

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

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May Drop Haywood Case Like Hot Potato

The Mine Owners and Their Pinkerton Hirelings Stand Before the People of America as the Accused Criminals....Defense Leads an Army of Witnesses Against the Conspirators....The Testimony Refreshes the People's Mind on Bullpen Horrors of Coeur d'Alenes and Cripple Creek, and of the Citizens Alliance Anarchy in Victor....Trial Proceedings in Detail.... Desperate Class Struggle Officially Recorded....Ex-Pinkerton Employee on Witness Stand.

Ex-Pinkerton Stenographer On stand.

Boise, Idaho, June 27.—The Haywood trial took a spurt in interest and amusement today, through the appearance of a former Pinkerton office employe on the stand as a witness for the defense. Clarence Darrow had an opportunity to bring out testimony in support of his counter conspiracy theory by calling Morris Friedman, who used to be a confidential stenographer in the Denver office of the Pinkertons when he handled the correspondence of McParland, the manager, and occasionally took a hand at copying the reports received daily from operatives in the field.

Identified His Copies of Pinkerton Reports.

The principal part of Friedman's testimony was in the form of copies of some operatives' reports which he had taken from the office while working there. They were merely identified by him today, and foundation laid for their introduction as evidence later.

Several of the reports were made by Pinkertons who had become members of the Western Federation, some of them union officers, and the revelation of the practical application of their own methods to the Pinkertons themselves furnished a lot of amusement to the crowd in the court. It was especially appreciated by Haywood. He read the reports with the most pleased expression he has worn since the trial began, and laughed in high good humor as he talked them over with Richardson and his other lawyers.

Stenographer Friedman Left Pinkerton a Year Ago.

He ceased to be a Pinkerton employe more than a year ago, and devoted the best part of the last year to the preparation of a pamphlet called the "Pinkerton Labor Spy," which was published by Wilshire's.

The Pinkerton Spy pamphlet contains practically all the reports which Darrow will try to introduce as evidence. They fall still far short of seeing the general desire to incite men to violence on the part of the Pinkerton federal members, which the defense has alleged, and are of such a nature that they might be an argument against the latter before the jury.

Some More Reports Coming Out.

It came out through a question asked by Senator Borah, while Darrow was having reports identified by Friedman, that the seven or eight lots thus brought into court were not all of those in Friedman's possession. Borah immediately demanded an opportunity to examine all the others and Darrow promised to have copies of the whole lot made and given to them, as well as to the judge, tonight.

Only a few in the audience knew what Friedman was going to tell, because they had read the Pinkerton Labor Spy, and he attracted no special attention when he was sworn, but just as soon as it developed he had been a Pinkerton and was going to give away began to take notice. A general broad grin pervaded the courtroom the secrets of McParland and the Denver office everybody sat up and as the audience grasped the full meaning of what was going on. There was even some of the jurors, hard-headed farmers, who had listened to the grotesque and merely trivial and tedious alike, who awoke to the occasion.

Audience Seemed to Be Pleased.

The knowledge that the Pinkertons, who have planted the detectives in so many union camps, should themselves have been the victims of the plot, appealed to every man there. A low hum arose over the room as one-half of the crowd near turned to the other half and whispered, "Hoisted by their own petard."

Friedman responded quickly and distinctly to Darrow's questions, and they got down to business from the start. He said he had been a stenographer in the Pinkerton office in Denver from 1901 to 1903, and he worked particularly for McParland. When that did not occupy all his time he helped out preparation of reports of operatives. These reports came in daily, as a rule, from each operative, and were written in any and all sorts of shapes.

McParland Had His Hands in Cripple Creek Strike.

The office was "mixed up", as he put it, with the strike of the smelter men at Colorado City in 1903, which was the beginning of the strike of that summer in the Cripple Creek district. They had an operative named A. H. Crane, known as No. 5, in the Colorado City union, working as smelter man. Crane was secretary of the union and chairman of the relief committee. His connection with the Pinkertons became known to the union men and he lost his federation job very promptly.

Pinkertons Served as Leading Union Officials—Riddell a Scoundrel.

After that the Pinkertons sent Joe Gadden to Colorado City, who did his best to get into the union, but could not make it. Friedman said that Charles H. Reimer, who was a member of a union in Cripple Creek, was also a Pinkerton. George W. Riddell, the Telluride man who was elected president of a union in Utah recently, but was prevented from taking his seat as a delegate at the federation convention now proceeding in Denver, was operative No. 36. Riddell was one of the most obstreperous men in the Telluride troubles and was deported by the militia and Citizens' Alliance men from there several times. T. P. Conibear, another member of the union at Florence, Col., was a Pinkerton who was put into office by the union. Philander P. Bailey, operative No. 9, was a member of Victor (Col.) No. 32. A man named Suplow belonged to that union. An operative, Benjer, was a member both of the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers. He was deported from Trinidad, Col., during the strike of coal miners there. Frank E. Cochran was a member of the union at Keswick, Cal.

McParland Managed Miners' Strike Relief Work.

A. W. Gratiat, operative No. 42, was detailed by McParland to get into the union at Globeville, a suburb of Denver, when the smelter men there went on strike, and became so popular with the union men that he was elected vice president, then president and then delegate to the federation convention. When the strike came on he was chairman of the relief committee. He was running his relief committee business in accordance with McParland's instructions. McParland directed him at first to give very liberal relief, in order to drain the funds of the union.

When that did not produce the desired effect McParland changed his tactics and directed Gratiat to cut down the relief to the last notch, so as to create dissatisfaction among the strikers and cause them to go back to work. Gratiat was instructed to tell the strikers who complained that the relief was too small and that he was acting under the instructions of Haywood, who objected to the large bill.

Full Reports Wanted By the Pinkerton Agency.

Friedman testified that in general all the federation Pinkertons were instructed to report in as much detail as possible what the union men did and said, and to report very fully also everything that was done and said in the union meetings.

Robert M. Smith was appointed a national organizer by John

To Montesano!

Tomorrow, Sunday, July 7, the Socialists of St. Louis Will Have Their Annual Steamboat Excursion....Grand Family Reunion at the Beautiful Montesano Park.



Tomorrow, Sunday, July 7, the thousands of Socialists of St. Louis and their families and friends will gather at Montesano Park, one of the most beautiful spots in the Mississippi valley, about 25 miles south of St. Louis.

We have chartered the excursion steamer "City of Providence" for the whole day. There will be three round trips in order to accommodate the excursionists.

This will be the only Sunday on which the "City of Providence" will make three round trips to Montesano Park. The Columbia Excursion Company knows from many years' experience that the Socialists belong to their best and most orderly patrons, hence special efforts are made to accommodate the "Red Guard" and their families and friends.

The annual Socialist steamboat excursion has become one of the leading social features of the St. Louis labor movement.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis of California will be the principal speaker at Montesano Park.

The steamer "City of Providence" will leave the foot of Olive street as follows:

First Trip: At 9 o'clock in the morning.

Second Trip: At 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Third Trip: At 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

Our comrades and friends are requested to secure their tickets in advance wherever possible, in order to avoid crowding and delay at the wharf. Remember that the three round trips make it compulsory to leave promptly at the time as announced in these columns.

Round trip tickets 25 cents a person; children 15 cents.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mitchell. In preparation for their introduction in evidence Friedman identified a bunch of reports by Gratiat from the strikes. The judge took the date of each.

Orchard Lied as to His Connection With Bunker Hill Explosion.

Boise, Idaho, June 29.—The trial proceedings in the Haywood case began with the introduction of Dominick Flynn of Mullen, Idaho, who testified that he was a merchant. Flynn declared that Harry Orchard, on the 29th of April, 1899, the day of the explosion at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, was playing poker in his place. This was the second witness to testify that Orchard was playing poker in Mullen on the day he says he helped light the fuses under the mill at Warder, 18 miles distant. The poker game lasted from noon until 4 p. m., Flynn said. Cross-examined by Senator Borah, Flynn declared he had never been a member of the Western Federation of Miners or any other labor organization. He had known Orchard a year and a half, and the man often played poker at his place. The witness gave the names of several persons who were in the game the day of the explosion. He never saw Orchard after that day. Flynn declared he had not volunteered the information. Some time after his arrest a man came to him and asked him if it was true that Orchard played poker in his store April 29. One of the men who played with Orchard was named Patrick McHale. Flynn said he had spoken to McHale about the matter since Orchard's arrest.

Another Witness Gives Lie To Orchard.

McHale, who is a bartender in Mullen, followed Flynn on the stand. He said he played poker with Orchard in Flynn's cigar store the 29th of April, 1899, and had never seen the man since.

On cross-examination, McHale said he gambled a great deal. "It's your profession, isn't it?" asked Senator Borah. "No, sir; I'm a bartender." "How often do you gamble?" "Every time I get a chance."

McHale said the poker party was made up of Forest Clark, now a retired mining man; Col. Moore, an electric light and water man; Dominick Flynn, Harry Orchard and himself. Dr. McGee was in the place during the day, but did not play. The witness declared that was positive Orchard was not at Warder the day of the mill explosion.

"Then," said Senator Borah, "Orchard had nothing to fear as far as being up in that matter was concerned?" "No, sir."

"And he had no reason to sacrifice his property and get out?" "No, sir."

Mr. Darrow, on redirect examination, asked: "All the union men were arrested, weren't they?"

Everybody Was Arrested.

"They arrested everybody in Mullen."

"That's all."

"Did they arrest you?" asked Senator Borah. "No." Or Col. Moore or Dr. McGee?" "No." "Who did they arrest?" "Well, they arrested every man in Mullen except the saloon keepers."

The Horrors of the Bull Pen.

Frank Hough, a member of the Western Federation of Miners from Wallace, Idaho, was in the "bull pen" in 1899, and was called to testify as to the conditions of the military prison. He said Jack Simpkins, accused of complicity in the Steunenberg murder, was a fellow prisoner.

"Were you ever tried?" asked Darrow. "Yes, sir." "What for?" "To find out what I was arrested for." "Did you succeed?" "No, sir."

The prosecution objected to this testimony as to the "bull pen," but it was allowed upon the statement of Mr. Darrow that it was intended to show the motive of Simpkins for acting with Orchard, both men, it being alleged, having a personal grudge against Gov. Steunenberg.

Hough said from 300 to 400 miners were crowded in the "bull pen" during the hot months of the summer of 1899. One quarter of the men were ill most of the time. The prison was guarded by the troops of the regular army.

"What sort of troops?" asked Darrow. "Colored troops." "Was it the same regiment that afterwards went to Brownsville?"

"Brownsville?" repeated the witness somewhat puzzled; "I can't say as to that."

"We are not going to investigate that affair, are we?" questioned the judge of the attorneys.

"Well, I guess not," drawled Darrow, "in this case."

"If we do we'll send for Foraker," declared Senator Borah.

How Simpkins Was Tortured by Soldiers.

Hough told of an incident which occurred on a hot day in July, when Simpkins was taken outdoors and made to stand in the sun six hours without water.

"What was his condition?" asked Darrow. "Every time he tried to sit down the soldiers trained their bayonets on him."

Did you see them jab him with their bayonets?" "No, sir." Hough said he was now a painter and paperhanger. Sometimes he tends bar. He met Orchard at Wallace, Idaho, in 1905. Orchard said he had just come from Alaska. He also said that if it had not been for Steunenberg he would have been a rich man.

Cross-examined by Senator Borah, Hough said he was in Gem the day the miners went through on a train bound for the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Warder. Hough declared the men were not all masked. He did not see any arms, either.

Who arrested you when you were taken to the bull pen?" "A deputy they called 'Death-on-the-Trail.'" "Any other name?" "That's the only name I knew."

Hough said he was arrested in the general round-up. When he saw Orchard in Wallace in 1905 he also saw Simpkins there, but had no talk with him.

Orchard Sold His Hercules Mine Interest.

James H. Ramey, a former Stage driver and rancher in the Coeur d'Alenes, was the next witness. He knew Orchard quite well and had met him upon the road between Gem and Wallace on May 2, 1899, three days after the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion.

"He told me I was the man he wanted to see," said Ramey. "He said he wanted to sell his one-sixteenth interest in the Hercules mine and get out of the country before the soldiers came in. He wanted \$400 for his interest, saying the Hercules would make a mine some day." Under cross-examination, Ramey said Orchard was riding horseback when he saw him.

"Did he tell you he had given a title to his property to a man named Cordova more than a year before that time?"

"No, sir; I did not ask him about the title. I turned the proposition down cold."

Asked how he happened to remember the conversation, Ramey said:

"When they struck it rich in the mine I thought a lot about the offer I had turned down."

Baker Was Driven Out of Cripple Creek.

Disposing of its witnesses in rapid succession, the defense next called James A. Baker of Slocum, B. C., a miner and prospector. Baker has been a member of the Western Federation of Miners since 1899, and from 1901 to 1905 was a member of the executive board for British Columbia. He was in Denver during a large part of the Cripple Creek strike, and assisted in running the affairs of the organization while Moyer and Haywood were in jail.

Baker said he went to Cripple Creek in December, 1903, to establish a union store. He was arrested by the militia and taken before the commanding officer. When he told what his mission was the officer said they did not want any union strikers in the district, and advised him to take the first train out of town.

"What did you do?" asked Darrow. "I took it," said Baker. There was no cross examination.

William A. Mole of Denver, who was a watchman at the Portland mine at Cripple Creek up to the time the union miners were deported following the Independence depot affair, was called to give his experience during the exportation period. He said he was arrested and released several times and finally flogged by two masked men. He was cross-examined very briefly.

The Friedman Sensation In Court.

