

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

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NO. 336

..THAT..

"Socialist Riot"

Outrageous Work Against Socialist Excursionists

Democratic Deputy Sheriffs, St. Louis Ward Healers and Thugs, Gamblers and Pickpockets Inaugurate Campaign of Crime and Terror on Steamer City of Providence and at Montesano Park.... Columbia Excursion Co. in Cahoot With the Criminal Elements.... Indignation Meeting Against the Outrage Called by St. Louis Socialists, and 50,000 Copies of Paper Containing This Statement Will Be Distributed Throughout the City.

"SOCIALISTS RIOT ABOARD STEAMER; MANY ARE HURT."

"NEARLY FIFTY MEN AND WOMEN BRUISED IN FIGHT ON CITY OF PROVIDENCE."

"CHEW AND SHERIFF USE CLUBS AND FISTS."

"CROWD RUSHES FOR BOAT BEFORE PASSENGERS CAN BE LANDED AT MONTESANO."

"POLICE WAIT AT WHARF."

"SQUAD QUELLS EXCITED PICNICKERS AND SENDS TWO MEN TO CITY DISPENSARY."

The foregoing headlines decorated a full-page news item on the front page of last Monday's St. Louis Republic.

From these headlines the readers may judge as to the contents of the Republic article. Suffice it to say that every line contained in that article is a bare-faced lie. The thousands of people who attended last Sunday's excursion to Montesano wonder how any respectable daily newspaper will fill its columns with such a fabrication of falsehoods and belie its readers about a matter which is of the most vital importance to the people of St. Louis.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the official statement made by the secretary of the Socialist Excursion Committee, which appears in full in these columns.

ABOUT 6,000 PEOPLE ATTENDED THE SOCIALIST EXCURSION TO MONTESANO PARK

Last Sunday. In order to transport this vast crowd of happy excursionists it became necessary for the steamer City of Providence to make three round trips.

The Socialists and their families enjoyed the trips down the river and when arriving at Montesano they soon made themselves feel at home under the shady trees. Like one big family, they spent the hours in the park. Men, women and children forgot the everyday troubles and made up their minds to enjoy the beautiful day far away from the city's noise and smoke.

When arriving at the park the committee of arrangements noticed several suspicious looking individuals moving among the crowds of excursionists who seemingly had come to Montesano for specific purposes.

Nothing unusual happened, however, until the speaker of the day, Comrade Athur Morrow Lewis, of San Francisco, began to speak in the southern end of the park. Now and then some hoodlum would make some remark like "that's a damned lie!" or "He is a liar!" The audience took the interruptions good-naturedly and paid no particular attention to the individuals. Not content with these repeated interruptions of the speaker, one man with a physiognomy, half Fourth ward heeler and half Citizens' Alliance secret police thug, opened a meeting about 200 feet away from our speaker's stand and harranged a crowd of women and men of questionable makeup in regular ward heeler style, attempting to break up the Socialist meeting.

All these attempts to provoke the Socialist excursionists proved to be failures. To create excitement and confusion seemed to be the main object of the rowdies.

What these hoodlums failed to accomplish the rowdies of Jefferson county deputy sheriffs did.

At 4 o'clock the boat arrived at Montesano on its second trip, with nearly 2,000 people on board. The landing of these people went on quietly and orderly. By the time the last excursionists had left the boat there were about 1,500 people assembled along the steep incline and on the road leading to the boat.

To the surprise of our committee, there were a dozen or more deputies with policemen's stars and clubs lined up at the landing next to the gang plank, while in former years there had never been more than two or three deputies stationed at the park.

For some reason unknown to us, the captain of the boat kept the crowd of people standing there in the landing hole, in the hot sun, for ten or fifteen minutes, before he opened the gate to the boat. There were many women with babies on their arms anxious to escape the burning rays of the sun and get on the boat. The deputies tried to push the people, who were next to the gang plank, back against the steep incline, which, of course, was an impossibility. Failing in this, the rowdies with the stars on their heartless breasts became wild with rage and began using their clubs on the people. In their frenzied rage they began "moving holes into the crowd," as one of the victims put it. Several men were knocked down. One excursionist, Mr. Sedlack, standing next to his sickly-looking wife, was hit on the head by one of the deputies with such force that streams of blood poured over a dozen people as freely as the water from a fountain spring. Sedlack's clothes were soaked in blood and he became unconscious. Mrs. Sedlack's dress looked like they had been dyed in human blood, and her arms and hands were covered all over with her husband's blood.

While several people tried to help the seriously wounded man, several committeemen did their utmost to prevent the deputy sheriffs from continuing or repeating their murderous work.

Mr. Sedlack was taken on board the City of Providence and Dr. Kean was called to attend to the victim of the unwarranted murderous work of the Democratic deputy sheriffs of Jefferson county.

Several other people were clubbed, several women among them, but in the excitement little attention could be paid to the less injured victims.

One of the deputies stationed at the park for years told the editor of St. Louis Labor that some of the rowdies who took part in the clubbing of men, women and children had received their police stars and clubs only about half an hour before the bloody work at the landing was done.

During the excitement caused by the deputies the pickpockets got their work in. One man, Mr. Nick Becker, a woodworker, was relieved of \$110. Another man by the name of P. J. Scholte, a shoemaker, lost \$12. He felt the hand of the "operator" in his pocket, but holding a little child in his arms and being pressed in by the crowds from all sides, he could not help himself. Other instances of pickpocketing were reported.

On the boat City of Providence the gamblers and thugs had it all their own way. In this connection we call attention to the statement of Secretary Hildebrand of the Socialist Excursion Co., which is printed in this paper.

* * *

Mr. Sedlack, the seriously injured man, living at 5620 Alaska avenue, was taken to the Lutheran hospital. Dr. Wichmann, of the hospital staff, informed us by telephone on Wednesday afternoon that Sedlack's condition was improving and that he may leave the hospital within a few days.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis will not have any more excursions to Montesano. The experience of Sunday, July 7, was sufficient to keep any self-respecting man or woman away from the City of Providence and from Montesano Park.

When we made the contract with the Columbia Excursion Co., Capt. Thorwegen assured us that the park would be splendidly illuminated. To our surprise, there was no light in the park last Sunday, outside of the restaurant. Even the dancing pavilion was dark.

A first-class field of operation for pickpockets and other criminals!

A Socialist indignation meeting was called for Saturday evening, July 13, to Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm street; 50,000 copies of the above statement will be distributed throughout the city.

The Facts in the Case

Secretary of Excursion Committee Gives Statement Which the Daily Papers Fail to PublishFloating Hell of Crime on the River.

Monday morning papers made statements regarding a clash at Montesano Park between our comrades and friends on the City of Providence and Jefferson county deputy sheriffs, so at variance with the facts that it is well for people who value life and limb and who patronize river excursions to know the facts.

The steamer City of Providence has been used by the Socialists of St. Louis for their annual river excursion for the last eight years. I have served as secretary-treasurer of the party committee in charge at each succeeding event since 1902, this year making the sixth time that I served the committee in this capacity. I remained on the boat the entire day on each trip and know what took place.

Mr. Thorwegen, captain of the steamer, each year repeatedly complimented the committee on the absence of any semblance of rowdiness in our crowds. And this compliment was paid us last year again, although the crowds had grown so large that instead of merely engaging the boat for one trip, our committee engaged the boat for three round trips. Patrons felt secure from rowdiness on our excursion day, and each year the committee was greeted by more and more happy faces of excursionists who anticipated a day of recreation and pleasure unmarred by disturbance. At night the returning excursionists, smiling and serene, irrespective of weather conditions, would assure us, "We'll go down with you again next year."

Different This Year.

But this year these same excursionists bitterly denounced the boat management, and hundreds of mothers of families vowed that it would be their last river excursion. What caused this sudden revulsion? They were, as usual, the same class of people, working people, including all classes of artisans and a sprinkling of business and professional men. The committee did its routine work as usual. This is limited to the ticket sales, the boat retaining all other privileges, including the proceeds from its gambling hell, which has been acquired lately by the City of Providence, and which is managed by the notorious Captain Brolaski, whose boat, the Corwin H. Spencer, which burned recently, was shunned by all decent and self-respecting organizations because of the retinue of thieves, gamblers, pickpockets, thugs, plug-uglies, and lewd women and men carried by Brolaski.

Why, then, this bitterness of the formerly contented and happy excursionists? My answer to this is the acquisition by the City of Providence of Captain Brolaski and his retinue of gamblers and thugs and pickpockets. It was by people of this character that the assault was made at the foot of Olive street.

Two men, one of them a giant of brute strength, began their fight in among the women and children and knocked eight or ten men down with chairs and fists. The arrest of one was effected, while the other was spirited away under directions of Captain Brolaski. To my surprise I found, after assuring myself that one had escaped, that the one in custody of the officer had been set free. So the "friends of the boat" got away. Repeated rushes were made at the writer, who was known to have considerable money, and who was some distance away from where the attack began.

No Protection From Sun.

The assault by the deputies at Montesano landing was the

work of country hoodlums who had been deputized only a few minutes before the second landing of the boat, at which the brutal assault took place. The morning papers are wrong in saying that the oncoming crowd tried to board the boat before the landing of the second boat load. Every passenger desiring to land had left the boat, and for some unexplained reason the crowd was kept waiting for five minutes in the broiling sun on the bleak, unshaded bank for no apparent cause, unless it was a sinister plot to provide the pickpockets with opportunities. From reports the committee has received the victims were numerous. One comrade had \$120 stolen, another \$12 and so on through the dreary story of crimes committed with the protection of the officials. Women were fainting and their relatives, in their efforts to give them fresh air, forced forward. Thus the first in the crowd became the victims of the brutal and senseless clubbing of sheriffs who had never seen over a hundred people together before in one place.

The federal government should enlarge its sphere of inspection to include the condition of the landings. Absolutely no facilities exist at the Montesano landing for the safe landing of two or three thousand people, and this is as much to the safety of life of travelers on vessels as the life preservers or the fire protection on the boat itself.

My recommendation will be for the discontinuance by our committee of river excursions until these defects are remedied, and even then only on condition that we have entire control of the boat, thus enabling us to exclude criminal classes which now infest the boats, and also to abolish the slot and other gambling devices during the use of the boat by our patrons.

L. E. HILDEBRAND,

Secretary-Treasurer, River Excursion Committee, Socialist Party.

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

Trade unions and other organizations and societies which are so unfortunate as to have river excursions booked with the Columbia Excursion Co. on its steamer, City of Providence, must make preparations to protect their friends from three dangers—the pickpockets, the gamblers and the thugs. If your contract can be revoked, we would advise you to do so. You should be able to obtain your deposit and possibly damages, because the company operates a gambling den on the boat, which is against the laws under which you contracted. All organizations which use the boat nevertheless should have a picked committee to handle the thugs and pickpockets and raise the warning against pickpockets wherever a conjection of people takes place, especially upon leaving the boat and upon boarding. We feel that our experience, as told elsewhere, makes it our duty to issue this warning.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Haywood Trial

Moyer Takes the Stand for the Defense....Depositions in the Frisco Bradley Explosion Read in Court.

Boise, Idaho, July 9.—The defense in the Steunenberg murder case today charged that Detective James McPartland has been guilty of an attempt to manufacture testimony against William D. Haywood, but was unsuccessful in getting the basis and details of the charge before the court and jury.

Alva A. Swain, a newspaper correspondent, who represents the Pueblo Chieftain at Denver, was called to the stand and questioned as to a conversation he had with Detective McPartland in Denver last fall. Senator Borah, for the state, objected to the conversation on the ground that no foundation had been laid for it.

Foundation Not Laid, Judge Wood Rules.

Clarence Darrow, for the defense, who was examining Swain, explained that the testimony was offered for the purpose of showing that there existed a conspiracy between the mine owners and the Pinkertons to secure a conviction and execution of the prisoner.

"McPartland approached this witness in an attempt to manufacture testimony," he declared, "and I believe we have a right to show it."

Judge Wood said there was nothing in the evidence that furnished a proper foundation for the introduction of such testimony and sustained the state's objection. The defense took an exception and said they would later make another attempt to obtain the admission of Swain's testimony. Counsel for the defense are evidently counting on reaching the matter through McPartland himself, but it is quite probable that the state will not call McPartland as a witness.

It is claimed by the defense that McPartland told Swain that he had a letter from Harry Orchard saying that when Haywood paid him for the Vindicator job he took him to one of the Denver banks to draw the money and that when they came out of the bank Swain was standing at the door and saw them.

It is said that Swain told McPartland he could not remember the incident whereupon McPartland impressed him with the importance of it, as evidence and significantly urged him to recall it and become a witness in the case.

