

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907

NO. 343

## Sept. 2 1907 LABOR DAY Sept. 2 1907

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH" shall not be a meaningless phrase for Organized Labor of St. Louis. Joint Parade and Picnic under auspices of Central Trades and Labor Union and Building Trades Council. Parade like men conscious of their great responsibility for a worldwide movement.

To secure Labor Day required hard struggles, desperate battles, great sacrifices.

The great eight-hour movement of 1886 was "put down" by the Haymarket riot of May 4, 1886, caused by a miserable wretch of a police captain, Bonfield and his police. After an eight-hour mass meeting held on Haymarket square had quietly adjourned, Bonfield ordered his police from the Desplaines street station (only a half block away) to charge the orderly meeting of working men. Some person threw a bomb. Who? Nobody knows! The guilty person has never been found. Several persons were killed.

What followed is well known to the student of the American labor movement.

One of the immediate, instantaneous results was this: The great eight-hour movement came to a sudden standstill all over the country. The explosion of the Haymarket bomb was all the capitalist class could wish for.

Then came the great tragedy of the Haymarket trial and the dark days of November, 1887, when Spies, Parsons, Fisher and Engel were murdered on the gallows by order of an enraged plutocracy, when Lingg was driven to suicide, and three other working men, Fielden, Neebe and Schwab, incarcerated in the Joliet penitentiary.

These were dark days—days of hopelessness and despair. Every attempt to recognize the scattered forces of labor were met with the plutocratic war-cry: "Anarchy!" From the pulpit, from the editorial sanctums of the daily press came the same malicious opposition to and persecution of the labor movement.

The eight-hour movement was dead! Plutocracy at least thought it was, believing that the lesson of Nov. 11 would scare the working class back into the old slave system.

But the reaction was only temporary. The defeat of the eight-hour movement was followed by political insurrections and rebellions of labor everywhere. There were a small number of brave men and women who did not lose courage even during the darkest days of the movement. Onward and ever onward they pushed the movement. Day and night they would be active in laying the foundation for a greater movement which no Haymarket bomb and no legal murder of labor leaders could destroy. A movement which would prevent Haymarket riots and legal murder en masse, like the execution of the four labor leaders in the Cook county jail on Nov. 11, 1887.

It was during these serious days of struggle that "Labor Day" was born. "Labor Day" was not a free gift by capitalist politicians, but it was the result of many desperate battles between the forces of Labor and the hireling hordes of Capitalism.

To give up "Labor Day" is to give up the results of Labor's victories, Labor's honor, and Labor's recognition by the ruling powers of the land.

Sad, indeed, is the news that the Chicago Federation of Labor decided to discontinue the Labor Day celebration! Where is the honor, where is the pride, where is the dignity of Organized Labor of Chicago? There in the great metropolis on Lake Michigan were enacted the bloody tragedies of 1886 and 1887. There were the great Pullman hunger insurrection in 1895, and there Organized Labor should lead in the great national Labor Day celebration next Monday.

But Labor Day has become a "farce" we are told.

Who made it a farce? Organized Labor of Chicago! For years capitalist politicians and ward heelers used the Labor Day parades as a review of the capitalist political voting cattle. Miserable wretches of would-be labor leaders wore their marshals' badges for no other purpose than to attract the attention of politicians and secure a political job at the expense of the labor movement. Since, however, there is a strong tendency in the labor movement the rank and file can no longer be fooled by political wire-pullers, we are told that Labor Day is out of date and should be abolished altogether.

Labor Day will not be abolished. Labor Day will be celebrated with more class consciousness, with more pride and determination than ever before.

We hope that every labor organization will take part in the Labor Day celebration. Music or no music, uniform or no uniform—fall in line! It is the men and women we want! says President Miller, and he is right, too.

### The Celebration in St. Louis.

In St. Louis the Central Trades & Labor Union and the Building Trades Council will have a joint parade and demonstration, followed by a picnic in West End Heights.

### FORMATION OF PARADE.

#### First Division.

Mounted Police. Band. Grand Marshals and Aids. Owen Miller, Grand Marshal, C. T. & L. U. Aids: David Kreyling, J. C. Canfield, Anton Mayer. John H. Barry Grand Marshal, B. T. C. Aids: John Dryden, John Reigert, Richard Swift. Officers International Building Trades Council.

**Marshals:** George Bechtold, C. T. & L. U., and Harry Blackmore, B. T. C. Delegates Central Trades & Labor Union and Building Trades Council.

This division will form on south side of Franklin avenue and Tenth street; right facing west.

#### Second Division.

Eugene Sarber, Marshal. Band. Machinists 41. Machinists 394. Machinists' Apprentices. Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers 1. Metal Polishers 13. Amalgamated Association Steel, Iron and Tin Workers 3. Amalgamated Association Steel, Iron and Tin Workers 4. Car Wheel Molders 7229. Foundry Employes 3. This division will form on Tenth street, north of Franklin avenue. Right facing south.

#### Third Division.

Nicholas Iwig, Marshal. Structural Iron Workers 18. Band. Steam Fitters 29. Band. Steam Fitters' Helpers 33. Sprinkling Fitters 268. Corporation Helpers 87. Asbestos workers. Drum Corps. Boiler Makers 27. Boiler Makers 51. Boiler Makers' Helpers 58. Steam Engineers 315. Band. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners 1100. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners 1329. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners 1596. Millwrights 602. Bartenders' Tallyho 51. This division will form on Tenth street, south of Franklin avenue. Right facing north.

#### Fourth Division.

Charles Goodman, Marshal. Band. Cigar Makers 44. Cigar Packers 281. Barbers' Union 102. Bakers 4. Bill Posters 5. Brush

## The Tramp of the Toilers

A LABOR DAY POEM—By SHERLIE WOODMAN

'Tis the tramp of the toilers—listen!  
'Tis echoed from shore to shore;  
And it thrills men's hearts with wonder—  
That sound, like distant thunder—  
Or the angry ocean's roar.

'Tis the tramp of the toilers—hear it,  
Ye masters of mill and mine!  
Your slaves have at last arisen;  
Escaped from toil's gloomy prison,  
They question your "right divine!"

'Tis the tramp of the toilers—never  
Hath armies till now, I ween,  
Like those which today are marching  
'Neath the azure over-arching,  
In a cause like this, been seen.

And soon shall the tramp of the toilers  
Be heard on election day,  
Whose ballots shall betoken  
That Labor's chains are broken  
And the "old things" passed away.

O weary and toil-burdened mothers!  
O daughters, sisters and wives,  
Whose forms are forever bending  
O'er labor which knows no ending—  
No joy in your sordid lives,

And children, who never knew childhood,  
Who ne'er have found time to play,  
And e'en are deprived of learning,  
Because ye must needs be earning  
The pittance your masters pay,

List' ye to the tramp of the toilers!  
Redemption is drawing nigh!  
A glorified tomorrow  
Shall end your night of sorrow—  
Its promise illumines the sky.

O men in the sunshine of Fortune,  
O women, who live at ease,  
Who know but one employment—  
To seek your own enjoyment—  
And study but to please,

Hark, ye to the tramp of the toilers,  
Its meaning to understand;  
Live for awhile for others—  
Your sisters and your brothers—  
And lend them a helping hand.

Oh, assist them to gain their freedom,  
To usher in the time  
Foretold from distant ages,  
By poets, seers and sages,  
That period sublime.

When Justice shall have dominion,  
And Labor come into his own;  
When the whole round earth  
Shall resound with mirth  
And Right shall prevail alone.

Makers 3. Clay Miners 8503 Terra Cotta Workers 5157. Retail Clerks 80. Retail Clerks 84. Ladies' Garment Workers 59.

This division will form on Eleventh street, north of Franklin avenue. Right facing south.

#### Fifth Division.

James Given, Marshal. Painters' District Council. Band. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America 115. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers 46. Band. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America 23. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America 513. Band. Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America 137. Sign Writers 774. Paper Hangers 341. Car and Coach Painters 204.

This division will form on Eleventh street, south of Franklin avenue. Right facing north.

#### Sixth Division.

W. W. Cato, Marshal. Band. Typographical Union 8. Commercial Telegraphers 3. Leather Workers on Horse Goods 30. Joint Council Boot and Shoe Workers. Building Material Trades Council. Horse Shoers 3.

This division will form on Twelfth street, north of Franklin avenue. Right facing south.

#### Seventh Division.

Harry Meyers, Marshal. Band. Electrical Workers 3. Electrical Workers 1. Electrical Workers 59. Composition Roofers. Band. Cement Workers 22. Cement Workers 91. Band. Cement Workers 78. Cement Workers 79. Marble, Mosaic and Ceramic Workers 10,263. Cut Stone Laborers. Drum Corps. Plumbers' Laborers 1. Asbestos Workers.

This division will form on Twelfth street, south of Franklin avenue. Right facing north.

#### Eighth Division.

Richard DuBarry, Marshal. Wood Workers' District Council. Band. Wood Workers 2. Wood Workers 149. Wood Workers 12. Wood Workers 204. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers. Janitors and Housemen. Stone Pavers 16. Stone Pavers 29.

This division will form on High street, north of Franklin avenue. Right facing south.

#### Ninth Division.

John Oswald, Marshal. Band. Brewery Workers' Joint Executive Board. Band. Brewers and Maltsters 6. Bottlers 187. Freight Handlers 237. Brewery Firemen 95. Brewery Laborers 262. Beer Drivers 43.

This division will form on High street, south of Franklin avenue. Right facing north.

#### Tenth Division.

A. S. St. Clair, Marshal. Drum Corps. Teamsters 700. Teamsters 709. Teamsters 751. Teamsters 754. Van Drivers 755. Van Drivers 775. Carriage Drivers 405. Baggage Drivers' Union.

This division will form on Thirteenth street, north of Franklin avenue. Right facing south.

The parade will start promptly at 10 a. m. from Tenth and Franklin avenue.

At 9:45 a bomb will be exploded as a notice to the division marshals to line up their divisions. At 9:55 another to announce that all is ready, and at 10 a. m. a third, to give notice that the column has started.

The route will be on Franklin avenue from Tenth west to Twentieth, south on Twentieth to Pine, west on Pine to Grand, south on Grand to Lawton, east on Lawton to Compton, where the parade will pass in review before the Grand Marshals.

The United Railways Company will mass its cars at the shed, Compton and Laclede, to take the paraders to West End Heights, where the entertainment will be held. Admission free. James O'Connell, president of Machinists' International Association, and P. W. Collins, general treasurer of Electrical Workers, will deliver addresses in the theater, commencing at 5:30 p. m.

The Division Marshals will see to it that no advertising displays are permitted in the parade except floats representing some phase of the industrial system authorized by the Grand Marshals.

As the parade is short, all members are urged to remain in ranks until the parade is dismissed.

## The Labor Battle in Belfast

Working Men and Women Are Shot in the Streets.

August 16, 1907.

Once again has Liberalism given a practical demonstration of its love for Labor. Featherstone has been surpassed; Birrell has out-Asquithed Asquith. The streets of Belfast are stained with the blood of men and women.

Two weeks ago I mentioned that those best acquainted with Belfast feared that disastrous consequences would surely follow the importation of raw country policemen and the military. The events of the last few days give abundant evidence that this fear was well founded.

On Sunday evening two imported policemen had occasion to interfere in a street row, and they did it in such a tactless fashion that they roused the ire of the large crowd that had collected. Other policemen arrived on the scene, and after a very severe fight several arrests were made. The police patrol wagon conveying those arrested to the Central police station was fiercely assailed; but in the end the assailants were beaten off.

Had the police been satisfied with their victory, there would have been no further trouble. Left to itself, the crowd would soon have melted away. However, other counsels prevailed. The local Trepoffs felt they had to avenge an insult to the majesty of the law. Police reinforcements were hurried up and let loose upon the now excited crowd. After an hour's vigorous batoning on the part of the police, that "limit of human endurance" of which Mr. Balfour talked in justifying the Jingo attacks on the peace party during the Boer war, was reached. The crowd tore up the cobble stones with which the streets were paved, and used them as weapons against the police. In a short time the police had to hurriedly retire, pursued by a large crowd, who were pelting them with stones and yelling "Blacklegs! Blacklegs!"

