ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

VOL. VI

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN! ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1907

NO. 339

William D. Haywood Exonerated

The Secretary-Treasurer of Western Miners Acquitted By Jury... Charles Moyer Out On \$25,000 Bond....Pettibone's said to Come Off In October, But Both Remaining Cases May Never Be Tried General Rejoicing of the Organized Wage Workers and Socialists Everywhere.... A Victory of the Labor Movement Under the Guidance of the Socialist and Labor Press



WILLIAM HAYWOOD.

Hay wood acquitted!

These two words wired from Boise, Idaho, iast Sunday, said all that was necessary to fill with joy the hearts of millions of working people, of thinking men and women-and children!-throughout the civilized world.

We shall publish the reports sent out by the daily press in order to show that even such a servile capitalist writer as Oscar King Davis, is compelled to show some respect and decency for the man whom he has maliciously misrepresented during the long conspiracy

We hereby present the report of this Globe-Democrat special

correspondent, Mr. Oscar King Davis:

Boise, Idaho, July 28 .- "Bill" Haywood is free. Not guilty is the verdict reached after a struggle in the hot jury room in the dingy old courthouse in Jefferson street, which lasted twenty-one hours from 11 o'clock yesterday morning until 8 o'clock this morning. Darrow's plea and Richardson's argument won over the matchless logic of Senator Borah and the careful analysis of Hawley. The fighting secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners escapes the martyr's crown, which Darrow pictured him as willing to wear if needs be and goes, to quote Borah, "back to Denver."

One of the "undesirable citizens" has received his vindication not from his peers, for there was not a man in the jury box the equal of "Bill" Haywood in the courage of his convictions and that is not said in disparagement of the jurors, or to intimate that any of them failed to do his duty as he saw it, but in praise of that quality of manly assertion of his own principles and stout persistence in them which is the most conspicuous trait of Haywood's character,

Evidence Lacking, Jurors Thought.

It came from the lips of twelve Idaho farmers, plain, blunt, unof Frank Steunenberg, that's all.

fore of it, and after eighteen months of imprisonment, closing with cials who had been summoned from beds but lately sought or from

out of the court room free, light-hearted, light-footed, with a bounding heart, tears of joyous satisfaction in his eyes and illuminating gladness on his face. It meant to him victory, not merely personal, but, in his view, for organized labor over the hated capitalist oppressors of scores of years. Not only the man, but the cause has also triumphed. It was a stern heart that could not meet his in that exciting moment of liberation and sympathize with the emotion that filled him to the brim.

Bail Wanted for Others.

Tomorrow morning the lawyers for the defense will move for

the admission of Moyer and Pettibone to bail.

The application will be resisted by the prosecution, which, as matters now stand, is determined to go on with their cases. But it is not unlikely that the application will be successful in Moyer's case. Gov. Gooding issued a statement this afternoon, in which it was announced that there would be no relaxation on the part of the state. Gov. Gooding said:

"The verdict is a great surprise to me, and I believe to all citizens of Idaho who have heard or read the evidence in the case.

"I have done my duty. I have no regret as to any action I have taken, and my conscience is clear. As long as God gives me strength I shall continue my efforts for government by law and for organized

"The state will continue a vigorous prosecution of Moyer and Pettibone and Adams and of Simpkins when apprehended. There will be neither hesitation nor retreat.'

To Try Pettibone Next.

Senator Borah also declared that the fight would go on, and that Pettibone would be put on trial about the first of October. After the Haywood verdict, he said, simply: "Twelve good citizens of Idaho have set him free, and that settles it, so far as he is concerned. I am glad of the verdict for one reason," he added, "and that is the pleasure it gives Haywood's mother."

Mrs. Carruthers has been in constant attendance at the trial, and it has been evident that she was under a very great strain. She is a fine, motherly old lady, whose pleasant appearance and courage excited the admiration of all who have attended the trial.

Haywood was the first to get the news of his acquittal to her this morning. She collapsed yesterday and was taken to the hospital. Haywood told her then that he would come to see her this morning.

When he walked to her room he said: "Well, mother, I told you I'd come.'

Emotion Overcomes Mother.

Mrs. Carruthers did not grasp the significance of it at first, but when Haywood added, "And I've come alone," she understood, and fairly broke down with excess of emotion. Haywood first got the news to his wife and daughters. He called his house by telephone from the jail and told his older daughter, who answered the call.

There were sixty-five paragraphs in the charge to the jury, of which thirty-one dealt with the subject of reasonable doubt. There is no criticism of the statement of the law in any of the sections of the charge, with perhaps one exception, but it seems to be the general opinion, and the talks with the jurors agree with it, that the reiteration of those instructions which might be favorable to the defense conveyed the impression to the jury that the court believed the verdict should be acquittal.

Jury Out Twenty-One Hours.

It was after being out for twenty-one hours that the jury, which at first had been divided 8 to 4, and then seemed deadlocked at 10 to 2, finally came to an agreement shortly after the first faint streaks of the coming day showed gray above the giant hills which wall Boise to the north and east. The weary, snow-bearded old bailiff, who had kept an all-night vigil before the door of the jury room, was startled into action by an imperative knock from within.

Frank Steunenberg, that's all.

That was the verdict, and the how and the why and the wherethrill to the prisoner, to his counsel, to the attorneys for the state long time the jury was out had conveyed the general impression that there could be no other outcome than a disagreement. eleven nerve-racking weeks of legal inquisition, Haywood walked offices where sleepless waiting had marked the night.



CHARLES MOYER.

Tears in Haywood's Eyes.

Tears welled to the eyes of the man who during the eighty days of his trial had sat with stolid indifference written upon his every feature. At last the icy armor he had thrown about himself with the first day of jury selection had been pierced, and whatever of pent-up feeling had been contained within was loosed.

Haywood's attorneys were fairly lifted from their seats, and Judge Wood made no effort to restrain them as they surrounded him to shake hands and shout aloud their congratulations. Judge J. H. Hawley, the leading counsel for the state, and O. N. Van Duvne, the prosecuting attorney for the county in which former Gov. Steunenberg was assassinated, sat gloomily and unspeaking in their places. Senator Borah, who had made the closing plea for conviction, was not present. Of the prisoner's counsel, those in the court room were Clarence Darrow of Chirago, A. F. Richardson of Denver and John F. Nugent of Boise. The absentees from the defendant's table included Edgar Wilson, the former law partner of Judge Wood, who presided at the trial.

Few Spectators There.

No member of the prisoner's family nor any of his friends among the Socialist writers and the so-called "labor jury" who had been attending the trial was in the court room at the early hour the verdict was returneed. The spectators' benches were empty, but in the doorway stood Gov. Frank Gooding, who has taken an active part in pressing the prosecution of Haywood and his associates. There was no demonstration other than that made by the attorneys for the defense, and the court proceedings were over, the prisoner had been discharged and the jury dismissed for the term in less than

The news of the verdict was received reluctantly in Boise. Events moved rapidly enough after this, and when at last the Extra editions of the papers carried the tidings far and wide, and cultured men, representatives of this country, who simply were not convinced that the state had connected Haywood "by his own acts and declarations," to use the language of the court, with the murder of Feeds States there was no participants in the trial had gathered in the court room at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, the white envelope handed by the foreman to the judge was torn open and the verdict read. It came as an electric been so manifest in the court room was prevalent everywhere. The

Conviction, the Early Rumor.

The rumors which spread so rapidly and frequently throughout the night and which were as unreliable as such rumors always are, were generally to the effect that a majority of the jurors had voted for conviction. Some were even so radical as to say that the only difference of opinion existing in the jury was as to the degree of guilt. The apprehension of disagreement spread even to members of the defendant's counsel, and when to this feeling were added the rumors of an adverse decision continually beat about their ears during the night, there could be found none to doubt the genuineness of their joy as the verdict was read.

Clarence Darrow of Chicago, who had made a plea describing the case at issue as a struggle of "class against class," who had defiantly told the jurors that they were hostile to his client, and had had their minds poisoned by a corrupt and capitalistic press, had entered the court room with the mood of his speech sill upon him, but as Haywood was freed and as the jury was passing out he vied with the other members of counsel and with the prisoner himself in thanking with many evidences of sincerity the twelve citizens of Idaho who had heard the evidence and rendered their unalterable

Fair Trial, Says Richardson.

Mr. Richardson, too, hastened to dictate a statement, in which he declared that his client had been given an absolutely fair and impartial trial, and that Idaho had indeed reason to be proud of herself.

Haywood's first thought was of his aged mother, who yesterday had suffered a complete nervous breakdown after the jury had retired. Leaving the court room in company with Attorney Nugent, he walked down to the jail portion of the building, shaking hands as he went with guards, employes and friends who had arrived on the scene. He bade farewell to Moyer, who when he heard the ver-

"That's good," and never stopped shaking, and to Pettibone, whom Darrow described to the jury as a "sort of Happy Hooligan," and who called "give my regards to Broadway."

Verdict a Tonic to Mother.