Detective McPartland denies that he ever suggested anything improper to Swain. He says he got the letter as described by Orchard, who wrote that Swain was at the door of the bank on the day in question, there being a run on the bank and that he believed Swain might remember having seen them. He says that when he went to see Swain the latter said that he would not tell whether he remembered the incident or not, and asked for another interview. McPartland declares that he there dropped the matter and did not again see Swain.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, will be brought from the county jail tomorrow to give testimony in behalf of his co-defendant. It is expected that he will be called shortly after 10 o'clock, and that it will take about all the rest of the day for both sides to complete their examination of him. There is a chance that he may finish in time to permit the calling of Haywood, but the chances are that the defense will shape its arrangements to call him Thursday morning, rather than at the close of a possibly trying day.

Cook Says She Complained of Gas.

With the prospect that another full day would have to be given over to the reading of the San Francisco depositions covering the explosion at the apartments of Fred W. Bradley in that city in November, 1904, there were few spectators in court this morning when the trial was resumed. Senator Borah, who yesterday divided the task of reading with Attorney Clarence Darrow, of the defense, was indisposed this morning and the prosecution's portion of the burden fell upon Mr. Hawley.

The day began with a continuance of the testimony of J. B. Reilly, who lived near the Bradley apartments on Washington

street. Reilly declared he had passed the apartment house but a few minutes before the explosion and saw a Japanese servant cleaning the stoop and vestibule. He did not believe it was within the range of possibility for anyone to have placed a bomb there in the manner indicated by Orchard in the time which elapsed between his passing and the report of the explosion. Orchard testified that after placing the bomb he boarded a street car and got out of hearing before the explosion occurred.

The next deposition taken up was that of Mrs. Charles Pickard, who, as Mrs. Crow, had been employed by the Bradleys as cook. She told of having smelled gas in the house for several days prior to the explosion and had called up the gas company to complain of it.

After recess the defense asked to be allowed to place Alvah H. Swain, of Denver, on the stand because of the desire of the witness to return home. Swain is in the employ of a newspaper, and Mr. Darrow stated that the Pinkerton detective agency, through James McPartland, in furtherance of the conspiracy between the Mine Owners' Association and the Pinkertons, had endeavored to procure false evidence against the Western Federation of Miners. Judge Wood sustained an objection, and the witness was not allowed to testify at this time.

Newspaper Man's Testimony Barred.

Swain said he was the Denver correspondent of a Pueblo paper. Some time in the fall of last year James McPartland came to his office in regard to his giving testimony in the case of the state of Idaho against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

It was here that Senator Borah objected to this testimony on the ground that there was no foundation.

"It is a part of the conspiracy," declared Mr. Darrow, "which we expect to show against the Pinkertons and mine owners—part of the conspiracy to get these men out of the way and manufacture false evidence against them."

"In the present state of the case," said Judge Wood, "the court will have to sustain this objection."

"Then the witness will have to wait until after McPartland testifies," commented Darrow.

Court adjourned at 4 o'clock until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

THE BRADLEY EXPLOSION DEPOSITIONS.

Boise, Idaho, July 8.—Part of the San Francisco depositions dealing with the Bradley explosion were read today to the jury that is trying William D. Haywood for his life on the charge that he murdered Frank Steunenberg, and the rest of them will be presented tomorrow. The reading began directly after the court sat, with Clarence Darrow and Senator Borah alternating for their respective sides, and, although they pressed ahead as fast as they could, a folio calculation, made at adjournment this evening, showed that much of tomorrow will be consumed by the unread affidavits.

The depositions have an important bearing on the case, but they contained no interest for the crowd, and the attendance was the lightest since the trial began. Both sides seemed to be satisfied with the showing made by depositions, which contradict Orchard. One objection from the state constituted the sole interruption of the day, and during all the rest of the time counsel for both sides seemed united in getting all the matter in the sworn statements before the jury.

CONTENTION OF PROSECUTION.

The state counted a victory that Bradley had receded from his first and positive statement that it was a gas explosion, and was prepared to believe that a bomb might have been used. Bradley's first statement was made before he knew of Harry Orchard's confession or any of the evidence locating Orchard in the vicinity of the house. The prosecution was also pleased to have it shown that Wye Bradley was still inside the door when the explosion occurred, and particles of glass from the door, hairs from the rug outside the door and pieces of stone and cement from the mosaic floor of the vestibule was blown into his body. It will be contended that this shows conclusively that the explosion was from the outside and could not have been caused by gas inside the house.

CONTENTION OF THE DEFENSE.

The defense, on the other hand, is satisfied that the depositions show that it would have been impossible for Orchard to have reached the vestibule and placed the bomb in the manner and time described by him; that the evidence, and particularly the effect of the explosion, shows that a gas leak was the cause; that there were not two explosions, and that Orchard's testimony as to his movements in the rear of the building when he claims he poisoned the milk is shown by physical conditions to be false.

The delay caused by the length of the Bradley depositions may possibly defer the appearance of Haywood as a witness in his own behalf until Thursday morning.

DEPOSITIONS READ IN COURT.

The entire morning session of the Haywood trial was taken up today with the reading of testimony offered by the defense on the subject of the explosion at the house of Fred Bradley, in Washington street, San Francisco, in 1904. The testimony was taken by a commission appointed by Judge Wood, who is presiding at the present trial, and is intended to contradict Harry Orchard's story as to the placing of a bomb on the front porch of the Bradley house as part of the conspiracy as alleged against the Western Federation of Miners, and of which the state asserts that the Steunenberg murder was an incident.

The defense during the stay of the commission in San Francisco obtained the testimony of Bradley himself and several others, expressing the belief that the explosion was due to gas, and declaring that the havoc wrought by it was not caused by dynamite. Orchard declared that the bomb arranged by him to be exploded when the front door was opened contained about ten pounds of dynamite encased in a large section of lead pipe.

The reading of the testimony was begun immediately after the convening of court at 10 o'clock. Attorney Darrow read first the testimony of Walter H. Linforth, the owner of the apartment house in which Bradley lived. Linforth sued the gas company just after the explosion and was awarded \$10,000 damages. With the Orchard confession as a basis, the gas company is seeking a new trial. Linforth, who lived in the next building to the apartments, declared that the noise of the explosion was terrific and the windows in houses for blocks around were broken. Hurrying to the scene, Linforth said he could not smell any powder, nor did he see any fragments of lead.

HOW THE GAS COULD ESCAPE.

In the basement of the apartment house there were seven gas meters. Two months after the explosion two plumbers found a hole in the back of one of the meters. The building was of frame, and the gas escaping in the cellar could rise between the walls to the vestibule, where the explosion occurred.

Fred Miller, the attorney for the defense, who has been engaged in the taking of depositions in San Francisco for the last month, appeared in court this afternoon and joined the attorneys surrounding Haywood.

Senator Borah objected to the introduction of the re-cross-examination of Walter Linforth, the owner of the Linforth building in San Francisco when the explosion occurred in November, 1904. The re-cross-examination contained in the depositions was offered by the defense.

The question of the admissibility of this portion of the deposition was granted by Richardson for the defense and Senator Borah for the state. Judge Wood ruled the re-cross-examination out. This brought the Linforth deposition to an end. Mr. Darrow then began on the testimony of Mr. Bradley himself.

In his testimony Bradley stated that on the morning of the explosion, Nov. 17, 1904, he started to leave his apartments about 7:30 a. m. He had a lighted cigar in his mouth as he walked downstairs.

THE BRADLEY EXPLOSION.

"Immediately after placing my hand on the knob and starting to open the outside door of the vestibule," said Bradley, "there was

a flash of light at the end of my cigar. I thought some one had been joking me and that I had been given a trick cigar. Next there was a deafening explosion. My first impression was that I had been shot in the head. My next impression was that I was being asphyxiated and would die if I did not get out. I felt there was a tremendous pressure holding me down. Then there came a lifting force and I was thrown out into the street onto the car tracks. I knew I was on the car track, for I remember feeling I must get out of the way or a car would be along."

The attorneys who took Bradley's testimony asked how long a space of time there was between the flash at the end of the cigar and the explosion.

"I had time to think I had been given a trick cigar," was the reply. Bradley said he saw nothing of a newspaper, string or screw eye in the vestibule on the door. Asked if he smelt the gas at the time of the explosion, Bradley said he did, after being "smashed to the floor." He added that he was familiar with the smell of exploding powder and dynamite, but could detect the fumes of neither at the time of the explosion. He had smelled gas for some time previous to the explosion and Mrs. Bradley had complained to the gas company about the matter. Bradley declared he never was president of the Mine Owners' association of California, and had never attempted to drive out of California the Western Federation of Miners or its members.

DENIES ORCHARD TALK

WESTERN FEDERATION PRESIDENT SAYS HE NEVER PAID HIM MONEY.

TAKES STAND FOR HAYWOOD

Had No Personal Feelings Against Steunenberg—Union Officials Always COUNSELED MODERATION AND COOLNESS.

Boise, Ida., July 11.—Charles H. Moyer went to the stand Wednesday a witness for his fellow-defendant, William D. Haywood, and beside making positive denial of all the crimes attributed to him and the other federation leaders by Harry Orchard, offered an explanation of the unsolicited appearance of the Western Federation of Miners as the defender of Harry Orchard immediately after his arrest at Caldwell for the murder of Steunenberg.

Moyer swore that it was Jack Simpkins who engaged Attorney Fred Miller at Spokane to go to Caldwell to represent Orchard, then known as Thomas Hogan, and that it was at the request of Simpkins that the witness and Haywood subsequently advanced \$1,500 from the funds of the federation to meet the expense of defending Orchard. At various stages of the recital the defense offered in evidence a number of documents, including a heretofore undisclosed cipher telegram which Simpkins sent to federation headquarters and the union at Silver City, Ida., conveying the moves to protect the federation, which was charged with the crime within a few days after it occurred.

Moyer Begins His Testimony.

Moyer began by saying that he got his first information of the crime from a Denver newspaper, and that on the evening of January 4, five days after the crime, a telegram in the federation's cipher—a code in which certain numerals represented the alpha bet and published in the ritual of the organization was used to transmit the password to local unions—came to Haywood from Spokane. It was long and its translation was difficult and uncertain, but Haywood figured the next day that it was signed by Simpkins, and read: "Cannot get a lawyer to defend Hogan. Answer."

Moyer said he left for Chicago that afternoon, but Haywood took the matter up and opened communication with the union at Silver City, and made arrangements to engage Attorney John Nugent to look after the interests of the federation and defend Orchard if necessary. The defense produced copies of this correspondence, and all of it was read into the record. Continuing, Moyer said that Attorney Miller came to Denver about the first of the following month, bringing with him the record of Orchard's preliminary hearing. Miller went to Denver at the suggestion of Simpkins, so the witness testified, and brought a request from Simpkins that the federation furnish the large amount of money that would be needed to defend Orchard. Moyer said that he and Haywood conferred with Attorneys Murphy and Miller, and subsequently gave Miller \$1,500.

Denies Discussing Criminal Acts.

Moyer denied that he had ever discussed any kind of criminal act with Orchard or anyone else or that he had

ever given him a cent except for expenses on the trip Orchard made to Ouray as a bodyguard for him. He said that he had no personal feeling of hostility for Steunenberg and there were no circumstances that would make him desire the life of John Neville, whom Orchard testified Moyer wanted killed. Moyer said that Neville came to him after his arrest for complicity in the Independence station affair, and asked that the federation give him \$200 to reimburse him for the expense that he had incurred in clearing himself, but this request was refused.

Moyer denied that he had participated in the conference in Pettibone's back yard, where Orchard said he, Haywood and Pettibone had discussed various acts of violence; denied knowledge of the subsequent meeting at federation headquarters, where Orchard swore that the Steunenberg and Neville executions were planned; denied practically every material statement in all of Orchard's testimony. Moyer explained that Orchard accompanied him to Ouray because Orchard was going to Silverton, and they made the journey together as a matter of convenience. Representatives of the United Mine Workers had been beaten up by thugs employed by the mine owners, and the witness and Orchard took along cut-off shotguns for their own protection. Moyer swore that his gun was not subsequently used to kill Lyte Gregory, but that Orchard returned it to the witness after they got back to Denver, and the weapon had never been discharged up to the time Moyer was arrested.

Tells of Arrest at Ouray.

Moyer remained on the stand under direct examination from shortly after 10 in the morning until a few minutes before 4 in the afternoon, and most of the time was taken up with a recital of the witness' connection with the federation of miners. He told a detailed story of the arrest at Ouray and his transfer to Telluride, where the militia refused to recognize the processes of the court set in motion to effect his release. He was arrested on the pretext that he had desecrated the flag by the issuance of a federation handbill denouncing the methods of the state officials, mine owners and militia, on which the emblem of the American flag was reproduced. A copy of this handbill was then introduced, and the witness told of the various efforts to secure his release and of his subsequent arrest on the charge that he was implicated in the Indicator outrage.

