1776, by illegally depriving three prominent officers of Organized Labor of their liberty. They hoped

to discredit if not crush the onward march of the proletariat.

Don't imagine because this plot failed the common enemy will relent. Not for a moment.

It behooves Organized Labor to make special effort on September 2, 1907, to show the world its full strength, that it is thoroughly united, in perfect accord, determined, and, above all, in earnest in its demand for the recognition of its rights.

Don't make the excuse for not turning out that you can not afford a uniform or a band. Don't mind either uniform or band! It is numbers we want. Let us pack the streets of St. Louis from curb to curb with the thousands that constitute Organized Labor.

Use the money that a uniform or band would cost for a nest egg to meet the Van Cleave \$1,500,000 war fund.

Some express discouragement because the Chicago Federation has decided to abandon the parade this year. Because Chicago has made a mistake is no reason St. Louis should follow. In fact, it is usually safe for St. Louis to take a contrary course to that of our suburb on Lake Michigan.

The marshals will meet every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. at Lightstone hall, up to and including September 1.

If you have not elected a marshal, do so at once. Let us take a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, and make Labor Day of 1907 a record breaker that will remain a pleasant recollection to every participant. We remain, fraternally yours,

MARSHALS LABOR DAY PARADE, OWEN MILLER, Secretary JOHN H. BARRY, Chairman.

SECOND WARD CLUB MEETING.

Saturday evening, Aug. 24, a street meeting will be held under the auspices of Second Ward Socialist Club on North Ninth and Madison streets. Speakers, Comrade Barrett and others.

F. ROSENKRANZ, Secretary.

BUTCHER WORKMEN'S UNION

Held a well-attended meeting last Wednesday evening and secured several new members. Brother G. A. Hoehn, editor of St. Louis Labor, addressed the meeting. The organization is gradually regaining its former strength and the prospects for a good membership are fair. Refreshments and lunch were served after the meeting.

ARE YOU IN FAVOR of building up a strong Socialist Party movement in St. Louis? If so, subscribe to our local Socialist press. Are you in favor of a strong trade union movement? If so, increase the circulation of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

FIRST GRAND PICNIC AND OUTING

Given by 16th and 17th

Ward Socialist Clubs

AT NORMANDY GROVE, SUNDAY, SEPT. 8, 1907

TICKETS 25 CENTS A PERSON.

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