Something of a sensation was caused by the calling of the next witness—Morris Friedman, who has written a book, which he claims is an expose of Pinkerton detective methods.

Friedman said he is now a newspaper correspondent. He worked as a stenographer in the Pinkerton office in Denver during the Cripple Creek strike, doing particularly the work of James McParland, who has worked up the case against the Western Federation of Miners in the present case. Friedman said he became thoroughly familiar with the office work and methods.

Handled Pinkerton Union Officer Reports.

Asked as to the placing of Pinkerton operatives in unions, Friedman said a man named Crane became secretary of the smeltermen's union at Colorado City and was also chairman of the strike committee. Other operatives who were connected with unions in Colorado were Joseph F. Gaddon, Charles H. Rhymer, George W. Rid-

dell, P. B. Bailey, Cummings, Lutlow and Conibear. Friedman declared he handled most of the daily reports from these men for a year and a half. Riddell was in the courtroom as Friedman began his testimony. He was identified by the witness.

"Two of the Pinkertons were deported with the rest of the union men from Cripple Creek and Telluride."

"Do you know a Pinkerton named Londoner?" asked Darrow. "Yes, sir."

Pinkertons in Western Miners' Federation and United Mine Workers
"Was he a member of the union?" "No, sir; Londoner was supposed to be a capitalist, and trying to find out the secrets of Mr. Heinze."

The reference to the Montana mining millionaire called out a wave of laughter.

Friedman next told an operative named A. W. Gratas, who was chairman of the miners' relief committee at Globeville, just outside of Denver.

At first Gratas was instructed by Mr. McParland to make the relief bill as large as possible, said the witness in order to drain the Western Federation treasury. This did not seem to work, and Gratas was told to cut down the bills to the lowest notch, so as to dissatisfy the men on strike.

The reports from the operatives in the various unions usually covered all that had transpired at union meetings, what the miners were doing in private, where they went in the evenings, etc. Friedman said that he had copies of a number of these reports. It was a part of his duty to copy these and mail them to the agency's clients. Friedman said the Pinkertons spied on the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers.

The witness had not brought the copies of the reports to court with him and was withdrawn until the afternoon session, making way for James Mooney of Pennsylvania.

The Pinkerton Work in the Trinidad Coal Fields.

Mooney said he was a farmer and also ran a coal mine. "You do both?" queried Darrow. "Yes, sir; I'm what they call in Missouri a 'jim crow' farmer and a one-horse coal operator."

As a member of the national board of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Mooney said he was called to the Trinidad coal fields of Colorado, in which there was a strike.

"Our object," said Mr. Darrow, addressing the court, "is to show that Lyte Gregory of Denver, whom Orchard says he killed, had to do solely with this coal strike, and was in no way working against the Western Federation of Miners."

Mooney said non-union miners were being brought to Trinidad and it was generally reported that Gregory and the detective agency with which he was connected was in charge of this work.

Mooney said he was badly beaten up and was in bed for ten days. The prosecution objected to this. Mr. Darrow, arguing the point, said he wished to show motive for assaults on Lyte Gregory. "On the part of this witness?" questioned Judge Wood.

"Yes, sir," said Darrow, "on the part of anybody who was there and who looked on Gregory as a thug, a man who beat up people and who was hostile to the union."

The witness was asked on cross-examination if he had laid plans to assassinate Gregory as a result of his experiences at Trinidad. "No, sir." "Did you encourage any of your friends to assassinate him?" "No, sir. I made an effort to find out who he was." "For the purpose of seeking revenge?" "No, sir. I was seeking to have him prosecuted according to law."

Chris Evans, Former Secretary of A. F. of L., Also Beaten Up.

Chris Evans, national statistician of the United Mine Workers, was called to the stand after recess, and testified that while he was at Trinidad, Col., he, too, was beaten up.

The prosecution challenged the testimony as immaterial and irrelevant, but Judge Wood allowed it on the statement of counsel that they expected to show that Lyte Gregory was responsible for the assault.

Evans was followed by John I. Tierney of Denver, a newspaper correspondent. Tierney said he was at Trinidad during the troubles there. He saw Lyte Gregory at the place. He described Gregory as a man 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighing 260 pounds. Mooney had declared that the man who assaulted him was an exceptionally large man.

Former Judge Stevens Takes the Stand.

Next on the stand was Judge Theoren Stevens, former judge of the District Court of Colorado at Ouray. Judge Stevens is now a resident of Goldfield, Nev. Asked the purpose of Judge Stevens' testimony, Attorney Richardson replied that it was to show that peaceful conditions existed in the Telluride district of Colorado up to the time the militia came and the deportation of the union miners was begun.

Judge Stevens told first of an injunction having been issued against the miners' union preventing a boycott of some of the merchants in the Telluride country. So far as he knew the injunction was obeyed and there was no interference of any sort with the court.

The witness said he had refused to grant an injunction to the deportees so long as the militia was in the district. After the soldiers were withdrawn the Citizens' Alliance continued to deport miners, and then Judge Stevens granted an injunction to half a hundred of the deported men, allowing them to return.

Bulkely Wells and Sherman Bell Were Lawless Hirelings.

"What was done then?" asked Attorney Richardson. The governor of Colorado proclaimed the district in a state of insurrection and sent the soldiers back. The deported men were not allowed to return."

Judge Stevens next told of having granted a writ of habeas corpus to Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, when he was arrested at Ouray. Gen. Sherman Bell and Capt. Bulkely Wells for the militia had Moyer in charge and refused absolutely to produce him in court. Judge Stevens said he then issued a writ for the arrest of Bell and Wells. They would not surrender themselves.

Wells at this time was vice president and general manager of the Smuggler-Union mine and a prominent officer of the Mine Owners' Association.

Senator Borah, on cross-examination, asked Judge Stevens if he was in Telluride when an attack was made on the Smuggler-Union mine and several men were killed. "Yes."

"A man named St. John and others accused of taking part in the attack were brought before you and you released them?" "Yes." "Wells succeeded Arthur Collins as manager of the mine?" "Didn't he?" "Yes."

Judge Stevens said he had never known either Moyer or Haywood. The Federal Court finally issued a writ of habeas corpus, and the day it was issued martial law was declared off and Moyer was released.

"Were you at Telluride when 19 union men were killed—smothered to death—in the Smuggler-Union mine?" asked Attorney Richardson on redirect examination.

"No, sir; but I heard of it."

Judge Stevens was excused and Morris Friedman recalled. Attorney Darrow spent some time with the witness identifying half a score of reports which Friedman declared had been handled by him at Pinkerton headquarters in Denver. Mr. Darrow said at this time that he did not know just how many of the reports he would offer in evidence. In order to give Judge Wood and counsel for the prosecution time to read the reports before passing upon them an early adjournment was taken until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. McGee Called as Witness.

Boise, Idaho, June 28.—Immediately after court convened this morning the prosecution in the Haywood case recalled to the stand Dr. I. M. McGee, of Wallace, Idaho, a witness for the defense, whose cross-examination had been deferred. Dr. McGee had testified that he saw Harry Orchard in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1904. On

one occasion he observed Orchard in company with a man named Cunningham. Orchard claims to have given the Peabody bomb to a man of this name. The prosecution wanted Dr. McGee to describe Cunningham. The witness said he had seen the man but twice, and then they almost came to blows over a political discussion.

"Was Cunningham a stout man?" asked Mr. Hawley of the prosecution. "We did not get that far," replied the witness.

"Did he have a mustache?" "I don't know; but he had a gun." Following Dr. McGee, W. B. Easterly was called to continue his testimony begun yesterday.

Never Talked to Orchard About Independence Explosion.

Easterly denied positively that he ever talked with Harry Orchard as to the Independence depot explosion. Orchard was at Cripple Creek the latter part of 1903 and the first of 1904. "He mined a little," said the witness, "but he was quite a fiend at card games. He seldom worked more than a month at a time."

Easterly asserted that during the Cripple Creek strike days there was never any talk of violence at the meetings of the union, except by a visiting member. The visitor proved afterward to be a secret service man in the employ of the mine owners. The labor leaders always counseled peace, saying that any disorders which might occur would be attributed to the union.

Moyer and Haywood Advised Peace and Order.

Easterly went over much of the ground covered yesterday in the testimony of W. F. Davis. He told of the meeting addressed by Moyer and Haywood at which the two accused men urged the miners to maintain peace and order.

"Did you ever hear Moyer and Haywood tell Orchard in Denver, in your presence, that he could not get too fierce at Cripple Creek to suit them?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"I did not," replied the witness.

Easterly said he was arrested at Cripple Creek "as a matter of military necessity" and was thrown into the "bull pen" for violence.

Easterly said he was at home in bed when the Independence depot was destroyed. He did not know what had happened until next morning. He then heard that the soldiers were coming and went to Cripple Creek, where, along with many others, he went to Victor.

"Were you armed?" asked Darrow.

"No, sir; not with a rifle."

Easterly said he had a "six-shooter."

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance Anarchy at Victor.

At Victor he went to the union hall, where several hundred members of the Western Federation of Miners were gathered. The streets were filled with all sorts of people, some soldiers, some detectives and some mine owners' officials. Easterly declared that the soldiers in passing Federation men would say: "There's one that ought to be hanged or have his head shot off."

In the afternoon C. C. Hamlin, secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, made a speech in the streets, in which he referred to the Independence depot explosion and said that fifty or more of the leaders ought to be hanged and the rest driven out of the district.

Then a shot was fired, and, as Easterly put it, "the fireworks began."

"You were armed?" repeated Darrow. "Yes, sir."

"What did you do?" "I did like many of the others; I was very badly excited—'Where did you go?' 'When the firing was over I went up Third avenue and stayed there until I saw the militia maneuvering around and apparently surrounding the union hall; and I went on up the hill toward home. On my way I stopped at Steve Adams' house and told him what I had heard and seen."

Threats Against Union Leaders.

"What did you tell him as to leaving the country?" "I told him of the threats I had heard against him and others, and told him he had better protect himself. When I got home I armed myself with a Winchester repeating shotgun and then went to Goldfield, where there was to be a meeting of union men. I met several of the boys on the way, and they were also armed. We were going to meet to protect ourselves."

"While we were at Goldfield we saw the militia and Citizens' Alliance people and their sympathizers, all armed, going about and taking into custody all the union miners they could find."

Easterly said there were but about 20 or 25 union men in the hall where the meeting was being held at Goldfield. When the militia started in their direction the miners left the hall and started up the hills. As they went shots were fired at them. The miners took refuge in some prospect holes, but were driven out and over the hills. Easterly said that one bullet struck within a foot of him and a splinter of rock struck him over the eye.

"Did you fire back at the soldiers?" asked Mr. Darrow. "I had a shotgun and it would not reach that far." "That was the only reason for it?" "Yes, sir."

Easterly detailed his movements after crossing the hills, saying that he reached Denver in a few days. There he saw Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Easterly changed his name to "Bill Brown." The witness said he went from place to place, working where he could, until 1905, when he once more came back to Denver. On his way, at Pueblo, he met Orchard and Vaughan. Orchard told him he had been selling life and hail insurance and had been making lots of money.

Leaving Colorado in 1905, Easterly came to Silver City, Idaho. He had seen Orchard again in Denver, but the man had never spoken of violence. The witness then proceeded.

Simpkins Organized in Silver City.

"In the November after I arrived at Silver City, L. J. Simpkins came there at the invitation of our local to organize the miners in south Idaho."

"Simpkins told me that Harry Orchard, or Tom Hogan, was in Caldwell, selling insurance and mining stocks, and that he seemed to be doing well. After that I got a letter from Orchard—"

"Did you keep that letter?"

"No, sir. Orchard referred to our talk in Pueblo and said that he was selling life insurance in Caldwell, which was in a pretty valley; that he intended to sell hail and storm insurance. He asked me to come over and help him. I replied to this and said I was doing too well, and declined to go."

Easterly said he got a second letter, to which he made the same reply, and then a telephone message from Hogan.

Orchard Tried to Get Easterly to Caldwell.

"He had received my letter, but wanted to know if I could not get a lay-off and come over to see him for a little while. I said I was too well satisfied where I was."

"Did Orchard say anything about his intention to kill Gov. Steunenberg?" "No, sir."

Easterly said in Colorado he once heard Orchard declare that he had lost his interest in a valuable mine through Steunenberg and would "get him."

Senator Borah here took up the cross-examination of the witness.

Easterly said he was in Colorado during the Steunenberg troubles in the Coeur d'Alenes and as a member of the union he contributed to the support of the Idaho miners.

He also felt with others that Gov. Steunenberg was to break up the union. Orchard's threat against the governor after so many years impressed him, Easterly said, but he did not really know if the man intended to carry it out.

"I told him he was a vindictive sort of man to carry a grudge so long," declared the witness. He only heard Orchard make the threat once.

Knew Orchard Pretty Well.

"You seemed to know Orchard pretty well?" suggested Senator Borah. "Pretty well."

"And Simpkins seemed to know him?" "Yes, sir."

"And when Simpkins came to Silver City he told you about Or-

chard?" "Yes, he was telling me about all the men he met on his travels."

"Did Simpkins tell you what was going on at Caldwell?" "He was looking over the southern Idaho field."

"Was he going to organize a union in Caldwell?" "No, sir; but at Pearl, near there."

"Did Simpkins tell you so?" "No, sir."

"Did you see Moyer at Silver City late in 1905?" "Yes, sir; in October, 1905. He was there about two or three weeks before Simpkins came. Moyer was in Silver City three or four days."

Easterly said he first read about the Steunenberg murder and Orchard's arrest in a Boise paper.