The general officer commanding the troops in the Belfast district was communicated with, messengers were dispatched to hunt up all men on leave. By this means a "scratch" force of about 1,500 men was speedily got under arms and dispatched to the disturbed area. The troops immediately went to work with their bayonet; but beyond steadily pushing the crowd back into one of the streets in the disturbed area, little headway was made.

Strong detachments of infantry and cavalry having arrived to reinforce the attacking party, it was agreed to make one last attempt to dislodge the crowd.

It was then the wildest scene of the evening was witnessed. Rain was coming down in torrents and the street occupied by the crowd was in total darkness, all lamps having been extinguished. At the foot of this street the troops were massed, and at the word of command infantry, with fixed bayonets, and cavalry, with drawn sabers, dashed up the street.

The noise and din that followed was awful; women and children were screaming, and men were cursing. The charging troops were met with a furious fusillade of cobble stones and broken bottles; and before they were half-way up the street they began to waver. It was only momentary. Yelling like madmen, they swept onward, seeking to close with the crowd. The latter held their ground until the military were close up, when they suddenly disappeared into the houses or the side streets, from which they continued to pitilessly pelt the soldiers.

Balked of their prey, the infuriated troops turned their attention to the adjoining houses. Doors and windows were stove in with the butt ends of rifles, and bayonets were freely used. One civilian had a very narrow escape. When the charge began he was standing at his own door. One of the soldiers made a vicious lunge at him with his bayonet. The civilian sprang back and slammed the door, but not a moment too soon, for the bayonet penetrated the door. The blood-stained bayonets seen when the troops returned from the charge are a sufficient indication that all were not so fortunate as this civilian.

The number of persons wounded in this struggle can not be ascertained, because they were promptly removed to the adjoining houses by their friends. Of the soldiers and policemen, close upon a hundred were seriously injured. When the news of Sunday night's work became known throughout the city it created the utmost indignation.

On Monday evening crowds from all parts of the city poured into the disturbed area. Some were attracted by curiosity; others came with the deliberate intention of exacting vengeance for the bayoneting and bludgeoning of the previous evening. The authorities were evidently prepared for this. The military and police on duty during the day were strongly reinforced as evening approached. Troops and police, marching to the scene of hostilities, were fiercely assailed by hostile crowds en route.

Some of the more daring of the rioters then proceeded to wreck the police barracks, where the men responsible for the Sunday's work were stationed. Whilst they were thus engaged the barracks doors were flung open and a detachment of the Rifle Brigade sprang upon the rioters with bayonets or clubbed rifles. For the space of half an hour the air was thick with paving stones and broken bottles, which were hurled at the military from all sides. The Rifle men broke and fled for shelter. A little later their officers and some of the Dublin Castle magistrates safely sheltered in the barracks ordered another charge.

This time new tactics were resorted to. Instead of relying upon their arms, the soldiers picked up the stones with which the streets were thickly strewn, and hurled them back at the rioters. They kept this up for some little time, but it was soon clear that they were no match for their opponents, and they ultimately beat a hasty retreat.



pursued by the exulting crowd. Meanwhile, matters were becoming more serious. The crowd was gradually increasing in numbers, and the rain of stones and bottles was still kept up.

No less than forty charges were made by infantry and cavalry; but all to no purpose. The crowd still doggedly held its ground. All lamps were extinguished, and barbed wire and rope entanglements stretched across the streets were effective in stopping the charges of the troops. The large numbers of bleeding soldiers and policemen that were being carried off to the hospitals bore painful evidence of the execution that was being done by the deadly hail of stones and bottles.

Just when things seemed to be at their worst a Castle magistrate put in an appearance and read the Riot Act. It was the merest formality. Not a word of what was read could be heard above the frightful din.

An officer said something in an undertone, and a file of soldiers stepped to the front and leveled their rifles at the crowd. "Fire!" cried the officer; and a sheet of flame lit up the darkness of the scene.

There were piercing shrieks, and five men fell to the ground. Maddened beyond measure, the crowd of men, women and even children made another furious attack on the soldiers. They seemed to be altogether reckless. Man after man, and a few women, rushed up and tried to wrest the rifles from the soldiers. Another volley was poured into the closely-packed crowd, with more deadly effect than the previous one.

A young girl who came to the street corner to look for her brother was shot through the heart, and two men were mortally wounded, a large number being more or less seriously wounded.

Shortly after this quietness was restored.

One of the cases treated in hospital was a boy of eight years of age, who had been savagely beaten about the head with a policeman's baton.

It can not be denied that police and troops alike displayed marked ferocity in dealing with the outbreak. Private houses were broken into by the maddened soldiery, and inoffensive men and boys dragged out into the streets and savagely maltreated. In one case the doors and windows of a house were smashed by rifle butts; and on the occupant going to ask for an explanation, he was dragged out and accused of being the ringleader of the rioters.

In another case a respectable workman on his way from work was struck by a bullet in the stomach just as he was entering his own door. He lies in a hospital in a critical condition. The ferocity displayed by the soldiers is in large measure the outcome of a campaign of lies entered upon by the local press in order to inflame the soldiers against the populace.

In Monday evening's papers there appeared a story about an organized plot to poison the soldiers. According to this story, a number of civilians are at present going about the city fraternizing with the soldiers, treating them to liquor into which they have put poison. These stories are absolutely without foundation; but they have served their purpose.

The savage ferocity displayed on Sunday and Monday was the first fruit of these stories. What the next will be no one knows.

Whilst I do not in any way approve of the riotous conduct that preceded the tragedy of Monday evening, I must say that the misguided men and women taking part in that rioting are not altogether to blame. If ever there was a people goaded into violence, it was the people of Belfast. Because a few hundred dockers and carters thought that they were entitled to something more than 18s per week for 60 or 70 hours' work, the authorities have copied the methods of the Russian bureaucracy. Troops, with their South African experiences fresh in their minds, have been poured into the city. Trades Unionists, exercising the rights conferred upon them by the Trades Disputes Act, have been violently assaulted by khaki-clad soldiery.

Who can blame the people if they refuse to submit longer to these licensed outrages? The pity is that all the suffering will be borne by the common people and the common soldiers. The responsibility, in the first place, rests with the employers and the Lord Mayor of Belfast, and in the second place with the Liberal statesmen who placed the soldiers at their disposal. Soldiers and civilians are being sacrificed in the streets of the city, and the Gallahers, the Shaftesburys and the Haldanes, the Birrells and the other personages in high places who are responsible for all this bloodshed, go scot free.—L. L. Leader.

# 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.

IV.  
Recent Decision of the Supreme Court as to Competency of Jurors.  
The second point urged seemed to me to be equally conclusive. In the case of the People vs. Coughlin, known as the Cronin case, recently decided, the supreme court, in a remarkably able and comprehensive review of the law on this subject, says among other things:

that where it is once clearly shown that there exists in the mind of the juror at the time he is called to the jury box, a fixed and positive opinion as to the merits of the case, or as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants he is called to try, his statement that notwithstanding such opinion he can render a fair and impartial verdict according to the law and evidence, has little, if any, tendency to establish his impartiality. This is so because a juror who has sworn to have in his mind a fixed and positive opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused is not impartial, as a matter of fact. \* \* \*

"It is difficult to see how, after a juror has avowed a fixed and settled opinion as to the prisoner's guilt, a court can be legally satisfied of the truth of his answer that he can render a fair and impartial verdict, or find therefrom that he has the qualification of impartiality, as required by the constitution. \* \* \*

"Under such circumstances it is idle to inquire of the jurors whether they can return just and impartial verdicts. The more clear and positive were their impressions of guilt, the more certain they may be that they can act impartially in condemning the guilty party. They go into the box in a state of mind that is well calculated to give a color of guilt to all the evidence, and if the accused escapes conviction, it will not be because the evidence has not established guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, but because an accused party condemned in advance, and called upon to exculpate himself before a prejudiced tribunal has succeeded in doing so. \* \* \*

"To try a cause by such a jury, is to authorize men, who state that they will lean in their finding against one of the parties, unjustly to determine the rights of others, and it would be no difficult task to predict, even before the evidence was heard, the verdict that would be rendered. Nor can it be said that instructions from the court would correct the bias of the jurors who swear they incline in favor of one of the litigants. \* \* \*

"Bontecou (one of the jurors in the Cronin case), it is true, was brought to make answer that he could render a fair and impartial verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence, but that result was reached only after a singularly argumentative and persuasive cross-examination by the court, in which the right of every person accused of crime to an impartial trial and to the presumption of innocence until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and the duty of every citizen, when summoned as a juror, to lay aside all opinions and prejudices and accord the accused such trial, was set forth and decanted upon at length, and in which the intimation was very clearly made that a juror who could not do this was recreant to his duty as a man and a citizen. Under pressure of this sort of cross-examination, Bontecou seems to have been finally brought to make answer in such a way as to profess an ability to sit as an impartial juror, and on his so answering he was pronounced competent, and the challenge as to him was overruled. Whatever may be the weight ordinarily due to statements of this character by jurors, their value as evidence is in no small degree impaired in this case by the mode in which they were, in a certain sense, forced from the mouth of the juror. The theory seemed to be that if a juror could in any way be brought to answer that he could sit as an impartial juror, that declaration of itself rendered him competent. Such a view, if it was entertained, was a total misconception of the law. \* \* \*

"It requires no profound knowledge of human nature to know that with ordinary men opinions and prejudices are not amenable to the power of the will, however honest the intention of the party may be to put them aside. They are likely to remain in the mind of the juror in spite of all his efforts to get rid of them, warping and giving direction to his judgment, coloring the facts as they are developed by the evidence and exerting an influence more or less potent, though it be unconsciously to the juror himself, on the final result of his deliberations. To compel a person accused of a crime to be tried by a juror who has prejudged his case is not to give him a fair trial. Nor should a defendant be compelled to rely, as his security for the impartiality of the jurors by whom he is to be tried, upon the restraining and controlling influence upon the juror's mind of his oath to render a true verdict according to the law and the evidence. His impartiality should appear before he is permitted to take the oath. If he is not impartial then, his oath can not be relied upon to make him so. In the terse and expressive language of Lord Coke, already quoted, the jury should 'stand indifferent as he stands unsworn.'"

Applying the law as here laid down in the Cronin case to the answers of the jurors above given in the present case, it is very apparent that most of the jurors were incompetent because they were not impartial, for nearly all of them candidly stated that they were prejudiced against the defendants and believed them guilty before hearing the evidence, and the mere fact that the judge succeeded, by a singularly suggestive examination, in getting them to state that they believed they could try the case fairly on the evidence, did not make them competent.

It is true that this case was before the supreme court, and that court allowed the verdict to stand, and it is also true that in the opinion of the majority of the court in the Cronin case an effort is made to distinguish that case from this one, but it is evident that the court did not have the record of this case before it when it tried to make the distinction, and the opinion of the minority of the court in the Cronin case expressly refers to this case as being exactly like that one, so far as relates to the competency of the jurors. The answers of the jurors were almost identical and the examinations were the same. The very things which the supreme court held to be fatal errors in the Cronin case constituted the entire fabric of this case, so far as relates to the competency of the jury. In fact, the trial judge in the Cronin case was guided by the rule laid down in this case, yet the supreme court reversed the Cronin case because two of the jurors were held to be incompetent, each having testified that he had read and talked about the case and had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants; that he was prejudiced; that he believed what he had read and that his prejudice might influence his verdict; that his prejudice amounted to a conviction on the subject of the guilt or innocence of the defendants, but each finally said that he could and would try the case fairly on the evidence alone, etc.

A careful comparison of the examination of these two jurors with that of many of the jurors in this case shows that a number of the jurors in this case expressed themselves, if anything, more strongly against the defendants than these two did, and what is still more, one of those summoned, Mr. M. D. Flavin, in this case, testified not only that he had read and talked about the case and had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, that he was bitterly prejudiced, but further, that he was related to one of the men who was killed, and that for that reason he felt more strongly against the defendants than he otherwise might, yet he was held to be competent on his mere statement that he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence.