Only one important clash marked the relations of counsel during the day. The defense wanted to prove all the circumstances under which Moyer and his assistants were secretly arrested in Denver and denied communication with counsel and taken to Idaho by special train, and the state opposed it.

The court ruled that the circumstances of the transaction were not properly a part of the defense, but Messrs. Darrow and Richardson continued their plea that it was most important as showing a conspiracy on the part of the mine owners and Pinkertons, and managed to show that Moyer had been denied permission to communicate with counsel; that Bulkley Wells, of the Mine Owners' association, was in charge of the arresting and extraditing party; that Wells had charge of the train, and that Wells had the keys of Moyer's handcuffs and twice unlocked them on the journey to Idaho. The attempt to show that the three prisoners had been illegally taken to the Idaho penitentiary failed under adverse rulings of the court.

owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT OF IT OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the people collectively in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

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

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

PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

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

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIALISTS. Join the Socialist Party. Read good Socialist literature, attend the meetings where Socialist speakers will explain the doctrines, aims and object of our movement. Socialism stands for the abolition of the wage and profit system, because this system which is declared sacred by the beneficiaries of modern capitalism, enables the few to enslave the many. The man who is in possession of the means of production owns the means of life—he owns the lives of those who own nothing but their labor power which they must sell for hours, days, weeks, months and years in order to live.

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

The Socialist Press in France

L'Humanite, the French Socialist daily of which Jean Jaures is the editor, is having the same hard battle for existence that must be met by every publication that represents working-class interests.

In a recent issue the publishers of L'Humanite, who, as is the case with most Socialist papers, are members of the Socialist party and trade unionists, call for help to maintain their paper.

That the readers of the Daily Socialist may have a view of the struggle which the French Socialists are now having we reproduce a portion of their appeal, which applies almost word for word to the Daily Socialist: x

"Alone of all the great daily papers, it has supported the working-class in its battles, defended the freedom of revolutionary thought and pointed out that the only solution of the great crisis that sweep across capitalist society is to be found in Socialism.

"L'Humanite must live. Its disappearance would be a disaster to the Socialist party and to organized labor. It would be an occasion of rejoicing and a triumph for the bourgeoisie and the reaction.

"Our monthly deficit is steadily decreasing. It was formerly \$2,600; it is now \$1,300. But the deficit still exists.

"L'Humanite has never concealed its condition. It has told you frankly that until the month of October, when we may expect an increase in the income from subscriptions and from advertising, there is urgent need of your contributions.

"Our fate is in your hands; that is why we are confident of the future."

This is an old story. The same story was told in the early days of the German press, with the addition of prison terms and exile for those who sought to build up a labor press. Today the German Socialist press is the most powerful and the most prosperous in the empire.

The Danish Socialists had the same hard fight. Today Social Demokraten has more than twice the circulation of the next largest daily paper in Denmark.

Everywhere the press of the workers has been established by the sacrifice of those for whom it spoke. Our battle has been less hard than in many countries.

us? Shall we prove unworthy of the task that has been put upon us? In the words of our French fellow-workers, we say to the laborers of the United States: "Our fate is in your hands; that is why we are confident of the future."

North American Gymnastic Union
Its Principals and Demands.

The North American Gymnastic Union, better known under its German name, "Turner-Bund," is a league of gymnastic societies of the United States of America, organized for the purpose of bringing up men and women strong in body, mind and morals, and of promoting the dissemination of liberal and progressive ideas.

We, the members of this union, recognize in the harmonious education of body and mind one of the most important prerequisites for establishing, preserving and perfecting a true democracy.

We make it the duty of our societies to organize adult and juvenile classes for the purpose of pursuing courses of physical culture, based on rational principles, and to further the intellectual and moral welfare of pupils and adults by establishing suitable schools and providing for instructive lectures and debates.

We deem it one of the most important duties of our union to direct its efforts toward securing due recognition, in the curriculum of all elementary schools, for physical culture, manual training, general history, civil government, vocal music, drawing and a second language.

We support endeavors tending to secure every being the fruits of his labor, and to institute laws that have for their object the welfare of the people.

We are convinced that a democratic republic is better adapted to the realization of these principles than any other form of government.

We hold that the people must reserve to themselves the right to propose laws (initiative) to bring about a direct vote on the laws proposed by them, and to make the validity of important laws depend on their approval (referendum).

We favor the application of the principle of civil reform to all positions not filled by a direct vote of the people.

We favor the abolition of all monopolies granted private parties by the state or community, and the transfer to the state or community of all means of transportation and communication, and other establishments that serve the public.

We demand unconditional freedom of religion and conscience, and protest against all laws abridging the same.

We are opposed to capital punishment, which we hold to be at variance with the spirit of the age.

We favor arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes.

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

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

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

This country is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class—the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the Socialist co-operative system. The means of existence are now

Woman's Study Corner

Women in the Haywood Trial

By M. ARLINA HAMM, in "Wiltshire's Magazine."

Those who sit in comfortable homes and read long accounts of the Haywood trial at Boise have no idea of the courage it takes for some of the women interested to be present during the proceedings. It is bad enough that the men of Idaho should be bigoted in regard to Socialists and that they should have prejudices bordering almost on frenzy against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. But this is nothing to the treatment the women of Boise give the feminine sympathizers of the indicted men of the Western Federation of Miners.

On either side of the capitalistic judge sit the fashionably dressed women representing the elite, and on one side of the capitalistic press tables are lined up the "buds" and promising young ladies who, at the instance of the state press bureau, have made things interesting to the visiting newspaper men. Incidentally they have handed out McParland's fictions. In every seat in the middle of the court room are from two to five women detectives, watching, listening and spying. A member of the Western Federation of Miners pointed out and named fifteen who at different times had been used by Thiele of the Pinkerton agency in the Cripple Creek district. One of these dear ladies in a peek-a-boo waist and a mulle skirt tried to get a Socialist woman to say that Orchard ought to be shot. But the Socialist merely made reply that shooting vermin like Orchard wasn't scientific.

It becomes more and more difficult to get a good place for Comrade Haywood's wife. The court is crowded and the guards try to make out that there is room for only one man with the invalid. A few days ago Comrade Easterly, the faithful pilgrim who has wheeled the invalid to and from the court room daily, was refused admittance. Some of Mr. Haywood's relatives were allowed to stand in the back part of the court where it was both hot and inconvenient. The devoted crippled wife insists upon her rights and never wavers. It is a tragic as well as a humiliating moment when the anxious husband asks permission of the sheriff to lift his wife in her chair. The constant strain forces her to slip down; she cannot move a muscle of her paralyzed body, and Mr. Haywood, from years of nursing, knows when she is uncomfortable.

Mrs. Haywood's devotion to her husband's cause dates from the time of her marriage. Nevada Minor, "Neva," as he calls her, was then a village belle and with prospects of being a school teacher. As Mr. Haywood puts it, he became her only pupil. Her father, now with her in Boise, is a successful rancher, although he has been a prospector and part mine owner. Verney, the eldest daughter, sits on one side of her mother, and little Henrietta on the other. Just back of them is Mrs. Carruthers, Haywood's mother, a handsome woman with iron-gray hair, and Haywood's half sister, Lottie Carruthers—a young and pretty girl. On the right side of the court room sit Mrs. Charles Moyer, her younger sister, Mrs. George Pettibone, and Mrs. Steve Adams.

The fair ladies who come to view the suffering Haywoods, Moyers, Adams and Pettibones are provident neither of tone nor gesture. A whole line of them fastened their eyes on Mrs. Steve Adams during the lying Orchard testimony. She had gritted her teeth and braced her feet against a chair rung and she looked like a statue as Orchard, time after time, told what the Federation men say—if the fact were not self-evident—are deliberate lies about her husband. The lovely Christian women of Boise, a minister's wife included, sneered and jeered at her. One said so that it could be heard distinctly:

"The brazen thing! Wouldn't you think she'd break down and cry?"

They cannot understand the proud, lion-like attitude of our women. What does Orchard's testimony mean to Mrs. Adams after what she has gone through? Born in Illinois and raised in Colorado, where she received a high-school education, she was early touched with sorrow and had to look out for herself. After a brave fight with the world of industry she met Steve Adams at Telluride. When she was a bride of three days, her husband was brutally taken from her to the bull-pen, where he spent over a hundred days. During the civil war in Colorado she was deported in a half-naked condition, together with hundreds of other Federation people. She walked fifteen miles barefooted, facing all sorts of dangers, and after a great struggle finally got to Denver.

After her husband's release, warrants were issued for him in connection with his labor work, and husband and wife were obliged to meet secretly. Adams, always persecuted, tried to find work in various places, but it was difficult business, and for some time the family was almost destitute of clothes. Finally, after going from pillar to post, Adams took up a little homestead in Oregon.

James McParland, Governor Gooding and the rest trumped up the conspiracy charge against Adams and brought him to the state penitentiary in Boise for the sole purpose of bolstering up Orchard's story. Shortly afterward Thiele and a detective came to the little Oregon home with a letter from Steve to his wife, asking her to join him. Mrs. Adams and her three children went to Boise. She was taken immediately to the penitentiary, where she was placed with Harry Orchard and her husband. For seven months, from the time she entered until rescued from illegal confinement through a writ of habeas corpus issued for her husband, she was under constant surveillance. She was not allowed to write her mother or sisters. Every particle of food and drink came through the prison and she was under prison rules. Her only companions outside of her persecutors were convict women. Any ordinary woman would have become insane, but Mrs. Adams had been through civil war in Colorado. It was while she was in the prison that Orchard tried to commit suicide. Every day Senator Borah, Jesse Hawley, Warden Whitney or Governor Gooding called upon the Adams. After browbeating and threatening, they got Steve Adams to sign a confession that he has since declared to be false. Mrs. Adams they never could influence.

When Comrade Easterly rescued Mrs. Adams from the penitentiary she was in a terror-stricken condition. She was desperately ill for some time after and recovered just in time to attend the trial of her husband at Wallace, on a trumped-up charge of murder. The trial ended in a disagreement of the jury, seven for acquittal and five against. It is not believed that Adams will ever be tried again. Since joining the defense at the Haywood trial, Mrs. Adams has been constantly spied upon by Pinkertons, but her spirit remains unbroken.

One can understand why she looked like a hunted thing at bay during the Orchard ordeal.

The history of the Western Federation in the Colorado war will be reviewed in the trial and the work of the Women's Relief Corps will be given to the public. Some of the heroines will be witnesses for the defense. Their stories will be told and will not help the cause of capitalism. It will be known that Mrs. Moyer, fair, slender and gentle, was insulted during her visits to her husband when he was held by the militia in Telluride and Cripple Creek. For the first time will be given the honor roll of women headed by: Mrs. Mary Morrison, Mrs. Jere Kelley, Mrs. Emma Langdon, Mrs. Jack Hanner, Mrs. Mary Meenan, Mrs. John Harper, Mrs. George Hooten, Mrs. Harry Floaten, Miss Lizzie Ballinger, Miss Holmes, Mrs. W. W. West, Mrs. Mattie Davis, Mrs. Parker.

One of the women, describing the work in the Colorado massacre, said to me:

"We are glad the persecutors of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are to take up the civil war, as it will give the common people a chance to hear the truth for the first time, especially that part relating to the miners' wives and children. Those modern Neros, John Chase, Thomas F. McClelland and H. A. Naylor will be pilloried as they ought to be. Our battlefield, the Cripple Creek district, had a radius of nine miles, and took in besides small villages, the towns of Victor, Goldfield, Anaconda, Elkton, Independence, Altman, Gillette and Cameron. There were not many men, women and children killed outright, but the number who died from terror, starvation and wounds was considerable. Drunken soldiers entered houses where women were suffering childbirth, even after physicians refused admission. The consequence was that many, like Mrs. Mattie Davis, died from fright. In this particular case the physician almost lost his life protecting his patient. The brutal soldiers beat him up, as they called it, forced themselves into the house and even into the prospective mother's chamber.

"Another case was the treatment of the pregnant women exiled. Whenever they attempted to talk to their husbands who were being marched through the streets like cattle, they were beaten with gun-butt and kicked insensible. Mrs. W. W. West had not seen her husband for some time, and as he was marched passed the shack where she and her children were huddled together, she rushed out to meet him. Her pregnant condition gave her no fair treatment from the persecutors, Superintendents Carlton and Jim Murphy. These eminent tools of the Mine Owners' Association kicked her insensible, taking turns at booting her prostrate body; and they left her in a shack in a dying condition.