What do you know about a telegram being received at Silver City to take care of Harry Orchard?" "It was about a week later that Harry Hanlon, our secretary, told me that he had received such a telegram."

Easterly declared he had not up to this time told anybody of the threats he had heard or charged were made against Steunenberg.

Orchard in Caldwell.

"And yet you knew for two or three months prior to the killing that Orchard was lurking around Caldwell, and that he had the intention to kill the governor." "I knew that he had made the remark."

"And you told no one?" "It didn't occur to me until after the murder. I did not know where Gov. Steunenberg lived."

"After the governor's death, did you tell anybody?" "I told Nugent."

"But that was after Nugent had been employed by the defense in this case and after Orchard had confessed?" "Yes, sir."

"You never at any time told any officer of the state of Idaho?" "No, sir."

"You kept it entirely in your own breast?" "I had no occasion to repeat it."

"Not until you had heard Orchard had turned against the Western Federation of Miners?" "Not until he made the statement he did."

"Not until he implicated the leaders of the Western Federation?" "And implicated himself," replied the witness. "It was none of my business. I am not an informer along those lines."

"Oh, I see," said Senator Borah; "but you became an informer after you heard Orchard had turned informer against the Western Federation of Miners?" "I did not say anything about it until he did what he did."

Said He Was No Informer.

"And if Orchard had not turned against the Western Federation of Miners, you never would have said anything?" "If I had been asked I would."

"But you would not have volunteered anything?" "I would have volunteered if the matter had presented itself in the proper manner."

Easterly constantly repeated he "had no occasion to tell anybody of it."

Senator Borah changed the line of his examination, and took the witness back to Cripple Creek. He asked as to the attacks of old man Stuart and the justice of the peace. Easterly said that he had never talked to Steve Adams on the subject.

Easterly said he lived about a quarter of a mile from the Independence depot, Adams about a mile away, and Orchard an eighth of a mile. He was examined closely as to whether any of the men working around the Independence depot were union or non-union. Easterly said that so far as he knew they were all non-union men, working in "unfair mines."

"One of the men killed by the explosion," he said, "had been a member of the union."

"When you left your house the day after the Independence depot explosion, did you leave an infernal machine under the floor?" "No, sir. I left two rifles."

"Let's see; you kept in your house two rifles, a shotgun, a six-shooter and an infernal machine?" "No, sir."

"What did you keep?" "I kept a shotgun, two rifles and a six-shooter."

"Infernal machine is rather indefinite," suggested Mr. Darrow of the defense. "Not to an expert," rejoined Borah.

"Then you may know about it, but I don't," declared Darrow. "Well, if I don't, we have a witness who does," said the senator.

"I guess that's so," commented Darrow.

Senator Borah brought the examination to a close.

Moyer's Visit to Silver City.

On redirect examination, Darrow asked about Moyer's visit to Silver City in 1905. Easterly said he saw him in the Bunk house in the presence of 20 or 30 other men. The threats made by Orchard in 1903 were then taken up, and Mr. Darrow asked when the fact that Orchard had made these threats came back to his memory. Easterly said he remembered them immediately Orchard was arrested.

"And you at once went to the attorney for the Federation and reported it to him?"

"Yes, sir."

Easterly said the crime was attributed to the Western Federation of Miners by some of the papers long before Orchard confessed.

On recross-examination, Easterly said it was in January, 1906, and not February, that he first told Nugent about the Orchard threats. He was asked if he desired to modify his statement that he had not told the lawyer until after Orchard's confession, but declared that he did not believe he had made that statement.

"That's so," said Senator Borah.

"You told Nugent as soon as the matter came to your mind, did you?" quietly put in Mr. Darrow. "Yes, I did."

Easterly left the stand and Jos. Scholz was called. Scholz and he was in Cripple Creek in 1903 and 1904. Orchard said that a man named Scholz had gone down into the Vindicator mine to set off a carload of powder. He was confronted by the man who took the stand today, but said he was not the same person.

Scholz said today that there was no other Scholz in Cripple Creek until late in 1904, when a gun man by that name arrived.

The witness said he did not know Orchard.

George Breen, who was a railroad man at the time of the explosion at the Independence depot and worked out of Canon City, was called to testify to the bringing of bloodhounds from the penitentiary to Victor upon the day of the explosion. He was briefly cross-examined, and then the state passed the cross-examination.

The Bloodhound Story Once More Told.

Recess was then taken until 1:30 p. m.

The first witness after recess was C. A. Collins of Leadville, Col., a railroad brakeman, who was a miner at the time of the Independence explosion. He told of two bloodhounds being brought there and put on the scent. They circled about some, and then brought up at a cabin occupied by Al Beemore. The last he saw of the dogs they were being taken toward the Vindicator mine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawley, Collins said he had belonged to the Western Federation of Miners. He was twice arrested by the military following the Independence depot affair and thrown into the "bull pen." He was also arrested once by the civil authorities and convicted of being drunk and disorderly.

"You were arrested for creating disturbances among non-union men?" "No, sir."

Collins said his house was but 125 feet from the wrecked depot. The explosion broke two windows in the house and stopped a clock. He and his mother and three brothers were awakened by the explosion, but none had curiosity enough to look out and see what had happened. They went back to bed and to sleep. Collins said he knew Steve Adams, but had not seen him around Independence for some time prior to the explosion.

Hounds Follow to Cabin of Deputy Sheriff.

L. Taylor of Independence, Col., a miner and former member

of the Western Federation of Miners, also testified as to the action of the bloodhounds in taking the scent twice from the wire and chair rung at the depot and running to Al Beemore's house.

"Who was Beemore?" asked Darrow.
"He was a deputy sheriff and at one time marshal of Independence."

"Was he in the employ of the mine owners?" "He was generally supposed to be."

The last answer was stricken out as hearsay.
On cross-examination, Taylor said he saw Beemore at the depot the morning after the explosion. Attorney Hawley tried to show by the witness that Beemore had gone to the scene of the explosion immediately after it occurred, and then returned directly to his house. Taylor said Beemore was there early the following morning. He could not say as to his presence immediately following the explosion.

Taylor said he had not been a member of the union for a year prior to the wrecking of the depot. He was not arrested or otherwise disturbed during the reign of martial law.

Thomas Wood, a native of Scotland, a non-union miner, who was at work as a timber man in the Vindicator mine at the time of the explosion, was the next witness offered by the defense. Wood said the day before the explosion he placed half a box of dynamite on the water barrel in the shaft of the 800-foot level. When he started to work the night of the explosion he saw the box where he placed it. He passed McCormick and Beck, subsequently killed in the explosion, coming out of the level.

Half an hour later the explosion occurred. Rushing out of the level, Wood said he noticed the powder was gone. The explosion occurred on the sixth level, where it was placed to begin work the night McCormick and Beck were killed.

It became evident here that the defense planned to show the Vindicator explosion was an accident, McCormick and Beck having taken the half box of dynamite to the level where work was about to begin.

The Vindicator Mine Explosion.

Orchard, in his testimony, said the explosion in the Vindicator mine was caused by a revolver being attached to the lift bar of the cage. Wood testified today that when he saw Beck in the eighth level he saw a revolver in his pocket. When he found the bodies of McCormick and Beck he found the remains of a revolver on the ground.

Wood gave a graphic description of the flight of the miners from the Vindicator following the explosion, some of them climbing up the 800-foot shaft, only to find that at the sixth level the ladders had been broken by the force of the exploding dynamite.

During the cross-examination by Senator Borah, Wood identified the pieces of the revolver which the prosecution introduced in evidence as a verification of Orchard's testimony. Wood said that in leaving the eighth level, when he noticed the disappearance of the dynamite, there was great confusion.

"It was a matter of life and death with which you were concerned, was it?" asked Senator Borah.

"Yes sir," said Wood. "I wanted home, that is all."
Wood said he searched carefully everywhere around the scene of the explosion, but found nothing of importance except the fragments of the revolver.

"You looked very carefully?" asked Senator Borah.
"Yes, sir, and I looked for the infernal machine they talk about, but I didn't find it."

Pinkerton Crane's Initiation Into Union.

J. C. Copley, now a watchmaker and jeweler at Mina, Nev., formerly a miner and leaser at Independence, Col., followed Wood on the stand. Copley said he joined the Western Federation of Miners in 1899 and continued a member up to about a year ago. For two years he was a member of the executive board. Copley organized the Colorado City Smelters' Union. It was in connection with this union that the labor troubles in Colorado started.

"You are the responsible party, are you?" asked Darrow. "I've been accused of it," said Copley.

The witness told of initiating into the union a man named Crane, who became recording secretary before it was discovered that he was a detective.

As a member of the executive board, Copley said he had quite a good deal to do with the Cripple Creek strike. The men always were counseled, he declared, to maintain peace and order. Copley said he was not in the district at the time of the Vindicator mine explosion, November 21, 1903. He returned in December, and was immediately arrested and held in the "bull pen" several days. He was released to go to Georgetown, Colo., to stand trial before a jury for alleged conspiracy to blow up the transformer house at the Sun and Moon mine, Idaho Springs, Col. He was acquitted of the charge.

Copley met Orchard at Cripple Creek in November, 1903. He did not see him in Denver following the Independence explosion. He met Orchard, Davis and Neville in Pat Moran's saloon in Cheyenne while en route to Omaha. Copley said he left Denver on the advice of an old friend, who said the leaders of the Federation were about to be arrested.

Lectured On Cripple Creek Cruelties in California.

Copley eventually, at the suggestion of Haywood, made a tour of the west, giving an illustrated lecture on "Cripple Creek Cruelties," showing condition in the district during military rule.

At a lecture in San Francisco, December 4, 1904, Copley said he saw Orchard. He had no idea of what he was up to this time. Orchard came to see him four or five days later and asked him what he thought of the Bradley affair, saying Bradley was one of the Coeur d'Alene gang, who had got "what was coming to him."

"He told me that Gov. Steunenberg would get the same dose," continued Copley. "He said he once owned an interest in the Hercules mine and seemed to have a grudge against Steunenberg. Orchard told me he was making a living gambling with the soldiers at the presidio."

Orchard Proposed to Bore \$20 Gold Pieces.

Copley said Orchard asked him if he thought it a feasible plan to drill into the edges of \$20 pieces, extract some fillings and fill in the hole with base metal. The witness advised him against any such plan, saying he could only make wages out of it and would eventually land in the penitentiary. Copley gave Orchard permission to come to his room and change his clothes—to don the soldier's uniform in which Orchard went back to Denver.

Cross-examined by Senator Borah, Copley said he paid no heed to the threats made by Orchard, even in view of the fact that Bradley had been blown up, that Orchard had proposed shaving gold coins and was about to disguise himself in soldier's clothes.

"I thought it was one of those idle threats such as we hear daily," declared Copley.

"All these things did not arouse your suspicions?"

The Bradley Affair in San Francisco.

"No, sir; I had no idea Orchard had anything to do with the Bradley affair. The only criminal thought I knew of was his proposition to mutilate coin."

"Did you ask him why he did not change his clothes in his own room?"

"No; he said he wanted to get back to Denver, and unless he was disguised he feared arrest for being connected with the strike."

"Didn't it occur to you that he was disguising himself to get out of San Francisco?" "No, sir; I gave no thought to that."

Copley said he never saw Pat Moran at any place but at his saloon in Cheyenne.

"How did you happen to go to Moran's saloon?"

"It was the first one I struck going up the street from the depot," replied the witness, amid laughter.

"Who was the old friend who told you you had better live in Denver?" "A member of the police and fire board."

"What was his name?" "Well, it didn't come direct from him

to me; it came through a third party, whose name I have forgotten."

"But who was the original friend?" "T. S. Kemp."

"Did Orchard anything to you in San Francisco about Pettibone being his banker?" "No."

Taking up the redirect examination, Attorney Darrow asked:

"Did Orchard say anything to you in San Francisco about Pettibone?"

"Well, the inference was that he had something to do with it, but I did not take any stock in the man, and did not believe he had."

Court here adjourned until 9 a. m. tomorrow.

PINKERTONS IN PLOT TO KILL WESTERN MINERS' FEDERATION.

Boise, Idaho, July 1.—The confidential report upon the miners' strike in Colorado in 1903-4, which were taken from the Pinkerton Detective Agency at Denver by Morris Friedman, were read this morning to the jury that is trying William D. Haywood upon the charge that he murdered Frank Steunenberg. Friedman was recalled to the stand when the trial was resumed, and at once identified several more of the documents which he took.

The prosecution interposed no objection to any of the documents and Attorney Clarence Darrow at once began reading them to the jury.

Friedman identified letters written by Detective McPartland, but the defense did not offer them in evidence, and declined even to permit counsel for the state to see them.

Detectives Attempting to Break Haywood's Influence.

The first of the detective's reports showed that an operative named A. W. Gratius handled the federation's relief funds at Globeville during the strike and that Gratius cut down the relief in order to create sentiment against Haywood. The succeeding reports dealt with the federation convention in Denver in May and June, 1904, the actions and sentiments of the miners and the proceedings of the district convention of the United Mine Workers of America in Colorado in 1903.

The first report was from Operative No. 42—A. G. Gratius. It was dated Denver, June 29, 1904. Gratius was in charge of distributing relief to the striking miners. In his report, No. 42 said some of the men were asking if he thought the strike would be settled soon.

"I told them," he wrote, "that I heard nothing of a settlement or anything that would indicate a settlement; that the strike would last a long time yet, and also that I believed the union would have to give up by next fall if we did not win by that time."

Pinkerton Manager Cary Pulled the Wires.