No matter what the defendants were charged with, they were entitled to a fair trial, and no greater danger could possibly threaten our institutions than to have the courts of justice run wild or give way to popular clamor, and when the trial judge in this case ruled that a relative of one of the men who was killed was a competent juror, and this after the man had candidly stated that he was deeply prejudiced and that his relationship caused him to feel more strongly than he otherwise might, and when in scores of instances he ruled that men who candidly declared that they believed the defendants to be guilty; that this was a deep conviction and would influence their verdict, and that it would require strong evidence to convince them that the defendants were innocent, when in all these instances the trial judge ruled that these men were competent jurors, simply because they had, under his adroit manipulation, been led to say that they believed they could try the case fairly on the evidence, then the proceedings lost all semblance of a fair trial.

DOES THE PROOF SHOW GUILT.  
The state has never discovered who it was that threw the bomb which killed the policeman, and the evidence does not show any connection whatever between the defendants and the man who did throw

it. The trial judge in overruling the motion for a new hearing, and again, recently in a magazine article, used this language:

"The conviction has not gone on the ground that they did have actually any personal participation in the particular act which caused the death of Degan, but the conviction proceeds upon the ground that they generally, by speech and print, advised large classes of the people, not particular individuals, but large classes, to commit murder, and had left the commission, the time and place and when, to the individual will and whim, or caprice, or whatever it may be, of each individual man who listened to their advice, and that in consequence of that advice, in pursuance of that advice, and influenced by that advice, somebody not known did throw the bomb that caused Degan's death. Now, if this is not a correct principle of the law, then the defendants of course are entitled to a new trial. This case is without precedent; there is no example in the law books of a case of this sort."

The judge certainly told the truth when he stated that this case was without a precedent, and that no example could be found in the law books to sustain the law as above laid down. For, in all the centuries during which government has been maintained among men, and crime has been punished, no judge in a civilized country has ever laid down such a rule before. The petitioners claim that it was laid down in this case simply because the prosecution, not having discovered the real criminal, would otherwise not have been able to convict anybody; that this course was then taken to appease the fury of the public, and that the judgment was allowed to stand for the same reason. I will not discuss this. But taking the law as above laid down, it was necessary under it to prove, and that beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person committing the violent deed had at least heard or read the advice given to masses, for until he either heard or read it he did not receive it, and if he did not receive it, he did not commit the violent act in pursuance of that advice; and it is here that the case for the state fails; with all his apparent eagerness to force conviction in court, and his efforts in defending his course since the trial, the judge, speaking on this point in his magazine article, makes this statement: "It is probably true that Rudolph Schnaubelt threw the bomb," which statement is a mere surmise and is all that is known about it, and is certainly not enough to convict eight men on. In fact, until the state proves from whose hands the bomb came, it is impossible to show any connection between the man who threw it and these defendants.

It is further shown that the mass of matter contained in the record and quoted at length in the judge's magazine article, showing the use of seditious and incendiary language, amount to but little when its source is considered. The two papers in which articles appeared at intervals during years were obscure little sheets having scarcely any circulation and the articles themselves were written at times of great public excitement when an element in the community claimed to have been outraged; and the same is true of the speeches made by the defendants and others; the apparently seditious utterances were such as are always heard when men imagine that they have been wronged or are excited or partially intoxicated; and the talk of a gigantic anarchistic conspiracy is not believed by the then chief of police, as will be shown hereafter, and it is not entitled to serious notice, in view of the fact that, while Chicago had nearly a million inhabitants, the meetings held on the lake front on Sundays during the summer by these agitators rarely had fifty people present, and most of these went from mere curiosity, while the meetings held indoors during the winter were still smaller. The meetings held from time to time by the masses of the laboring people must not be confounded with the meetings above named, although in times of excitement and trouble much violent talk was indulged in by irresponsible parties, which was forgotten when the excitement was over.


Again, it is shown here that the bomb was, in all probability, thrown by some one seeking personal revenge; that a course had been pursued by the authorities which would naturally cause this; that for a number of years prior to the Haymarket affair there had been labor troubles, and in several cases a number of laboring people, guilty of no offense, had been shot down in cold blood by Pinkerton men and none of the murderers were brought to justice. The evidence taken at coroners' inquests and presented here shows that in at least two cases men were fired on and killed when they were running away and there was consequently no occasion to shoot, yet nobody was punished; that in Chicago there had been a number of strikes in which some of the police not only took sides against the

## 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 Poplar st., second and fourth Wednesday.....Paul Schurig
  - Second—3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday.....Fred Rosenkranz
  - Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)
  - Sixth—S. E. cor. 12th and Chouteau ave., 1-3 Sunday, 10 a. m.....E. L. McCormick
  - Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday.....Frank Houer
  - Eighth—2215 S. 10th st., (second) Thursday.....G. Boling
  - Ninth—275 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday.....Wm. M. Brandt
  - Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday.....F. F. Brinker
  - Eleventh—781 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—146 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday.....J. S. Siemers
  - 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—2651 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday.....H. E. Lindsay
  - Twenty-Third—(Unorganized; meet with Thirtieth.)
  - Twenty-Fourth—3139A Morganford road, 1st Friday.....Otto Mehl
  - Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday.....David Allan
  - Twenty-Sixth—3948 Easton ave., (Turner Hall), 1st Friday.....Max Duerhammer
  - Twenty-Seventh (North Br.)—2318 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays.....Hy Gerdel
  - Twenty-Seventh (South Br.)—5524 Easton ave., 1st & 3d Wednesday.....Geo. White
  - Twenty-Eighth—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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men, but without any authority of law invaded and broke up peaceable meetings, and in scores of cases brutally clubbed people who were guilty of no offense whatever. Reference is made to the opinion of the late Judge McAllister in the case of the Harmonia Association of Joiners against Brenan et al., reported in the Chicago Legal News. Among other things Judge McAllister says:

"The facts established by a large number of witnesses and without any opposing evidence are, that this society, having leased Turner Hall, on West Twelfth street for the purpose, held a meeting in the forenoon of said day in said hall composed of from 200 to 300 individuals, most of whom were journeymen cabinet makers engaged in the several branches of the manufacture in Chicago, but some of those in attendance were the proprietors in that business or delegates sent by them. The object of the meeting was to obtain a conference of the journeymen with such proprietors or their authorized delegates with the view of endeavoring to secure an increase of the price or diminution of the hours of labor. The attendants were wholly unarmed and the meeting was perfectly peaceable and orderly, and while the people were sitting quietly with their backs toward the entrance hall, with a few persons on the stage in front of them, and all engaged merely in the business for which they had assembled, a force of from fifteen to twenty policemen came suddenly into the hall, having a policeman's club in one hand, a revolver in the other, and making no pause to determine the actual character of the meeting, they immediately shouted: Get out of here, you damned sons-of-bitches," and began beating the people with their clubs, some of them actually firing their revolvers. One young man was shot through the back of the head and killed. But to complete the atrocity of the affair on the part of the officers engaged in it, when the people hastened to make their escape from the assembly room, they found policemen stationed on either side of the stairway leading from the hall down to the street, who applied their clubs to them as they passed, seemingly with all violence practicable under the circumstances.

## International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America

Office: Rooms 109 and 110  
Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio

To the Public in General and to Organized Labor in Particular:

Greeting—We, the United Brewery Workers of America, an organization of men employed in the brewing industry, and 42,000 in number, beg leave to submit to your kind consideration the following:

Not since the early eighties has temperance fanaticism developed such zeal and strength as now, and it is time that we raise our voice against a movement, which, if it were successful in the whole country, would be disastrous not only to us, but to the economic interests of the whole nation, and not only to these, but also to its physical welfare and moral status.

If the temperance movement in the United States were what its name would imply, a movement for the advancement of habits of moderation and self-control in the use of alcoholic beverages, there would probably, be no class of people readier to aid it than we and the working class in general, because such a movement would be wise and beneficial, and could in no way be antagonistic to true principles of morality and liberty. But the temperance movement has become a movement for prohibition in one form or the other, equally pernicious in its doctrines and consequences.

Prohibition—and we use it in its general and most comprehensive sense, including every species of liquor legislation, except a reasonable regulation of the traffic—is an insult to American manhood. It is especially an insult to the American workingman, against whom it is principally directed. For this reason and because no other class would suffer so much if prohibition became general, as the working class, we protect against all legislation prohibitive in its character, and we have no doubt that our sentiment in this matter is shared by the large majority of the American workingmen. They can not, like the wealthy, build or rent clubhouses, the doors of which are closed to police officers; they can not stock their cellars and ice-boxes with costly wines and fine liquors, yet they have the same need of sociality and the same physical needs. And of what these needs are, the men working in the sweat of their brows, in the engine room, or the mill, or the shop, or the mine, or before the fiery furnace, are better able to judge than the kid-gloved, or misguided temperance people, who pretend to love the working people, but have never raised a finger to help them in their various struggles for better working and living conditions.

Have they ever given a thought to the question of what would become of the hundreds of thousands who would be bereaved of their means of living, if prohibition became general? Did they ever seriously consider the disastrous consequences of the destruction of so large an industry as the brewing industry and how it would affect the other industries? Did they ever consider that prohibition in our country would mean to take away the bread from the mouths of a million of men, women and children, who would be dumped upon the labor market or made paupers?

Yes, a million! According to the census of 1900, the number of wage-earners employed in the manufacture of beer was 39,532, and in the manufacture of liquor and wine 4,885, together 44,417, which has probably grown since to 50,000. According to bulletins 20 and 45 of the census bureau there were in 1903 in all cities of over 8,000 inhabitants 82,000 licensed saloons; there were, probably, from 15,000 to 20,000 in the smaller cities and towns which would make it 100,000. Doubling the number to include barkeepers, porters, waiters, etc., would make the number of men owning and being employed in saloons 200,000.

Another point to be considered is the number of workingmen employed in subsidiary industries and industries furnishing machinery, tools, etc., to the brewers. There are the malsters, the employees of the grain mills, the men working in bottle factories, the coopers, the men employed in making wagons, harness, in shoeing horses, etc.

Between 1890 and 1900 the brewers spent annually about three million dollars for machinery and implements and about six millions annually for buildings. Then think of the men employed in the ice factories that furnish ice to the saloonkeepers; of those employed in the factories that manufacture ice chests and saloon furniture, and consider how many men are needed to produce so much of these things as are needed by the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers, and you will not hesitate to add another 50,000 to the 250,000 already mentioned that would be thrown out of employment by general prohibition, making their number 300,000 who, with their families, would make an army of a million of human beings, robbed of their means of existence.

What it would mean to the workingmen if 300,000 more men were forced to compete for wages on the labor market with the industry and the trade that formerly gave them employment completely wiped out, in an age in which handicraft is constantly more and more superseded by machine labor, and in which the labor market is always overburdened, every intelligent working man fully comprehends.

We, the brewery workers, have, probably, a better cause to take the initiative in the protest against prohibitive and restrictive legislation than other workingmen. There is, perhaps, no trade better and more completely organized than the brewery workers; there is no trades union that is more frankly and completely recognized by their organized employes and none that has, in consequence of organized strength, been better able to achieve in peaceable ways successes in reference to wages and hours of labor. The moral effect of such an organization upon organized labor generally can not be over-estimated.

Furthermore, while we, by no means, claim that we are brewery workers merely for temperance purposes, but only for the purpose

of supporting ourselves and families, yet we claim that we contribute more towards temperance and moderation than any temperance legislation, the latter, in fact, causing, as we will show, intemperance and not temperance. Since 1863, the first year of record, the production of beer in the United States has risen from a little over two million barrels a year to about sixty millions and the per capita consumption from 3 gallons to 21 gallons. Upon the other hand, the manufacture of distilled liquors has, in spite of the rapidly growing population, not made any progress. It was less in 1900 (109,000,000 gallons) than in 1881 (119,000,000 gallons), and the annual per capita consumption has gone down from about 2 gallons to 1.02, or nearly one-half.