"Besides the men who were starving, we had to take care of the women and children who suffered from abuse and exposure. A favorite custom with the militia was to drag the men of the house to some military pen and then return and beat the boys of the family. We had many children on our hands, whose backs and arms were permanently scarred with blows.

"Mrs. Morrison, I think, was the only woman who was stripped of her clothes and marched to prison in a naked condition. I have heard of others, but do not know the facts. Before the militia had issued orders against free speech, Mrs. Morrison's seven-year-old son and some other small boys belonging to Independence made faces at the non-union men and called them scabs. For this they were seized by the soldiers, beaten roughly and rounded up by ropes. The militia then started to march them to Victor military headquarters, where they were to be "sweated" for information and put in the bull pen. When the soldiers ran the boys past the Morrison home, the mother was standing in the door. Her son ran out of the rope lines and buried his head in his mother's skirt. The soldiers broke ranks and started to take the boy. The mother held tightly to him and fought like a tigress. The soldiers beat her, but she refused to give up the child. Garment after garment was torn from her until, finally naked, but still holding the child, she was carried by the soldiers to the Victor bull pen.

"Mrs. Jere Kelly, mother of eight children, was arrested for carrying food to the exiles. She was held nine hours in the bull pen. The youngest child was nursing. It was not in the pen with the mother. The merciful soldiery permitted the oldest girl to stand outside the pen and hold the baby up to the mother's breast while it nursed.

"To the brave ingenuity of Miss Ballinger and Miss Holmes was due the first information that reached the outside world from the seat of war. They overcame the rigid censorship by all kinds of devices and sent daily reports giving the names of those banished and the general conditions in the district. Thanks to these reports, the men in the bull pen who had been sleeping on manured straw were finally allotted blankets, one to every four men. A limited supply of food and clothes was sent in.

"The Mine Owners attempted to check the work of the Women's Relief Corps by sending women detectives into the district. The women spies, pretending to be sympathizers, missionaries and church workers, wormed themselves into the confidence of the wives of miners and upon their information many of our women were arrested and held in the bull pen. It was nothing uncommon for a miner's wife to be arrested several times a day without cause. We, who have been through all this do not especially mind the women Pinkertons of Boise. It seems quite natural to be spied on by detectives of our own sex."

The Child

By EMIL SEIDEL, Socialist Alderman, Milwaukee, Wis.

The greatest need of our schools is a staff of teachers who have chosen this vocation for the love of it.

However, let us not forget that the worry over a livelihood exercises a depressing influence upon the activities and aspirations of any person in any walk of life, and just so with a teacher.

In our greater Milwaukee we pay a teacher as little as \$400 per year, or less than \$7.60 a week. Some one will say it's more. 'Tis true, it's more. Seven dollars and sixty-one and nineteen-twenty-sixths of a cent. This magnanimous sum for the teacher of my boy and girl! We cannot hire the most unskilled labor for that price. But the man that protects the copper penny that I carry in my pocket is started with a weekly pay of over \$16 per week—more than twice the amount we pay a teacher. If wages are a standard—then the rights of a boy and girl are only, or less than, half as sacred as the rights of a cent.

Here is the second great need of our schools. Give our schools the same chance that we are giving our police department and I assure you the schools will do better work than the best police department can ever do. Our schools are the only real enemy of crime. Our schools need a square deal.

Do not be deceived, my fellow citizens. You cannot cheat our youth. Not any more than you can cheat our mother soil. Whatsoever ye sow that also shall ye reap. The prosecution of a criminal is costlier than the proper education of a child. And what you save in the expense and maintenance of our schools you will pay back with compound interest for penitentiaries.

The playground has never yet come into its right. It is but natural that an age of work and toil deprecates or at least ignores the existence of this important factor. Even to this day the voices are but few that are raised in behalf of more, larger and better equipped playgrounds. Our age is pre-eminently the age of toil. To that degree it is materialistic. An undertaking that is not paying meets disfavor. This spirit has so permeated our every tissue that one of the latest suggestions brought forward in the world of pedagogy is to put the school on a self-sustaining basis.

Why is the boy from the country stronger and more aggressive and a shrewder observer and more powerful of voice and muscle and mind, and more successful than the boy bred and reared in our city schools? Answer for yourselves!

So long as the family plays the part in the life of a child that it does, and the state does for the child what it does, both have a claim on the child—the family and the state.

The state draws upon the children of the family for its citizens. And since a poor child, ignorant and ill-trained can not be a good citizen, the state has recognized its duty to see to its schooling.

But what shall we do? The course of school must not be at an end with the age of 14. When children must work throughout the day we must provide clubs and clubrooms for them, where we can give them a wholesome relaxation and the so necessary recreation that they crave. Remember, the youth of the city are social creatures. You cannot begin to confine them for the few hours that are allotted them.

These boys and girls can be divided into classes and clubs. These clubs must pursue such work as minister to the mental and physical needs of their members. Let the musically inclined have their bands and their orchestras, their quarters and their choirs. Provide them with directors, this being necessary only for some periods of time, as in due time these institutions will supply their own leaders. Some have love and desire for art; let them have their clubs for sculpture and painting and drawing and sketching and designing. Give them teachers.

Dramatic clubs will follow stage work. Athletic clubs will perfect the physique.

Literary clubs will develop those with literary inclinations. Reading rooms must be supplied. Games can be played. The social feature must not be neglected. They must have their amusements. They shall have their entertainments. At these they shall shine. Their exhibitions of skill and ability will fill our hearts with delight and afford them pleasure.

Along with all this must go a course of training and preparation for citizenship that will make them the peers of their parents in understanding of our government and its institutions. This will prepare them to be useful to the country and happy for themselves.

John Spargo is one of the clearest, most brilliant, most interesting and fertile of the American writers on Socialism. From his fruitful pen have fallen three notable books within the last two years, the most ambitious of which is the work entitled "Socialism," published by the Macmillan Co., New York. Price \$1.50. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

GET A COPY of Baroness Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms." It is a wonderful argument against war. Price 75c. Labor Book Department.

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.

Whenever You Want Either:

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

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES

1888	2,000
1896	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

Bravo, Comrades!

Good news comes from Jarrow, England.

Pete Curran, one of the leading trade unionists and Socialists in England, was elected to parliament on the Fourth of July.

This is a great victory for Organized Labor and Socialism. Curran, who is also well known to American Union men, having attended some A. F. of L. conventions as fraternal delegate, is an able man, a true trade unionist, a brave Socialist, and above all, a great fighter of the Proletarian class struggle.

Returns today show that Curran received 4,698; Patrick Rose Innis, Conservative, 3,930; Hughes, Liberal, 3,474, and John O'Hanlon, Nationalist, 2,124.

Conservatives, Liberals and Irish Nationalists were fighting Curran like wild cats, but in vain. The Irish Nationalist leaders were trying hard to inject Catholic religion into the campaign, and by parading the bugaboo of Socialism and Revolution. But the Irish workmen of Jarrow could not be fooled. "We know Pete, he is our man!" they replied, and the Fourth of July they declared for political independence by voting for Pete Curran, the union man and Socialist.

The campaign was a hot one. In the Labor Leader we read:

"The skilled as well as the unskilled Trade Unions are sending supporters into the field, and every I. L. P. branch in the North-eastern district is contributing willing helpers in the contest. The Labor party in Parliament is sending down relays of speakers. A notable feature of the campaign is the splendid electioneering help which is being given by the Church Socialist League and the North-eastern Counties Women's Suffrage Union, both of which organizations are working might and main for the Labor candidate. Nor should we forget the capital work being done by the Women's Labor League. The return of Mr. Curran would be a hugely popular victory in the Labor movement. His long career as an agitator and organizer, and his brilliant debating powers, have marked him out as one of the most courageous and competent men who have helped to create the United Socialist and Trade Union party."

Well, Pete was elected and great enthusiasm prevails throughout the British Labor and Socialist movement.

In a letter to Curran shortly before election Keir Hardie said: "Your triumphant return would give a great impetus to every social and labor reform. Every government needs watching to keep it up to the scratch, and the present is no exception. The ordinary Liberal member who is under the control of his party is a negligible quantity, and only an independent Labor man can be relied upon to do any genuine fighting on behalf of the people. The Liberals are fighting you because they fear the return of honest Labor men who can be relied upon to stand by their own class. Every trade union in the country is behind you; my twenty-five years' service in the Labor movement gives me some little title to the confidence of the workers of the kingdom, and I would appeal earnestly to the electors of the Jarrow Division to work and fight for your return, and thus help forward the good cause of social reform and Labor emancipation."

In a letter to the Berlin Vorwaerts, dated June 20, the correspondent says that the Jarrow campaign was one of the most interesting political struggles in the history of England.

It may be added that the Irish Nationalists had put up a candidate who paraded as the "Irish Labor Candidate," in order to get the Irish labor vote away from Pete Curran, but the scheme failed to work.

Three cheers for the class conscious Irish workmen of Jarrow and their victorious candidate, Pete Curran!

THE GOMPERS MEETING AT THE ODEON.

A public mass meeting under the auspices of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union will be held on Monday, July 22, at the Odeon, on Grand avenue.

The Montesano Outrage

No more steamboat excursions to Montesano Park!

This is the unanimous conclusion reached by the St. Louis Socialists after last Sunday's outrage.

There is no doubt that last Sunday's disgraceful assaults on the Socialist excursionists in Montesano and on the steamer City of Providence were the results of some concerted action and co-operation between the enemies of our movement and a class of political hirelings and criminals of all kinds.

It must not be forgotten that these annual Socialist excursions to Montesano had become more popular from year to year. It was a year ago when the Democratic police department of St. Louis made desperate efforts to have the Socialists arrested for putting up announcement cards or posters on telegraph poles. Over half a dozen of our comrades were arrested at that time and fined for considerable sums. Yet every other society, including the Democratic and Republican ward clubs and Jefferson club, could do the same bill posting unmolested.

This year we have adopted different methods of advertising, cutting out entirely the putting up of posters on telegraph poles.

But what unpleasant surprise for the capitalist politicians last Sunday!

Nearly six thousand people took part in the Socialist river excursion. Three round trips of the boat were necessary to carry the tremendous crowds. No other organization or society in St. Louis could get such crowds of people to Montesano.

This success was sufficient to make any class of capitalist ward politicians feel sore. It is especially the political crowd under the influence of the St. Louis Republic which was ready to do any mean work in order to discredit the good name and reputation of the Socialist Party and inform the people of St. Louis of the "Socialist Riots" in Montesano and on the boat. The repeated attempts to create disturbances at the park were the work of political hoodlums from St. Louis, in cahoot with secret service thugs, gamblers and pickpockets.

Don't forget that the Citizens' Alliance detective bureaus of ex-Police Chief Mathew Kiely and ex-Chief of the Secret Service Department Desmond are a component part of the Democratic machine. We have shown up these Citizens' Alliance detective thug institutions in our Socialist papers. Only two weeks ago we published one of the confidential business circulars of the Desmond Detective Agency. The sensational "Socialist Riot" article, which appeared in last Monday's St. Louis Republic, had all the earmarks of a prearranged cut-and-dried affair. It looked like the item was written up twenty-four hours before the alleged "Socialist Riot" took place.

In line with the political work against the Socialists was the operation of the gamblers and pickpockets. And these gamblers are the business associates of the Columbia Excursion Co. and protected by such worthies as Capt. Brolaski, who assisted one of the leading thugs to escape when attempts were made to have him arrested.

Last Sunday's experience compels us to publicly announce the fact that the "City of Providence" has become the headquarters of gamblers, thugs and pickpockets. The public will please keep this in mind and protect their families by staying away from the Montesano river excursions.

While the first two return trips were made in two hours and ten minutes, the third trip the excursionists were kept on the boat from 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of being worked by the gamblers and pickpockets.

This is the first time that the Socialists had this kind of experience, and we may add: Ways and means will be devised to prevent them in the future. Strong committees will be elected to take good care of political ward hoodlums, secret police thugs and other criminal elements.