"Now that the convention is over, I will again take personal charge of the relief work and will carry out the instructions I received from Mr. Cary (Pinkerton manager) about a week ago in regard to putting down the relief as much as possible, so as to cause dissatisfaction and get the men against the union. I will put the blame for not giving the men more relief as much as I can on W. D. Haywood by saying that I carried out his instructions."

The next two reports read from operative No. 5 were detailed accounts of the proceedings at the Western Federation of Miners convention, which he attended as a delegate. There was nothing out of the ordinary in the proceedings and no speeches of an inflammatory character.

Mr. Darrow next read reports from Philander P. Bailey, known as operative No. 9. They were dated from Victor, Colo., during the Cripple Creek strike. One of these letters was purely formal, detailing the proceedings of a union meeting.

Threatened to Hang Miners.

Following Bailey's reports came the report of an operative named Raimer, in Cripple Creek. Raimer declared under date of Sept. 9, 1903, that the miners claimed to have all the best of it, but unless there was a break in the mine owners' association the operative thought their claims were doubtful.

Raimer reported that he heard no radical talk or threats from the miners and that each miner acted as a committee of one to stop all disputes and disturbances. The soldiers and miners seemed to be growing quite friendly, and many of the soldiers expressed sympathy for the strikers.

To show that the Pinkertons invaded the coal mining fields of Colorado where the United Mine Workers of America controlled the miners, reports were read from Operative No. 38—Robert M. Smith.

The convention Smith attended was opened to the public, but he reported at length as to the routine proceedings.

Resignation or "Swing Into Eternity" Was Alternative Left to Sheriff Robertson.

Mr. Darrow next read two lengthy reports from Pinkerton Operative J. N. Londoner, now assistant superintendent in the Denver office. Reports were from Victor, Colo., at the time of the Independence depot explosion, June 6, 1904. Londoner told graphically of the intense excitement prevailing in the Cripple Creek district at this time and threats made against the union.

"I was made a deputy as soon as I showed my face," Londoner wrote, and was told to kill any union man or sympathizer who spoke to me."

The operative added that at the time of his writing there was strong talk of taking the leaders of the Union from the bull pen and hanging them. The citizens demanded the resignation of Sheriff Robertson. He declined. They got a rope and put a noose about his neck. He was given 5 minutes in which to decide. Robertson looked at the mob. He then sat down and wrote his resignation.

OPINION OF A CRIMINAL LAWYER FREELY EXPRESSED

Boise, Idaho, July 2.—"The Haywood jury may know what this is all about, but if so, they are the only ones who do," said a criminal lawyer of Boise, today, speaking of the Haywood trial. "I am so badly tangled up," the lawyer continued, "that I cannot figure out who is on trial, nor what crime is charged against the defendant. The separation of wheat from chaff is going to be the hardest task of the trial."

"Judge Wood will have to face this ordeal when he instructs the jury. He has my sympathy."

"We were told that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were going to be tried for the murder of Steunenberg; we were promised by Hawley, Borah and Gooding that they would 'produce the goods' on all concerned; we were told that an actual conspiracy existed which murdered men and destroyed property with impunity; let us see what is the result."

Trial Has Lasted Over Fifty Days.

"The trial has lasted 50 actual court days already. A couple of witnesses have proven that Steunenberg was killed; that Orchard was in town at the time, and that he was arrested and confessed. This Orchard himself testified, but his story was not absolutely convincing. Witnesses to corroborate him merely testified that the things he described actually occurred, but HIS CONNECTION WITH THEM HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED BY ANY WITNESS SAVE HIMSELF."

"Beyond all the events attendant upon the trial lie the long troubles of Colorado, an episode in the industrial history of California, the activities of a private detective agency, the labor wars of the Coeur d'Alene district and other matters that seem hardly germane to the murder of Steunenberg. Personally I WOULD NOT HANG A SICK CAT ON THE TESTIMONY SO FAR INTRODUCED, but the state has not yet ended. It may have more convincing evidence in reserve."

Case May Be Dropped Like Hot Potato.

"Taking the trial as it stands today, I would say that the events of the past eight weeks indicate a MISTRIAL. The conflict of evidence has been such that we lawyers watching the case are puzzled, and it can hardly have any other effect on the jurors."

The attorney making this statement has not been absent from court a single day, and is conversant with every iota of evidence introduced. Statements such as this are heard frequently in conserva-

tive gatherings of men unbiased by interest in the outcome and the declaration that the murder of Steunenberg has been lost in the maze of extraneous matter introduced is freely made.

Orchard in Automobile.

The Idaho Unionist says: "It is reported to the Unionist that Orchard was taken for an automobile ride on Main street Saturday evening, and that the car was driven slowly so that he could hear the band concert. It is believed that the prosecution, seeing that their case against the Federation officers is a failure, now hope to get Orchard attacked by some crank, by exposing him in this way, and then charge the attack against the Federation in order to hurt the case. If Gooding should get Orchard murdered through this kind of exposure, he should be held personally responsible."

Orchard's Book Will Be Scab.

In keeping with his natural instincts, his moral depravity, and his life of degradation and crime, Harry Orchard has let a contract for the publication of his book to a "scab" publisher. McClure's Magazine, with its crew of strikebreakers and "rats," will put the assassin's story before the public, and it is very appropriate that it should go forth from that source.—Idaho Unionist.

SOCIALISTS OF ST. LOUIS

And their friends are invited to attend the following street meetings:

Friday evening, July 5—Twelfth and Olive streets; speaker, Arthur Morrow Lewis. Subject, "Socialism, Labor and Politics."

Saturday evening, July 6—Twelfth and Olive street; speaker, Arthur Morrow Lewis. Subject, "Socialism and Education."

On Sunday, July 7, Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis will deliver two speeches at the annual Socialist excursion in Montesano Park.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION TO MONTESANO PARK

Will be a memorable affair. Sunday, July 7, will be the only day when the steamer will have to make three round trips to Montesano. And it is all because of the Socialist Excursion Sunday. Secure your tickets in time at our office, 324 Chestnut street, and avoid crowding at the wharf and delay on the day of the excursion. Round trip tickets 25 cents a person; children 15 cents.

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



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

FOR THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE ST. LOUIS SOCIALISTS.

The "County Fair Committee" for the St. Louis Socialist Midsummer Festival, to be held at Belleville Fair Grounds August 4 calls on all comrades and friends to send in their presents and contributions for this memorable affair. See appeal of committee in another column of this week's St. Louis Labor.

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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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

MONTESANO

Comrades of St. Louis:—Tomorrow, Sunday, July 7, will be our annual river excursion to Montesano Park. This will be an excellent opportunity to ensure to your families, relatives and friends a day of pleasure and recreation. Our annual excursions have become successful Socialist propaganda demonstrations. Every Comrade should do his utmost to induce his friends to take part in this excursion to Montesano. Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis will be the speaker at the park. To Montesano Park, Sunday, July 7!

The Spirit of the Times

In the July issue of the Machinists' Monthly Journal we find a timely article on the "Onward March of the Workers," by the editor, D. Douglas Wilson, of which we quote the following:

The Spirit of the times can neither be ignored nor suppressed. Everywhere the tendency is toward legislation in favor of the workingman and the poorer masses and against mere capital. Sympathy with labor is not only pronounced at the polls, but finds expression in laws and methods of administration. Under the newer forms of industrial growth democracy is taking its turn. No government pretends to exist by popular support without making concessions to the workingmen and seeking to promote their welfare.

In Germany, although it is semi-autocratic in government, the Kaiser and his Premier, Von Beulow, are appealing to the workingmen by conceding and granting measures advancedly socialistic in their nature in the hope of winning them away from the desire to manage their own affairs, the latest development along these lines being government relief in the shape of pay to men who are out of work through no fault of their own. This is the radicalism that is denounced by the eminently respectable.

In Great Britain, the Liberal Ministry under Campbell-Bannerman leans to radicalism in its program of social reforms. Within the past year it has exempted the trades unions from financial damages, provided for the protection of employes in case of accident and declared in favor of old-age pensions and lighter taxes on earned incomes. Besides this there is a movement on foot to have the State provide physical nourishment as well as mental for the children of the workers during their school age. No wonder eminent respectability enters a sobbing protest.

In France Premier Clemenceau stoutly defends the rights of labor and the unions even when forced to deal vigorously with Socialist leaders who seek to overturn the present order of things by appealing to the universal strike, that most cruel of all industrial war weapons. This had to be done the other day in the interest of old age pensions with the result that the workers were triumphant. No wonder that the eminently respectable few are in fear and trembling.

In Austria as a result of the introduction of universal suffrage the working people exerted themselves at the election last month. This was to be expected, for all the rest of Europe is marching towards social reform through political means, and it stands to reason that the workers of Austria would do the same as soon as they had the ability. The eminently respectable beneficiaries of special privilege in Austria from the Hapsburgs down will soon be loud in their lamentations.

This world-wide movement and the tendency of the workers towards radicalism is no longer ignored or considered unworthy of recognition by ultra-conservatism, for one of the most conservative of the conservative newspapers of Washington, D. C., in discussing this subject had this to say recently:

"It is absurd to imagine that the United States can be isolated. President Roosevelt frankly admits that if his ideas of State regulation of corporations and correction of trust abuses do not prevail, capital must expect more radical treatment at others' hands. To

labor he accords the same right to organize as to capital, but imposes on it the same obligation to respect the laws and the rights of others. To cry out against his general principle of equality as socialistic is to cry out against the spirit that is today animating the progressive political parties of all civilized countries, under whatever name they may mask their purpose of retaining popular support through popular reforms."

Workingmen were slow and hesitated long before they took political action along the new lines. They lacked confidence in their ability to govern themselves and it was not until they had compared what they had accomplished in the trade unions without help from others outside their own class with what had been accomplished elsewhere, that they found courage to act with political independence. They were slow to move, but once the movement started nothing was strong enough, or will be strong enough, to prevent its onward march. They have learned how their conditions can be improved, in wherein lies the whole secret of their advancement, and they are using the means and will advance accordingly. They have learned that if they wish a thing done they must do it themselves; that if they wish it well done they must not entrust it to others. It took a long time to learn the lesson, but it has been learned thoroughly. They have learned that more is to be gained by trusting each other and selecting men from among their fellows to represent them in the law-making bodies than could be gained through mistrusting themselves and selecting men from another class to represent them. Great bodies are slow to move, but once the movement is made it is slow, steady and sure, and nothing can bring it to a standstill. The working people have moved at last; it is a world movement. It may be retarded, but never stopped until the workers of the world have gained complete industrial emancipation. The ballot box contains the spirit that will work the wondrous marvel. Invoke its power and aid the work.

The Annual Socialist Steamboat Excursion

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

One of the Lessons

Haywood trial is replete with object lessons for the working class of this country.

One of the most striking lessons of this highly sensational case is the one showing the necessity of the workers having a voice in the governments of the municipality, state and nation.

We all appear astonished at the partiality, on the prosecution's side, of the presiding judge at the Haywood trial.

Yet what can we reasonably expect from a judge—elected on a capitalist ticket?

It is not the business of Democratic and Republic judges to interpret laws in the interest of the workers. An interpretation of the "law" in favor of the workers by a capitalist party judge is a very, very rare occurrence.

The workers have had so many object lessons that should have taught them the foolhardiness of entrusting the capitalist owned and controlled Democratic and Republican parties with the powers of government.

Haywood's trial and the open-faced partiality for the mine owners' side shown by the "prosecutors" is the latest and most striking lesson that points out to the worker the "error of his ways."

The worker foolishly places the control of government in the hands of his enemies, which is akin to pressing a club into your enemies' hands.

When the capitalist club uses the power (the club which the worker pressed into its hands) to crush the power of the workers, or in other words, when the capitalist class uses the club which the workers themselves gave to the capitalists—it is then that the workers set up a howl.

What do the workers expect?

Can't they see that the POWERS OF GOVERNMENT are always used in the interest of those that control these powers?

Can't they plainly see that the Republican and Democratic parties are merely the agents of the capitalist class?

Can't they see that it is a piece of stupidity bordering upon criminal folly to place the control of the government in the hands of the foe?

Surely the "kidnaping" and then the long delay before the trial and finally the trial of Haywood itself furnish striking proofs of the worker's monumental folly in the manner of the disposition of his ballot.

We sincerely hope that the lesson of the Haywood persecution will result in causing many members of the working class to stop acting against these interests in the matter of casting their ballots.—The Socialist Review.

Observations

HE IS LYING LIKE Orchard! will be a generally used phrase after the Haywood trial.

EVERY SOCIALIST FAMILY in St. Louis is invited to join the Montesano excursionists, Sunday, July 7.

THE UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS of St. Louis will have their river excursion to Montesano tomorrow, Sunday, July 7.

JULY 4, 1907: All men are born equal, except Theodore Roosevelt, Peabody, McPartland, Gooding, Harry Orchard & Co.

JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY! It is the political organization of the working class. No other political party represents the working class interest.

THE MINE OWNERS and their Pinkerton hirelings are now on trial in Boise, Idaho. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone constitute the moral prosecution in the case.

TEN THOUSAND DEMOCRATS assembled at the Creve Coeur Amusement Park last Sunday with the lid on. Why were Joe Folk and Mulvihill not invited as the principal speakers of the occasion?

THERE IS THE POINT! Says an exchange: The fellows who oppose Socialism, sneering at the idea of the public furnishing employment, are much in evidence these days, with a glad hand soliciting the voters to elect them to a public job! And most of them are too ignorant to know that they are asking for public employment.