Slowly, but surely, the American people, of which the workingmen are the bulk and sinew, are giving up distilled liquors, containing about 50 per cent of alcohol, and are substituting therefor a mild stimulant, containing only from 3 to 4 per cent of alcohol. There is more practical temperance in this than in prohibitive and restrictive legislation, be it prohibition, local option, high license or anything of the kind.

Temperance preachers and prohibition orators may call it a sin to drink a glass of beer; we, however, believe it to be a sin and a cruelty to deprive the workingman who, at the end of a day's monotonous toil in the darkness of the mine, or the fiery atmosphere of the rolling mill, or the turmoil of the shop, finds himself dry and exhausted from dust, physical effort and perspiration, of the opportunity to refresh and stimulate himself by a glass of beer.

Let us quote here what Bishop Henry C. Potter so truly says in his little volume: "The Drink Problem." The Bishop says:

"We progress steadily and splendidly in the fertility of our inventions; but as the cleverness and adroitness of machinery rises, the demands upon the cleverness and adroitness of the workman diminish. And yet they can not diminish without leaving his task more circumscribed, more mechanical, and more monotonous. Do we know how mechanical and monotonous, at last, it may become, and do we know what a mechanical monotony at length takes out of a man? For, until we do, we are in no position to judge our brother, who, at the end of his day's tasks, turns to stimulants or narcotics which to us may be abhorrent. His home and yours—have you ever compared them? His leisure and yours, his environment and yours, his food and the conditions of its preparation, his recreations, companionships—in one word, his resources and yours—do you know, not how like, but how utterly unlike they are? And yet, when you talk to this brother man, you are surprised, it may be, to find in him tastes and sympathies, and aspirations not unlike your own. What chance have they, and what warrant have you and I, for criticisms, behind which has been no single effort to better the habits which they assail, or the conditions out of which those habits have sprung? \* \* \* If I am sent here of God for nothing else, I am sent here to tell you that; and to entreat you to discern that most of our methods for dealing with the drink evil in our day and generation are tainted with falsehood, dishonored by essential unreality, and discredited by widespread and consistent failure."

What a ring of manliness and truth there is in these words of the bishop, compared with the wild, exaggerated and untrue statements of the prohibitionists.

We do, of course, not deny that there is drunkenness and that drunkenness is an evil. But we do deny that there is as much drunkenness in the world, as the prohibitionists want to make us believe, and we do deny that it is the most fruitful source of crime, pauperism and insanity. The worst criminals are the defrauders, the embezzlers, the thieves, the counterfeiters, the forgers, the robbers, the burglars, the gamblers, etc. They all need clear heads and strong nerves. No drunken man has ever stolen a whole railroad nor held up a single train; no drunken man has ever ruined hundreds of competitors in business or robbed a fellow by cheating at cards.

While organized workingmen know well enough how to protect themselves, yet we venture to say that among the large mass of unorganized laborers there is nine times as much drunkenness caused by poverty, misery and despair as pauperism is caused by drink. The wild exaggerations of the temperance zealots are an insult to workingmen, and the unorganized workingmen are after all our brethren whom we should protect from insult: as much as ourselves.

Physiology and medical science have long ago recognized the fact that insanity is far oftener the cause than the effect of drunkenness, and that inebriety is most generally the effect of a predisposition caused by some physical defect.

The reasonings of the temperance people are remarkably superficial and their statements generally untrue. They seem to be totally ignorant of the social and economic causes that lead to crime and poverty, and sometimes also to excessive drinking, and are, willingly or unwillingly, perfectly blind as to any other causes of evil in the world than drink. But we workingmen know better and have a better knowledge of social conditions, their causes and their effects than they.

As a class, the workingmen, especially the organized workmen, are as sober and as able to control their own habits as any other class of people; we need no more the protection of the law from the results of our conduct than any other class of people, and we protest against the insult constantly heaped upon the working people, as being those who need the protection of the law from the results of their own conduct.

As citizens of this republic we protest against legislation based upon a doctrine which permits the interference of government in matters of purely individual concern. It is destructive of personal and civil liberty.

After sixty years' experience with prohibitive legislation, it is well known that it is useless. It not only does not prevent drinking, but results in increased drunkenness. Whatever evil there may, or may not be in the open saloon, certainly the blind tiger, the speak-easy, the bootlegger and similar subterfuges, the hypocrisy, the open contempt of law or the connivance at law breaking, following in its consequences, and, the political irritation and corruption caused by the constant agitation of the subject are a thousand times greater.

"The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspect" is the title of a book published by the well-known Committee of Fifty of New York, after a careful investigation of the subject. From that book we quote:

"The efforts to enforce it (prohibition) during forty years past have had some unlooked-for effects on public respect for courts, judicial procedure, oaths, and law in general, and for officers of the law, legislators and public servants. The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligence and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling, and office-holders unfaithful to pledges and to reasonable expectation."

This, according to an unassailable, absolutely impartial source, is the result of a movement pretending to be in the interest of morality.

We repeat, prohibition is prohibition in principle and effect, whether it is state-wide or local. It is destructive of good citizenship and is especially dangerous to organized labor, economically and morally. Its ineffectiveness results in the constantly keeping alive of the question, thereby detracting attention from other matters which, economically and politically are of importance to organized labor. We, therefore, request the officers of our Local Union to have this circular read at your first meeting in September, and to bring its contents to the knowledge of the press and other labor organizations, and thereby help to create a sound and sober sentiment on this subject.

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

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

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



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

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

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

## Socialism Holds the Field

Socialism holds the field! exclaims the London Labor Leader, and goes on editorializing as follows:

That all this work is making a profound impression on the public mind can not be doubted. Perhaps the uneasiness of the capitalist press and politicians may be accepted as good testimony on that point. The fact, displayed so clearly in the Jarrow and Colne Valley elections, that the Liberal and Tory newspapers, though circulating in every household, can not make headway against Socialism, is one of the significant and encouraging proofs of the tremendous volume and force of our teaching by speech and literature.

Socialism, therefore, holds the field. It is for Socialism that our men and women forego their evening and week-end amusements to gather in our clubrooms and assemble round the platforms on street and market place. It is for Socialism that in workshop, in train, and in tram, in Trade Union meeting, and political gathering, they urge their fellow workers to the necessity of Labor representation—for what other object or end can the direct representation of the working class in Parliament have than the emancipation of Labor from capitalist exploitation and oppression? This movement of ours, then, we say, constitutes the most systematic and formidable democratic propaganda ever known in Great Britain, and it has all one power and one purpose—the power and purpose of Socialism, the uplifting of the toilers, the national acquisition of the national wealth, and the foundation of a new civilization, of which the chief corner stone is social equality.

## A Labor Day Lesson

When, some three or four years ago, over 30,000 organized wageworkers took part in the Labor Day parade, some secret force was at work to discredit the labor movement and to make future Labor Day demonstration impossible.

Several union men, mostly new in the movement and ignorant of the great mission of Union Labor, failed to behave and act like gentlemen, thereby causing some insignificant trouble which gave the police a chance to interfere. Those who witnessed the incidents did not think much of them, and nobody thought that the capitalist daily papers would come out the following morning with sensational riot stories.

On the morning after Labor Day the newspapers had the "sensational of the day" on the front pages, in big headlines, which made it appear to the average newspaper reader that Labor Day was a general rowdy affair.

At least 75 per cent of our union men and women fail to read any reliable labor paper; they still believe in the capitalist press, and they also believed the lies dished out by the daily papers about Labor Day. Some aristocrats of the movement, like some of the printers, had already seen fit to have some "special family outing" on Labor Day, believing that it might injure their "high intellectual standing" if they and their families would mingle with the "common crowd" on Labor Day. This "aristocratic feeling" spread like a disease the moment the capitalist press published the sensational riot stories above mentioned.

From that time on a systematic agitation against the Labor Day celebration was carried on, until the prospects were rather blue and it looked like Labor Day would be abandoned altogether.

Our master and their daily press knew full well what they were doing when those exaggerated reports about the Labor Day disturbances were published.

Exactly the same methods were applied to discredit the Socialist Party movement and make the big Socialist demonstrations and picnics impossible. Our readers know the details of the Montezano troubles of July 7. The "riots" were made to order and the capital-

ist daily papers "knew all about it" almost before the trouble occurred. On July 8 the daily papers published their "Socialist Riot" sensations, with all the lies and misrepresentations imaginable, and the work was done.

Today there are thousands of people in St. Louis who will recall the wild "Socialist Riot" stories in the St. Louis Republic and Globe Democrat every time they see a big Socialist affair announced.

When, a few days ago, a piece of mortar or brick from an adjoining building broke a pane of glass in the Western Union Telegraph building, scaring a miserable wretch of a strikebreaker, immediately the daily press published long stories about the attempt to shoot or assassinate one of the Western Union operators. The story was telegraphed all over the country, and Chicago papers were discussing the matter very gravely and seriously.

Of course it was understood that only striking telegraphers could have attempted to shoot a scab.

We write these lines as a warning to every union man who takes part in this year's Labor Day demonstration.

Act like men, each and every one of you! Act in a manner that will bring credit to the labor movement, and avoid everything that might give our enemies a chance to repeat their mischievous, rotten work.

In the parade and at West End Heights let every union man be a committee of one whose duty it shall be to observe and have observed the unwritten law of decency, order and good behavior.

## Modern Janissaries

The trial of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone has exposed to public view the cruel, desperate and despicable methods of the Pinkertons. It has been customary to call them "Pinkerton thugs." This evidence proves them all, from William down, to be, and in fact are, an organized gang of criminals who are a menace to the good people of this country, and should be legally proceeded against and suppressed as a menace to public weal.

Every crime committed during the industrial war in Colorado and other parts of the West can be traced directly to their very door, and these frightful crimes were committed to prejudice public opinion against the toilers in the mines of the West, and to cap the climax they bring forward under the cloak of religion, that frightful monsters of the depths of depravity, Orchard, to swear away the lives of innocent men.

The United States will find it necessary to get rid of this band of predatory economic brigands, the same as Emperor Constantine the First was forced, as a matter of self-preservation, to get rid of the Praetorian Guards in A. D. 313, or as the Sultan of Turkey coraled the Janissaries on a June day in 1825 and wiped them out of existence to save the state. Owen Miller, in International Musician.

## Today—Not Tomorrow!

Labor Day Thoughts for Thoughtful Socialists

By G. A. HOEHN, Written for Labor Day Edition of Chicago Daily Socialist.

The day for action has come. The class struggle is on. Here the millions of organized wage workers engaged in a desperate contest for the improvement of their condition—materially, morally socially. There the corporate powers of wealth determined to oppose the onward march of a rebellious, awakening, rising proletariat.

Every day, every hour, the struggle is on. International Socialism tells us to take an active part in these daily battles, because these battles between the forces of Capitalism and the forces of Labor constitute the class struggle. There is no neutrality in this class war. To be neutral means to be ignorant, cowardly, or hypocritical. We hear some well-to-do people express sympathy for the labor movement. Sympathy is cheap. It is the cheapest drug in the market. To express sympathy for the labor army on the battlefield without supporting them in their struggle is like placing before an imprisoned starving child an empty silver plate with a golden spoon; the child will die, and plate and spoon will come back to the "sympathizer."

There are other people, some of them even claiming to be Socialists, people who have figured out with mathematical exactness every little detail of the future "Socialist State," who are not only sympathetic toward the working class and their movement, but who promise that the Socialists and the Socialist Party will help and free the working class. And while this class of people are making these promises and giving these assurances they themselves remain on the high horse of intellectual superiority and play the role of spectators, while the modern class struggle rages all over the country.

Let us be clear on this point. Between the well-to-do sympathizer and the Socialist who is ever anxious to help the working class there is very little difference. The Socialist Party does not, and will not accept the role of the divine Messiah who promises to help and emancipate the toiling masses. Neither Marx nor any other great Socialist teacher ever claimed to be Messiahs who would help or free the proletariat. All they did, or could do, was to point out ways and means whereby the working class may bring about their own emancipation.