Then Haywood walked to St. Luke's hospital, and unannounced rushed into his mother's room. So great was the tonic upon the



The St. Louis Socialists

WILL GIVE THEIR ANNUAL

PICNIC and RAILROAD EXCURSION

Belleville Fair Grounds Sunday, August

VICTOR L. BERGER, OF MILWAUKEE Speaker:

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

Haywood went to the little cottage where his wife and daughters have been stopping. He had parted with Attorney Nugent at the hospital gate, and, left alone in Boise, got all but lost and had to inquire his way from passers-by. Once home Haywood said:

"I want to thank the people of Boise for their kindness to my

wife, my mother, my family and my friends.'

There has been widespread sympathy here for Mrs. Carruthers, the prisoner's mother. Senator Borah, for instance, when first apprised of the verdict, said:
"I feel glad for Haywood's mother."

Influenced by Instructions.

Inquiry among the jurors after their dismissal revealed some of the elements entering into their decision. Samuel D. Gilman, the last man to be won over to the defense, declared that a majority of the men seemed convinceed that the general tone of the court's instructions indicated that the defendant should be freed. Finley McBean, who voted consistently for acquittal from the first, declared that the judge's instructions seemed to settle all doubt as to the course he should take.

Juror James Robertson, the good-natured Scotchman, at whose house here in Boise Gov. Steunenberg boarded for more than two

years, said:
"I couldn't reconcile myself to voting any other way than with the defense from the first, and I think that under the law and the evidence there was nothing else for us to do. The last fellow who held out against acquittal belongs to the same fraternal organization that I do. There was some talk of a compromise on a second degree verdict, but we wouldn't stand for that-it either had to be acquittal or I would have stayed there forever."

Says Evidence Didn't Fit.

Juror Samuel F. Russell, the senior member of the panel, said: "There was nothing against Haywood but suspicion and inference, and when we came to dovetail the evidence in the jury room it did not seem somehow to fit." Samuel D. Gilman, juror No. 3, said: "I can not point out any particular instruction that seemed to decide the boys on a verdict of not guilty. I do not think there was any particular instruction that they debated over. I believe it was the nstructions generally. They couldn't seem to make head or tail to them, but were convinced that the general tone indicated that the defendant should be freed. Some of them seemed to think that the instructions were very strong regarding corroborative testimony, and some said that they could be clearer as to reasonable doubt."

Orchard's Testimony Doubted.

There are many in Boise who incline to the opinion that the controlling influence with the jury was their disbelief of Orchard's Haywood's counsel in all of their arguments heaped abuse upon Orchard and told of the general contempt in which all classes held such men as he. The attorneys played upon the probability that Orchard' had been promised immunity by some one connected with the prosecution, and called attention to the fact that he had been treated with the greatest consideration by the penitentiary authorities since his confession to a Pinkerton detective. Judge Wood in his charge warned the jury to view Orchard's testimony with great caution, and as a test of the corroborating evidence suggested that the story told by Orchard be laid aside and the remainder of the evidence viewed in that light. It was not necessary, however, he added, that the corroborating evidence should prove

In the days of jury selection a vein of prejudice against Orchard was uncovered unexpectedly when the trial panel was more than half completed. One of the proposed jurymen volunteered as an excuse the information that he would not, could not believe Orchard under any circumstances. This was a cause for his challenge and removal, and thereafter the attorneys for the state inquired carefully into the matter of antipathy to a confessing witness.

Eight to Two for Freedom.

When the jurors retired yesterday morning shortly after 11 o'clock they proceeded to the election of a foreman, Thomas B. Gess, No. 1, being selected. Then came the first formal ballot, which re-

sulted: Not guilty, 8: guilty, 2: blank, 2.

The blank ballots were cast by Foreman Gess and A. B. Burns both farmers. The second vote was 9 to 3, Gess going over to the majority. Then Burns joined in, making it 10 to 2. Here the jury remained at a deadlock for twelve hours, the two men insisting upon conviction in some degree being Thomas Powell and Samuel D. Gilman, ranchers. The jurors in favor of acquittal took turns in arguing with the recalcitrants. Once during the long debate, as the doors of the jury room stood open, Mr. Powell could be seen seated at the table pouring over a copy of Judge Wood's instructions. At 3:30 a. m. he succumbed, and then all the juyrmen turned in for a nap. It was a little after 6 o'clock when Juror Gilman was aroused with the announcement that another vote was about to be taken.

Last Man in Line.

"Well," he said, "if anybody would stick with me I would stay here as long as any of the rest of you, but as I am alone I will fall in

The vote was cast and William D. Haywood was declared acquitted of all complicity in the death of former Gov. Steunenberg.

Judge Wood was telephoned for at 7:10 a. m. and arrived at the court house twenty minutes later. The attorneys for the defense and prosecution were slower and did not arrive until just before 8 o'clock, Mr. Darrow being the first. Haywood entered the court at 7:45 and smiled his customary greetings to counsel and newspaper men. Asked as to how he felt, he declared:

"Very well, indeed."

Jurors File Into Court.

He had lain down most of the night and had had some sleep Judge Wood took his place on the bench at 7:54 o'clock, and four minutes later the tired, bedraggled, worn-out jurors filed in. Haywood sat with his right elbow hung over the high back of his armchair—a characteristic attitude. As the clerk began to call the roll the silence in the big court room was painful. The ticks of the clock on the wall sounded like blows from a sledge. Then came the voice of Judge Wood, asking:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," came the response from Foreman Gess, who handed a plain white official-size envelope to the court.

Judge Wood delved into the envelope, hesitated, looked again and then, with some amazement, said:

There is nothing in here.

"There's the right envelope in your coat pocket," said Juror

Russell to Mr. Gess. Right Envelope Secured.

The foreman was palpably nervous, and this added materially to the strain felt by all in the court room. The second envelope was handed up. Judge Wood glanced at it and tossed the paper to the clerk, who read:

State of Idaho against William D. Haywood: We, the jurors in the above entitled case find the defendant, William D. Haywood not guilty. "THO MAS B. GESS, Foreman."

Then came the congratulations of Haywood, in the midst of "THO MAS B. GESS, Foreman

which Judge Wood said: "The defendant will be discharged and the jury dismissed for

the term.

Attorney Richardson was on his feet.

"Would your honor permit," he began, but changing his mind

he sat down with the sentence unfinished.

It was announced later that Haywood had desired to make a speech to the jurors, but had finally contented himself with express-

ing his thanks personally to each one.

elderly lady that tonight she was up and about and happy. Next of them, as they were leaving the court room, "you will always find a welcome at the Haywood home."

Haywood received scores of telegrams of congratulation during the day from all sections of the country. Many were from individuals and many more from labor and Socialist organizations. Eugene V. Debs was among the first to send greetings. Tonight Haywood

issues the following statement:
"I appreciate the support the working class extended to us by workingmen throughout the country. I hope to be able during the coming year to personally express that appreciation.

Charitable to All, He Says.

"I have no feeling nor ill will toward any person; I am charitable toward all. My intention is to go back to Denver and take up my work where I left off when I was placed under arrest.
"I do appreciate the kindness and consideration with which my

family has been treated by the people of Boise.
"I do appreciate, and in so stating, express the sentiments of

companions in jail, the courtesies extended to us by Sheriff Hodgins, former Sheriff Moseley and his deputies. As to the outcome of the trial I have never had any fear and would have expressed yesterday the same belief I expressed when

first arrested, that is, with a fair trial and an impartial jury, the verdict would be such as has been given to the country. Says Court Was Fair.

Senator Borah treated me most fairly, and I appreciate it

"Judge Wood was eminently fair to me, and I have extended him my thanks for his treatment of me during the ordeal of this

trial.
"I do not in any way blame Gov. Gooding for the position he

"In closing, I wish to express appreciation of the wonderful support given to me by the presence in the court room during the trial of the representatives of labor, industrial and political organ-

No Complaint, Says Darrow.

Clarence Darrow of Chicago, whose argument to the jury was largely a special plea for labor and an attack on the methods of the state and of counsel, said:

The trial has been fair, the judge impartial and counsel considerate. We have no complaint to make. I do not desire to be understood as wishing to reflect on the integrity of the state or the people of Idaho. Had I been governor at the time Steunenberg was murdered and had the evidence been brought to me that was brought to the governor of this state, I would have done probably just what Gov. Gooding has done. Senator Borah has conducted his part of the case with marked fairness and with ability unsurpassed by counsel in any great murder trial in this country. I am naturally glad that Haywood has been acquitted, and I am glad that the cause of labor has been advanced."

Hawley Leaves Boise.

James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the state, left tonight for the West under doctor's orders. Immediately after the verdict was rendered he went to his home. Mr. Hawley has broken considerably under the strain of the trial and preferred not to make a statement as to the outcome.

Senator Borah said: "I have no comment to make, other than that twelve good and true men of the state of Idaho have passed upon the case, and that disposes of it so far as the state of Idaho and Haywood are concerned. The prosecution of the other men indicted will be pushed vigorously and without any reference to the Haywood trial.'

S. F. Richardson, one of Haywood's leading counsel, said:

"We have had a fair trial. We have had an impartial and conscientious judge. We have had the most vigorous and effective counsel opposed to us that it has ever been my fortune to meet. They have at all times been fair. The defendant has no complaint to make, nor have his counsel. Idaho has covered herself with

John Murphy, general counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, who, in spite of the fact that he is wasted to a skeleton by consumption, has almost daily occupied a place at the defense table throughout the trial, was unable to be present at the close of the trial or at the closing scenes. He is now in the hospital here. Haywood called on him early today, and the scene between the two i said to have been most affecting. Haywood lifted the slight form of the dying man in his arms, and Murphy is quoted as saying, between stifled gasps: "Bill, in tihs hour of your great strength, be humble and thankful."