The Idaho Case

The State has not made a particularly strong case against Haywood, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho. Harry Orchard, the chief witness, was not shaken in the details of his wonderful story. He parried the questions of the defendant's counsel with a wonderful simplicity of narration. But there has been no particularly strong corroboration of Orchard's story from other quarters. Even the telegrams and letters said to have been received by him from Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, are susceptible of explanations compatible with the innocence of the senders. They could well refer to other things than the murders

and the plots to murder, to which he declares they had reference. That Orchard committed the murder, he confesses, and attempted to commit others, is beyond question, but there is a strong suspicion of a personal motive rather than one emanating from the organization, and it has been referred to often in the cross-examination. It seems plausible to say that Orchard wanted revenge himself upon those who were believed to have choused him out of a mine in which he was interested, and out of which the men slain or whose assassination he attempted made large sums of money. There is a court record in San Francisco showing that the man Bradley, whom he says he blew up with a bomb in his home, was the victim of an explosion of leaking gas. There is nothing in the shape of evidence from any other person than Orchard to establish the truth of any of the conversations he declares he had with Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone. That they furnished him with attorneys when he was arrested means nothing in particular, as the Federation of Miners made it a practice to supply lawyers to all their members who might be arrested. There is absolutely nothing like direct evidence against the men, aside from Orchard's testimony, and what has been submitted in the way of circumstantial evidence is not well knit to the Orchard story. By the time the defense shall have marshalled its cloud of witnesses to deny point blank the specified instances of the confessor that he was in this or that place, and that this and that letter and telegram referred to murders and attempted murders, it will probably be seen that the Orchard recital is full of discrepancies. After the facts which seem to point to guilty knowledge on the part of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone concerning the crimes have been shown to be not inconsistent with the defense's claim that they have bearing only upon innocent and perfectly legal projects in connection with the strike, it will not appear that the State has proved its case 'up to the hilt.' As the case stands, while Orchard has told a ghastly story, he has not clearly and indisputably connected the defendants with the plotting and the authorization of the crimes he admits. His story, unsupported as it is, can hardly impress upon anyone a moral certainty of the guilt of anyone but himself.—The Mirror.

Observations

JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY! Now is the time to do effective work.

THE SOCIALIST RIOT item in last Monday's St. Louis Republic was brought ready made from the Jefferson Club.

BOYCOTT THE GAMBLING HELL City of Providence and Montesano Park, the rendezvous of thugs and pickpockets.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC of last Monday published the Socialist Riot sensation furnished by Democratic ward heelers, secret service thugs, gamblers and pickpockets.

HARRY ORCHARD TO THE REAR Your laurels as the monumental liar of the century have been taken from you by the St. Louis Republic since the appearance of the Socialist Riot write-up last Monday morning.

ALL KINDS OF SUSPICIOUS work against the Socialist movement was going on last Sunday. Some of this work was even done under the cloak of Socialism. Things may clear up ere long and then we shall have a better view of last Sunday's outrageous work.

REPUBLICAN BOAT INSPECTORS, Democratic Snake Kinney rowdies, "Citizens' Alliance Police," detective bureaus, gamblers, pickpockets, Democratic deputy sheriffs "made to order," and other criminal elements combined with the editorial department of the St. Louis Republic to manufacture a Socialist Riot at our last Sunday's river excursion in order to convince the public that our movement is composed of "Socialist Rioters."

RAILROAD EXCURSION TO BELLEVILLE. It Will Be the Biggest Outing Ever Given by St. Louis Socialists.

The St. Louis Socialists will give their annual picnic and railroad excursion Sunday, August 4, to the Belleville Fair grounds, in Belleville, Ill. This will be the biggest social affair ever given under the auspices of the local Socialists. All their sympathizers and friends are cordially invited. A special train on the Illinois Central railroad has been chartered, which will take the excursionists direct to the entrance of the Belleville Fair grounds.

Round trip tickets will be 50 cents, children pay half fare. A fine program has been arranged for the picnic. Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, will be the speaker. There will be concerts, dancing, children's games, races, etc. Special train will leave Union station at 9 o'clock a. m. Return trip at 8 o'clock p. m., reaching Union station at 9 o'clock.

Comrades and friends, show to the enemies of the cause of labor and Socialism that our movement cannot be suppressed by ward politicians, Pinkerton hirelings and secret police agents, gamblers and pickpockets. Their criminal work of last Sunday on the City of Providence and at Montesano cannot be repeated. The Socialists will be on their guard. Let us make the Belleville railroad excursion on August 4 a rousing protest demonstration.

Let us do honor to the noble cause of Organized Labor and Socialism. On to Belleville Sunday, August 4.



VICTOR L. BERGER, of Milwaukee

The St. Louis Socialists

WILL GIVE THEIR ANNUAL

PICNIC and RAILROAD EXCURSION

..AT THE..

Belleville Fair Grounds

Belleville, Illinois

Sunday, August 4

Speaker: VICTOR L. BERGER, OF MILWAUKEE

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

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

The World of Labor

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

ST. LOUIS LABOR TEMPLE.

The labor unions interested in the St. Louis Labor Temple movement held a delegate conference at Walhalla Hall and discussed ways and means to raise the necessary funds for the proposed labor temple.

CARPENTERS STRIKE IN LOUISVILLE.

The Building Trades Council in Louisville, Ky., ordered a sympathetic strike for the benefit of the carpenters, who have been out on strike for over five weeks demanding \$3.00 per day and the eight-hour day. There are good prospects for an early victory of the men.

FRANK SCHMELZER OF THE WESTERN MINERS' KILLED.

Denver, Colo., July 4.—Discovering that he had taken the wrong train, Frank Schmelzer, of Silverton, a witness in the Haywood trial, and re-elected last Tuesday as a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, jumped from the platform of a car and was killed.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the National Women's Trade Union League, conventions will be held simultaneously in Boston, New York and Chicago, Sunday, July 14. Delegates will be present from places in the vicinity of the cities named and plans will be outlined to inaugurate a vigorous national campaign to organize the women and children workers.

TOO MUCH UNIONISM IN 'FRISCO.

The British consul in San Francisco has written a warning to Australian mechanics not to seek work there, as the place is "under the domination of the labor unions." He states that a Canadian unionist was forced to quit his job because he was not a member of the local union and could not be elected for seven months. The Australians are amused, as none are leaving the country at present. Industrial conditions are too good, they say.

ANOTHER LABOR LAW KILLED.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has declared unconstitutional the law passed in 1903 requiring coal mine operators to provide and maintain washrooms outside each mine for the use of employes and for drying their clothes. The dignified judges gravely announced that the law was "special legislation." It is becoming more and more difficult to preserve a straight face and hide your contempt for the courts.

VAN CLEAVE'S \$1,500,000.

For the ostensible purpose of fighting trade unions, the Manufacturers' Association, at its recent convention, and in compliance with the recommendations of its president, J. W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, decided to raise a fund of \$500,000 annually for at least two years, or a total of \$1,500,000, to be placed at the disposal of the great and only Van Cleave. We always suspected that he was after something.—Paducah Labor Journal.

PIERPONT MORGAN FOR EIGHT HOURS.

J. Pierpont Morgan believes in a short work year. While he has opposed the short workday for workmen he takes three months every year to rest up. Here is what he says about it himself: "I find I can do a year's work in nine months, but that I can not do twelve months' work in a year." The labor papers are now paraphrasing this by saying: "A man can do ten hours' work in eight, but he can not do ten hours' work in ten." This may not have occurred to Mr. Morgan at times in the past when he was refusing to grant a shorter workday to his employes.—Mine Workers' Journal.

THE UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

The publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their Union printers. Trade Unionists and their friends should bear that in mind. The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy. All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio. The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. McClure's Magazine, Century Magazine, Bookman, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE BREWERY WORKERS.

The Home Brewing Company has signed contracts with the United Brewery Workmen. The plant will be in absolute control of the Brewery Workers, as the engineers and firemen are included in the contract. The agreement expires on April 1, 1909, along with the agreements in the other breweries. By that time the two craft organizations of the engineers and firemen will most likely have gone to the great unknown land from whose borders no one returns. With practically all the independent breweries in control of the Brewery Workers, it would be a very short-sighted policy for the combine to maintain the existing arrangement that is bound sooner or later to end in another jurisdiction squabble.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING OF BAKERS' UNION.

Last week the St. Louis Bakers' Union, No. 4, held a well attended meeting at Harugari Hall, Tenth and Carr streets. Bro. Charles Hahn acted as chairman. Addresses on trade unionism were delivered by Bros. Peter Beisel, Otto Tischer, Chris Rocker and G. A. Hoehn. About 25 new members were proposed and admitted into the Union. Every union man and woman should support the journeymen bakers by buying none but Union label bread. Bakers and Confectioners' International Union will hold election of officers on August 10. The election will be held at the offices of the various locals throughout the country and the results will be forwarded to the head office in Chicago. The nominations will close July 12.

STRIKES AND LABOR TROUBLES IN GERMANY.

In Germany the number of strikes increased steadily during the three quarters of 1906, amounting to 247 in the first, 655 in the second and 778 in the third quarter. Of the strikes in the third quarter 140 were entirely successful, 364 partially so and 278 were unsuccessful. During the three quarters 3,515 establishments were affected by strikes, of which 816 were obliged to close down completely. The largest number of striking workmen at any one time was 72,173; that of workmen compelled by the strikers to quit was 3,336. The total number of striking workmen was 162,744. Lockouts were resorted to by 647 establishments, -33 being closed down entirely. The number of lockouts in the third quarter of 1906 was 76, against 24 in the second and 67 in the first quarter. Of the 76 lockouts during the third quarter 16 were entirely successful, 48 had a partial and 12 no success.

MINERS' FAMILIES THROWN OUT OF THEIR HOMES.

About 250 families of the striking miners in Rock Springs, Wyoming, were thrown out of their homes through the order of the Union Pacific Coal Company. "All miners who joined the union must vacate the houses owned by this corporation," was the order, and it was enforced. The hardships which the eviction of women and children from their homes caused, did not, however, succeed in keeping the striking miners away from the organization. The United Mine Workers of America came to the assistance of the distressed families and put up tents in which they housed them temporarily. The companies are at a loss as to what course they should pursue. The Union Pacific Coal Company shut down mines Nos. 1 and 2. It is believed here, however, that the companies will probably grant

the demands of the men and a settlement will be effected. The total number of those who have already joined the union is nearly 2,000.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

At the Western Federation of Miners' convention, in Denver, Moyer and Haywood were continued in office despite the predictions of some of the corporation organs that their successors would be elected. There was not even the sign of opposition. C. E. Mahoney, vice-president, will continue to act in Moyer's place, and Acting Secretary Kirwan will serve until Haywood is out of jail. The miners' delegates declared emphatically that they will fight the operators to a standstill, not only industrially, but politically, too. In order to be prepared to strike a blow at the drop of the hat it was voted almost unanimously that all contracts signed with operators by local unions are null and void, and in the future no subordinate body will be permitted to sign agreements, thus reserving the right to strike without notice.

UNION SMASHERS FEDERATION.

Precisely what has been predicted in this paper a number of times is coming to pass, namely, a federation of open shop and union-smashing organizations. President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, is aiming to form a combination of all national union-wrecking organizations, such as the N. A. M., the Citizens' Alliance, the Founders' Association, the United Typotheta, the Lithographers' Association, the building trades associations and other bodies. Van Cleave and his followers have dumped Secretary Marshall Cushing because the latter was inclined to take issue with the extremists in their war upon labor. Van Cleave says Cushing got the swelled head, while the latter claims that the Parry-Post-Van Cleave policy is becoming objectionable to many people whose support might be had if another course were pursued. It is said Van Cleave receives \$100,000 a year for his own use and "invaluable" services as chief of the smashers.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE NEW YORK GARBAGE COLLECTORS STRIKE.

The strike of the garbage collectors in New York has taught the snobocrats of that town, who really couldn't understand, don-cherkrow, why men should rebel at doing objectionable work nine hours a day for \$2.51, a much-needed lesson. Mayor McClellan, who was sorry to postpone his weekly trip into the country, was greatly impressed with the splendid prosperity in the community when it was found difficult to find scabs to peddle garbage about all day for \$2.51. Other political blatherskites, who never work (?) to exceed eight hours a day and draw fat salaries, were equally surprised to think that the scavengers had the brazen audacity to demand that the eight-hour principle apply in their case. It seems that anybody with common decency ought to appreciate the fact that the garbage men were doing a thousand times more for society than the lazy politicians and plutocrats—in that they safeguard the health of the people—but whoever heard of a Tammany politician possessing any decency? The symbol of Tammany is a blood-thirsty tiger—a savage beast that thirsts for the labor power of the workers, coined into graft.

THE TURNING TIDE IN THE HAYWOOD CASE.