One of the strongest passages and urgent advice contained in the Communist Manifesto issued by Marx and Engels in 1847, reads as follows:

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

And another passage of the Manifesto reads: Proletarians of all countries, unite! You have nothing but your chains to lose, and a world to gain!

The modern class struggle does not exist because Socialism exists, but the modern Socialist movement is the very outcome of this class struggle. Kautsky puts this very concisely into the following words:

"It is an error to believe that but for Socialism there would be no class struggle between the proletarians and the capitalists; the truth is that without that class struggle there would be no Socialism. What Socialism has done is to give to this struggle, which formerly was sporadic, a permanent object; to unite into one compact body, conscious of its aim, the various discontented detachments of labor. It is only by reason of its participation in the live issues between the two classes that Socialism has developed from a sect, or debating body, into a world-wide movement."

These Labor Day thoughts are written for thoughtful Socialists, hence there need be no fear of offending anybody by making the

frank admission that the Socialist Party movement in this country, with the exception of a few cities, has not yet outgrown the "sect or debating body" shoes, and is yet a good distance off from where it can claim to be a real-part of the "world-wide movement" which is today fighting the Proletarian class struggle, not only in theory and on paper, but in fact and reality.

It is Utopianism, not modern scientific Socialism, to speculate as to the probable or improbable details of the Socialistic state in the year 2000, and at the same time disregard or neglect the great daily struggles of the working class.

Today we live. Today we are exploited. Today we are suffering. Today we are in need of better food, better clothing, better homes, better education, a better life—economically and socially.

Today Capitalism is crushing the life out of the millions of toiling men, women and children. Today Capitalism is organizing its reactionary forces against Organized Labor. Today the battles are raging. Today reinforcement is needed.

Today, Comrades, Today! Today we live and fight, Today, Today! Tomorrow we may be no more.

So it is with the Socialist Party movement. Today we must fight the battles of the working class. We must fight these battles, because they are our battles, fought for our cause, for our class.

But remember: Labor's emancipation must be achieved by the working people themselves. No Messiah will ever help them or make them free.

The Socialist Party shall not, and can not, become a second movement of cloudy hopes and hoping angels, or of patiently suffering, foolishly waiting fanatics with eyes fixed on a promised paradise beyond an horizon of mist and fog. For thousands of years the masses of wealth producers were kept in slavery and serfdom by means of the paradise above the clouds and the hell somewhere below, deep down somewhere in unknown infernal regions. Not to support and encourage and take an active part in the modern labor movement, and yet pretend to believe in Socialism, or be a Socialist, is absurd, to say the least.

Will anybody tell me the difference between the paradise above the clouds which a powerful Church has promised to suffering humanity for thousands of years, and the paradise of the Utopian Socialist who takes no interest in the labor movement because the working people have not yet grasped the beauty and glory of his "Co-operative Commonwealth?"

The clerical paradise seems as cloudy to the starving wage worker as the Utopian Socialist paradise, and vice versa.

## Observations

LABOR DAY, Monday, September 2. Parade, followed by picnic at West End Heights.

COPENHAGEN has secured the honor of having the next International Socialist Congress in 1910.

DO NOT FORGET the Socialist propaganda work on Labor Day. Secure new subscribers for our papers and new members for the Socialist Party.

ASSIST THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS in their strike! The men are opposed by two powerful corporations. Union men, do your duty.

NELSON MORRIS IS DEAD, but the meat trust established by Nelson Morris & Co. will live and continue its work of exploiting the American people.

THE WHITE TERROR and the Red are still at work in Russia. On August 26 Colonel Ivanhoff, Governor of Viborg Prison, was assassinated while walking along one of the streets of St. Petersburg. The assassin was arrested.

THE CHICAGO MEAT TRUST refuses to sell meat to the ten thousand striking miners in Minnesota. It is understood that the miners' unions manage their own stores and supply depots cooperatively. Anything to defeat Organized Labor!

TO "BUST" THE OIL TRUST by putting a \$27,000,000 fine on Rockefeller is like attempting to prevent the pious old oil magnate from entering the kingdom of heaven, for he will get there anyway, even if Satan would take out an injunction against him. Rockefeller will get his money back, and he will also make the people pay the fine.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES! The Union, organ of the Indianapolis trade unions, says: The fact that the meeting of the international Socialist Congress at Stuttgart was considered of sufficient consequence to be noted in the market reports sent out by the commercial agencies possibly more forcibly than could anything else shows the growth of Socialist thought. Twenty-five countries are represented at the conference. And it is certain that Socialists will continue to increase in numbers unless there is a radical change made in the methods pursued under our so-called individualism.

SUSPICIOUS SLUMP. We read in a London cablegram: Declines in stock values during August are estimated at \$860,000,000, according to figures compiled by the Bankers' Magazine. In its next issue it will print a table of the evaporation of securities in the recent stock slump. Three hundred and eighty-seven stocks were affected by the decline, according to the magazine. With the August decline, the aggregate loss to securities since the beginning of the year is estimated at \$1,725,000,000. Of this, \$550,000,000 is in American railroad shares. For August the depreciations of such securities is estimated at \$260,000,000.

THE DAY IS APPROACHING, says the Miners' Magazine, when industrial depression will cast its shadow of gloom all over the bosom of this earth, and when that time comes, the hands of millions of toiling humanity will be shackled in idleness. Moans of hunger and wails of misery will be heard from countless hovels all over the land, and capitalism fears an uprising of the hungry army that has been robbed and starved by the greed of a class of privilege. The genius of mercenary diplomats will be taxed to avert the coming panic, and a pretext will be found (in all probability) to bring about a conflict between nations to make an outlet for the products of labor, which now fill the warehouses of Napoleons of Commerce.

MOTHER JONES is always on the firing line. Some time ago she helped the striking miners in Arizona. Next we found her in Minnesota, in the striking miners' camps, and now she is addressing mass meetings of the striking commercial telegraphers in Chicago. Two things Mother Jones is especially displeased with are the Pinkerton detective agency and Tammany Hall. She advised the operators not to take Tammany's money. She said it was a bribe and nothing had ever come from that place that was good. She was very bitter against the Pinkertons, and said she would say to the Pinker-



tons present at the meeting that they had butted their heads against a stone wall in Idaho. The crowd yelled with delight at this remark. She advised the young women to allow no young men to call on them that did not hold a union card.

**IN HIS MILWAUKEE SPEECH** Wm. Haywood said: "I have never seen a more beautiful city than Milwaukee, or happier, more fraternal, loving people than its inhabitants. I have only this objection to make—that it is so far from Colorado. Come out to our mountains and valleys, and bring your principles with you. We don't want scabs." Speaking of the connection between Socialism and Unionism, Haywood said: "The union man who is not a Socialist scab on his fellows one day in the year—election day. The Socialist who is not a union man scab on his fellows 364 days in the year." The trouble between the brewery workers and the A. F. of L. was brought up. "None have stood so loyal to the W. F. of M. as the United Brewery Workers," he said. "Your organization must at all hazards be maintained in its industrial form. Don't let them take the firemen, the engineers and the teamsters away from you. Hold it intact. I want to make it possible for the Western Federation of Miners to join with you. I can't do it if you split."

**SAVED MILWAUKEE \$25,000.** A Milwaukee Social-Democratic alderman in less than fifteen minutes the other day saved his city \$25,000. A firm of experts are preparing plans for the municipal light works, getting for their work a percentage on the cost of construction. The firm is making all the graft it can, under the apparent protection of several "municipal ownership" capitalist party aldermen. It had arranged to get its percentage also on the conduit and trench-digging plans, when Mr. Socialist stepped in and called the game. Almost anyone could lay out the plans for trenches and conduits, why pay high-class experts a big price for this also? Immediately he was the object of attack from the aforesaid old party aldermen, but the upshot was that he forced the committee of aldermen to take this nice graft away from the experts, and the experts were forced to admit, when pinned down, that he was right. Incidentally, the Socialist alderman turned on his hypocritical opponents and pointed out that it was quite the habit of old party officials to make municipal ownership cost as much as possible so as to give it a black eye in favor of the private corporations. All of which cannot be denied.

**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:

"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-councilman, 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 World of Labor

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

### INTERNATIONAL MACHINISTS' CONVENTION.

The convention of the International Association of Machinists will open in St. Louis the second week in September. About 500 delegates are expected. This will be one of the most important conventions ever held by this organization. The St. Louis local union is making arrangements for entertaining the delegates while in the city.

### THE CARPENTERS' TRADE AGREEMENT.

The trade agreement between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has been extended to Sept. 1, in order to afford the general council at its next meeting an opportunity to further deliberate on the proposition to amalgamate.

### STRIKE AGAINST OPEN SHOP.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 26.—Four hundred union steamfitters, bricklayers, carpenters and other craftsmen working on the new National Bank of Commerce building here for the Fuller Construction Co. struck today because the firm employing tinnors on the job conducts an open shop.

### UNION BREAD LABEL CONTEST.

St. Louis Bakers' Union No. 4 announces an interesting Union Bread Label Contest. Every lady who saves 800 of the Union Bread Labels and brings them to headquarters of the union, Harugari Hall, Tenth and Carr streets, will receive an order for a "Four-Dollar Hat." The contest will close December 15, 1907.

### WOOD WORKERS' WAGE SCALE SIGNED.

Wood workers employed in the flooring and planing mills of Chicago, Ill., have signed a new agreement with their employers, at 10 per cent increase in wages. The agreement provides for the employment of union men exclusively, and is effective for one year. The scale runs from \$2.25 to \$3.50 a day for nine hours' work.

### CLOTH HAT MAKERS REORGANIZED.

Local No. 200 of the United Cloth Hat & Cap Makers was reorganized by National Organizer Morris M. Holzsgager. Meetings were held Friday and Saturday evening at Harugari Hall. The union is now in good condition and the prospects are bright. Special attention will be paid to the label agitation and Organized Labor should not forget that the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers have a union label.

### FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Central Labor Union, in a resolution adopted at its meeting, has openly declared for public ownership of the telegraph systems of the country. The resolution, which was carried without a dissenting vote, calls on the president of the United States to publicly declare for government ownership of telegraphs and to urge upon Congress the importance and necessity of taking action in order to avoid a repetition of the present troubles.

### GERMAN TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION.

Among the larger labor unions in Germany are the clothing industry, with 242,000 workers receiving 80 cents a day; Saxon textile industry with 225,000 workers averaging 75 cents; North German Textile Union, with 124,000 workers, wages 65 cents; South German Textile Union, with 124,000 workers, wages 55 cents, and the tobacco industry, with 153,008, wages 40 cents. The lowest rate of all is paid to the Textile Union of Silesia, 42 cents.

### STRIKE COST OVER TWO MILLION MARKS.

The lockout and strike of the wood workers of Berlin, Germany, which has just been ended by the employers making considerable concessions to the union, cost the Wood Workers' Council 2,141,435 marks. Of this amount 1,617,265 marks were paid to the locked out members and 524,169 marks to unemployed members indirectly affected by the lockout. In spite of these tremendous expenditures the Berlin Wood Workers' Council has a good-sized reserve fund on hand, a proof of the solid organization of the wood workers of the German capital.

### CHANGE OF VENUE IN ADAMS CASE.

W. A. Stone, one of the special prosecutors in the Steve Adams case, announces that the state will apply for a change of venue from Wallace. One peculiar phase of the announcement is that Mr. Stone states just where and before what judge he proposes to ask for a

new trial. In this it occurs to us that the prosecution is attempting to assume the prerogative of the court, as the judge granting the change of venue—if a change is granted—will certainly elect what district the case will be changed to and what judge will preside at the next trial of the case.—Idaho Unionist.