OUR READERS WILL REALIZE that the Haywood trial reports are entitled to all the available space in our paper. Many good articles will be kept out of these columns, but it is unavoidable. The reports from the battlefield first; there the class struggle is on in its most desperate forms, and it is the duty of the Socialist press to keep its readers properly informed as to the details of the warfare.

ROYAL CONFIDENCE in American Wage Slavery! Members of the royal families of Europe own thousands of millions of dollars of American industries and city properties and American voting mules work to make them pay dividends. But, remarks an exchange, we free Americans would never, never, never pay tribute to royalty! What is the difference to you whether this money is taken from you by public taxation and given to them, or taken by the profits on industry or rents and given to them? It gets you just the same, doesn't it?

MAYOR SCHMITZ, of San Francisco, in jail for extortion of money, in accordance with the finding of a jury, is undoubtedly the victim of a confession made by that bribe-taker and general political boodler, Abe Ruef—a man who turns state's evidence and confesses to crimes will not hesitate to involve others to save his own neck. The trial at Boise, Idaho, is another case clearly in point. No man, however honorable and upright, is safe from the consequences of being mentioned in connection with crimes committed or contemplated by a monster who would commit murder. Such a criminal invariably enjoys the assistance of the hired detectives, which makes it next to impossible for an honest man to escape the consequences of a conspiracy that the law legalizes.—Miners' Magazine.

THINK, YOUNG MAN! If the principles of Socialism are strong enough to enable the comrades in Germany and France to wrest from the king and nobility an ever-increasing power, do you not know we shall be able to do it in this country? Prepare yourself by study to have an important hand in the great change that we are now entering. Never was the young man offered such an opportunity of being something in the world worth while as is now offered by this movement to wrest from the capitalist class their control of the earth. Those who study economics are as certain to be something at the top as were the first who studied electricity in the early days of its discovery. Young man, can you reason? Think!—Studies in Socialism.

ANOTHER "DESIRABLE CITIZEN" will take an enforced rest! says the Social Democratic Herald. The clerk of the municipal court in Milwaukee, whom the citizens' through old party habit, again elected this spring, has been found short in his accounts to the tune of 30,000, and has been sentenced to three years in the local workhouse, instead of the state prison, by a judge also recently re-elected. He gets a year for each ten thousand he stole. Looks like putting a premium on crime doesn't it! There are many hard-pressed men today who are not above the willingness to put in a year of the kind of hard labor that this "desirable citizen" will get, if, by doing it, they could put \$10,000 in their pockets, for the sake of the future of their families. Think, also, of the millions of men at real hard labor in the non-penal workhouses of capitalism, and who do not even make a single thousand dollars a year by the operation! Does it pay to be honest under capitalism?

HARRY ORCHARD is the most "desirable citizen" of America today because this "monumental liar" has been commissioned to save the reputation of Pinkerton, Peabody, Sherman Bell, Theodore Roosevelt, Bulkely Wells, Gripe-Nut Post, Hon. Van Cleave, Pary, Job, Gooding, Borah & Co. Why, Orchard is an angel! It takes a cherub like Harry Orchard to spread his lily-white wings over the child-like innocence of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance anarchists. We recommend to President Roosevelt that he make immediate arrangements for the erection of a Harry Orchard monument on Pike's Peak. The editor of St. Louis Labor begs leave to recommend the following inscription for this Orchard monument: "Here lies our Great Saviour, Harry Orchard. Died as a monumental liar that we may continue to live our wretched lives as desirable citizens."

LITTLE PORTUGAL has a miniature revolution. The people kicked against the fat King Carlos. Result: About 200 of the kickers shot down by Carlos' soldiers. But Carlos cannot sit on the

points of bayonets. Feudal lordism by "divine right" will have to give way to the common rights of man. By means of "divine rights" and the "fires of hell" the nations of the earth have been lulled into slavish submission and to the tortures in a hell on earth. The time has come when the common people will have to do some great divine work of sanitation not only on earth, but in heaven and hell. With Victor Hugo the people will say: "We will none of thy fire upon the earth and thy hell in the future!" We do not pretend to be angels, nor are we anxious to be devils on earth or in a future hell. We are human beings, we are men desirous of living the lives of men. All men are born equal and endowed with the same inalienable rights to enjoy life, liberty and happiness. Mother Earth belongs neither to the angels of heaven nor to the devils of hell, but to all the men, women and children on earth.

The World of Labor

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

UNION CONCERNS ARE PROSPEROUS.

The two union electrotypes concerns started in Cincinnati since the strike for an eight-hour day, are running full blast and compelled to increase their plants, while non-union concerns are slack.

MACHINISTS STRIKE IN PAWTUCKET.

The machinists of the Warangansett Manufacturing Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., are on strike for a shorter workday and better conditions. The company are manufacturers of the Babcock printing press and is circulating the story that there is no trouble with its employees. Many workmen have been deceived into going there only to be disappointed when learning the truth. Union men are requested to make the facts known as widely as possible.

HAVANA CIGARMAKERS CONTINUE STRIKE.

Havana, July 1.—The striking cigarmakers did not accept the trust's offer of a 5 per cent increase in their wages, which expired last night. The trust intends to close all their factories now. The strikers are still firm in their demands. Only two large factories are now working. Both of them are owned by independent manufacturers, who refused to join in the lockout of independent employes. The exports of cigars are steadily decreasing.

CORPORATION VIOLATING EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Warrensburg, Mo., July 2.—Prosecuting Attorney Ewing Cockrell filed information on ten different counts against the officials of the Missouri Pacific railway and on four different counts against the officials of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway for violating the telegraphers' eight-hour law, passed by the Missouri legislature last winter. Mr. Cockrell charges that the railway officials are working their operators in Warrensburg, Knobnoster and Holden twelve hours.

HARDWOOD FINISHERS STRIKE.

Eighty hardwood finishers, members of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, went on strike Monday in 12 of the shops throughout the city. According to a statement made by Charles Lammert, business agent for the organization, the men are striking for an increase in wages of 5c an hour and the eight-hour day. They have been working nine hours at 30c per hour. Cabinet-makers and mill men employed in these shops receive the same rates and have presented demands similar to those of the hardwood finishers.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS ON HARRY ORCHARD.

Taking Harry Orchard's description of himself, in his evidence against William D. Haywood, he writes himself down the most consummate scoundrel and bestial brute the world has known. Murderer, bigamist, burglar, incendiary, fraud, liar, thief, a few of the titles of crimes which he cheerfully testifies he committed. It can not be imagined that upon the testimony of an incarnate villain so debased, any honest American jury will convict a man, who, despite his opinions, has hitherto born a spotless personal reputation.—Samuel Gompers in American Federationist.

GLASS WORKERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The national convention of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America will be held in Detroit July 9. After a struggle of about seven years the independent union of window glass workers, known as Local Assembly No. 300, K. of L., has amalgamated with the older organization, thus bringing together practically all the skilled workmen in the United States. Agents of the union now are in foreign countries taking steps looking toward a world-wide organization of window glass workers.

THE LABOR STRUGGLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Unions of San Francisco are to assess their members from 25 to 50 cents a week to carry on the strikes now in progress. It is estimated that from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a week will be raised in this manner. The laundry workers' strike was settled on the basis of a gradual reduction of hours until a 48-hour week is established two years hence. The eight-hour strikes of the metal trades were abandoned for some minor concessions and bitter feeling has been engendered. The street railway, electrical workers' and other strikes are still being waged and others are threatening.

INDUSTRIAL MURDER AND CARNAGE.

The loss of 919 lives last year in the mills, mines and workshops of Pittsburg represents an appalling sacrifice to the pursuits of peaceful industry for which that city is pre-eminent. It more vividly pictures the dangers to which workmen are exposed than even the 3,361 deaths of American railway employes by accident during the previous year. What would be thought if more than one-third of New York's 70,000 deaths annually from all causes were due to the direct risks and hazards of the day's work? asks the New York World. Such a death rate is industrial carnage.

A COMMON SENSE COURT DECISION.

The Michigan Supreme Court recently gave the following decision of importance to all trade unions. "Workingmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination, they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in the newspaper or circulars, in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer it is damnus absque injuria, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

PLUMBERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association announced Monday that the journeymen plumbers had carried out their notification that they would strike for \$6 a day, an increase of \$1, and that only a few shops, employing both union and non-union men, were open. No shops, he said, were paying more than \$5 a day. At the union headquarters, Grand and Easton avenues, it was said that about twenty shops began paying \$6 a day Monday, according to the union's demands. At these shops, it was said, 100 men are employed. The remaining 400 union plumbers in St. Louis were idle. There are 130 shops employing union men.

THE AMERICAN TRADE UNION PRESS.

One hundred and eighty-five monthly and 179 weekly journals in the United States and Canada are devoted exclusively to the advocacy of trades unionism. These 364 publications, which number does not include Socialist periodicals, reach a not inconsiderable portion of the laboring community and exercise an influence on it which is little suspected. There are in North America approximately 2,500,000 working people organized into trades unions, and each of them receives the official organ of the craft to which he or she belongs and usually one or two other labor papers. But the prestige of these journals extends beyond the enrolled membership of estab-

lished organizations. They number among their subscribers many sympathizers and non-union workmen. They are placed on the tables of reading rooms all over the country, and for every subscriber there are probably two readers. It is no exaggeration to say that they reach 5,000,000 readers, perhaps half as many more.—World To-Day.

EVEN NON-UNION BAKERS STRIKE FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

Last Sunday the Jewish bakers of Detroit met in Golden hall, Hastings street, and declared a strike against their employers. They are unorganized, but could stand present conditions no longer. They receive but \$12 a week and work, most of them, 18 hours a day. Even when they made their declaration to put up with such abominable conditions no longer, some of them, so the report goes, shed bitter tears. They were doubtless thinking of those who are dependent on them for the bread which they work like slaves to make. The Jewish community is standing by the strikers and some of the employing bakers have given in.

HOW TO WIPE OUT SWEATSHOPS.

There is just one method of wiping out the sweatshops, and that is to patronize the union label. The mother who insists that our label appear on the suit she buys for her little boy is doing her share toward preventing the boy of some other mother from being sentenced to a life of unrequited toil in a foul sweatshop, a tearless funeral and a grave in the potter's field. She is helping to give honest employment under fair conditions to an adult man or woman and to drive out the awful evil of child labor. If we could impress these facts upon the public mind with enough force we would soon drive out the sweatshops and have our children in the schools instead of the mills and tenement shops.—Eight-Hour Advocate.

METAL POLISHERS' WAGES REDUCED.

Metal polishers employed at the Keyless Lock Co. were called in the office of the company Thursday morning, June 20, at which time they were informed that their wages would be reduced from 20 to 40 per cent. This the men refused to accept, and were locked out. All platers and helpers walked out in sympathy. The firm refuses to treat with the men under any circumstances, and declares its intention of running an open shop. George Foster, vice president of District Council No. 8, was in this city relative to the above situation. The entire matter has been placed in the hands of the international for redress. All metal polishers, buffers and platers are requested to stay away from Indianapolis until trouble is settled.

CULTURE NEEDS EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

In his address before the graduating class in Bay City, Mich., Prof. Charles Zebelin, of the Chicago University, had the following to say: "Democratic culture requires from every person his work for the benefit of every other person; it requires that every person should receive his just share of the results of his labor, and it requires a fair division, so that all people shall have leisure in which to devote themselves to culture. Democratic culture involves almost as logically the eight-hour day as it does the ability to recognize a famous painting. It is conceivable that a man can have true culture and yet not be able to read and write, and it is also conceivable, and generally true, that a man may read and write, but not be cultured in a true, democratic sense."

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.'S EXPANSION.

Officials of the American Car and Foundry Co. will build a large new plant at Gary, Ind., the "steel trust town." The cost of the plant will be between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. It probably will be in operation in a year. This company's purchase of land comprises 170 acres near Clark Station, northwest of what is known as the first subdivision of the Gary Land Co. The location, Mr. Garry said, is about one mile from the steel trust plant. The plant is to be built expressly for the manufacture of steel passenger coaches. Its capacity will be, it is said, 100 to 125 finished cars a day. The company is said to have been attracted to Gary by the waterway advantages of the Calumet region, and by the fact that the location of the steel trust plant there will give it an abundant supply of raw material near at hand.

TIME TO CHANGE THEIR TACTICS.

The National Metal Trades' Association, one of the bitterest and closest of employers' associations fighting labor organizations, is up against strikes of machinists in many parts of the country and do not know which way to turn to meet the situation. In 1901 this employers' association vowed and pledged each member morally and financially to destroy the International Association of Machinists. Since then the International Association of Machinists has fully doubled its membership, its funds and financial resources, and secured for the machinists higher wages, a shorter workday and better conditions. It would seem that it is about time for the members of the National Metal Trades' Association to change their tactics, pursue a policy of conciliation and come to a working agreement with the organized men of the trade. The labor unions are here to stay.—American Federationist.

OUTRAGEOUS INJUNCTION AGAINST BRASS POLISHERS' UNION.

Detroit, Mich., July 1.—Eight weeks ago the brass polishers of this city went out on strike. Repeated attempts were made to have the troubles settled, but in vain. A conference with Thompson as a mediator proved a failure. The employers present declared that they were not willing to arbitrate, so the officers of the union declared likewise. During the past week a number of disturbances have occurred and the result was a blanket injunction signed by three judges of the circuit court—but not by Judge Donovan—the most remarkable document, declare attorneys who have perused it, that they ever saw. It even forbids peaceful solicitation. As for picketing, that is out of the question. In fact, the document, which is so long that one would get tired trying to count the pages, goes beyond anything ever heard of in equity jurisprudence. At an early date a motion will be made to dissolve the injunction, and, if that is unsuccessful, to modify it.