As the defense in the Haywood case continues piling up incontrovertible evidence to show that Orchard has unquestionably lied about having committed many of the crimes with which he charges himself, and attempts to connect the Western Federation of Miners; that the Mine Owners' Association—not the miners' union—has steadily conspired to commit crimes against the most sacred laws of the land for the purpose of killing off everything and everybody daring to stand in its way, the tide of public opinion steadily turns toward the defense. It has become evident to every person who has followed the case that a deep laid plot is being attempted by these criminal mine owners to use the legal machinery of the courts, and the money of the taxpayers of Idaho, to criminally put out of the way the leaders of a big labor organization, and at this time only the opponents of organized labor and the newspapers whose sustenance is drawn from the criminal Mine Owners' association are still maintaining the right of that association to conduct such conspiracy. All disinterested and fair-minded citizens now agree that if the jury is composed of unprejudiced men, an acquittal is a foregone conclusion.

NEW JAPANESE SOCIALIST WEEKLY.

We have received the copy of the first number of the "Socialist Weekly," Central Organ of Japanese Socialists, published in Tokio. The paper is edited by Comrades S. J. Katayama and K. Nishikawa. In the introductory article the editors say: "Nearly ten years ago we started a paper, 'Labor World,' with a following quotation from Victor Hugo! The people are silence. I will be the advance of this silence. I will speak for the dumb. I will speak for all the despairing ones. I will interpret this stammering. I will interpret the grumbings, the murmuring, the tumults of crowds, the complaints, ill-pronounced and all these cries of beasts that through ignorance and other suffering, man is forced to utter. * * * I will be the bleeding mouth whence the gag is snatched out. I will say everything. We are glad to edit this paper again, and glad to say that we publish this with the same spirit and aim, with far greater vigor amidst still greater difficulties on all sides. The Hikarifi sole organ of the Socialists in Japan, was discontinued in December last. Our comrades started on the 15th of January last a Socialist daily in Tokio, and edited it for seventy-five days. It was persecuted severely, cruelly and unjustly by the authorities and many a time the paper was prohibited from the sale and confiscated, and the editors were thrown into prison. Finally the paper was entirely suppressed on April 14. There are three editors in prison serving the penalty for what they wrote and published in the paper, i. e., concerning the truth and welfare of the working classes. There are twenty-four comrades indicted, eleven of them in prison awaiting trial. The Socialists in Japan are persecuted and intimidated in all manners. Trials of Socialists by the courts are tedious affairs and everything published by Socialists either in periodicals or in books will be persecuted, and writings have been confiscated. Yet we grow stronger and larger every day. We expect to fight a more effective fight than ever before for the cause of Socialism and the working class."

CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE ORGAN ON MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

The Exponent, the official organ of the St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Alliance, publishes the following on the Machinists' strike which may interest many of our readers and members of organized labor. As the first item under the heading "Legal Department," this article is significant. Here is the item in full:

"The Machinists' Strike.

In the machinists' strike which has existed for the past few weeks, the tendency to resort to violence has been found in a few cases with the result that as soon as the violence was perpetrated the offenders were arrested and in due course convicted and fined. The public in general have been led by the labor leaders to believe that this strike has been carried on solely for the purpose of obtaining higher wages. This is, however, an erroneous idea. The National Metal Trades' Association would not take so firm a stand in this strike unless its officers and members were not sure that they had sufficient evidence to indicate that it is a strike not for wages alone, but that it has been maintained and conducted solely for the purpose of trying to unionize and make every machine shop in Saint Louis a closed shop. This is clearly against our general principles, and not only our own principles, but against the law of the land, that is, that one class of men can dictate to another class whether they shall work, or when or how they shall work. This has been clearly defined by one of our learned police judges in summing the evidence in one of the cases mentioned below, which is as follows:

The Judge's Opinion.

"I want it distinctly understood in these cases—I have had

enough of them to understand them pretty thoroughly—it is not a question as to the number of witnesses, but it is the impression the witnesses make on the jury of the court. The impression made on me by these prosecuting witnesses is that I am satisfied they tell of this thing just as it occurred, and the others didn't. That is the conclusion at which the Court has arrived.

"Now these labor troubles cannot be settled by intimidation. There is a great deal of freedom in this country, but it must not be abused. A man who feels disinclined to work for certain wages or a certain number of hours, has perfect freedom to quit, he has a perfect right to approach other men working at the same occupation and, in a friendly way, try to induce them to join with him in the strike, or anything of that kind that may occur, by persuasive means—by friendly means, but he cannot, do it in an unfriendly way. The very moment that one man undertakes to dictate to another that he shall not work for a certain number of hours, or certain wages, or he shall not work at all, that is against the principles of our form of Government. It is un-American, anarchistic, and no court calling itself a court can give any sanction to that kind of business. It is anarchy and nothing else."

It will be observed that Van Cleave's organ fails to give the name of the police judge whose course is dictated by the impression made on him by these prosecuting witnesses."

Is Trewlawny to Die? We'll Know Reason Why!

By VICTOR L. BERGER in Soc.-Dem. Herald

According to telegraphic dispatches, the charter of the United Brewery Workers' Union has been revoked by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

This is a case without precedent in the labor movement. We know of many cases where international unions have withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor voluntarily, as, for instance, the Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Steel Workers, etc. But we know of no case in which the charter of an old international union has been taken away as a punishment for "not obeying orders."

The executive council would never dare "to discipline" the Mine Workers, the Carpenters or the Longshoremen in the same manner.

When the Brewery Workers' International Union joined the American Federation of Labor, that body was only five years old, and a weakly youngster. The Brewery Workers' Union has always loyally held to the American Federation of Labor. It always loyally supported every other trades union when any one needed help. Especially in large cities the Brewery Workers' Union was invariably used as a "catspaw" to unionize all kinds of shops doing business with brewers or breweries.

When the Brewery Workers joined, they had permission and their charter was so amended as to include the beer drivers, the firemen and engineers and the bottlers. And now, after the brewers entered on these terms, the American Federation of Labor wants to take these unions away from them and dismember and weaken the organization of the Brewery Workers.

And this in spite of the fact that the beer drivers, brewery engineers and firemen have repeatedly and almost unanimously decided to remain with the Brewers' Union.

The Brewery Workers' Union is twenty-one years old. It is old enough to vote. And it did vote. It voted against being "vivi-sected."

The American Federation of Labor has always prided itself on being a "voluntary" organization. This was part of its strength. National organizations could come and go without perceptibly weakening its influence. Now, since its executive council has begun to use other tactics—tactics of the DeLeon kind—and to fire entire international unions, it is easy to predict that the "splitting period" will set in.

Excepting the brewers and the printers, no big strikes instituted by any union associated with the American Federation of Labor have been won of late. And the printers won theirs by the unprecedented heroism of the rank and file, and by spending over \$3,000,000. The American Federation of Labor had very little to do with it.

And, judging from the experience of the printers' strike, and the attitude of the pressmen, the printers' organization furnishes one of the most glaring proofs that the organization of the brewers is right.

If the printers had control of the pressmen, the stereotypers and the bookbinders—or rather, if they belonged to the same organization—the printers' strike would not have lasted a year and a half, and it would not have cost \$3,000,000.

As it is, not only did the pressmen work while the printers were on strike, but while the printers were still striking for an eight-hour day the pressmen entered into a contract with the Typothetae—which the printers were fighting—to work nine hours a day up till 1909.

The principle of trade autonomy is absolutely outworn. Not separation of the different workers, but greater unity is needed.

A chain is no stronger than its weakest link. And the strength of every battle array is decided by its weakest wing.

We are not surprised that the Associated Press and the shrewder capitalists and capitalistic papers are absolutely with Sam Gompers and his executive council in most cases. "Divided et imperet! Divide and rule," is the motto of the capitalists.

As to the Brewery Workers—this fight is not of their seeking. They have tried to avoid it all the time. They did not want to split the American Federation of Labor. And for that reason they have not joined the American Labor Union nor the I. W. W.

And they need not over-estimate the danger.

The revocation of the "charter" is, after all, nothing but the revocation of a piece of paper. The strength of a union lies in its membership, not in its "charter." The Brewery Workers have always stood by their other men when they were in trouble. And the union men all over the country, unless they are crooks and grafters, or ignoramuses and ingrates, must now stand by the Brewery Workers.

As to the question of union beer—of course, the Brewery Workers' Union is the only body that can decide whether a product is their product—and whether beer is union beer or not.

No cigarmaker or ice-wagon driver can unionize beer. And Sam Gompers or Frank Morrison cannot un-unionize it. And their blessing is neither required nor wanted.

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.

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.

Van Cleave Is Well Pleased

The Citizens Alliance President Is as "Law-Abiding" as the St. Louis Times Labor Editor.

In the July number of "The Exponent," the official organ of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, President Van Cleave, we find the following editorial:

"Trades Unions and Violence."

"Under the above caption appears the following article in the Labor department of the St. Louis Times. It is from the pen of Edward J. McCullen, who for a number of years prior to his connection with the Times as labor editor, was president of the central body of the local labor unions.

"We quote the article in full:

"A local union of carpenters in San Francisco has adopted a resolution that any member known to violate any law of the state or city by interfering with strike-breakers or non-union men shall be fined \$25 for the first offense and \$10 for each succeeding offense."

"This action, while a little extravagant on the part of the union in presuming to act in a capacity for which courts are instituted, nevertheless shows a commendable spirit. It is indeed high time for the intelligent, law-abiding men of the trades unions to call a halt on the rowdies and ruffians who sometimes masquerade in the guise of union men. The trades union movement cleared of all such men is one that can not fail to win the respect of all classes of people.

"The good which the trade movement has wrought, the golden hours of leisure it has given to workmen and women, the improvement of working conditions which it has brought about through years of patient endeavor are all entirely too precious to be risked in the hands of bullies. Such men, by the very fact that they would resort to violence, show that they have no conception of the mission of organized labor. Men have a right to strike, to withdraw peacefully their services any time they see fit, although there may be occasions when the justice of such action is open to question, yet it is an American privilege.

"They also have the right, in the minds of a vast majority of the American people, to persuade others to refrain from taking their places, if they do it peacefully. But under no circumstances can a resort to violence in these cases be justified.

"The sincere, earnest men in the trades unions must make up their minds to expel from their midst any and all men who would jeopardize the welfare of the movement by thoughtless acts. Half of the latter-day hostility of trades unions never would have come into existence had it not been for the actions of a few men who carry union cards, but do not understand true union principles.

"It is quite true that union men have been charged with deeds of violence of which they were not guilty, but this is only an added reason why extraordinary precautions should be taken by union men to avoid all overt acts. It has been said often that the American people love fair play, and the unions that keep this in mind will prosper, for the truth of that statement has been exemplified on numerous occasions."

"The Exponent is a great deal more anxious to praise than to criticize and doubly anxious to acknowledge and encourage fairness and conservatism on the part of labor union leaders. There is not a word in the above article to which every member of the C. I. A. would not say 'Amen.' If labor leaders in general would show the spirit indicated in this article we might soon be able to see the beginning of the end of industrial strife.

"The Exponent has always acknowledged that there are good and bad employers as well as good and bad employees. It does not show weakness, but is favorable to our cause.

"The C. I. A. seeks to bring together the just, fair-minded workers, whether they are brain or brawn workers, and to convert the unfair-minded ones. We welcome and appreciate all assistance in that direction."

The above is the Van Cleave editorial in full. It is refreshing, indeed, to see the ex-president of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance agree on so important a matter as "law and order."

The sweet labor editor of the St. Louis Times resigned his \$30 position as business agent of the Machinists' Union, on the eve of the machinists' strike, to accept a \$35 job as "industrial editor" on the St. Louis Times. When the machinists went out on strike to enforce their fair and reasonable demands, Van Cleave, Schwedtmann & Co. used the city police force and private detective agencies, including ex-Police Chief Kiely, to uphold "law and order." Every possible attempt was made by Van Cleave's agents to provoke the picketing strikers, and it must be said that the strikers acted bravely and gentlemanly throughout the strike.

This, however, did not prevent Van Cleave to operate his "legal department" full time.

In the June and July issues of Van Cleave's organ we find the following report of S. P. McChesney, general counsel and manager of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance legal department:

CONVICTIONS IN MAY.

The following convictions were secured last month by our legal department:

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. George Collins, defendant. Second District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of Fred Stone, a non-union brass worker, employed by the Kraushaar Brass Mfg. Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$50 and costs.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. John Huhn, defendant. First District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of Stephen Oras, a non-union machinist, employed by the Christopher-Simpson Foundry Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$10 and costs.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. Valentine Hofnich, defendant. First District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of Stephen Oras, a non-union machinist, employed by the Christopher-Simpson Foundry Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$10 and costs.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. A. B. Grambs, defendant. Second District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of a non-union machinist, employed by the St. Louis Screw Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$25 and costs.