### WOULD DEMAND FORFEIT OF LABOR.

Because of the number of so-called "independent" factories selling out to the trust, after they have established a market through the union label, Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, suggests that the Tobacco Workers' Union demand that all factories be placed under bond. A favorite scheme of the trust is to start an "independent" factory and allow it to undersell real independents. Both of them having the label, workers can not tell the difference until the bogus "independent" accomplishes its purpose of wrecking small retailers, and then announces its "sale" to the trust. Hayes would block this by demanding a heavy bond before the label is handed out.

### GENERAL MEAT DRIVERS STRIKE.

New York, Aug. 23.—Every driver of a packing house delivery wagon in New York is on strike this morning, but steamboats full of strike breakers are moored at the big houses. The drivers went out on strike at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several left their vehicles standing loaded where the order to strike reached them. Others drove their wagons to the barns. They declare if a wheel is turned they will influence the stablemen and slaughterers and meat cutters to strike. The packing house men and drivers have been in a struggle since Aug. 14 over a new contract. The old contract expired then. The drivers, 500 of them, complain that their hours are irregular and too long and that their pay is inadequate, being \$17 a week of 70 to 80 hours.

### TEXTILE WORKERS MAY CALL STRIKE.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 25.—On next Tuesday's conference between the Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the operatives will be determined whether 20,000 employes will strike, closing 78 mills and making the biggest strike in the history of the city. The operatives demand a fixed standard of length for every piece of goods woven as a basis for wages. After protracted negotiations the manufacturers have consented to fix the standard of length for print cloths at 47½ yards. The hitch comes over the refusal of the mill owners to pay, for weaving goods of odd classifications, prices in proportion to that paid for print cloths of 47½ yards' length. At a conference with the Weavers' Union Wednesday they asserted their unwillingness to have this provision inserted in an agreement otherwise satisfactory to both sides.

### STRIKE BREAKERS WANTED.

We read in a Chicago paper that the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies are advertising for strike breakers and offering \$10 per day for efficient operators. So far they have not succeeded. Some of the messenger boys, who are strict union sympathizers, accommodatingly carried lunch to the manager and chief operator of the Western Union, who are attempting to handle a small amount of the work, but when those gentry attempted to refresh themselves they found the sugar bowls filled with salt and other liberties had been taken with the food, all of which was very discouraging to the would-be strike breakers. Late reports from the Western Union headquarters indicate that 21,000 men are out and others coming. The telegraph companies are valiantly insisting that the strike is lost; and we guess it is—for them—remarks the Chicago Socialist.

### DEBS REINSTATED TO MEMBERSHIP.

The following item appears in the Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald of last week: Word comes to this office from a reliable source that the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen have finally reinstated Eugene V. Debs to membership. When he organized his ill-starred American Labor Union, prior to the great Pullman strike of 1894, when the union had to also fight the government, he resigned as secretary of the order and as editor of the Fireman's Magazine, and the order then formally expelled him. It is understood that the action of reinstatement was undertaken by members of the executive board, who have taken the responsibility for the action so far as the general membership goes. Debs was for a long time out of actual unionism, following the time when he applied for membership in a Federal Labor Union at his home town of Terre Haute, Ind., and was "turned down" by the A. F. of L. executive, on the cowardly plea that "he was not a wage worker."

### BUCK STOVES—REMEMBER THEM!

Under this headline a Chicago labor paper gives Mr. Van Cleave the following free advertising: A suit for an injunction against officers of the American Federation of Labor and several of its affiliated organizations was begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to restrain these officers from using the boycott and publishing an "unfair" list. The suit is instituted by James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in behalf of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis. The complaint says that at the annual convention of the Federation in Minneapolis in 1906 the products of the company were placed on the "we don't patronize" list and was published in the American Federationist of June and July, 1907. The complaint also says that this action of the Federation has greatly reduced and in many places destroyed the company's trade. The boycott is the outcome of a strike of Metal Polishers' Union No. 13 of St. Louis, in the employ of the stove company. They struck Aug. 20, 1906, and the Bucks company has refused to treat with the union since. Van Cleave is president of the National Manufacturers' Association. "Bucks stoves!" All workers should remember the name and also that they are enjoined by the court from "bothering the company."

### TRADE UNION JOURNAL ON MAYOR SCHMITZ.

The International Musician, official organ of the American Federation of Musicians, takes up editorially the Mayor Schmitz case and reaches the following conclusion: All fair-minded people who have followed this case could not have failed to notice that the prosecution was most vindictive, backed by the openly avowed prejudice of the court. Every decision was against the defense. Every objection of the prosecution was sustained, and all offered by the defense were overruled. The conviction was secured by a self-confessed thief, anxious to save himself. None of the great criminals, who most benefited from the sale of public franchises, have ever been proceeded against, and it is not likely that they ever will be. It looks suspiciously as if the whole proceeding was a shallow effort to discredit a labor mayor, and thus crush Organized Labor. The judge who presided and pronounced the sentence showed his prejudice in refusing bail. Before final condemnation, let us suspend judgment until a higher court has an opportunity of passing on this evident political conspiracy to railroad the chief political representative of Organized Labor on the Pacific Coast to the penitentiary. The evidence at Boise shows that the "vested interests" will stop short at nothing to gain their ends, even attempting to steal the livery of heaven to hide their crimes.

### A MONUMENT TO LABOR.

News comes from Dallas, Tex., that the Dallas Cotton Mill practically closed down as a result of the strike started last week by members of the Textile Workers' Union. President Howard says he hopes to open the mill with non-union forces next week.

Paris, Aug. 25.—A great monument, intended to be a representation of the age in which we live, has been designed by M. Rodin, the famous sculptor, and a committee headed by Armand Dayot has been formed with a view to putting M. Rodin's project into execution. An appeal for funds will be issued both in Europe and America, in the belief that all progressive nations will contribute to honor labor and creative thought and leave a memorial of the present age as one of worth. M. Rodin's design is for a lofty tower, which he calls the Tower of Labor. He designs it to be about 200 feet in height, with a central shaft, surrounded by a spiral staircase supported by eight pillars. At either side of the main doorway are two gigantic figures, one representing day, the other night. The outer

surface of the tower is to be plain, all decoration being reserved for the inner column. This is to be recovered with bas-reliefs and statues representing all kinds of labor and human effort. Miners and divers are appropriately placed on the ground floor. On the top is a small pink marble temple, with a gilded roof, crowned by two winged figures symbolizing humanity freed from slavery. The tinted marble and gold are intended to suggest the perpetual sunrise of happiness and honest toil.

### A TIMELY LABOR DAY SERMON.

With right that has come to them from those who planned that it might be born, trade unionists will on Labor Day, with banners and flags and burning words and with hearts that swell, point with pride to the glorious results that have followed the untiring work of their progenitors; it is well that it shall be so. He is no good trades unionist who fails to realize that Labor Day has wrought results that have been of great value to the whole labor movement. To be a trades unionist and realize the blessings, show our full strength on the great Labor Day, it means more, however, than joy for the past or glories for the present. What we have received is our debt to the future; if we have made better conditions, the more we owe to those who come after us. The trades unionist of the past made it possible for us to parade and show our strength. The trades unionist of the present must take that which has come down to them and carry it to its ripest fruition, we must realize the duties and the privileges involved in our wonderful heritage; the great Father above has filled the earth to overflowing and has given us hearts to desire, minds to plan and hands to execute the work which all his profession indicates, is ours to do. That man shall have plenty and happiness is the evident intent of Him whose open hand has showered us with His gifts; that all do not have it is our blame; that all shall have is our task well to perform. Make Labor Day glorious with songs of thanksgiving and praise, but do not forget that the greater our cause for gratitude, the greater our responsibilities to show it in our deeds that lift the world.—The Indianapolis Union.

### THE MASSACRE IN BELFAST.

Organized Labor on the British Isles is greatly worked up about the late strike troubles and massacre in Belfast. In this week's St. Louis Labor we publish an authentic report about the troubles. In the London Labor Leader we find the following editorial comment, which throws further light on the regrettable occurrence: "The expected has happened in Belfast. The blood of men, women and children has been shed. All this is the outcome—inevitable enough—of the policy of bringing the troops and police into evidence as the instruments of Capital against Labor. Our Belfast correspondent, whose knowledge of the situation is quite exceptional, has forewarned us from the outset of the course events would take. He made it clear that the capitalist powers in Belfast were resolved to divert the issue of the dockers' strike into one of religious or political violence. Their shameful device has for the moment been successful. Notwithstanding, too, the warnings of the Labor members in the House, the government failed to apprehend the danger of the situation, or, realizing the danger, allowed the military and police forces to be used in the interests of the employers. We now learn that after the event the government has decided to intervene with the offer of arbitration in the strike dispute, and that the soldiers and police have been withdrawn. All too late for the unhappy victims of this new Featherstone crime. "The Belfast battle" has indelibly stained the Liberal administration with the blood of the people sacrificed in the interest of Capitalism—sacrificed in the hope of compelling the poor dockers of Belfast to work as galley slaves without prospect of redress. We hope the Labor and Socialist organizations on this side of the Channel will not only make their voices heard loudly against the crime of the government and the Belfast authorities, but will testify their sympathy with the strikers who have had no part in the violent scenes of Sunday and Monday, by contributing quickly and generously to the strike fund."

### ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION

Met last Sunday afternoon at Walhalla Hall, Tenth and Franklin avenue. Secretary Kreyling read his report, which was received. President Owen Miller, as grand marshal for the Labor Day parade, submitted an encouraging report, showing that this year's parade will be a credit to Organized Labor. In speaking of the parade, President Miller stated that it was necessary to make a good demonstration this year, as the affairs of union labor were at a crisis and it would help the cause considerably if such men as J. W. Van Cleave could see the full strength of the wage earners of St. Louis. Miller also suggested that the parade might have a dampening effect on the \$3,000,000 fund that is being gotten together to fight union labor. He advised all the marchers to be on their good behavior during the day, so that no word of reproach could be directed against them. A communication was received from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union charging the Carpenters' Union with having threatened the Anheuser-Busch company with a boycott if they persisted in buying bar fixtures from the Claes-Lehnbeuter Manufacturing Co. The wood workers insist that they have an agreement with the company and the carpenters have no right to interfere. The matter was referred to the executive council. It was reported at the meeting that a number of men were securing advertising for alleged union papers that did not exist and a committee was appointed to look up all such cases and bring prosecution. Another committee was appointed to look around for new headquarters for the Central Trades & Labor Union. The central body also indorsed the strike of the commercial telegraphers, and in a resolution, unanimously adopted, agreed to assist the strikers financially whenever that organization needed funds to continue the strike. The action of the central body followed the reading of a communication from the striking telegraphers, stating their grievances and asking the indorsement of the council. The Cigar Makers' Union and the Brewery Workers' Union No. 6 made special assessments upon their members to aid the telegraphers. Two hundred dollars was donated by the former union and an assessment equal to \$200 a month was made by the brewers. In another communication the Wood Workers announced that the Kern Barbers' Supply Co. is now a strictly union establishment, but that the Koken Barbers' Supply Co. was still on the unfair list. Mr. W. D. Vandiver, state superintendent of insurance, narrowly escaped an immediate political sentence of death as a result of a communication from the Typographical Union which was read. As it was, a committee will look into Vandiver's case, and the probabilities are strong that the superintendent of insurance will be placed on the blacklist. The whole trouble arose over the printing of the insurance department report, which was let by Mr. Vandiver to a non-union printing establishment. Brother Holzsgager, organizer of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, addressed the meeting, urging the delegates to support the union label.

### 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 booklet 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.

**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.



# Telegraphers in Noble Fight

**Deserve the Unanimous Support of Organized Labor Throughout the Country.**

Nothing to arbitrate! says the monopoly. A fight to the finish! answers the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

The men are making a brave fight, and Organized Labor will come to their support.

More than any other agitation could ever have done, this strike will advance the movement for government ownership of the telegraph system. The American Federation of Labor is already pledged to this program; so is practically every trade and labor union in this country. St. Louis telegraphers are to participate in a campaign to raise \$2,000,000, half of which is to be used to promote government ownership of the telegraph lines, while the other half is to be for benefit of those on strike. A communication from President S. J. Small, soliciting aid for this project, was submitted to the strikers at a meeting in the Jefferson Club, Grand avenue and West Pine boulevard. The letter from President Small says, in part:

"In order to carry on an energetic and successful fight we will need money, and plenty of it. It is therefore, proposed to start two funds, one a strike benefit fund and the other a government ownership of telegraph lines fund.