Murphy is not expected to live many days.

OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Organized Labor Rejoicing

The Central Trades and Labor Union took its first official action in regard to the Haywood trial at its meeting yesterday, adopting resolutions on the "signal triumph of the democratic principle of self-government through the jury system," evinced by the verdict of not guilty.

When President Owen Miller announced that Haywood had been acquitted there was a storm of applause. Before the meeting closed P. Pepoon offered the resolutions, which were adopted by a

rising vote. The resolution adopted was as follows:

"Whereas, Twelve jurors, not one of whom was a member of labor organization, have acquitted W. D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, of the murder charge; and

Whereas, This triumphal acquittal of Brother Haywood is, in effect, a conviction of the mine owners' trust and their tools who trumped up the infamous charges against Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone for the purpose of destroying the miners' union; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and vicinity congratulate the labor organizations everywhere upon the signal triumph of democratic principles of self-government through the jury system.'

President Gompers on Verdict

Washington, July 28.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, tonight, in an interview regarding the outcome of the Haywood trial at Boise, Idaho, declared that no honest American jury could have brought in any other verdict. Mr. Gompers

"It was inconceivable that an honest American jury would have brought any other verdict than was rendered by the Boise, Idaho, jury, acquitting William D. Haywood. That he was innocent of the crime charged against him, the murder of Governor Steunenberg, was absolutely certain from the beginning, when the charge was brought against him and his colleagues.

"Even if Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone had cause to feel re-sentment against Governor Steunenberg during his administration, at the time of his being killed and for almost two years before he was in no way in a position to interfere with the work of the Western Federation of Miners. He was removed from the field of opposition to the miners' organization.

'The organization, as a matter of necessity, was compelled to deal with new conditions, with new men and with new opponents, and could not have the time, much less the inclination or motive, to wreak a murderous revenge upon one who was no longer in their path. There were no motives and no purpose for Haywood to kill or to conspire to have killed Governor Steunenberg.

confessing that he was a manifold murderer; that he was a bigamist, burglar, incendiary, thief, liar, fraud, was enough to sicken the hearts of all of our people. Upon such testimony it was unthinkable that a jury of honest American citizens would hang even a yellow dog.'

Daily Press Comments

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT EDITORIAL OF JULY 29.

"The Acquittal of Haywood.

"After long deliberation the jury in the trial of William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation Miners, for complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, returned a verdict of acquittal. This result is no surprise to those who intelligently followed the course of the trial for eleven weeks, and which forms, as a whole, one of the remarkable cases in an alleged conspiracy of assassination. In view of the characteristics of the chief witness, Orchard, the verdict will be generally approved. Orchard made himself out to be such a monster, and poured out such a mass of revolting statements about his own crimes, that he was discredited unless directly corroborated, and in this respect the prosecution failed to furnish decisive evidence. Orchard made oath that he had committed twenty-one murders, had a guilty knowledge of thirtytwo, and that the assassinations he had plotted or knew about exceeded one hundred. The jury could not determine the case on such testimony, and the public is of the same mind.

But this verdict is no disproof of the charge that there was a chain of assassinations due to strikes and bitter feuds of labor organizations among miners. The list of the foully slain is long, and the indications of murderous conspiracy are many. In Haywood's case the verdict is that it is not proven that he abetted as a conspirator the murder of Governor Steunenberg. But the governor was assassinated by a plotter or plotters, and their conviction and punishment, whoever they are or whatever station they fill, and whether they are principals or accomplices, would be no more than justice loudly demands. It is earnestly to be hoped, therefore, in the interest of society and civilization, that the processes of law will ultimately reach these guilty parties and duly avenge the taking off of

their victims.'

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC EDITORIAL OF JULY 29.

"The Haywood Verdict.

"The verdict of not guilty in the Haywood case was, from the beginning of the trial, the result quite generally expected by those who read the remarkable "pipe" story of the state's witness, Horseley, alias Orchard.

'His loquacious confession of crimes which were certain to hang him in one place if he should escape hanging in another, spotted him at the start as a man demented, or else as the most resourceful liar and perjurer ever placed upon the witness stand in a criminal trial.

"The state's case was prejudiced and discredited all through by this man's extraordinary narrative. In it was seen an unfair and reprehensible attempt to draw out possibly valid testimony by rehearsing to the jury and to the prisoner at bar a lurid and highly imaginative story of depravity, violence and crime.

"There was not fair play in this method, and it reacted in sympathy for the accused. When part of Orchard's story was proven to be false the whole of it was disbelieved.

'Orchard's falsehoods would have put his neck into the halter if he had uttered them on the witness stand in Missouri in a trial similar to the one at Boise. For the Missouri law makes punishable by hanging the crime of perjury as to a material fact against a man on trial for his life.

"That the prosecution believed Haywood guilty was no justification for resorting to irregular and reprehensible methods to bring about his conviction. Failure was written in the very first chapter

POST-DISPATCH EDITORIAL OF JULY 29.

"The Haywood Verdict.

"The verdict of the jury in the Haywood case undoubtedly represents the opinion of a great majority of unprejudiced persons who followed the newspaper reports of the trial.

"The state failed to prove its case. Orchard's uncorroborated confession was plausible in the main. There was much circumstantial evidence to support it in part. Yet it was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt that Haywood had anything whatever to do with the murder of Governor Steunenberg.

The trial and verdict must be a sad blow to an army of Socialistic agitators and demagogues who were looking for a martyr to their cause and were confident that they had found one in Haywood. At the very outset of the case the country was informed that

Socialism was on trial;' that 'organized labor was on trial;' that 'a capitalistic conspiracy' existed to murder the friends of the working-Misguided unionists were induced to march in parade, denouncing the courts and newspapers as subsidize dagents of the corporations. 'Death cannot, will not and shall not claim our brothers. Even the President of the United States, by reason of a foolish and indiscreet phrase, was pictured as part of the conspiracy against the masses.

When the trial began the judge was described as 'a corporation, the jurors were 'puppets of plutocracy,' the 'vultures and vipers' of Wall street were demanding the blood of the innocent in order to rivet tighter the shackles of capitalism upon the limbs of labor. Every Socialist and trades unionist in the country was asked to believe that Haywood could not have a fair trial; that he was to be hanged regardless of the evidence; that he was to be the helpless victim of a judicial murder because he had dared defend union men.

'Yet a 'corporation court' took the utmost pains to safeguard all of Haywood's rights and privileges. A 'corporation judge' charged the jury strongly in favor of the defendant, emphasizing the fact

"Under the statutes of this state, a person cannot be convicted of a crime upon the testimony of an accomplice, unless such accomplice is corroborated by other evidence, which, of itself, and without the aid of the testimony of accomplices,, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense charged, and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof.'

"A jury composed of 'puppets of plutocracy' picked to convict Havwood, after carefully weighing all of the evidence in the case. decided that he was not guilty, and accordingly brought in a verdict of acquittal.

'What becomes of the 'conspiracy'? What becomes of all this cheap Socialistic buncombe designed to delude the weak-minded and sow the seeds of a class war? What becomes of the agitators and demagogues to whom due process of law has so flatly given the lie:

"If Socialism really was on trial with Haywood, Socialism is convicted of being an ass.

ST. LOUIS TIMES EDITORIAL OF JULY 29.

"The Verdict at Boise.

"The jury at Boise has done what was indicated by the evidence and the instructions in the case of William D. Haywood. From the first it was overwhelmingly in favor of acquittal for the defendant. Later, in the light of argument, the two jurors who had been hypnotized by the remarkably powerful address of Senator Borah, assented to the point that Haywood was not 'guilty beyond a reasonable doubt,' and joined in the verdict.

The defense won because the jury was unable to believe the chief (and practically the only) witness for the prosecution. The lawyers for the defendant did not help the case much, in the opinion "And if any of you ever come to Denver," he said to each one ulated upon the acquittal of Haywood. The testimony of Orchard, more intended as an appeal to the Socialistic galleries elsewhere

than to move the Haywood jurors. So far as oratorical effect influenced the opinions of the men in the box, Borah was by far and

away the most convincing speaker.
"The prosecution had all the advantages needful save only one It was promoted and financed in its inception by the mine-owning interests which had quarreled so bitterly and so bloodily with the unions which Haywood and his associates in office represented. The subtle activities of the potent and thoroughly oiled machine operated by William Allen Pinkerton were exerted in its behalf. The whole power of the State of Idaho was called into activity to obtain a con-

'What then? Here was an allied force seemingly capable of crushing all but the strongest. It failed because its sword was The prosecution rested upon Orchard, the unspeakable. And it fell, because no man of calm and judicial mind could conscientiously send to the gallows another man upon the evidence of a witness who, out of his own mouth, damned himself unutterably.