SEATTLE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION SENTENCED TO PAY \$3,500.

The Globe-Democrat published the following special dispatch: Seattle, Wash., June 30.—Even though not incorporated, unions may be held responsible for damages which they inflict as organizations, according to a ruling in the United States district court for the Western District of Washington, in Seattle. The question was raised before Judge C. H. Hanford in the suit of Don E. Johnson against the Seattle Typographical Union No. 202. Johnson was expelled from the Seattle Typographical Union for infraction of its rules. By reason of his status, he was forced to give up a good position and was unable to obtain work in Seattle. As a result, he went to Los Angeles and accepted a position in a non-union newspaper office. Johnson considered himself humiliated and damaged to such degree that \$30,000 seemed to be required to salve his wounds. Suit was entered against the local union, of which he had been a member, and against individual members who had voted to expel him from the union. Suit was resisted, on the ground that the union was unincorporated. Then the defendants demurred to individual suits, on the ground that the organization was the offender. Counsel for Johnson took the horns of the dilemma and sued the union as co-partnership. A verdict for \$3,500 damages resulted.

WESTERN MINERS' FEDERATION.

Western Federation of Miners were in session in Denver this week. The reports of acting officers show that the organization is stronger today than at any time since its formation, says the Cleveland Citizen. There are 40,000 men in good standing and some 20,000 delinquent. Many of the latter are in arrears because they are employed in remote regions far removed from postoffices, others have been blacklisted and still others have been unsteadily employed in the mines. Of course, all stand by the organization and declare they will fight to the finish for their right to combine, to enforce

the eight-hour day, to maintain decent rates of wages, and to think and act politically as they choose. No labor organization upon the face of the earth has been fought with such relentless vengeance as the Western Federation Miners: Industrial despots of the Rocky mountains and Pacific slope have shown no quarter or mercy. State administrations have been utilized by the magnates of the mining industry to shatter and destroy the militant organization of the West, but the Federation has breasted the storms of corporate power, and, though bearing the scars of corporate infamy and brutality, is still standing with its face to the foe braving the lightning of money-mad despotism. The telegram sent to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone at the opening of the convention served notice on the mining corporations of the West that the organization that has met injunctions of courts and the brutality of state militia and federal troops will stand as a solid phalanx against the conspiracy that has been hatched to railroad three men to the scaffold.

50,000 ITALIAN PEASANTS STRIKE.

Rome, July 1.—Serious agrarian troubles are occurring in the region between Venice and Bologna. Troops have been hurried to the district to crush an uprising. It is reported that fully 50,000 peasants are on a strike and refuse to work the farms. As a result, crops are wasting and unless the trouble is speedily settled, it is feared the harvest will be ruined. The peasants are crowding into the villages and starting riots. In several instances bloodshed has resulted before order was restored. Gen. Ricci, commanding the soldiers in the district, has reported that the situation is serious. Public meetings have been forbidden by Prefect Ferrara.

CABINET MAKERS AND WOOD WORKERS ON STRIKE.

About 500 cabinet makers and mill men employed in the custom shops of the city followed the 80 Woodworker finishers and struck Tuesday morning for an eight-hour day and a 35 cents per hour minimum rate of wages. The hardwood finishers struck Monday. These men are affiliated with the Building Trades Council through the Carpenters' and Painters' Unions. Should the strike be prolonged and men employed to take the strikers' places, serious complications may arise in which other building trades will be involved, it is said. This might be brought about by a refusal of the outside carpenters to handle material coming from "unfair" mills, thus precipitating a lockout or strike on buildings in course of construction. According to James A. Shine, secretary of the Carpenters' District Council, the employers refused to consider any change in present conditions, stating their determination to continue on at the present rate of 30 cents an hour nine hours a day.

PRESSMEN WILL NOT STAND FOR NINE HOUR OPEN SHOP AGREEMENT.

The International Association of Printing Pressmen, at its national convention last week, virtually repudiated by a vote of 102 to 93, a five years' agreement with the United Typothetae of America. The agreement which had been entered into January last and signed by ex-President Higgins and other leading members of the union, affected 49,000 pressmen in book and job offices throughout the United States. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention:

"Whereas, Our board of directors has renewed the agreement with the United Typothetae of America;

"Resolved, That said agreement is hereby ratified and approved, provided the 'open shop' clause is stricken out and an amendment is inserted providing for the nine hours' pay for the eight-hour day.

"Resolved, That in the event the U. T. A. rejects these amendments, our board of directors is instructed to submit the question of the immediate inauguration of the eight-hour day to the referendum, said referendum to be taken thirty days after rejection."

The open shop clause in the agreement is as follows: "It being understood that the employer fulfills all the terms of this agreement by paying the scale of wages and living up to the shop practices as settled by the committee." The agreement provides that the inauguration of the eight-hour day be postponed until January, 1909. A heated debate preceded the adoption of the resolution. When the convention closes a meeting of the executive committee will be called to ask the Typothetae to consent to the proposed amendments to the agreement.

ASSAULTED BY CORPORATION THUGS IN TOLEDO, O.

A. L. Behner, the international vice president of the street railway employes, went to Toledo, O., to do some organizing work. He took up quarters at the St. Clair hotel, and cautiously proceeded with the work assigned him. He consulted the parties individually to whom he had been referred, but scarcely had he attained this work before his presence in Toledo was discovered by the street railway officials. However, he was familiar with the fact that among the Toledo men were a number who had been loaned to other sections for strike-breaking purposes. Of these several had recently returned from Akron, where they had been sent and held pending conferences for the adjustment of a threatened strike. Brother Behner was the international officer who had the N. O. T. situation in charge. His presence in Akron and Canton afforded the Toledo strike-breakers sufficient knowledge of him for identification. Undoubtedly this would explain how, within three days after reaching Toledo, he became aware that his every movement was being shadowed by company spotters. Among these labor spies he recognized those whom he had seen at Akron. At about 6 o'clock p. m. of the 11th inst. Vice President Behner was passing along Madison street, one of the principal streets of Toledo. As he reached the corner of Madison and Huron he was accosted by one of two of the company spotters. They had intercepted him by crossing from Adams to Madison by way of Huron street, and awaited his approach at the corner of the Nicholas building. The spy who accosted Brother Behner was Joseph Armon. He holds a run as motorman on one of the Toledo lines, although he operates it but occasionally. As Armon stepped forward and spoke to Vice President Behner to arrest his attention, his associate spy struck him a murderous blow behind the left ear. A black jack was used. The thugs' victim fell prostrate upon the sidewalk, face downward. Although the blow was murderous, the scoundrels had not completed their fiendish designs. Armon jumped upon Behner and began to pound him in the back of the head, while the coward who used the blackjack in striking the first blow proceeded to kick their prostrate victim in the head and sides. Those who witnessed the assault were shocked at the outrage. Judge Wildman, an aged Toledo jurist, was the first to protest. Armon, who was attracted by the interference of Judge Wildman, turned his head and saw others rapidly approaching. The brute arose to flee, and seeing that his companion had drawn a knife, told him to use it upon the already bruised and bleeding form. Others, as soon as they comprehended the situation, closed in upon the thugs and they hurriedly sought safety in flight. Vice President Behner was assisted to a drug store and a physician called, who dressed his wounds and he was sent to his hotel, where a nurse was secured to care for him. Armon was arrested within three squares from the scene of the assault. The other temporarily escaped, although every effort is being made to apprehend him. It is significant that the street railway corporation furnished bail for one of the thugs.

BEER BOTTLERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 187.

Will give its second annual railroad excursion to New Athens, Ill., Sunday, July 14, via Illinois Central. Round trip 50 cents a person; children under 12 years free. Train leaves Union Station at 8:45 a. m.

GIFTS FOR COUNTY FAIR AT ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PICNIC AT BELLEVILLE FAIR GROUNDS.

W. E. E., cash, \$1.00.

LOUIS D. GOODMAN, 40 copies.

"ANATOMY OF MISERY," by Kenworthy.

WILLIE KINDORF, 3 cream sets.

OTTO PAULS, cash, \$2.00.

The Society of the Future

By LEONARD D. ABBOTT

Our cities today are obviously economic in their growth and development, and with the cessation of competitive strife would disappear the chief reason for their existence. Some will take to the country altogether, content to live amidst the fields and the flowers and the woods. Others will prefer the social and recreative life of the towns. In any case, the city, as we understand it, would be likely to vanish from the face of the earth. Towns dignified by ample breathing space, beautiful parks and noble architecture will seem as natural in those days as the loathsome squalor and shabbiness of today. In these days acoming men and women will no doubt prefer to live together in glorious Communal Halls, with cool courtyards and spacious gardens. Those who enjoyed the solitude and quietness of cottage life could have their own homes, and join their friends, if they wished, at meal times. The rustic life quickened by the thought of the towns, and the town life purified and beautified would each appeal to persons of different tastes, and might of course be alternated.

How far reaching would be the results of such a return to Mother Nature! Men could not drink of this perennial fount without becoming ennobled and inspired. Nature teaches us on every hand to make our lives lovely and open and free. The great interpreters of nature—the Walt Whitmans, the Thoreaus, the Edward Carpenters—have wrestled from her the secrets which shall finally redeem our social life. Only nations divorced from the country and living unhealthy, unnatural lives, could ever have appeared the modern city. Men who have once learned to love nature and to live in close fellowship with one another could never descend to the contemptible meanness of our civilized life.

It is natural to suppose that under a Socialist organization of industry, such as has been described, the tendency would be towards a nobler life! We of today are surrounded by cringing flunkies and overbearing superiors, and one hardly knows which is more detestable—the servility of the one or the vulgarity of the other. Our social castes are frankly based on the accumulation of money, and in the industrial arena the survival of the "fittest" is almost invariably the survival of the most selfish, the most cunning, the most unscrupulous. Half of human life today is wasted in the slums. In the future, universal education, universal comfort and universal leisure will make a new race of men, and give almost inconceivable strength and power to national life. Today we talk vaguely about the "brotherhood of man," but we tacitly concede that brotherhood in any real sense is impossible in a class society. Brotherhood is unthinkable without some measure of equality—not equality of ability or temperament, but of opportunity and condition.

Conceive the moral gain that would accrue from equality, as affecting our own lives and our outlook upon society. The thoughtless brutality with which we force all our dirty and unpleasant work on to other people would give place to kindly consideration and a feeling of comradeship which would make it impossible for us to inflict upon others tasks that we would not gladly perform for them. Servant and master would alike become merged in a beautiful fellowship, and society would for the first time really embody the spirit of Christ's words: "He that is greatest among you, shall be your servant."

The equality of producer and user in the field of industry would prove a great stimulus to sound and beautiful work. A herd of factory "hands," working for a capitalist master whom they very probably—and often rightly—hate for his tyranny, and to whom they are bound by a cash nexus only, find it impossible to take any real interest in their work. In the case of free co-operative communes, however, the situation would be very different. Instead of producing goods for their master to sell in some distant market, they would be making articles of daily use for themselves and their friends. The incentive to good work would obviously be very strong indeed; the incentive to bad work would be nil. William Morris' dream would at last be realized of an "art of the people and by the people, a joy to the maker and user alike."

It will at once be recognized that simplicity of life will be one of the first results of the New Order. If we and our friends are to do the necessary work of society, we will not wish to be burdened down with unnecessary toil. All kinds of luxury will surely disappear, for we shall have neither the time nor the inclination to waste our energies in the production of trifles that owe their existence today to the whims of selfish and thoughtless people, and are made not by choice, but under the compulsion of the market. This tendency towards simplicity will probably make itself felt in every department of our life. Much of the clumsy paraphernalia with which we load down our houses, notably bric-a-brac and stuffy upholstery, could find no place in rooms of which we ourselves were the guardians and caretakers. The funeral garb of modern mankind and the costly dresses and jewels of wealthy and vulgar women would at once be banished from a society of equals. Starch, stiffness and "respectability" will speedily give way to beauty and comfort. Womankind will learn once again that true beauty is always simple.

In the matter of food the change is likely to be a radical one. Whether we learn to cook for ourselves, or allow our friends to cook for us in return for services rendered to them, the result to simplicity would be equally marked. In neither case would we wish to cause more trouble than was necessary, and we will make our diet plain and rational. It is probable that vegetarianism would largely prevail under such conditions as these. If we had to kill with our own hands the animals and birds that now come on to our tables, we should turn with horror from this flesh food. Today we have brutalized a class to perform this disgusting work, but in the future we shall feel more inclined to turn our attention towards the development of a humane diet.

The place of woman in a Socialist society is likely to be on the plane of frank equality with man. Unmarried women would take their share in the national industry, either in or out of their homes, at the tasks for which they are most obviously fitted, e. g., sewing, domestic work, etc. Married women would be able to make their sphere in life as wide or as narrow as they chose. It is rational to suppose, however, that their chief duty and privilege then, as now, would be the care of children.

It may be noted in passing what new dignity and sacredness would be given to the marriage bond under these changed conditions. Today commercialism has cast its blight over marriage, as well as all our other relations. It rends the father from the mother, and the mother from the child, and pits them against one another in the market of competitive industry. It puts a premium on vice, because it does not guarantee to wage-earners of either sex enough to support a family. Marriages "of convenience," based on all kinds of commercial considerations, are so common as to scarcely excite comment. In a society of equals there could only exist one motive for marriage, and that motive would be love.