"It must be apparent to all trade unionists and their friends that the present fight is a fight between capital and labor, more so than between the telegraphers and their employers.

"It should also appeal to the business men of the country when we say we are sincere in our desire, and that it will be our aim to place the telegraph system under the control of the government at the next session of Congress, if that be possible, and thus remove the possibility of a telegraph strike in the near future.

"To trade unionists in general and telegraphers in particular, we say a \$2,000,000 fund must be raised within the next sixty days, and a portion of it set aside to be used to carry on a campaign in favor of the government taking over control of the telegraph.

"Start two funds at once—one to be used exclusively for the benefit of those on strike, and the other to be divided equally; that is, 50 per cent to go to the strike expense fund and 50 per cent into the government ownership campaign fund."

Speeches were made urging the strikers to take up the project at once.

Another communication from President Small asks the members to collect evidence showing that the telegraph companies have used discriminating tactics in dealing with their employees.

The evidence is to be used in a congressional investigation, in the event the telegraphers are successful in bringing one about. Sworn statements showing blacklisting, operation of the sliding scale, and the transmission of telegrams by mail and express are desired for that purpose.

F. G. Garosky, a St. Louis telegrapher, who has traveled in Germany and France for several months, and W. H. Jones, chairman of the investigating committee of the local Typographical Union, addressed the meeting in behalf of the fund project.

Women strikers were paid a tribute by L. W. Quick, grand secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, who said he never yet knew of one who did not always stand pat. The local condition was no exception, he added.

President A. L. Ewing discredited the statements of the telegraph companies that their wires were in good working order. He said he did not believe each company had more than a dozen expert operators.

Speaking of the Commercial Telegraphers' strike, the Saturday Evening Tribune says: The situation in this country is remarkable in two respects: First, because the telegraph is here used to a far greater extent in conducting business than in any other country, and second, because the United States is the only nation of any consequence in the civilized world which permits its lines to be operated by a private corporation.

### An Old Monopoly.

The Western Union Co. is one of the earliest trusts, long antedating Standard Oil, although it has never been able to enforce an absolute monopoly of the business. As a matter of fact, however, the only opposition it has now is that of the Postal company, the opposition being more pretended than real, there being a definite understanding between them as to message rates and wage schedules. Naturally the former have always been high and the latter low, the telegraphers being so thoroughly cowed by their defeat in 1883 and subsequent ill-treatment by the corporations that until recently there existed no organization whatever amongst the employees.

### The Trend of Wages.

Wages had been hammered down to the point where in some of the eastern cities, such as Boston, \$60 to \$65 per month was considered "first class," with anything from that down to \$15 or \$20 for the others. Of course, under such circumstances, every man who possibly could, quit the business, leaving only the incompetents and the few who were unable to find anything else, to handle the vast and always increasing volume of business.

### The Bonus System.

Not satisfied with the huge profits they were able to make by such policy, the companies nevertheless inaugurated some five years ago the infamous "bonus" system, constantly extending it until now it is in operation on practically all of its principal circuits. By this means they have been enabled to almost double the capacity of their wires without any additional expense whatever except the few cents paid to the men as the price of their usefulness to themselves or the company, and in many instances of their sanity or even lives.

### The Curse of Speed.

To illustrate how this works: The men on any certain wire, for instance, one of those between San Francisco and Chicago, are paid a bonus of one cent per message on each message handled in any given hour in excess of 25. This means that if 50 are transmitted the men receive 25c each, a total of 50c, but as the wire has been made to carry twice as many messages as the men would ordinarily handle, the company receives the difference between the \$25 or so charged for the messages and the 50c paid the men—certainly a very advantageous agreement—for the company!

### Why Blunders Are Frequent.

To increase their incomes by this means the men work themselves nearly to death, keep their nerves keyed up to the highest tension for hours at a stretch, ruin their arms by sending at a speed higher than nature will stand, and the receiver, not having time to take any pains in copying on his machine, nor pick out the errors due to poor sending, wire trouble or nervous strain, the inevitable result is that he makes serious blunders, aided, of course, by the mistakes due to misreading of copy by the sender, who does not have time to decipher it or any incentive to do so if he had. In the early days of the telegraph, great stress was laid by the companies upon accuracy, the motto being "accuracy and promptness." Now it stands "Speed, speed, and to hell with accuracy." The men know that the company maintains a staff of legal experts, whose business it is to fight any claim made for damages, and that it is rare indeed for anyone to recover from the companies any damages whatever, further than the price paid for the message, the company usually being willing to pay that much—immediately making the telegraphers at fault pay it out of their own pockets under threat of dismissal.

### What the Men Want.

It is this infamous bonus system which the men want done away with, having satisfied themselves that it is ruining their health and driving hundreds of them to drink or out of the business. They also demand an eight-hour day, regular hours of employment instead of the "extra list" and "split trick" almost universally prevailing, by which the men have no fixed hours, are required to hang around for

hours and days without pay, waiting for a chance to "catch on" for an hour or two; furnishing of typewriters by the companies, and sundry other improvements, more or less of a local nature, besides more pay and the abolition of the sliding scale.

### Reinforcement in Sight.

There seems to be a reasonable prospect of the American Federation of Labor coming to the assistance of the affiliated union, and there may be trouble by the railway telegraphers, who, although having a separate union, are heart and soul with their brothers in the commercial service.

### The Folly of the System.

Altogether, it promises to be a battle of giants, and where it will end no one can at present predict, its evil effects upon general business, however, can hardly fail to impress the most casual observer with the folly of permitting a handful of capitalists to monopolize what has been appropriately nicknamed "The Nerves of the Nation," for their own private purposes.

### The Only System.

A strike upon a government telegraph system would be unlikely, even when the government is run by professional politicians, as at present—with the power in the hands of the people, and the detail management in the hands of the actual workers, it would be absolutely inconceivable. If the public is dissatisfied with the way the Postal and Western Union companies are operating their lines, let the public itself own and operate the system. It will be sure to please all parties concerned—except the profit-takers.

## 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 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

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# Missouri Socialist Party

COMRADE WM. TATTERSHALL has been elected corresponding secretary of Local Sedalia, in place of C. T. Lueking. Sedalia wants one or more Call dates and Comrade Tattershall says the local intends to go to work from now on.

AT A RECENT MEETING of the Jasper County Committee it was decided to continue the county local for the time being. With the consent of Secretary Gibbens the state office furnished the comrades at Jasper with a charter, due stamps and supplies, and instructed them to deal with the county secretary in future, as Jasper is a branch of the Jasper County Local.

COMRADE B. F. WILSON spoke at Carthage on the 21st, Webb City 22d and Joplin on the 23d. Secretary Gibbens remits July and August dues for Jasper County and reports greater activity among the branches. They expect to get going in good shape in the near future.

ANOTHER APPLICATION for a Call date comes from Local Springfield. The list of locals that have applied so far includes Kansas City, Web City, Monett, Springfield, Sedalia, Jefferson City, St. Louis and Hannibal. There is yet time to secure a date and locals between the above points should apply at once.

WHEN NEW OFFICERS are elected the corresponding secretary's address should be sent to the state office at once, in order to avoid delays and non-receipt of communications. Each local is sent a copy of "Labor" containing bulletin of state news. Members are requested to see that "Labor" reaches the proper official so that matters can be promptly acted on.

STUDY UP on the new primary law. You can not get the Socialist ticket on the ballot unless you do. For a copy of the new law write John E. Swanger, Secretary of State, Jefferson City, Mo.

QUITE A NUMBER of locals are taking a new lease of life and are showing very welcome activity. The following letter is recommended to the consideration of the various locals in the state:

"Galena, Mo., Aug. 25, 1907.

Otto Pauls, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Comrade—Inclosed please find money order for \$3.60 as payment in full for membership of 6 of Raley Creek Local of Stone County, Mo. This, I think, will pay us up to and including the month of December. Raley Creek has her fighting clothes on and has begun a campaign for a larger membership. I have taken up this matter with every Socialist I can hear of, and have written several letters asking all those not now members of any local or members-at-large to join our local and be dues-paying members of the party. We have in this county at least 100 Socialists, and only 6 dues-paying members. Our organization is growing and will soon be of big proportions, and we can expect to keep it up in a business-like shape under the above conditions. I would respectfully recommend that you as secretary of our state organization write a letter to St. Louis Labor urging a more vigorous unity of action on the part of all those not now dues-paying members and urging them to join their nearest local. It will not be necessary for each member to be present at every meeting of their local, and every one can spare at least 60 cents and pay six months' dues in advance besides keeping up the necessary expenses of his local. I, as secretary, of the local, am trying to organize Stone county by having a county organization composed of a chairman, secretary and a member from each township in the county. This will take time, but I believe I can do it. We can in this way keep in touch with the party throughout the county and be ready for an organizer when he comes. Sincerely hoping this may meet your approval, I am yours for the Revolution, "DICK MYERS."

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

National Committeemen.	
G. A. Hoehn, 324 Chestnut st. St. Louis	Lamar ..... H. A. Thomas
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Flat River.....G. W. O'Dam	St. Joseph (1002 S. 10th).....F. B. Moser
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Hannibal, 107 Grace st. Jasper Co. (309 Byers, Joplin).....F. Foster	Springfield 841 New st. .... R. G. Rotham
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Keota.....E. W. Furley	West Plains.....J. F. Williams

# 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 unaware 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.

The Vanguard is published monthly by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

The subscription price is fifty cents a year to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any other country in the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50.

Subscriptions, advertisements, remittances, and all business communications should be addressed to

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# 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 comrades 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.

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## Comrade Kaemmerer's European Letters

**Visits Ostende and Brugge, the Old Flemish Cities....His Trip Up Rhine Valley....Short Stay in Wiesbaden....On Way to Stuttgart.**

### Letter From Ostende.

Ostende, Belgium, Aug. 9.—These few lines I address to you from the great European seashore pleasure resort Ostende; this morning I spent several hours in Brugge, or Bruges, as the French call it. Comrade Camille Huysman, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, told me that I should not leave Belgium without visiting these two old Netherlandish cities Ostende and Brugge, and I must confess they are both most interesting towns. The few hours I spent there gave me much pleasure. In Brugge they have an old church structure which appears nearly as old as the Roman ruins I saw in Italy. Ostende has a most beautiful seafront, but—it isn't so pleasant for me. Great heaven! I have only to look at the water a short while and I feel the preliminary and introductory phases leading up or down to seasickness—indeed, I feel like it is coming again! Will write you a few more lines about the great Maison du Peuple demonstration when I come back to Brussels. On August 11 I shall leave for Cologne on the Rhine, and from there I shall make a full day's river trip up to Mainz. With the mountains on both sides of the beautiful river I sincerely hope to escape my old arch-enemy, seasickness. Greetings to all the comrades.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

Brussels, Aug. 12.—Here in Brussels I have had an opportunity to see something of the real Socialist labor movement. For nine days, beginning with August 3, the Socialists celebrated the 25th anniversary of their successful Co-operative Societies. It was a grand demonstration. On Sunday, August 4, and on August 11 large parades were held. The parades reminded me of some of our past trade union demonstrations. They had numerous beautiful floats in line representing the various industries the Co-operative Societies are engaged in. The many little children in line were all dressed in white with red trimmings. Women also took part. Only red flags were in the parade, and there were many of them. What surprised me most was to see such a red procession headed by mounted police. The streets were crowded all along the line of march, and everywhere peddlers were busy selling programs and souvenirs for the occasion. When I saw how the Socialists took up the streets here I couldn't help but recall our experience on Twelfth street when, in our so-called land of the free, we were clubbed and arrested for occupying a little street corner, while here the Socialists monopolize the streets and sidewalks for miles. Our International Secretary, Comrade Huysman, tells me that the city is somewhat shy of police, and when Socialist demonstrations are too large the whole matter is left to the Socialists to select the "police protection" from their own ranks and accept the responsibility for keeping order.