DAILY STATESMAN (BOISE, IDAHO), GOV. GOODING'S ORGAN, SAYS EDITORIALLY:

"The Statesman, in common with the great mass of the people regrets that the trial of William D. Haywood for the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg resulted as it did. The verdict came as a great surprise, as it had not been supposed such a conclusion would be reached, even the defense, according to the best information obtainable, hoping for nothing more than a hung

"But the case has been decided by an Idaho jury under the facts as they found them, and the law as laid down by the court, and it is the duty of all, as in all cases fairly and fully submitted to our constituted tribunals of justice, to accept the result in that spirit of loyalty to our courts which is a necessary attitude of mind on the part of the citizens of the Republic if our rights are to be protected and peace and order and good will are to reign.'

BOISE EVENING CAPITAL NEWS EDITORIAL OF JULY 29:

"There was bound to be keen disappointment, whatever the verdict may have been. But the jury which tried the case was one whose honesty, integrity, ability and good citizenship no one doubted; and now that they have expressed themselves it would come with as little grace on the part of those whose minds were made up to the contrary verdict, to complain of their decision as it would for those who are now pleased to have denounced the verdict had it been the other way.

Would Let Case Die.

"There is but one thing to do and that is to let the Haywood case die from the public mind as quickly and quietly as possible. In the minds of some it will linger as a dream-a terrible nightmare in the body politic of the state. In the minds of others it must remain as a living lie to the arguments and doctrines of that political school which teaches the doctrine of discontent.

The law of Idaho will always be found supreme, and, though the murder of Frank Steunenberg is as yet unavenged, life and property within the boundaries of this state will be found as safe and as sacred as elsewhere on the surface of the globe, and the state of Idaho will always be found willing and able to act with fairness and impartiality, the law-abiding will be amply protected and the violators of law will be suitably punished."

LONDON (ENGLAND) CHRONICLE EDITORIAL OF JULY 29.

"The state of society revealed by the trial is more terrible than any civil war, because it is more treacherous and is likely to be more lasting. From beginning to end it reveals a condition of brutal rapacity, confronted with a savage, despairing violence, a condition that gives America's boasted civilization a very dubious look.'

LONDON DAILY NEWS EDITORIAL OF JULY 29.

"From the outset the question has been complicated by the fierce prejudices of a kind of smoldering class war. The whole movement, both in the revelations of the trial and its accompaniments in public excitement, has illustrated the insecurity of authority in America and the profound skepticism concerning law and

Both papers, London Chronicle and London News, refer to President Roosevelt's "undesirable citizen" statement. The News calls it one of his frequent public indiscretions, and the Chronicle predicts that it will cost him dear.

CHICAGO REJOICES OVER VERDICT.

Chicago, July 28.—Chicago Socialists and labor leaders in general stood up and shouted themselves hoarse when they heard the news of William D. Haywood's acquittal. Nearly every labor organization and cult had contributed to the immense defense fund, and consequently every member of these bodies felt a personal interest in the outcome of the trial other than the belief that it represented "the war between the capitalistic and working classes

Haywood was mentioned for the "presidential chair."

All day long men paraded the streets wearing in their hatbands cards bearing the words "Haywood is acquitted.

There was Haywood discussion on every corner. Enthusiasm ran especially high among the Socialists. They said the verdict was a great victory for Socialism and the working class of the entire

J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist Party, sent to Haywood the following telegram of congratulations:

"Greetings and congratulations. Your vindication brings inexpressible joy to your comrades and fellow-workers everywhere. The verdict is a complete rout for the conspirators and a signal victory for the working class. Greetings to your companions, the 'undesirable citizens,' Moyer and Pettibone.'

MONTANA UNION MEN DEMONSTRATE

Butte, Mont., July 28.-For several hours this evening the streets were crowded with a wildly cheering mob of men, women and children, and banners were put on the street announcing a big parade on account of Haywood's acquittal at Boise. The miner's union turned out almost to a man and were headed by the band. The national emblem appeared quite frequently, and interspersed throughout the column of marching men were banners bearing such inscriptions as "Victory!" "Hurrah for Haywood!" and "We Are the Undesirable Citizens!

The original column, consisting of the miner's union, numbered 3,000 men, and was greatly increased along the line of march, while crowds lined the curb and pushed into the street, cheering madly.

SHERMAN BELL SPEAKS PLAIN ENGLISH.

Denver, Col., July 28.—Gen. Sherman Bell, adjutant general of the Colorado National Guard, commenting on Haywood's acquittal

today, said:
"Haywood never was legally, technically or criminally guilty, but was sneakingly and in an un-American way transported from the State of Colorado to Idaho, held for a wear, and tried for the murder of Steunenberg on 'general principles' by a lot of political and otherwise cowards who did not possess the brains or the nerve to go down the line when the trial came, and carry out their part of

"The Colorado bunch got cold feet and Idaho is now holding

the sack.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in Denver attending a convention of the miners of Wyoming and trying to effect a settlement of the differences between them and the operators of the Wyoming district, received news of the outcome of the Haywood trial with a smile of approval.

HON. VAN CLEAVE SOMEWHAT DISPLEASED.

J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Citizens' Industrial Alli-"I am of the opinion that Haywood should have been convicted, but in view of the fact that the jury had the evidence before

them, there is nothing to do but accept their version of it. In the evidence presented there was much shown to condemn, and I think that it was sufficient to show guilt."

EX-GOVERNOR PEABODY ON HAYWOOD VERDICT.

Canon City, Col., July 28.-Former Governor James H. Peabody, when interviewed tonight on the Haywood verdict, said:

was very much surprised at a verdict of acquittal. I had scarcely looked for a conviction, for I believed that in a case covering as much testimony as this one it would be impossible to secure a verdict, and that a hung jury would be the result. I believe the case was ably conducted on both sides. Judge Wood was very fair to both the prosecution and defense, and I cannot make any criticism of his decision or the manner in which he conducted the case.

DENVER LABOR ORGANIZATIONS PREPARE FOR DEMONSTRATION.

Denver, July 29.—"We will hire from the Union Pacific railroad the same special train in which Bill Haywood was taken to Boise, after being kidnaped, and in this train we will bring him back to Denver," declared James Kirwan, acting secretary, treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, today.

This great victory for the good name of the Federation will be followed by the immediate engagement of enough organizers to double the membership of the Western Federation of Miners in the next three months. We will not have any more secret meetings of th various local unions, because there will be no work for the detectives who have been getting money from the mine owners to spy on our meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer Haywood's return to Denver will be made the occasion for a great demonstration in this city by the Western Federation of Miners and other labor organizations. The date of his arrival has not yet been announced, but he is expected to arrive the last of this week. Arrangements are already being made to run special trains from Cripple Creek and other places to bring members of the Federation and others to Denver to join in the celebration. It is announced that one feature of the celebration will be a parade of Federation members, the first in this city in three years. Telegrams of congratulations on the result of the Boise trial were received today at Federation headquarters from all parts of this country and from abroad.

Charles Moyer Free On \$25,000 Bond

Boise, Idaho, July 29.-Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and co-defendant with William D. Haywood, acquitted yesterday of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, was ordered released on \$25,000 bail today by Judge Wood, who presided at the Haywood trial. The attornreys for the Federation expected to have the bond ready for filing tonight, but the arrangements had not been wholly completed at a late hour, and Mover resigned himself to another night in jail. He will probably be released tomorrow and will leave within twenty-four hours for his home in Denver.

No application for bail was made in the case of George A. Pettibone, but a motion was made for a speedy trial, and his case was

ordered set down for Tuesday, October 1.

Counsel intimated today that they might apply for bond for Pettibone later, but it is not believed that the state's atorneys will consent. It has been generally claimed that the state has more incriminating evidence against Pettibone than any of the others, while it has been generally conceded that the case against Moyer is the weakest of the three. The defense in the Haywood case admitted that there were a number of things for Mr. Pettibone to explain as to his association with Harry Orchard and the sending of money to him, but they said it would be time enough to deal with these matters when Pettibone himself was placed on trial.

Haywood Is Congratulated.

Haywood today continued to receive many congratulatory telegrams from all sections of the country. They came from individuals, from local unions of the Western Federation, from all classes of labor unions and various Socialist organizations and leaders.

Aside from the personal congratulations of the senders, the messages have nearly all expressed the sentiment that "labor has triumphed over the oppressive measures of capital.

Haywood spent the day at the cottage occupied by his family, and received many callers. He expects to leave for Denver Thurs-

The matter of releasing Moyer on bail and fixing the time for Pettibone's trial came up before Judge Wood at 10 o'clock this morning, but was postponed until 2 p. m. to allow conferences between counsel for the defense and for the prosecution. Strenuous efforts were made to secure the consent of the state attorneys to the release of Pettibone, but without avail.

Moyer and Pettibone were brought into court at 2 o'clock. The latter's wife was present and broke down and cried when the order was made releasing Moyer and holding her husband. It was said tonight Pettibone may be taken back to the Canyon county jail at Caldwell until the time for his trial arrives. Attorney Darrow made the formal application for Moyer's release and no word of objection was interposed by Senator Borah, representing the state. When it came to fixing the amount Senator Borah named \$25,000.

Judge Wood said he would personally approve the bond and would make it continuing so Moyer could remain at his home in Colorade until wanted. Mr Darrow proed that the earliest possible date be fixed for his trial. October I was then Fare between West End of Bridge, St. Louis, and set. Date agreeable to all concerned.

Miners to Furnish Bond.