CONVICTIONS IN JUNE.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. Walter Zesch, defendant. In the First District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of Thomas and James Kipler, non-union machinists, by throwing a bottle containing carbon disulphide, a liquid which has a very obnoxious odor, into the machine shop of Reuter-Jones, where these two prosecuting witnesses

were employed at the time. Defendant stated at the trial that he did it for a joke. The court, however, fined the defendant \$5 and costs.

City of East St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. Max Sendig, Jr., defendant. In Justice Collins' court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of P. Borgan, a non-union machinist, employed by the Excelsior Tool Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$5 and costs. The fine in this case was stayed on payment of costs.

City of East St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. S. Michaels, defendant. In Justice Brady's court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of a non-union machinist, employed by the Excelsior Tool Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$5 and costs.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. W. V. Loring, defendant. In the Second District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with following Fred Ehnts, a draftsman for the Dorris Motor Car Co., on a street car and calling him a scab and other vile names. Tried, convicted and fined \$5 and costs.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. Herman Schwer, defendant. In the Second District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of Albert Doering, a non-union machinist, employed by the Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$10 and costs.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. William Schmitt, Jr., defendant. In the Second District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of Albert Doering, a non-union machinist, employed by the Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$10 and costs.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. Louis Schull, defendant. In the Second District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of Albert Doering, a non-union machinist, employed by the Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$10 and costs.

City of St. Louis, plaintiff, vs. Louis Schull, defendant. In the Second District police court. Defendant, a union machinist, is charged with disturbing the peace of Charles Doering, a non-union machinist, employed by the Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Co. Tried, convicted and fined \$10 and costs.

Without the shadow of a doubt, Mr. Van Cleave is well pleased with these convictions of striking union machinists. According to the above quoted siren song, the St. Louis Times labor editor might also indorse Van Cleave's work against the striking machinists. If logic and consistency count for anything, the "industrial editor" of the Times would now insist that his former fellow union machinists, who got so badly soaked by the Citizens' Alliance legal department and the corporation police courts, should be promptly expelled from the Machinists' Union as "law-breakers."

What are the Union Machinists of St. Louis going to do about this "law and order" question? Will they follow the advice of their ex-business agent and expel their Brothers Stone, Tuhn, Hofnich, Grambs, Zesch, Max Sendig, Jr., Michaels, Loring, Schwer, Schmitt and Schull? Or will they pass resolutions of thanks for the "harmoniousness" of their ex-business agent with the Citizens' Alliance president, Van Cleave?

PICNIC COMMITTEE.

The members of the committee on arrangements for the annual picnic and railroad excursion to be held at Belleville Aug. 4 are requested to remain in Delabar's hall after the "Indignation meeting" adjourns. The committee will have some brief, but important, work to do. Only three weeks are left to complete organization and the necessary work to insure a success. We must have every member present at these committee meetings. Better organization for the day of the picnic demands your attendance. If you can not serve on the day of the picnic, you should at once notify Secretary of Picnic Committee, Room 7, 324 Chestnut street.

OWEN MILLER ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Owen Miller, the secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Musicians and president of the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity, tells the following:

I was once summoned to serve on a jury in a murder case. On being asked by the prosecutor if I believed in capital punishment I replied "No." Being asked why, I stated that I did not believe the state had any more right to take life than an individual. It was murder in either case, although called legal when such murder was committed by the state. Being labeled "legal" did not make it right.

War is a legal murder on a larger scale, therefore, proportionately a greater crime.

Napoleon, the greatest military genius of the ages, said, "War is the trade of the barbarian." Gen. Sherman said that "War is hell." Grant never voluntarily reviewed a military pageant after Appomattox.

Nearly 2,000 years ago the founder of the Christian faith formulated the doctrine of "peace on earth and good will to men," which has been preached ever since by His representatives, but in spite of it, not for one moment since has there been absolute peace and good will among men on earth. More particularly than any other, the so-called Christian nations have so far improved upon the barbarians' trade that it is now considered an applied science.

Christian Europe is an armed camp, with 5,000,000 Christians, trained in the science of war, ready at any moment to spring at each others' throat, and rend each other asunder. All these presumably worship the same God. All pretend to believe in the teaching of Him who said, "Love thy neighbor as thyself, if stricken upon one cheek, turn the other." Imagine under such conditions one of the Christian "war lords" being stricken on one cheek, turning the other. Some turning would be done in quick order, and that would be the turning loose of the dogs of war.

Who is it that bears all the fearful burdens of war? Who sacrifice their lives, maintain the armies and repair the frightful havoc wrought by war? The workers, the producers of all wealth. They must pay the bill in toto; no matter who is successful. Future generations in reading the history of the Christian world up to this time will undoubtedly conclude that their predecessors were madmen. What can be considered more insane than for hundreds of thousands of men of the same race and religion standing in two different fields and deliberately murdering each other as fast as they can? That side which murders and maims the most men in the shortest possible time is declared the victor, and their chief, instead of being prosecuted for wholesale murder, is heaped with honors and made a demigod.

The most melancholy aspect of this appalling spectacle is the fact that those hundreds of thousands of human beings worked against each other and each one actively trying to murder the other are men in the same conditions of life, who have exactly the same needs, and the same methods of supplying such needs. When not engaged in the murderous, unchristian trade of war, their home life is identical. They have fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sweethearts, wives, children and friends whom they love and whom they hope to see and embrace after this murderous game is over. These thousands who are killing each other with frenzied enthusiasm are total strangers. The actual facts are that their interests are identical. All that either can hope to get out of life is a bare living; most of them haven't even the remotest correct idea as to what it is all about. It has all been arranged for them. They have not been consulted in the slightest particular, except to be told that they must obey orders or take the consequences. Their rulers, through their

officers, the clergy and the press of their country, appeal to their patriotism, and instead of loving their enemies as Christ taught, they demand with loud huzzas to be led against the common foe.

The same game is being worked with equal success on the other side, and when those poor fellows (merely considered food for powder and pawns in the game) meet, they are imbued with a hatred for each other that makes murder of each other a pleasure instead of a crime, which it really is. Instead of standing in two fields, shooting each other at the command of some fellow who will get all the glory, and who takes none of the personal risks, these men, whose conditions of life are identical, should be holding a peaceful conference as to what is necessary to do for the common interest of all.

The trade union movement is gaining day by day throughout the civilized world. It is bringing the workers of all nations closer together. The wonderful improvement in transit and communication have almost obliterated national lines of demarcation as applied to humanity. As time rolls on we are getting better acquainted. I know my brother of England, France, Italy and Germany much better than I did 20 or even 10 years ago. In case the "war lords" managed to raise a row, I doubt very much if the workmen of any country in Europe could be gotten to line up in two separate fields and deliberately murder each other, more especially those countries that have made the most progress in industrial organization.

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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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Socialism for Beginners

POLITICAL ACTION AND THE WORKING CLASS.

The working class is driven to economic resistance, to demanding higher wages, not by any theory of Socialism, or of anything else, but because of their own desires for more food, better clothing, shelter, amusement and education.

This attempt to improve their condition leads inevitably to organization, because it is soon seen to be the only way in which these ends can be even partially attained.

The next step is equally inevitable. Discovering that the one obstacle that meets their organizations in every attempt to raise wages, or in any way alter the conditions under which the laborer must deliver his labor-power to the purchaser, is the state which these purchasers control, the laborers at last begin to realize the necessity of capturing the state.

The first impulse is to turn to one of the existing political parties and to gain control of that. It soon becomes evident that all the older parties are based upon the idea which has been so carefully ingrained into every phase of our present life—the sacredness of private property. All such parties are financed, controlled and directed by the capitalist class.

They must be so controlled and directed so long as they admit the "sacredness of private property."

The only alternative presented to the workers is the organization of a political party of their own, a party that shall stand for their interests and for no other. Indeed, it is impossible that a party which should stand for their interests should also stand for the interests of the capitalist buyers of labor-power.

So There Arises a Party of the Working Class.

The principles upon which that party must stand are not determined by some theoretician. They are determined by the conditions from which it springs.

We have seen that the fundamental cause of the worker's enslavement, from the days when he worked with a bronze or polished stone hoe to the time he pulls the throttle on a locomotive, has been that another class owned the things which are necessary to his life—the land, the tools, the machines, the mines, the great factories, railroads, steamships, etc.

Always between him and the things that are essential to his life there stands a wall marked "Private Ownership," through which he can only pass when he has agreed to have the shackles of serfdom, or chattel slavery, or wage slavery fastened upon him, and to yield up the major portion of what he produces.

It should therefore be evident to every one that the first and foremost plank, the foundation stone, if you please, of any political party that should represent working class interests must be the abolition of this wall of "Private Ownership."

Any party that defends this wall, that does not demand its abolition, still stands for the shackles, the robbery and the slavery.

THE RISE OF THE WORKERS.

There is growing up within capitalism a class which is at everlasting enmity to the system within which it lives.

This class is peculiar to capitalism. It is the legitimate child of present society. That class is the working class.

At first this class does not recognize its antagonism to the capitalist class. The whole machinery of deception, that we have already described, operates to keep the workers from recognizing this antagonism.

But every time a laborer sells his labor power he is compelled to make a bargain for it. In that bargain he discovers that the capitalist is interested in getting as much surplus value as possible. This demands that wages be kept low, hours long, that women and children be employed, that machinery be speeded up to the limit, that there be no expense for safety appliances, that at every point human life should be subordinated to profits.

The worker, the seller of labor power, on the other hand, wants high wages, short hours, and, in short, the reverse of all the things that the capitalist buyer of labor power wishes.

The result is a struggle. At first the worker finds all his efforts hopeless, because the instant he asks for more than sufficient to maintain existence he is underbid in the sale of his labor power by some one who is already at the point of desperation and must grasp at the first opportunity to dispose of his only salable commodity—his strength of skill—at whatever price will sustain life.

But the machine and the factory system built upon it has gathered together great industrial armies who are selling their labor power to a common buyer. These men soon come to realize that they are bound together by a common antagonism to a common master. They join together in trade unions determined to bargain, backed by the resistance power of all. They soon find they can make somewhat better bargains this way. They can shorten hours and raise wages to a considerable degree in a few trades.

But always there is a great mass for whom organization is almost impossible, for various reasons, and who gain little by trade union organization.

The trade union movement can do much, but it soon reaches its limits. It can do nothing with the problem of the unemployed. It can accomplish little against the progress of the machine, which sometimes wipes out whole trades, unions and all.

It is helpless to prevent every rise in wages being at once almost absorbed by a corresponding rise in prices, although this by no means constitutes an argument against high wages, since the worker always gains something by such a rise, at least temporarily.

While capitalism lasts, organization of labor is the only effective weapon with which to fight for better conditions, with the single exception of one vastly more powerful weapon, of which we are about to speak.

In every battle between organized labor and the capitalist it soon becomes evident that the capitalist possesses a tremendous advantage in his control of the governmental machinery.

The capitalist can, and does, call to his aid whenever he needs their service the judge with the injunction, the police with their clubs, the militia and standing army with their guns, and he at all times has the advantage of fighting within a governmental organization whose laws are made by legislative bodies under his control.

Sooner or later it begins to dawn upon the working class that this governmental power is the decisive factor in the battle which it is waging for better conditions. The brighter and more far-seeing of the workers realize that it would be a good thing to have this government on their side.

From this point it does not require very much brains to reason to the next conclusion that this government is presented to the capitalists by working-class ballots at each election, and that there is no essential reason why laborers should not stop this and go voting for themselves.

When this point is reached they are not far from Socialism.

GOMPERS ON LABOR SITUATION.

"All the toilers have achieved in material improvement has been compelled by sheer power of organization, of intelligence, of grit; by their willingness to bear temporary burdens and make momentary sacrifices that better conditions of labor and life shall be secured for themselves, for those dependent upon them, for those who may come after them. Having participated in strikes as well as having observed them in all their phases, we repeat that no one can be a sturdy advocate of a recourse to them. But when the American standard of life and with it manhood, character and independence is threatened, and yet no relief can be obtained by any other course than a strike, pray what would our wisecracks of the antagonistic press advise the working people to do. An increase in the cost of living without an increase in wages is equal to a reduction in wages. Shall we wait and wait and wait until employers shall voluntarily concede increased wages? To follow that course the workers might as well believe in the notions preached to them of old,

to be content with their lot here on earth and hope for the good things in the great beyond. This sacrilegious view is now no longer seriously presented to the workers, for all realize that in the material affairs of this mundane sphere mankind has its destinies in its own keeping; that if the workers would partake of the fruits of their toils, the benefits of our civilization, they must achieve them by their own efforts. Labor has little. It belongs to the class of 'Havenots.' It has, therefore, little to concede. The workers, the wealth producers, have hearts and minds. They have not only themselves, but also wives and children whom they love and for whom they must provide. They hope to rear families of men and women who will take their stand in life as sovereign Americans with all that term implies. The means to the achievement of any or all these desirable results is through the wages they receive and conditions they secure as a reward for their labor. These things labor demands, and will be satisfied with nothing less. If employers will generally concede them as fast as possible without the necessity of a resort to the strike so much the better for all concerned. If stubborn and unnecessary refusal is received, then there is no other course for the workers than to withhold their labor from the employers (strike) until necessity, the popular demand, and a higher public opinion compels a change of heart and judgment which will cause the adjustment of controversies upon fair terms and thus terminate strife and establish industrial peace."—Samuel Gompers, in American Federationist.