Under Socialism crime would be almost wholly eliminated. Society today manufactures its own criminals by its ruthless crushing to the wall of all who have not the special ability needed in competitive warfare. The selfish struggle for individual supremacy naturally brings out all that is worst in human nature. The hordes of starving and propertyless men produced by our social conditions will always be a standing menace to the commonwealth, and the slums in which they live invariably become hotbeds of vice and wrong-doing. Almost all the crime of today owes its existence to the unjust distribution of property, and there could be no possible

incentive to theft in a society in which all were comfortable. Drunkenness and vice are in large measure due to the sordid and unnatural conditions of today. Our poor toilers, degraded by their environment and toiling amidst dust and grime, become slaves to the drink-habit almost before they realize it. They drink in order that they may forget the misery of their lives. The rich, on the other hand, are often drunken and vicious because they live such empty, idle lives. Socialism would do away with both extremes, and make a healthy and moral life possible for all. The great organizations which exist among us today for the repression and punishment of crime would become almost wholly unnecessary. For government and politics, as we understand them at present, the society of the future will have but little use. A truly educated community will at least learn the real meaning of "liberty." It will be free, truly free and fit to be free.

Look at this matter as we will, and whatever the standpoint that may appeal to us, the vision of human possibilities on a rational social basis is one full of inspiration. There is really no limit to what man may become, when once his soul is freed from the bondage of commercialism, and he learns to look upon his fellows no longer as enemies but as friends and equals.

"How impracticable it all is!" cries some conservative reader, who is content to live in an ugly and miserable world without so much as raising his hand to make life noble. Perhaps it is not so impracticable as some of us think. Remember that every step in the world's progress has been impeded by the parrot-cry "impossible." To those of us who can regard history in its proper proportions it does not seem unreasonable that an era such as ours, which has altered the face of the whole world during the past fifty years,

The "Undesirable Citizens" of St. Louis and Their Families Will Meet at Montesano Park Sunday, July 7....Steamer "City of Providence" Will Leave Foot of Olive Street at 9 a. m., 2 p. m. and 6.30 p. m....Round Trip Tickets 25 Cts. a Person; Children 15 Cts.

may inaugurate vast and far-reaching changes in the near future. It is all simply a matter of intellectual conviction, and when once people come to see the justice and the righteousness of Socialism, they will lose no time in embodying its proposals in the society around us.

Everything that makes for solidarity and association is leading us nearer the Socialist ideal. The extensions of the functions of State and Municipality is work upon which all radicals can unite, and the object lessons which England and other European countries have already afforded us will help to make progress along these lines sure and enduring. Municipal control of some small department of modern life may seem a puny object for our endeavor, especially in cases where capitalist methods and the corresponding degradation of the workers still continue. We must always be ready, however, to insert the thin end of the wedge, and persistent effort in this direction will finally make possible the extinction of poverty, and lay the foundation upon which shall rise the great Co-operative Commonwealth for which we are working.

As Socialists, we may differ in methods and tactics. Some may wish to confine their efforts purely to the political field. Others believe that more good can be accomplished by practical examples of co-operative work and co-operative living. There is room for both methods, and each will attract men of different temperament. On one point at any rate—the need of educating the mass of the people in the knowledge of our principles—all Socialists are agreed. Let us all join hands in this educational work.

Reader, is this "social question" nothing to you? Can you deliberately say that you care nothing about the way in which you and your fellows live together? If you are poor, how can you rest content with the squalor and misery which have been heaped upon you? If you are rich, how can you live in peace while your brothers are starving? If you are a Christian, how can you reconcile the selfishness of today with the Sermon on the Mount? If you are a materialist, how can you endure that this one life should be so mean and shabby? This is a matter from which none of us can escape. We are literally "members one of another" and cannot repudiate the responsibility which rests on each of us alike. Is it not worth a small effort to redeem human life from the degradation that chokes us? Is not the Socialist ideal worth living and dying for?

"Let dead hearts tarry, and trade and marry,
"And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth,
"While we, living, our lives are giving,
"To bring the bright new world to birth."

"Come shoulder to shoulder, ere the world grows older,
"The Cause spreads over land and sea.
"Now the earth shaketh, and fear awaketh,
"And joy at last for thee and me."

Arbitrary Press Censorship

WM. MARION REEDY in The Mirror

ARBITRARY PRESS CENSORSHIP GAGGING THE PRESS!

Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kas., has been arrested for "circulating scurrilous, defamatory and threatening matter" in that Socialist paper. This is a government blunder. Warren has said nothing that has amounted to sedition. The Mirror does not think that Warren should be arrested for anything he says, while Senator Tillman goes about preaching massacre and lynching by innuendo. Warren has not preached anarchy one-tenth as virulently as Arthur Brisbane has written in the Hearst papers in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. If Warren has defamed individuals or institutions they may sue. If he has impugned the integrity of courts he has expressed the profound conviction of hundreds of thousands of citizens who are neither Socialists, nor Anarchists, nor Nihilists. His paper is no more sensational in its crusade to save Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone than are a dozen afternoon papers in the big cities. He has attacked the "Molly Maguire" detective, McPartland, who secured the confession that imperils these men. A million people think it queer that the same man should turn the same trick twice; should by the same device bring to the gallows men whose confidence he had won, except upon the theory that he got his price for framing up the story. We admit that the Appeal to Reason has spoken harshly of President Roosevelt, but not more harshly than Roosevelt has spoken of Harriman, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, W. J. Long, ex-Senator Chandler, and others. The writer of this paragraph has read the Appeal to Reason quite steadily since the Haywood case has come into public attention, just as he has made it a point to read Clarence S. Darrow's charming story, "Farmington," as part, so to speak, of the broader res gestae of the great case, and while it has been, as we say, hot stuff on behalf of the accused, it has not been what could be called incendiary. The arrest of Warren is another example of the arbitrary censorship of the press recently set up by the postal department. It is pushing farther the authority claimed in the imprisonment of Moses Harmon for writing in Lucifer—the light bearer—in behalf of the right of the child to be well born. It is an expansion of the authority to stop mail frauds and

the circulation of undisguised obscenities, and instruments or medicines for the defeat of increase in the population, and it attacks one of the most explicitly guaranteed of all American rights—the right of free press and free speech. If it were not unlawful, it would still be unwise—the course of attempting to choke off Socialism by killing its greatest organ. This sort of thing, in the first place, makes more Socialists; and in the second place makes more Anarchists out of Socialists. It intensifies, rather than allays, discontent—and the Mirror believes that discontent is only a sign of life and of thought. The arrest of Mr. Warren, we repeat, is a profound mistake upon the part of the authorities. If he libels anyone his victims can proceed against him under the law, criminally as well as civilly. We do not believe that arrest of editors and suppression of newspapers today will prevent the spread of an idea, any more than the burning of books and their writers or the slitting of the noses of the sellers of books accomplished a like purpose three hundred years ago. If, under any Supreme Executive, free speech and free printing should prevail, they should do so under President Theodore Roosevelt, who is the most voluminous speaker and the most universally published man on the planet today, besides being in some quarters regarded as not one whit less revolutionary, dangerous and anarchistic than Mr. Fred D. Warren himself.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

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G. A. Hoehn, 324 Chestnut st., St. Louis	Alton	W. L. Howler	Liberal
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	Berrie	J. F. Young	Mexico
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Our Book Department

Books On Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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

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Latest News from Haywood Trial

MERCHANTS ORDERED TO REFUSE FOOD TO UNION MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The next witness for the defense, D. A. Betts, presented himself in shirt sleeves.

"Is there any rule against this, your honor?" inquired Mr. Darrow of Judge Wood.

"No; he can go ahead," replied the court. Betts said he was a miner in Cripple Creek, was put in the bull pen two days before Thanksgiving, 1903, and met there a man named Floyd Thompson.

"Did he hold any office in the Mine Owners' Association?" "I understand—"

The witness said he did not know of personal knowledge and was not allowed to testify on this question.

Betts said he heard Thompson say one day: "We'll blow up these —" the man referred to. On cross-examination witness said he did not know "which —" the man referred to.

Mr. Darrow said another witness would show that Thompson was made secretary of the Mine Owners' Association after his release from the bull pen. James L. Wallace, an attorney of Cripple Creek, who served in the militia during the Colorado labor troubles, first as a private and later as First Lieutenant, was next called to the stand. Wallace told the names of a number of the officers of the Mine Owners' Association, who also were officers of the military and took leading places in the Citizens' Alliance. When the militia was first called out, Wallace declared there had been no disturbances in the district.

Wallace told of the working of the card system by the Mine Owners' Association. After the strike, these cards, permitting the men to go back to work, were issued only to the miners who renounced allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners. He also told of orders issued by the militia, instructing the merchants, grocers, etc., of the district not to sell any goods to the families of members of the Western Federation of Miners. This was after the federation stores had been demolished. Wallace said he often saw Floyd Thomas at the Mine Owners' Association, and knew he was either secretary or assistant secretary.

"Did you see Kid Waters and other union men at militia headquarters, and the officers of the Mine Owners' Association?" "Yes, sir."

The witness mentioned some of the names of the union men, among them being Bill Warford. "What became of him?" "He killed a man, and is now serving a sentence for life and thirteen years."

"Which sentence is he serving first?" asked Darrow, amid laughter. "I don't know." Others who Wallace saw were Tom Brown, recently convicted of murder, but not sentenced; Jack Bowman, who was not sentenced; Jack Bowman, who was killed; the "Kinley" Kid, Bill Coper and Shorty Williams. These men always were heavily armed and prior to their coming into the district all was peaceful.

MINE OWNERS' DETECTIVE STARTED VICTOR RIOT. Wallace here created a decided sensation by swearing that he saw K. C. Sterling, the chief detective for the Mine Owners' Association, fire the first shot which started the riots at Victor, Colo., the day of the Independence depot explosion. Wallace said he had never heard Governor Steunenberg's name mentioned in connection with the Mine Owners' permit system inaugurated in Colorado or the statement that it was a system invented by Governor Steunenberg during the Coeur d'Alene troubles in Idaho.

"Where was K. C. Sterling when he fired the shot at Victor?" asked Senator Borah. "Just south of the military club."

"How far were you from him?" "About 150 feet."

ORGANIZER DEPICTS "BULL-PEN" SCENES. The last witness of the day was M. E. White an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners against the coal miners of Colorado. White told of an experience he had in Cripple Creek when he went there in December, 1903, in the interest of the American Labor Union.

When he reached Cripple Creek he was immediately taken in charge by the militia and marched off to a bull pen—a plank building. White convulsed the court by his descriptions of the pen. He declared there were ten or fifteen soldiers in the place when he arrived. They were in for drunkenness, petty larceny and other crimes. White said the place was alive with vermin. The soldier prisoners held a kangaroo court over him, and at one time during the night bullets whistled through the top of the building.

"The next morning I was taken out and introduced to the day shift," declared White. "They were calling new orders just like it was war time. One was take the prisoners to breakfast—No. 124. "You were the only prisoner beside the soldiers?" "Yes, sir, and a cripple at that."

The same day White was taken before a Major and released. "The Major was a fellow Woodman of the World," said White, "and no one can enter that unless he is a desirable and good citizen. The Major told me I could do no good there and had better take the 4 o'clock Short Line train. I did it, too."

White said he complained of conditions at the bull pen and the Major ordered the militia doctor to take the military prisoners out, "boil them" and burn their clothes, to burn the pen and build a new one.

"Was it built?" asked Senator Borah. "I think it was." "That is all." Court adjourned until to-morrow at 9:30 a. m.

Boise, Idaho, July 2.—It was intimated Tuesday that the prosecution in the trial of William D. Haywood will, before the case is over, order the arrest, on charges of perjury, of several men who have testified for the defense. It claims to have several witnesses to swear that Orchard forced the train crew to obey him when members of the union seized a train and carried a hundred men to destroy the Gardner mill. Certain defense witnesses testified that Orchard was playing poker at Mullen when the Gardner disaster occurred. It is also rumored that the authorities are to arrest a man on the charge of complicity in the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines at Gardner. The suspect declares he was not at Gardner, but Sheriff Angus claims that, although the man was masked, he recognized him by physical peculiarities. Two men were killed during the trouble at Gardner, so that the statute of limitations cannot be invoked by the accused party. Senator Borah Tuesday morning said a dozen witnesses would produce all the evidence the state wished to introduce in rebuttal, and that but little time would be occupied in their direct examination.

The Day's Testimony. Max Malich, a Denver saloon keeper and grocer, testified Tuesday about a

he traced to the trust, were made to burn his store.

Malich next related a conversation he had with Orchard in a Turkish bath establishment.

"He again told me," said the witness, "I was easy to let the Globe Mercantile Co. to continue to do business when I might have the trade in my grocery department. He said all I would have to do was to leave Billy McDonald to him. I told him again I didn't want anything like that."

Talked About Steunenberg. "He then got to talking to me about Gov. Steunenberg and called him vile names, and said if it had not been for him he would have been a millionaire. He said he had to sell his interest in the Hercules mine for \$500 and get out of the country. I told him it did not make any difference how much money he had, he would lose it all at faro anyway."

Malich said his store and saloon at Globeville was burned June 21, 1905. He was on his ranch in Montrose county, 434 miles from Denver, at this time.

Asked if he had ever talked to Orchard with regard to or assisted him in making bombs for Judges Goddard and Gabbert or anything else, Malich caused a ripple of laughter by replying: "I never saw a 'boom' in my life."

Witness Makes a Denial. The witness was cross-examined by Senator Borah. He was required to trace his movements from the time of his arrival in this country in the early '80s down to the present time. He first met George A. Pettibone when Pettibone was selling clothes wringers and rugs. He denied ever having given Pettibone his proxy to the 1903 convention of the Federation of Miners.