Bond for Moyer is to be given in a unique way, suggested by Between East St. Louis and Belleville -Attorney Peter Breen, of Butte, Mont., who has been associated with the defense. The Butte local of the Western Federation of Miners is the richest in the organization, and, Mr. Breen said, carries a deposit of from \$100,000 to \$140,000 constantly in the bank Arrangements were made by wire today by Mr. Breen to have the Butte union make \$25,000 subject to draft by the First National Bank of Boise. Some officer of the Boise bank will sign the bail bond as surety. A telegram to Breen tonight said the arrangements at Butte had been completed.

Haywood's First Night With His Family

Boise, Idaho, July 29.-Haywood slept at home last night for the first time in 17 months and rose today refreshed. He went at once to the hospital, where his aged mother is a patient, suffering from the strain her son's troubles have been to her. She has so far recovered that she will be discharged by the nurses today. From the hospital Haywood went to the offices of his attorneys, then retraced his steps to the court house, entering as a visitor where a few days ago he rested under the shadow of an awful accusation that jeopardized his neck. He was warmly greeted by his friends and held a little reception.

While Haywood has been released, he has not completed plans for his future, other than to resume his duties at the head of the financial affairs of the Western Federation of Miners after he has taken a rest. Haywood regards as a particularly happy omen the fact that he, in person, was the first to impart the news of his release to his family, his mother and to Attorney John Murphy, who is dying here, HIS END HASTENED BY HIS DEVOTION TO HAYWOOD'S INTERESTS.

An analysis of the verdict of the jury produces a peculiar result. The men who were believed to be the worst enemies of the Federation were its best friends. Aged "Jamie" Robertson, the veteran Scotchman who was the most intimate friend of the late Governor Steunenberg, declared his feelings as soon as he entered the jury

"Boys, I loved the governor. If there was any reason to con-

demn this man, I would be the first to do so; but his guilt is not proven.'

Robertson was an ardent worker for the verdict that was finally

Seborn for Acquittal.

O. V. Seborn, who had served on the jury that condemned Tom Horn, was relied upon by the state to hang the labor leader, but he did not. In the early dawn of Sunday he made one of the most remarkable speeches ever heard. His voice penetrated through the window as he argued his point.

"Boys," said he, "just remember that doctors have erred, so have dentists, and lawyers; why not these miners, who work harder even than we do? I favor a farmers' union. You will have to show me why I should convict here. I WILL ROT IN THIS HELL-HOLE BEFORE I WILL HAVE THE BLOOD OF THIS IN-NOCENT MAN UPON MY SHOULDERS."

Thus the jurymen were steadfast in this belief of innocence. As a matter of fact, only two votes were cast for conviction, the voters not stating the degree. As Sunday morning dawned and the bright sunshine permeated the room, bringing good feelings into the hearts of the 12 men, these two men came back into the fold and then came the verdict that proved that America is still a good place for innocent men to be tried in.

MOYER QUITS PRISON UNDER \$25,000 BONDS.

Boise, Idaho, July 30.-Chas. H. Moyer left the prison here this afternoon, a free man under \$25,000 bonds, owing to the generosity of the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, who have guaranteed with \$30,000 cash the personal bond of Timothy Regan, a resident of Boise and a heavy property owner here.

Moyer was jubilant at regaining his freedom and his attorneys declare he will never be called upon to face the charge made against him. As a matter of fact, they say, there never was a scintilla of evidence against Moyer, excepting the unsupported word of Harry Orchard. During the entire Cripple Creek troubles Moyer was in jail and could have had no part in them.

When released from jail, Moyer said:

"You may tell your readers I am grateful to the friends who have aided me and my associates in combating the vile conspiracy to hang myself and Haywood because we were officers of the Federation, and that the plan was decided upon to break up our organization. I am oging back to Denver and take up my work, and I will come back here in October for the Pettibone trial. Pettibone will also be acquitted if they dare try him, but they will likely experience a change of heart before that time.

Geo. A. Pettibone was brought into the court room soon after 10 a. m. today, when Clarence Darrow made a formal motion requesting that he be admitted to bail. There was no argument on the matter and Judge Wood at once denied the request. He gave no reason for his action. Pettibone had little hope of securing favorable action on this request, so was hardly disappointed.

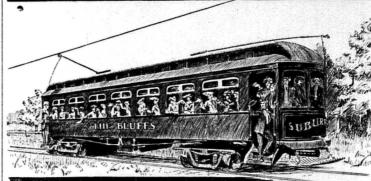
Discussing the action of the court, he said: "Well, I suppose

somebody had to be a goat for the Idaho authorities and I might as well be it. Still, it is tough luck, at that.

IF YOU WISH TO GET.

some interesting information about the Socialist movement in Milwaukee don't fail to hear Comrade Victor L. Berger Sunday, August 4, at the annual picnic of the St. Louis Socialists at the Belleville Fair Grounds, Belleville, Ill.

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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 2,00	0
1896 36,00	0
1900	
1904	0
SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.	
1867 30,000	0
1877 494,00	0
1887 931,00	
1893	0
18984,515,00	0
1903	0
1906 over 7,000,00	0

Acquitted! By Sherlie Woodman

Haywood's acquitted! Now all men may see That Labor has triumphed-it's hero is free! Shout, for Plutocracy's power is now broken, Freedom her word hath in thunder-tones spoken; Never again shall the stars and stripes wave, Blushing with shame, o'er the dishonored grave Of one labor martyr-the time has gone by When Capital's minions could doom men to die.

Labor has marshalled her legions, and now No power on earth shall compel her to bow; Woe to all tyrants against her who plan! Down with the Dollar and up with the Man! Man who has come to his kingdom at last-Dungeons and scaffolds are things of the past; Stern Retribution is stalking abroad, Marking the despots whose gold is their god.

Haywood's acquitted! Aye, send the word forth Over the wires to the South and the North, Over the wires to the East and the West-Message of hope to the poor and oppressed. Men have not striven and suffered in vain; Capital's power is at last on the wane; Haywood's acquittal shall heralded be As signal that Labor from henceforth is free.

Haywood's acquitted! 'Tis Freedom's glad word, The first that the hosts of earth's toilers have heard; Oh, it means much that they only can know the grip of their death-dealing toe, So long have suffered injustice and wrong, Dumbly enduring-now Hope makes them strong, Strong in the strength which true manhood inspires Strong in the strength sprung from new-born desires;

Strong to arise and demand in their might The downfall of greed and the triumph of right. Haywood's acquittal! It means that no more Men shall be slaves as they have been before; That woman no longer, a prey to man's lust, Shall barter her honor for rags and a crust; Nor babes be defrauded, by even one hour Of all we hold sacred as childhood's best dower.

We honor you, Haywood, and here's our "glad hand;" Your name is a watchword throughout our broad land; To you and the rest of the brave "Federation' We send this, our message of congratulation,

The Verdict

Last Sunday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, twelve jurymen filed into the courtroom in Boise, Idaho, and handed their verdict to Judge

"We, the jury, find that William Haywood is not guilty." Millions of men and women all over the country had been anxiously awaiting the verdict in this greatest of all conspiracy cases in the history of the American labor movement.

Naturally most of the people interested in the outcome of the Haywood trial expected our great dailies to announce the verdict in and it is well therefore to glance at the landmarks along the track. special editions.

saw fit to issue a special edition. The newspaper readers had to tell a jury the simple truth of the class struggle when speaking from wait twenty-four or more hours before they were informed of the Boise verdict.

For eighteen months the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case had

wood trial furnished the principal daily news item for the corporations of the country, backed by the governmental machinery of two great states, and by the President of the United States, were waging resentment which made the conviction of innocent men impossible. a war of annihilation against a labor organization. Organized Labor all over the country was thoroughly aroused.

Yet the verdict was not considered important enough to be heralded in special editions of our metropolitan dailies.

"Haywood Acquitted!" These two words shocked the capitalist press, the same press that will publish special editions about most insignificant occurrences, from the general dog and prize fights to the private sporting, rough-riding and hunting exercises of the" Most Desirable Citizen" in the White House.

"Haywood guilty." This would have been a different proposition! Special editions would have appeared within 15 minutes after the verdict was known, and the newsboys would have howled themselves hoarse at every street corner.

"Haywood the Murderer!"

"The Western Miners' Federation a Body of Criminals!"

"Right and Justice Triumph!"

"Law and Order Once More Protected Against Murder and Anarchy!" These and similar sensational headlines would have decorated

the front pages of Special Haywood Trial editions. Well, 'tis all over, and once more the working class have a chance

to ponder over the servility of the powerful daily press. In this week's St. Louis Labor we publish the Haywood verdict

editorials from the St. Louis daily papers. Globe-Democrat, Republic and Times tried to be as decent and fair-minded as the corporation and Citizens' Industrial Alliance influence would permit. We have also published a decidedly fair editorial on the Haywood verdict.

It remained for the Post-Dispatch to do the mud-slinging mentioned. We might add that the German daily "Westliche Post no criticism to offer on the editorial expressions of these papers of the Mine Owners' Association and their Citizens' Industrial Alliance fraternity. We re-print the P.-D. editorial in full in another column. One of the passages reads:

"The trial and verdict must be a sad blow to an army of socialistic agitators and demagogues who were looking for a martyr to their cause and were confident that they had found one in Hay-

Never mind, Mr. P.-D. editor, the "socialistic agitators and demagogues" were not looking for martyrs, but for justice, and they have won a great victory.