NATURALIZATION

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

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

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

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MONTHLY LECTURES ON SOCIALISM.

During next fall and winter season the Socialist Party of St. Louis proposes to hold monthly lecture meetings, to be addressed by speakers sent out by the national office.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN SECOND WARD.

The Socialists of the St. Louis Second Ward Club will hold a street meeting this Saturday evening (July 13) at 8 o'clock on Salisbury and Fourteenth streets. Comrade Pope will be the speaker. There will also be an address in German.

COMRADE BEHRENS IN ST. LOUIS.

Comrade E. T. Behrens of Sedalia paid a visit to St. Louis during last week and spent some hours at our headquarters. Behrens says that the movement in Sedalia is picking up and, like everywhere else, the comrades are learning by experience.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE ON SOCIALISM.

The local Citizens' Industrial Alliance will keep up its "propaganda" against Socialism and Organized Labor during the coming season. Tuesday, Oct. 15, a certain Frank Dixon will speak on "The Threat of Socialism." Nov. 19 James E. Watson on "Demagogism." Dec. 17 James A. Emery on "Class Rule in America." Feb. 19 United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill on "Socialism."

COMRADE LEWIS' WORK IN ST. LOUIS A DECIDED SUCCESS.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis spent one week in St. Louis speaking on Twelfth and Olive streets five evenings in succession to large crowds and concluding his propaganda work at last Sunday's Montesano excursion, where he made two speeches in the afternoon, at 2:30 and 5:30 o'clock. The success of the Lewis meetings on Twelfth street was from 200 to 300 persons, while in a total of \$54. Collections were 512.72. Average attendance of meetings on Twelfth street was from 200 to 300 persons, while in Montesano he addressed several thousand people.

PRESENTS FOR "COUNTY FAIR AT ANNUAL SOCIALIST PICNIC, AUGUST 4.

Since last week the following named comrades and friends have contributed cash and useful or ornamental articles to the "County Fair:"

Clement Fischer—One large picture and fine frame.

Henry Werdes, cash \$1.

L. Mattig—Nome, Alaska, cash \$2.

Ed Boss and Hy. Schwarz, 25 cents each.

The time till the picnic at Belleville, where the "County Fair" will be held, is very short and all comrades and friends of the Labor and Socialist press who desire to make any presents are requested to report the names of the articles at once.

FROM INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

The International Socialist Bureau begged us to ask the following questions to the affiliated political parties:

1. What relations has your political party with the trade unions?
2. Are the trade unions, as groups, affiliated to your political party? Are they paying dues to the party?
3. If trade unions are not directly affiliated as groups, are their members obliged to be also members of the party?
4. Have the central committees of political parties and trade unions joint meetings to examine questions concerning both?
5. Is any Socialist propaganda made by trade unions among their members?

THE SOCIALIST COUNTY FAIR.

Will be one of the most attractive and interesting features at our Belleville fair grounds festival on Sunday, Aug. 4. The committee has succeeded in collecting a considerable number of nice and desirable prizes, and more are coming in every day. The list of these prizes will be published in the columns of our papers.

The comrades will lighten the task of the committee and help our cause most effectively by sending their presents now instead of waiting until the last minute. By doing so they encourage other friends to fall in line.

Comrades Mrs. Theresa Miller, Mrs. Mary Devore and E. Hunstock and other well-known comrades will receive presents and give all information desired. Presents may also be delivered at the office of St. Louis Labor, 324 Chestnut street.

COMMITTEE ON COUNTY FAIR.

SOCIALISTS IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNCIL.

The Social-Democratic aldermen in the Milwaukee city council are now fighting hard for a special election for the new school board. The law just passed at Madison provides that a majority of the city council may call a special election. Otherwise the school board will be appointed by the city officials. Ald. Meisenheimer, president of the city council and a "reform" Republican, says in the Free Press: "If a special election were ordered, the trouble is, people would not take sufficient interest in it. The Social-Democrats would turn out their solid vote and would probably cast twice as many as the two old parties. It won't do any good to let the Socialists get control. They have so many queer ideas they want to put into execution that once the town was turned over to the Socialists, not a dollar of capital would come here for investment. They want to do too much for the workingman at the expense of the taxpayer." There you have the matter in a nutshell! The Social-Democrats would spend too much money in providing good schools for the workingmen's children. Hence the people must not be given an opportunity to vote on the subject at all lest they elect these terrible Socialists!

COMRADE KAEMMERER SENDS GREETINGS FROM GIBRALTAR AND ITALY.

Under date of June 17, Comrade Otto Kaemmerer writes from Gibraltar: "Arrived at Gibraltar safe and well. Had some storms in gulf streams, but not severe, otherwise weather was fine. I succumbed to sea sickness. Was confined to bed three days and could neither eat nor drink. Appetite returned soon, however, and I made up for lost time. Have enjoyed the trip very much. There were three school teachers, with whom I took my meals at the same table, and I found it very easy to get them interested in Socialism. At every meal we converse about economic and social problems. I miss Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung very much and regretted that issues of June 8 did not reach me before the boat left Hoboken. My thoughts are with the comrades at the Montesano excursion. Best wishes to all the comrades. Under June 21 Kaemmerer sends greetings from Naples on postal cards showing Mount Vesuvius in full eruption. Under date of June 23 he sent greetings from Rome, and under date of June 24 he writes from Rome: "I am now in Rome. While in Naples I saw many interesting things, but the city itself disgusted me. In Naples they still carry on industry in the old way by means of simple hand tools; work is done right out on the street and from the raw material you can see them make the finished products. Not knowing the Italian language, I find it difficult to talk with the natives and I shall cut my stay in Italy as short as possible. It will be a great relief when I reach a German city. In Naples I saw more priests on the streets in one day than I have seen during all my life in America. They all look very much 'bloated,' with absolutely no useful work to do."

Under June 27 Kaemmerer writes from Milan: "This is my last Italian city. I will cross the Alps today and reach Zurich at 12:30 o'clock a. m. Comrade Algernon Lee, editor of the New York Worker, arrived at Comrade Prof. George Herron's house in Flor-

ence one hour after I did. It was a great pleasure to find such comrades to talk to about conditions in America. I was much surprised to learn from Comrade Herron that the district in which he lives is represented by a Socialist in the Italian parliament. He tells me that our Italian comrades are well organized, even among the agricultural workers. Comrades Mrs. and Mr. Herron sent their best regards to the St. Louis comrades."

PRESENTS FOR OUR BELLEVILLE PICNIC AND COUNTY FAIR.

Comrades—Please send in your presents for our Belleville picnic and County Fair to be held Sunday, Aug. 4. The time is short and prompt action is necessary to make our Belleville affair such a rousing success that the politicians and crooks will get a lesson which they will never forget. Show by your action that the Socialist Party movement can not be suppressed by brutality and rowdiness. The 6,000 people at Montesano last Sunday was enough to enrage the capitalist boodle politicians and their masters. At the Belleville affair we have charge of all the privileges and also the special Illinois Central train. Our committees will attend to all the business pertaining to the affair.

AFTER THE RED FLAG.

As a result of the visit of National Organizer, Comrade A. W. Mance, to Hancock, Mich., the following ordinance was passed by the city council: "No person or any assemblage of persons shall walk, ride, march or parade any of the streets in the city of Hancock, carrying or exhibiting the red flag of anarchy or any flag or symbol representing anarchy, or teaching against or toward the destruction of the organized government of the United States, or any state or municipality thereof, or any officer thereof, or any government, king, prince, potentate or officer thereof.

"Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the common jail of the county of Houghton, for a term not exceeding 90 days or by both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and such imprisonment may, and in the discretion of the court, be with labor, in which case such labor shall be performed under the direction of the city marshal."

SOCIALIST EXPELLED FROM PARTY.

For Scabbing on His Fellow Workmen During Strike Trouble.

Local Sedalia, Mo., passed the following resolution:

The Socialist Party being the party of the working class, reflecting the economic, as well as the political, interest of that class, and recognizing the trades union movement as one of the chief emancipating factors, and through which alone present material advantages are gained for the wage-working class, and recognizing, too, that the free use of the ballots by the workers is made possible only through their economic organization, and that therefore, disloyalty to the wageworker on the economic field is likewise disloyalty to their interest on the political field. Now, Whereas, Charles Schmidt, a member of Sedalia Local of the Socialist Party, having betrayed his class on the economic field by accepting employment in the sheet metal department of the Missouri Pacific shops at a time when the employes in said department were out on strike for an increase in wages, and, Whereas, the said Charles Schmidt has, by his action, violated the most sacred principle of Socialism, viz., loyalty to the working class; therefore be it

Resolved, by Sedalia Local, That the said Charles Schmidt be and is hereby expelled from the Socialist Party.

Resolved, That notice of our action be sent to the state and national secretaries of the Socialist Party, St. Louis Labor, the secretary of Local No. 333, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, and the Sedalia Federation of Labor.

Local Sedalia, Socialist Party of Missouri.

SOCIALIST INDIGNATION MEETING

To Be Held This Evening, Saturday, July 13, at Delabar's Hall.

St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1907.

Dear Comrade—You have by this time heard of the slander in Monday's capitalist papers about the Socialist excursionists last Sunday. We were termed a "mob" and "rioters," etc., in flaring headlines on the front pages of the morning papers. These papers had no reporter at the park nor on the boat. They took their "news" entirely from the captain, who made false statements. No reporter of the morning papers asked our committee a question.

The facts in our possession show that the pickpockets, rowdies and thugs were protected by the boat managers. Indications are strong that even the bloody scene at the landing was created to give pickpockets an opportunity to rob the excited crowd. Political hoodlums, who are in close connection with the Democratic party machine, tried to cause fights by insulting our committee and others. The capitalist papers refuse to print these facts in detail. But we must see that the truth reaches the people. Our only recourse is our own press. We can reach 1,000 people for every \$3 received. Will you help? Pledge as much as you can afford and write the amount on inclosed postal card. Mail it at once. We must know how much money we can count on before we start the presses.

A public indignation meeting of comrades, excursionists and friends has been called for Saturday night, July 13, at Delabar's hall, Elm and Broadway. Attend it with all persons you can induce to come. In the meantime collect all the money you can and bring it along to the meeting. The distribution will take place Sunday morning. Ward club members must get their orders in at once. Six clubs have already been ordered for to the extent of 20,000. Comrades, this requires prompt action. You can not wait for the club to meet. Act with a few individual members. Do your share as well as you can and you can depend upon good results.

Yours fraternally,

THE COMMITTEE,

William M. Brandt,

G. A. Hoehn,

L. E. Hildebrand.

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—3023 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday	Fred Rosenkrantz
Fifth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth)
Sixth—S. E. cor. 18th and Chouteau ave., 1st and 3d Sunday, 10 a. m. E. L. McCormick
Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday	Frank Herr
Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday	Alb. Slepma
Ninth—210 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday	Wm. M. Brandt
Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday	F. F. Brinker
Eleventh—701 S. Broadway, third Saturday	Rud Stentz
Twelfth—2523 Lamp ave., first and third Monday	Dr. Emil Simon
Thirteenth—Geir's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed.	W. H. Worman
Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth)
Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Friday	Jul. Roß
Sixteenth—1446 N. Nineteenth st., first and third Thursday	J. B. Siemers
Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3rd Friday	W. W. Baker
Eighteenth—2105 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday	Wm. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert St.
Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday	F. W. Groetzel
Twentieth—7701 Franklin ave., 2d and 4th Tuesday	Frank Mitteadorf
Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentieth)
Twenty-Second—2551 Washington ave., 2d and 4th Friday	H. E. Lindsay
Twenty-Third—(Unorganized; meet with Thirtieth)
Twenty-Fourth—3139A Morganford road, first Friday	Otto Mehu
Twenty-Fifth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday	David Allan
Twenty-Sixth—3948 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday	Max Duerhammer
Twenty-Seventh—1446 N. Nineteenth st., 1st and 3rd Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
Twenty-Eighth—815 N. Broadway, 1st and 3rd Wednesday	Geo. White
Twenty-Ninth—1115 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.	Mrs. E. Voegel

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