"How long was it that you went out to your ranch before your saloon and the business place burned down?" asked Senator Borah.

"Three days." "Did you have a talk with Orchard just before leaving?" "No, sir." "How much insurance did you have on the place?"

Missouri Socialist Party

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JUNE.

Receipts.		Expenses.	
For dues—		Supplies, Delhi	.05
Kansas City	\$10.00	Supplies, St. Joseph	.45
Bevier	2.80	Total receipts	\$67.65
Burlington Junction	.60		
Mountain View	1.75	Rent for June	\$ 5.00
Myrtle	.50	Due stamps	10.00
St. Louis	30.00	Bulletin for June	5.00
Jasper County	3.00	Salary O. Pauls, June	30.00
Leasburg	1.90	Postage	.62
Hannibal	5.00	Exchange	.05
Greenfield	2.00	Total expenses	\$57.67
Jasper Co.	2.00	Total receipts	67.65
Turnback	1.00	Balance for June	\$16.98
St. Joseph	4.00	Balance of May 31	30.11
Flat River	2.00		
P. Baker, at large	.30	Cash on hand June 30	\$47.09
W. Isaacs, at large	.30		
Total dues	\$67.15		

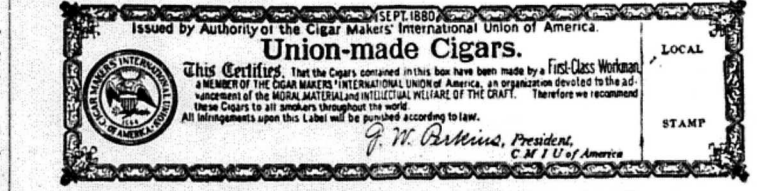
A LOCAL with 13 charter members has been organized at Keota, by Comrade Henry Thompson of Bevier. Macon county is waking up and Comrade Thompson says they expect to start an Italian branch soon.

THE NATIONAL OFFICE writes that G. H. Goebel, who was to go to work in Missouri, will not reach here until the middle of September. His time in California has been extended and Missouri is the loser thereby.

SOCIALIST STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

The annual steamboat excursion of the St. Louis Socialists to Montezano Park will take place Sunday, July 7. There will be three round trips per steamer City of Providence. Secure your tickets in time; 25c a person for the round trip.

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A Magazine of Modern Thought and Social Progress

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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THE COMRADE

AN ILLUSTRATED Socialist Review of Reviews

Socialist News Review

TO MONTESANO PARK

Tomorrow, Sunday, July 7, general family reunion of the St. Louis Socialists at Montesano Park.

THE FIRST SOCIALIST IN COUNCIL.

At the recent election in Aargau, Switzerland, Comrade Kueng, a private, was elected to the City Council. He is the first Socialist ever elected to the Aargau City Council.

A BRAVE COMRADE DEAD.

Thousands of old German Socialists have read and loved the poetry of Fritz Fischer. He died last week at his home at 711 Halsted street, Chicago. His life was given to the cause he loved.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE IN MONTESANO.

There will be a complete assortment of Socialist books and pamphlets at Montesano Park Sunday, July 7. Comrades should not fail to induce their friends to look over our literature table while on the grounds.

COMRADE DEBS IN COLORADO.

Eugene V. Debs made a masterly address to a monster crowd in Tuileries Park, Denver, last Sunday. His topic was, "The Haywood Trial." Debs' forceful words and undoubted sincerity brought conviction to the minds of the thousands who attended the meeting.—Miners' Magazine.

COMRADE LEWIS' MEETINGS.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis will address the following St. Louis meetings.
Friday, July 5—Twelfth and Olive.
Saturday, July 6—Twelfth and Olive.
Sunday, July 7—Montesano Park.

SOCIAL SCIENCE HOUR IN CHURCH.

A comrade writes from Newark, N. J.: Bethany Church is continuing the "Social Science Hours" inaugurated in the month of April. Much interest is being shown by those who attend these discussions. Comrade W. L. Oswald lectured on "Different Kinds of Socialism" two weeks ago, while last Sunday Comrade Charles Ufert spoke on "The Class War."

NEW JERSEY COMRADES ACTIVE.

Our comrades in New Jersey are pushing the propaganda work for the state campaign. Socialist Review says: The two old parties will, of course, nominate some "friends" of the "laboring man" for the office of governor of New Jersey. Wise workers can, however, no longer be humbugged by such a dodge and they know enough to line up with the Socialist Party—the party of the working class.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS IS A POWER!

On this point there can be no argument, says one of our exchanges. But who wields the "power of the press" today? Who controls the press, who shapes its ideas upon current topics and who profits by what it teaches? The "power of the press" is in the hands of the capitalist press. That is a simple statement of an evident fact. The Socialists in order to acquire some power must also acquire some of this power of the press!

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL VS SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The London County Council has decided to refuse the use of the public schools for the Socialist Sunday Schools, chiefly on the ground that Socialism is a political theory and not an ethical one. In the debate, the Socialist side of which was led by Sydney Webb, the opponents of Socialism had to admit that the ethics taught by Socialists were beyond reproach, but the Moderates had determined to exclude the Socialists and this was done. The question aroused great interest in London and will not be without its benefit to Socialism.

THE KAISER'S SON A SOCIALIST?

Last Sunday's Globe-Democrat published the following special cablegram: Berlin, June 29.—It is stated that the Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August Wilhelm, who, it was reported, might possibly attend an American university, is a profound admirer of August Bebel, the great German Socialist leader. His royal highness is said to have recently informed his august father that he had been attending several of Bebel's meetings, incognito, and had come to the conclusion that the "red" leader was not nearly so dangerous and unpatriotic as the Socialists' enemies had painted him. The Kaiser is quoted as having expressed in very unambiguous language his displeasure with his son's "learnings." Prince August Wilhelm was 20 years of age last January.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

Socialist Review, the organ of the New Jersey Socialists, says: We are to elect a governor and a state legislature in November. The Socialist Party has already placed a candidate in the field in the person of Frederick Krafft of Jersey City. A state platform has been adopted and the voters of this state will have an opportunity of voting a Socialist ticket anywhere in the state at the coming elections. Workingmen who have been in the habit of voting the Democratic tickets are urged to read the platform of the Socialist Party and to contrast it with the performances of the old parties. Because the doings of the two old parties while in power really constitutes their platform. Socialists make platforms not to "get in on," but to stand upon when they shall be sent to the halls of legislation! Had you not better investigate?

ROBERT HUNTER IN EUROPE.

His Comment On Germany's Obligatory Accident Insurance.
Berlin, June 29.—Robert Hunter, the young American Socialist author, sailed for America today on board the Grosser Kurfurst from Bremen with his wife, formerly Miss Stokes of New York, after a year's investigation of the social conditions in Germany, England, Russia, France, Belgium and Ireland. He has gathered a wealth of material for a new book. Mr. Hunter is an enthusiastic advocate of Germany's compulsory system of insurance against accidents to workingmen. He describes it as a magnificent model for the working out of President Roosevelt's suggestion of such a system for the United States. "Germany distributes \$100,000,000 a year to the veterans of her industrial system," he said. "The money is not given them as paupers, but as legitimate pensioners. I do not think any more effective remedy could be devised for Americans. To meet the appalling epidemic of accidents, national legislation is needed along German lines, which would throw the ultimate pecuniary penalty entirely upon the shoulders of the consumers and those directly responsible. The German system leads to a realization of the extent of national loss through the unceasing sapping of the human strength of the nation. In America, the evils resulting from accidents are only individually realized by the families affected, while the German system is so devised as to render it suitable of transference to the United States, with the exception of the compulsory feature. Such accidents as almost hourly horrify American cities are conspicuously rare in Germany, and are growing rarer." By far the best social institution, Mr. Hunter thinks, in Germany, is the municipal "forest school," near Berlin, which is beginning to become one of the most important and far-reaching social experiments ever made. The school is maintained for the benefit of weak, anaemic children, or those suspected of having incipient tuberculosis, who are selected on periodical visits by medical inspection. All children are sent to the "forest school" who might suffer from the confinement and discipline of the schoolroom, to be trained in the open air. Twenty-

five minutes of study alternates regularly with twenty-five minutes of play. Two hours' sleep in the open air follows. Indian meal, one of the most nutritious of meals, is supplied daily. By the gradual extension of this system, all delicate German children will be taken in hand to make them well-developed men and women, thus eventually making the German working class the strongest and most capable in the world.

IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Resume of the Work of the Socialist Legislature.
The Social-Democratic proposition for a state printing plant has reached the Wisconsin legislature. It is now up to the people to decide by a referendum vote whether they will have a printing plant of their own. The Wisconsin legislature has turned down the following Social-Democratic measures: For an eight-hour day on public works. To legalize peaceful persuasion and combination of individuals in trade disputes and to provide that such combination shall not be ground of action for the recovery of damages except when such action, when committed by an individual, would be ground for action. More municipal coal and wood yards. For the remitting of expenses in case a new trial is ordered for poor persons in courts. To prevent injustice to employes seeking work. For one day's rest in seven. For an eight-hour day in plants where high explosives are manufactured. For free school books. For protection of labor organizations in strikes. For the recall in case of elected officials. To provide that the state furnish expert consulting engineers to cities establishing municipal plants. For the initiative and referendum on acts of city councils and boards of supervisors. To hold railway officials responsible for murder in the second degree in cases of avoidable accidents. To establish public works departments. For additional assistance for the commissioner of labor. For amendment of city charters by direct vote of the people. To empower cities to condemn lands beyond city limits for park purposes. To prohibit employment of girls under 18 years in breweries. To authorize cities of the first class to issue bonds, after being approved by the people, by vote of a majority of the council. For an investigation of the state insurance systems of the world. To provide that corporations shall forfeit franchises not used within a reasonable time. For protecting women and children workers. To authorize cities to build, own and rent model dwelling houses. To provide for the conducting of cases of poor persons in courts. For semi-monthly payment of wages. For municipal slaughter houses. For municipal regulation of telephone service. That only circuit or county judges shall issue injunctions in cases in which a municipality is concerned. For the initiation and referendum in cities. For a "public defender" for the poor. For state insurance. To memorialize congress for the election of federal judges by the people. To memorialize congress for the establishment of a parcel post. To memorialize congress for the government ownership and operation of railways. To memorialize congress in behalf of international peace. To call a constitutional convention for revising the constitution of Wisconsin. To provide that all railways thrown into the hands of receivers shall be taken over by the government. To memorialize congress in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case. To memorialize congress in regard to the federal injunction bill. For investigation of different methods of public control and ownership of the liquor traffic in different parts of the world. It will be seen from the foregoing that the Social-Democratic members have had a lively time in the Wisconsin legislature. To defend all those bills in committees and on the floors of the senate and assembly has kept them busy. They have also had the assistance of Comrades Berger, Helms and other Socialists outside of the legislature, who have addressed many committees on behalf of these measures. Our members have done credit to the party and to themselves in the session which is just closing. Their agitation has been a splendid piece of Socialist propaganda.

To Our Comrades and Friends

Presents for the "County Fair" at Our Mid-Summer Picnic.

The undersigned committee hereby requests our many comrades and friends, especially our woman friends, to assist us in gathering the several thousand presents for our Midsummer Picnic, which will be held at Belleville Fair Grounds, Belleville, Ill., Sunday, August 4. We expect not less than 20,000 people on the grounds. With such an enormous increase in the number of attendants, we are in duty bound to increase the number of presents and make the "Stand of Presents" or "County Fair" one of the main attractions. Presents for the fall festival will be received at headquarters, 324 Chestnut street. Credit will be given in the columns of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Committee of Arrangements.

READ, "THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY."

Upton Sinclair writes: "The Pinkerton Labor Spy" is the most extraordinary exposure of the machinery of industrial tyranny that I have ever read in my life. It will do more than anything yet published to awaken the American people to the infamous crimes against labor, which have been committed in Colorado. I appeal to the Socialist movement to place a copy of this book in the hands of every workingman in America."

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

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.
(Ward Club. Place and Time of Meeting. Secretary.)
First—444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday..... Chas. Scheffler
Second—303 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday..... Fred Rosenkranz
Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)
Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1st and 3d Sunday, 10 a. m. E. L. McCormick
Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday..... Frank Het-
Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday..... Alb. Slepma
Ninth—2515 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday..... Wm. M. Brand
Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday..... F. F. Brinker
Eleventh—7801 S. Broadway, third Saturday..... Rud Stentz
Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monday..... Dr. Emil Simon
Thirteenth—Geir's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st and 3d Wednesday..... W. H. Worman
fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)
Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday..... Jul. Rotz
Sixteenth—1446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday..... J. S. Siemers
Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3rd Friday..... W. W. Baker
Eighteenth—2108 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday, Wm. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert St.
Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday..... F. W. Groetke
Twentieth—1701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday..... Frank Mittenbord
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, first Friday..... Otto Mehl
Twenty-fifth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday..... David Allan
Twenty-sixth—345 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday..... Max Duchhammer
Twenty-seventh (North Br.)—2318 Gilmore ave., 1st and 3rd Thursdays..... Geo. Gerdel
Twenty-eighth (South Br.)—5524 Elmore ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesday..... Hy. White
Twenty-ninth—815 North Kingshighway, third Tuesday..... Louis D. Goodman
Women's Club (English Br.)—324 Chestnut st., rm. 10, 2 & 4 Wed. Mrs. H. R. Hendry
Women's Club (German Br.)—324 Chestnut st., 2 & 4 Thurs., 2 p. m. Mrs. E. Voegel

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