Without going into details about the P.-D.'s venomous attacks on the "socialistic agitators and demagogues" we have this to say

Neither the Post-Dispatch nor any other capitalist paper of St. Louis, or of any other city, would have published any lengthy and detailed reports about the eleven weeks' trial of Haywood, had they not been compelled by public opinion to do so.

These "socialist agitators and demagogues" so aroused the working class of America that the leading papers of the country had to send their special correspondents to Boise, Idaho, and keep them there for nearly three months. The Associated Press, forced by the aroused public opinion, had to give fairly good reports about the Haywood trial.

Thanks to the "socialistic agitators and demagogues" and their Socialist press, the millions of organized wage workers throughout the United States were familiarized with the criminal work of the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners, their Pinkerton Crime Nursery, and their Citizens' Industrial Alliance.

Thanks to these "socialistic agitators and demagogues" Organized Labor from the Atlantic to the Pacific realized the grave situation, realized that the deportation and indictment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was a last desperate attempt to break up he Wesern Federation and to drive Union Labor out of the Rocky

Thanks to these "socialistic agitators and demagogues" the organized working men and women collected ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for the Western Miners' Defense Fund, which enabled Haywood and the other victims of the damnable conspiracy to engage the best legal talent for their defense.

Thanks to "these socialistic agitators and demagogues" the Post-Dispatch and its capitalist corporation patrons were given a dose of medicine as bitter as any physician could have prescribed it. All that is left for them is disappointment and general disgraceand Harry Orchard!

The "socialistic agitators and demagogues" insist that the Haywood verdict is one of the greatest and grandest victories ever won on the battlefields of the world-wide labor movement. This proud victory of Organized Labor means crushing defeat for the Organized Conspirators of Capitalism. Without the work of "these socialistic agitators and demagogues" Gooding, Peabody, McPartland, Borah, Orchard & Co. could have selected any old jury and secured any verdict the Mine Owners' Association desired. Instead the "Monumental Liar" Harry Orchard might be today the Patron Saint of Idaho, and the Post-Dispatch would not hesitate a moment to support him for the vice-presidency of the United States, and sing his praise as one of the most desirable and highly respectable citizens of the twentieth century.

A Verdict On the Verdict

THAT JURY THAT FREED HAYWOOD CONVICTED CAPITALISM.

IT SET THE STAMP OF LIAR UPON THE PAGES OF EVERY CAPITALIST PAPER IN AMERICA.

It put the stamp of attempted murderer upon the brow of the president of the United States, who manipulated the machinery of justice that he might shelter a land thief while that thief was hunting a workingman to his death.

IT HAS TAUGHT THE WORKERS THAT THEY MUST DEPEND UPON THEMSELVES AND NO ONE ELSE.

the victory that has been won. Yet there has been a glorious victory, and the way to future victories must lay along the same road,

Credit must be given to the attorneys who conducted the case What disappointment! Not one of the daily papers of St. Louis for the masterly battle which they fought. That Darrow dared to a platform where his voice was heard around the world was a splendid thing.

Credit is due in large, full measure to the trades unions of the

been before the American people. For eleven long weeks the Hay- United States that in spite of the lying press reports rallied to the support of their imperiled brothers with funds and with the enthusiasm that helped to set in motion that tidal wave of working-class

> The hundreds of Moyer-Haywood conferences throughout the country have done valiant service in this battle.

> But fundamentally this victory is due to the efforts of the Socialist press and the Socialist party organization that set in motion the machinery which aroused the working class of the United States to action. It was this press that poured such a light of publicity upon that court room that it was impossible to carry out the murderous plot that had been planned. It was the Socialist organization that formed the nucleus of the great movement of protest that roused the whole country to action, that poured in the funds to keep the legal batteries in action and that demonstrated to the capitalist class that the blood of these men could be purchased only by the surrender of the whole system of exploitation.

> Upon that Socialist press the powers that prey have turned their heaviest attacks. That press was accused of exaggeration, of being 'scurrilous and seditious," of inciting to riot when it was only seeking to prevent murder, of urging class hatred when it was only protesting against class injustice.

> TODAY THAT SOCIALIST PRESS STANDS JUSTIFIED AT EVERY POINT.

> It has shown that it is the only press that dares to tell the truth. The battle that has just been fought is but the beginning. Capitalism is not yet defeated. It will rally for new battles. It will demand new victims.

In these battles the lesson of the present one should not be for-

Labor must fight its own battles. It must stand alone. It can take nothing from those who belong upon the other side, and least of all its opinions.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS ALONE. -Chicago Daily Socialist.

Debs On Haywood Vercict



The acquital of Haywood is in many respects the greatest victory ever achieved in the history of the American labor movement. The verdict not only vindicates the defendant, but is in the nature of a rebuke to the prosecution. The verdict, it must be admitted, con-

tinued Mr. Debs, was a surprise to Haywood's friends and sympathizers. Not that they had any doubt in regard to his innocence, but because of the circumstances under which he was taken to Idaho, and the further fact that he was tried

in a hostile community and by a jury composed of his political enemies. Under these circumstances, the best expected was a mistrial or a disagreement by the jurors, and very few were sanguine enough to predict an absolute acquittal.

The original design of the prosecution, backed by the Mine Owners' Association and the Standard Oil Company, who have practical control of Idaho, was the speedy execution of the defendants in the hope of thereby striking a fatal blow to the Western Federation of Miners. But the blow, aimed at the federation and against organized labor in general, has recoiled upon themselves and the effect will be, in my opinion, the accelleration of the solidarity of the working class along the lines of industrial unionism and socialism.

This effect will not be confined to the Western States, but will extend to the labor movement in general throughout the Nation.

The defense was conducted in a most able and skillful manner. But this alone would not have saved Haywood and his fellow officials. It was the uprising of the working class and the indignant protest of the people in general that thwarted the conspiracy and defeated its moline purpose.

The spirit for fair play on the part of the American people was never more manifest than in this instance. As the trial proceeded they became convinced that Haywood was innocent and in the face of the fact the prosecution did not dare to force a conviction.

A surprise in the trial occurred in the instructions of Judge Wood to the jury. These were in striking contrast with some of the other features of the trial, and my personal opinion is that the powerful interests that were prosecuting the case, realizing that the American people would not stand for a conviction, and that a conviction would have had a decided bearing upon the approaching national election, brought their influence to bear upon the court in favor of acquittal. This, in my judgment, accounts for the instructions of the court, which amounted to a plea in favor of the defendant for the verdict, resulting in his acquittal.

When Haywood and his associates were first kidnaped and the horrible confession of Orchard, the degenerate, was made public, the sentiment of the people was overwhelmingly against the accused officials and those who knew the men and were confident of their innocence were sharply criticized and in fact, condemned for espousing their cause. But the truth was bound to prevail and there is now but one opinion among the fair minded men, and that is a cruel conspiracy has been thwarted and that its intended victim has been triumphantly vindicated.

The victory is distinctly a victory of the labor movement for without its widespread, emphatic and persistent protest, these men would have undoubtedly sealed their fidelity to the working class with their lives.

But justice has triumphed and William D. Haywood, instead of perishing upon the gallows as a convicted felon, now stands in the very fore front of the labor movement of the world.

Knowing him personally, as I do, and confident as I have always been, not only of his innocence of the crime charged against him, but of his loyalty to labor, his ability as a leader, and honesty as a man, I proposed some time ago his nomination by the Socialist Party as It is perhaps an almost ungracious task to cast up the credit for its candidate for the presidency, and I now believe that when the national convention meets, his nomination will be made by acclamation, and that the working people of the country will rally to his support.

Incidentally, it may be stated that the verdict of "not guilty" will place President Roosevelt and the Supreme Court in an awkward position; the former for pronouncing judgment on untried men, and the latter for legalizing their kidnaping in a decision that will forever stand to the discredit of that august body.

It is to be hoped that President Roosevelt, in justice to himself

tendering an apology to the men he accused, who now stand without a blemish before their fellowmen and country.

Not only the workingmen, but the American people in general are to be congratulated upon this significant and far-reaching tri-umph of justice.—Eugene V. Debs.

Observations

HAYWOOD IS A FREE MAN. Honor to the name of Organ-

OUR CONGRATULATIONS to Haywood and to the Western Federation of Miners.

DON'T DESPISE THE POWER of the ballot just because you have misused it so long.—S. D. Herald.

GOV. GOODING may now select Harry Orchard as his body guard and private watchman at the gubernattorial mansion.

OSCAR KING DAVIS must be the most disappointed newspaper man in the Boise court house when the clerk read the verdict "Haywood not guilty."

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

DID YOU SEE ANY SPECIAL EDITION of the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic, Post Dispatch, St. Louis Times, or Star-Chronicle announcing the Haywood acquittal?

THE DAYS OF MOLLY MAGUIRE and the Chicago Anarchist tragedies are passed. Organized Labor has become more powerful since those days, and we have a Socialist and Union Labor press with considerable educational influence.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER public exhibition of Orchardism and Orcharditis at the little court house in Boise, Idaho? We doubt very much. For the same reason we do not think that the cases of Moyer and Pettibone will ever come to trial.