In all the countries that I have visited I paid much attention to the police. And I must say that nowhere, not even in Russia, have I seen such a brutal lot of police as we have in St. Louis. I have seen many instances where the police had to deal with drunkards in the different cities I have visited, and I know from what I saw of our St. Louis police that if the latter were to handle some of those cases the treatment would have been altogether different. The police in European cities handle large crowds patiently and gentlemanly.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

P. S.—Came home late Sunday night after the demonstration, and was too sleepy to finish this letter. In the morning I had to catch a train for Cologne on the Rhine. Hence I mail this letter from Cologne.

O. K.

### Letter from Wiesbaden.

I found the trip up the Rhine much more beautiful than I had even anticipated. This morning I received the first news from Comrade Dietzgen of the acquittal of Comrade Haywood. It was cheerful news. I enjoyed a splendid morning walk up in the mountains with Comrade Mrs. Dietzgen. This evening Comrades Mrs. and Mr. Dietzgen will take me to the palatial Kurhaus, where we shall spend a few hours together. Tomorrow morning I shall leave for Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and from there proceed to Stuttgart. Comrades Mrs. and Mr. Dietzgen will sail for America on the same steamer with me.

OTTO KAEMMERER.

## Socialist News Review

### STATE SECRETARIES, ATTENTION!

State Secretaries will assist by filing with the National Office the names and addresses of all Hungarian and Bohemian local secretaries or sympathizers.

### A NEW JEWISH SOCIALIST PAPER.

A new publication, "The Jewish Labor World," will start about Jan. 1. All those interested are requested to write Comrade L. Teiger, 167 Hasting street, Chicago, Ill.

### NINTH WARD OUTING.

The St. Louis Ninth Ward Socialist Club will have its annual picnic and outing Sunday, Sept. 15, at Wolz's Grove, on Gravois avenue. For particulars see display advertisement in another column of this week's St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

### SIXTH, EIGHTH, TENTH AND THIRTEENTH WARD CLUBS

Will give a joint picnic at Barthold's Grove on Sunday, Sept. 22. For particulars see club members. Attention is also called to display announcement in another column of this week's St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

### SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARD CLUBS

Will give their first annual picnic and outing at Normandy Grove on Sunday, Sept. 8. Tickets 25c a person. The committee of arrangements has made considerable efforts to assure to all guests a good and pleasant time. There will be game and prizes. Take Suburban cars to Garden and Ferguson cars to the Grove.

### WANTED AN "AMERICAN STATESMAN."

At the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council, a Social-Democratic alderman introduced a resolution asking that the new park on the north side be named "Lassalle Park." This called for a protest from one of the old party aldermen, who insisted that the park should be named after some "American Statesman."

### WHY UNIONS CAN NOT CELEBRATE LABOR DAY.

The Miners' Unions of the Paint Creek (Va.) district, having arranged for a Labor Day picnic at Ash Camp, invited a Socialist speaker. The Colliery Co. officials, who are also the legal officials of the vicinity, thereupon notified the unions that they could not hold the picnic (on the company's grounds—there is no other) unless they canceled the speaker's engagement.

### ANOTHER SECOND WARD MEETING.

The fourth open-air meeting under the auspices of the Second Ward Socialist Club was held last Saturday evening on Madison and Ninth streets. While the attendance was not as large as at previous meetings, the gathering was nevertheless a success. Comrade Rosenkranz acted as chairman. Comrade Barratt spoke and was attentively listened to. Literature was distributed and well received. Some contributions for the propaganda fund were made. Another meeting will be advertised later on.

L. FR. ROSENKRANZ, Secretary.

### Socialism and Unionism.

The International Socialist Congress took a decided stand on the trade union question and adopted lengthy and strong resolutions which are practically an indorsement of the attitude of the Ameri-

can Socialist Party on the same question. A motion offered by De Leon of the American S. L. P. and several other delegates asking for the indorsement of the I. W. W. position, was voted down, receiving but a few votes. Comrade Algernon Lee of New York and Otto Kaemmerer of St. Louis represented the Socialist Party on the trade union commission, which submitted the report adopted by the congress.

### SOCIALISM AND WOMEN IN JAPAN.

The Socialist classics of the Occident are one by one reappearing in Japanese guise. "The General Strike," by Arnold Roller, has just been published, and Marx's "Capital," and Kropotkin's "Conquest of Bread" are about to be. The editor of the Socialist weekly, "Shakai Shimbum"—successor to the Socialist daily, "Heimin Shimbum," which was suppressed by the government—is also taking the preliminary steps toward the publication of an encyclopedia of social problems. It is the women especially, says Mr. Sakai, who for several years past in Japan have made astonishing progress in every domain of activity. Since the introduction of industry on a large scale thousands of maidens who were formerly given up exclusively to fancy work are employed today in the factories, and render themselves economically independent. Formerly, there were no schools for girls; but today there are a considerable number. Women are becoming teachers, writers and doctors, and in all the great cities there are women's clubs. At Tokio is issued a journal called "The Woman of the Twentieth Century," which is conducted by Uta Imai, a distinguished writer, whose articles are frequently reproduced in the Japanese and American press. Uta Imai speaks and writes English admirably. What is more, she is a Socialist, and conducts an ardent propaganda amongst the women of the people.

### HAYWOOD ADDRESSES TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE IN MILWAUKEE.

Twenty-five thousand people listened to William D. Haywood at Pabst Park last Sunday, on the occasion of the postponed Social-Democratic picnic. The vast crowd gathered before one of the park buildings, on the top of which a stand had been built for the speaker. After the rendering of the "Marseillaise" by the United Singing Societies, two little girls presented Comrade Haywood with a huge bunch of American Beauties, and a horseshoe of daisies. The assembled multitude then listened with deep attention to Comrade Haywood's address, and punctuated it with enthusiastic applause. After the speech, the comrades crowded forward to shake his hand. As one of the capitalist papers described the scene: "The great crowd surged toward him, a sea of faces, all bent toward the one central point, Bill Haywood. With a human surf beating against him, threatening to throw him over, he stood there for an hour and fifteen minutes, shaking hands with both hands, the perspiration dropping from his brow. Everybody was happy, every one cheered, dozens of cameras clicked, every one eager to grasp the hand of the giant coal digger who has become a national figure. Through the great swaying crowd came a girl, possibly 20 years of age, walking with crutches, in a crowd that seemed impenetrable. Yet it parted further as she neared Haywood. It was plainly seen that he was visibly touched. As he grasped her hand, he advised her to be careful lest she be injured. Her smile told plainer than words that it was worth the exertion."

### INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN STUTTGART; NEXT IN COPENHAGEN.

The Congress in Stuttgart adjourned. It was decided to hold the next International Congress in 1910, in Copenhagen, Denmark. We publish the following short cable reports:

#### Report of August 21.

Stuttgart, Aug. 21.—The International Socialistic Congress began today with a debate on the colonial question, on which there are three resolutions. The most moderate of them is from a majority of the third commission, which, while observing that the utility of colonies for the working classes has been greatly exaggerated, does not condemn them in principle. But the resolution confirms the resolutions passed at Paris and Amsterdam, and repudiates colonization as now carried on, since it aims only at the exploitation of new countries, while increasing the burden of the proletariat at home. The Indian delegates submitted a resolution that British rule is disastrous to the best interests of India, and that all lovers of freedom ought to co-operate to liberate from slavery one-fifth of the human race.

#### Report of August 22.

Stuttgart, Aug. 22.—At yesterday's meeting of the International Socialistic Congress an English delegate named Quelch referred to the peace conference at The Hague as "a thieves' supper" at which the governments were arranging how to carry on murder and exploitation all over the world as cheaply as possible. This elicited laughter and cheers from the delegates, but when the government of Wurtemberg, in which state Stuttgart is, heard of Mr. Quelch's slur on the conference, it did not take a humorous view of it, but sent word to the congress that unless the expression "thieves' supper" was withdrawn and Quelch apologized, he would be expelled from Wurtemberg. At today's session of the congress Quelch refused to apologize, saying that his words had been mistranslated by the translator who had put them into French. He said he had not called the diplomatists at The Hague murderers and thieves. He had spoken only of a thieves' supper, which, he said, was a common expression with English Socialists in describing a meeting of representatives of capitalist interests. He was not responsible for the mistranslation of his words and stuck to what he had said. He had nothing to withdraw. The president announced that the explanation closed the incident, so far as the conference was concerned. The English delegates are excited and talk of demonstrating in the streets if Quelch is expelled.

#### Report of August 23.

Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 23.—Escorted to the railway station by his comrades and hailed as the hero of the International Socialistic Conference now in session here, Quelch, the English delegate, ordered to leave Wurtemberg for referring to The Hague peace conference as a thieves' supper, as alleged, left here today for England. The demonstration in Quelch's honor continued from early evening, when he was ordered by the police to leave the country, until his actual departure. His hotel was the rendezvous of the Socialists during the night. The delegates crowded in to shower congratulations on their comrade and an impromptu concert was given, the "Marseillaise" being sung over and over again. Socialistic speeches completed the program. Today hundreds of the delegates accompanied Quelch to the station for a final farewell. Even outside the ranks of the Socialists, Quelch is hailed as a hero and martyr. Townspeople by the hundred came to meet him, requesting his photograph and autograph. Similar requests have poured in from all over the country. Quelch's objectionable remark was made in a speech on Wednesday, and he was ordered to apologize. This he declined to do. He said the French translator of his speech had made him call The Hague delegates "thieves" and "murderers," when his words had not meant this. He declared he should not be held to account for the blunder of the translator. Quelch's expulsion offers the first chance of the congress being brought into harmony. Hitherto the various conflicting interests have done nothing but antagonize each other. Unless the delegates are brought together, a triple split of the international organization is threatened into the "nationalists," led by Herr Bebel, German Socialist leader; the opponents of war under the French leader, M. Herve; and the "trades unionists," led by Ramsey MacDonald, an English delegate. Practically the first real work of the conference was done today, when the immigration committee submitted a unanimous report against the proposition of a government excluding any particular race or prohibiting the importation of contract labor. Both these propositions are aimed directly at the United States.

#### An East Indian Woman's Enthusiasm.

Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 22.—Waiving the flag of her native tribe of India over her head as she denounced British rule in her country, Shikhae Rustom Cama, a woman delegate from India, today

created the biggest sensation that has yet stirred the International Socialistic convention in session here. The incident occurred during the debate of resolutions on the subject of colonization. The Indian delegate laid the blame for all India's ills on the British rule of the country and exclaimed: "We are perishing at the rate of half a million people monthly. I beg you to give us your sympathy and support. I represent one-fifth of the human race. We live and suffer under the oppression of Anglo-Indian capitalists. Our complaints and pleas for redress are not heard and our men are sentenced to death when they attempt to discuss economic questions. This fiery speech had much to do with the ultimate vote of the convention, by which it condemned all forms of colonization by a vote of 127 to 108. The Germany, Austrian, Dutch and a majority of the French delegates solidly opposed the proposition, but were unable to prevent the adoption of the resolution.

#### Simons on Colonies.

The British delegation had invited their colleagues to a social gathering and the occasion was seized upon to make Quelch the hero of the moment. After speeches the conference voted on the colonial question, when the resolution formulated by the minority of the drafting committee, practically, denouncing all colonization, was carried by a vote of 127 to 108. The result was greeted with applause which lasted many minutes. Simons of Chicago supported the extremist resolution. Colonization, he said, only meant domination by capitalism; in other words, exploitation, torture and murder. There could not be such a thing as Socialist colonization. The phrase was contradictory. Its acceptance would be the adoption of Rooseveltism, as in the Philippines. In the course of his speech, however, Simons admitted that there was much good in the American colonial policy, as was shown by the fact that while the United States sent soldiers to the Philippines, it also sent schoolmasters.

#### A GOOD CHANCE TO LEARN ENGLISH.

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

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