SOCIALISTS WOULD NOT OBJECT to the government building battleships if the capitalists and their sons would man them. But they hire poor deluded workingmen to man them, and when one blows up, in war or peace, it is the working class that suffers. Peoria Socialist.

THE PINKERTON DETECTIVE agency is a crime-breeding institution and should not be tolerated. It will be the duty of the state legislatures throughout the country to enact legislaion prohib iting these private detective and strike-breaking agencies from operating under the state laws. In St. Louis we have the Pinkerton. Thicle, Kiely, Dewar, Desmond and other agencies, whose very existence is dependent on prosperity in crime. We have our police departments in every community for the protection of the public, and we see no reason why the people should permit Pinkerton Kiely, Desmond & Co. to put a premium on crime.

BRYAN BECOMING SAPLESS. We read in The Mirror "Mr. William J. Bryan now says that 'government ownership of railroads is not an issue.' A year ago he declared for it with a directness that defined it clearly as an issue. Today he does not believe in going much farther in the direction of regulation and control than President Roosevelt goes. In fact, the president is more advanced than Mr. Bryan on this particular issue, for he goes ahead and tries to apply his theory while Mr. Bryan does no more than sit back and criticise the presidential action, without suggesting anything bet ter. Mr. Bryan's 'renig' in this matter is unworthy of his record. The fact is that public ownership of public utilities is an issue, and one that the people are thinking about more than any other. Mr. Bryan's conservatism is commendable to his enemies, but his friends note with some sadness the cooling of his radical ardor with the increase of his bank account, and the crescent rotundity of his "Little Mary." Prosperity is making Mr. Bryan somewhat sapless.

Comrade Kaemmerer's European Letters

FROM BERLIN, GERMANY.

Berlin, July 15, 1907.—During my week's stay in Berlin I had many interesting places to go. On July 12 I attended a large meeting of striking masons and bricklayers at Freyer's Fest Malle, a place more than twice as large as Concordia Turner Hall in St. Louis. The hall was packed to the doors and the galleries were crowded. Comrade Silberschmidt, one of the officers of the Masons and Bricklayers' Union, was the only speaker, but in his address he handled the situation so thoroughly that no one wished to have any more said. The meeting closed with every one in the vast audience rising and waving their hats with three cheers for the strike Although the strike has been on for seven weeks the men were as enthusiastic as if the strike had just been declared by unanimous vote. The bosses have a few scabs, as you will see by the clippings from the Berlin Vorwaerts, which I send you, but these people are nearly all imported, and many of them are invalids, as the Vorwaerts calls them. It was interesting to listen to the speakers' remarks about the scab hotels where the strikebreakers were given beer, cigars and everything they wished for. The speaker asked 'If they can give this to the invalid strikebreakers, then how is it that they cannot afford to give us what little we ask for?

On Sunday morning I attended a similar meeting of the striking carpenters, in the same hall. I noticed that every one who spoke at this meeting had a good word for the Socialist press, i.e., for the Berlin Vorwaerts. These meetings were open only to members, but as I was an American they gladly admitted me when I presented either my Socialist Party or Garment Workers' Union membership

In the afternoon I attended one of the four big summer picnics the Socialist Party was holding in the Berlin suburbs. You will notice: four big picnics in one day! I had hardly entered the park when one of the striking bricklayers sold me a ticket for the prize bowling contest. This comrade had worked in St. Louis during the World's Fair and he was as much delighted to meet me as I was to meet him. We enjoyed the afternoon together; he was an excellent worker. The picnic park was the most beautiful place of this kind I ever saw; both as to size and beauty there is nothing like it in or about St. Louis.

The miserable weather we had all afternoon till about 8 o'clock in the evening made me feel blue. It was not so much the heavy rain, but the chilly temperature and the strong wind which "took the wind out of my sails." So rough was the weather that you could not go without an umbrella and at the same time you could not go with the umbrella, owing to the strong wind. At the picnic I enjoyed very much how the little children were entertained. will tell you more about it when coming back to St. Louis.

Our comrades at the Berlin Vorwaerts office were very kind to me ;they showed me their entire plant and took much delight in

giving me advice and information.

shall remain in Berlin until July 16, when the Socialists will hold six big party meetings, one in each of the six parliamentary or congressional districts of Berlin. At these meetings the delegates for the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart will be elected and the important questions discussed which will come up at that

will see his way clear to relieve himself of this embarrassment by shall go to Stettin, on the Baltic Sea, from where I intend to go by steamer either direct to Helsingfors, Finland, or to Stockholm, Sweden. From Helsingfors or Stockhold I expect to make a trip to St. Petersburg, Russia. On my way back I shall go to Copenhagen, Denmark, then proceed to Hamburg, Germany; next to Brussels, Belgium, and then back to Cologne on the Rhine; from there per steamer up the "Rhine Wine Valley" to Mainz; then to Wiesbaden, Frankfort on the Main, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe and Stuttgart.

The comrades at the Berlin Vorwaerts office warned me against going to Russia, but that only makes me more anxious to go there. Enough said for this time. If you do not hear from me again after I reach Russia then you can be right certain that the czar has

With greeting to all the comrades,

OTTO KAEMMERER.

FROM STETTIN ON THE BALTIC SEA.

Stettin, Germany, July 18.-I will sail from here direct to St. Petersburg, Russia. From there I intend to go to Stockholm, Christiania, Copenhagen and Hamburg. I shall leave most of my baggage at the office of the Volksbote, our Stettin daily Socialist paper from where the comrades will send it direct to Stuttgart shortly before the International Congress opens. I shall reach St. Peters burg early Wednesday morning, July 24. It will be about six days before you hear from me again. I expect to get a second dose of seasickness on my Baltic Sea voyage from here to the Russian metropolis. Well, good bye! You will next hear from me in St. OTTO KAEMMERER.

The World of Labor "In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

MEETING OF LABOR DAY MARSHALS.

Grand Marshal Owen Miller announces that a meeting of the Labor Day marshals will take place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at Lightstone's Hall, Eleventh street and Franklin avenue.

HELPING THE WESTERN MINERS

The following St. Louis letter to the Western Miners' headquarters in Denver will explain itself:

Mr. James Kirwan, Denver, Colo: Dear Sir and Brother-Enclosed find money order for \$25.00 for your defense fund. Hoping our little mite will help towards freeing our incarcerated officers, we remain, yours fraternally, Steamfitters' Union No. 29, J. J. Sullivan, Secretary, 925 Franklin Ave.

THE GUGGENHEIMS IN ALASKA.

The Guggenheims have invaded Alaska. The magnates of the smelting trusts have been able to secure the assistance of the legislative, judicial and executive departments in the states of the Rocky Mountains, in suppressing the demands of labor, and it is reasonable t opredict that the ravenous octopus will use its influence in making chattels of those in authority in Alaska to hold in check any aspirations of labor for higher wages or shorter hours.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN MINNESOTA.

Owing to the discrimination that has been going on in the Mesaba range of Minnesota, the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners have been forced to take action to protect the membership. A strike is now on, and the local unions through the district organization, have made the following demands: \$2.50 for an eight-hour shift on surface work; \$3.00 for an eight-hour shift on underground work; \$3.00 for an eight-hour shift for firing, pumping, shop or blacksmith work, or any other skilled work not mentioned herein; \$5.00 for an eight-hour shift for engineering and mechanical The strike has been called in the western part of the range. and all men responded. The men on the Vermillion range have likewise been called out, and Organizer Petriella makes the statement that 10,000 men will join the Western Federation of Miners in the next forty-eight hours. The Oliver Iron Mining Company, which is known as the steel trust in Minnesota, is the haughty and arrogant octopus that refuses to recognize the right of labor to organize, or to even dare to ask any concessions from divine right exploiters.-Miners' Magazine.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

In another column we publish the Haywood resolution adopted at last Sunday's meeting of the central body. For the rest the following business was transacted: Chairman Hofher of the arrangement committee for the Labor Day picnic announced that propositions had been received for holding the picnic from several of the leading gardens and one from the management of the old After some discussion the committee was given full power to select the place for holding the picnic. Miss Hannah Hennessy made a report of the proceedings of the Chicago meeting of women trades unionists, held July 13 and 14, which she attended as the representative of the St. Louis central body. The report states that a committee of three women will attend Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., and endeavor to persuade that body to place a woman organizer in the field to organize women wage earners. An effort will be made to have a woman appointed as an Assistant per cent of all lockouts, while joint agreements have ended 6 per Commissioner of Labor at Washington. The report was ordered printed in the minutes of the body. A letter was received from William Loeb, Jr., in which the body was informed that its request THE STRUGGLE OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS' UNION. for an investigation into the actual physical values of the railroads and telegraphs of the country will be laid before President Roosevelt. P. Pepoon, P. Beisel and Thomas Kinsella were elected delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor, which will be held at Sedalia next September. Vice President George Bechtold was elected marshal for the central body delegates in the Labor Day parade. President Owen Miller, who is one of the Grand Marshals for the parade, announced that the Marshals will

meet next Sunday at Lightstone's Hall at 9:30 a. m. DAILY NEWSPAPER CRITICISM OF GOMPERS

Trades Unionists who attended the Gompers Mass meeting at the Odeon or who read Gompers' Address in last week's Labor will be amused to read the following editorial criticism which appeared in the St. Louis Times of July 23. The Times editor says: "Samuel Gompers, leader and chief official head during 26 years of the American Federation of Labor, which under his primacy has grown from a brigade of 2500 men to an imperial army a thousand times as great, an array of workers and thinkers potent for the purposes it espouses and formidable against whatever interest it may oppose itself, made a public address in St. Louis on Monday evening, in which he uttered a sentiment organized labor cannot indorse and which he cannot himself maintain. 'Unrest,' declared Mr. Gompers, is typified alike by the trade unionist in America, the revolutionist in Russia and the Socialist in Germany. I am a trade unionist in America for the same reason that I would be a revolutionist in Russia.' By unrest President Gompers means discontent. trade unionist of America does not typify discontent, but content, coupled with aspiration. He organizes his units into unions and unites those unions into federations in order that, having, he may hold. Rather than a revolutionist is he a bulwark of society and its very foundation. Antithetic indeed are he who would tear down and he who seeks to build up. Always has Samuel Gompers been a builder. His great constructive talent, his fine poise, his sound judgment, have been devoted to a cause which, more through his own labors than those of any other single man, has in the United States acquired respect for its manifestations of sobriety of conduct, its fainess and its clear-minded pursuit of benefit to itself without injury to others. When such a man declares that he is in I am glad indeed to have reached Berlin at such a favorable spirit a revolutionist he doesn't know, or he misrepresents, his time as this. I expect to leave Berlin on July 17. From here I

MACHINISTS WIN IN PITTSBURG.

The machinists have made a settlement with the American Cotton Picker Company, of Pittsburg, where 40 men were called out last week. The men at this plant were out about three days when the officials of the firm decided to accede to the terms of the men. Another settlement will probably be announced in a few days.

MONTREAL METAL POLISHERS WIN.

Metal polishers throughout the country are elated because of their Montreal local's victory over the Grand Trunk railroad. A wage dispute, which at one time threatened to assume serious aspects, was finally referred to a board of arbitration, which has just published its award, recommending that the company grant the increase, and also that the union be recognized in future controversies.

TAILORS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

The strike of tailors on the East Side, New York, has started a fever of organization among workers in the sweatshops, and an classes of these employes are joining the union. About 10,000 union and non-union workers are on strike for a nine-hour day and a 10 per cent increase in wages. Most of the employes are foreigners, who speak but little English, and employers also are mostly foreign birth, but these latter are said to take advantage of the unfortunates to such an extent that men and women are forced to work in sweatshops 14 and 15 hours a day for ridiculously small wages.

SCABBING ON THE BREWERY WORKERS.

The Dallas (Tex.) Laborer says: A most unfortunate situation now exists in New Orleans. The Brewery Workers are out on strike, and the Trades Council is split up over the question of supporting them, when to an unprejudiced eye it seems that there should be no question at all. The Brewery Workers are loyal and true union men, and they surely deserve at least the support that unions everywhere have been willing to give such a union, as, for instance, the Bricklayers, who never have been affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and yet in New Orleans, through the influence of Organizer Jas. Leonardthe same man whom we in Dallas and all Texas have so much reason to remember-a union has been organized among the men who are scabbing on the Brewery Workers! Unfair, unjust, uncalled forwhat word is strong enough to describe this action on Mr. Leonard's

MACHINISTS PROPOSE INJUNCTION AGAINST STRIKE-BREAKERS.

"Fight the devil with fire" is an old adage and as true today as it was ten centuries ago. The Machinists' Union, which has been in a a struggle with Morgan & Wright and other large concerns in this city for eight months, was enjoined the other day, by Judge Hosmer, from committing violent acts and interfering with the non-union men of the great Morgan & Wright company. The machinists now propose to make the other fellows take some of their own medicine, and Charles L. Bartlett, attorney for the former, is preparing affidavits upon which he will file a petition with the court tomorrow or Monday, in which he will ask the judge to enjoin the non-union men a the plant from committing acts of violence, carrying concealed weapons and otherwise violating the law. Morgan & Wright will be joined as nominal defendants. Mr. Bantlett is also preparing affidavits to prove that the affidavits produced by the company are false, and he will ask the court to dissolve the injunction now in force against the union.

FACTORY WORKERS IN INDIA.

In December last the British Government appointed a Textile Factories Labour Committee to inquire into the conditions of factory labour in India. The committee's report, which has now been presented to Parliament, contains a number of recommendations. It counsels that arrangements be made to secure uniformity of administration of the Factory Acts throughout India, that medical inspectors shall be appointed, and that certificates of age and physical fitness be required for children up to the age of fourteen. The report also makes various suggestions for the protection and instruction of half-timers, and counsels the adoption of a number of regulations for establishing the proper ventilation and sanitation of factories, and for securing safety against accidents. As to the hours of labour, the committee recommended that the period of employment for male adults shall never exceed twelve hours in th twenty-four, and that night work for women shall be abolished entirely. From the committee's recommendations it is evident that India is over half a century behind Lancashire, and that when the recommendations are adopted, India will still be a quarter of a century or more in the rear.

INTERESTING STRIKE STATISTICS.

More strikes succeed than fail and the most successful strikes are those conducted by organized labor. Statistics tabulated by the Bureau of Labor at Washington, covering the last twenty-five years, show this to be true. In all strikes during the last quarter of a century the employes were entirely successful in 48 per cent of the cases and partly successful in 15 per cent, but in 37 per cent they failed. Organized labor succeeded in 49 per cent of the strikes called and failed in 35 per cent, while unorganized labor was successful in 34 per cent and failed in 56 per cent. Most strikes, 41 per cent of all, have been caused by a demand for increase of wages. Recognition of unions and union rules have caused 23 per cent and sympathetic strikes 3 per cent. Arbitration has been effective in bringing about a settlement of labor strikes in only 2 per cent of all strikes and 2

Margaret Haley, business agent of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, and who earned the ill-will of the rich because she demands that they pay their taxes in order that educational facilities may be improved, is hurling defiance at the plutes and politicians who are attempting to break up the teachers' union. Any effort to interfere with the teachers' organization will be vigorously resisted, Miss Haley declared. The purpose to force the union to dissolve was an attack on the school children themselves, she said, who, without the protecting influence of the federation, would be left defenseless to all sorts of menacing evils. The real question at issue, she declared, was "Russian autocracy vs. popular rule." the school board means to resume the attack on our organization we are ready for it," said Miss Haley. "If we poison our schools with an autocratic system of government, how can we expect the children to cherish democratic ideals? This contest is not local, but national, and Chicago is regarded as the storm center of the con-

LABOR DISPUTES IN GERMANY.

Some interesting statistics on labor disputes in Germany are given in the current issue of the American Federationist by Haas Fehlinger, writing from Munich, Germany. He gives the following summary of strikes and lockouts, and the number of persons involved, from 1900 to 1905, based on statistics of the General Commission of German Trade Unions: In 1900, 852 strikes and lockouts, with 115,711 persons involved; in 1901, 727 strikes and lockouts, with 48,522 persons involved; in 1902, 861 strikes and lockouts, with 55,713 persons involved; in 1903, 1,282 strikes and lockouts, with 121,593 persons involved; in 1904, 1,625 strikes and lockouts, with 135,957 persons involved; in 1905, 2,323 strikes and lockouts, with 507,997 persons involved. Continuing, the article relates that "In 1905 wage movements, strikes and lockouts occurred in 44,040 establishments and involved 893,337 employes. In consequence of these movements 286,393 persons obtained a reduction of their working time, amounting to 696,259 hours a week, and 427,187 persons had an increase of wages amounting to 885,311 marks a week. Furthermore, 107,478 persons obtained increased wages for overtime, 71.632 persons obtained higher pay for night and Sunday work, 18.340 persons had piece work abolished, 8,123 persons obtained improved working rules, 125,135 persons obtained advant-

ARMED THUGS READY TO MARCH AGAINST STRIKERS.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—A telephone message tonight from Bovey, Minn., says that Sheriff Hoolihan of Itasra County has ordered all deputies under arms and instructed them to be prepared to move at a moment's notice. A mass meeting of the representative citizens was held at Bovey to-day, with the result that about 150 men under arms are reported to be camped about the city Hall prepared to entertain in ten minutes' time. There are about 100 men under arms at the Holman location who will be picked up en route to Nashwauk. The mines at Nashwauk have not been closed at all. It is said to be the strongest camp of the Western Federation of Miners. Mayor Cullum of Duluth said to-night that he was very hopeful of being able to announce by to-morrow that the objections to a complete understanding between the ore handlers and employers had been reached. The chief stumbling block in the way of the settlement of the ore handlers' strike is the recognition of the union.

WANTS LOCAL UNIONS TO JOIN CENTRAL BODIES

The Union, organ of the Indianapolis labor oragnizations, publishes an editorial under the heading "Discipline" of which we "Under the laws of the American Federation of Labor it is the duty of international unions to recommend to their locals that they affiliate with the central delegate organizations, both local and State. The rule should be mandatory, and undoubtedly will some time become so. But at the present time it is optional with the local, although most internationals endeavor to enforce the spirit of the law. However, when a central organization is conducting its affairs in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L. and a local of some international connected with the Federation for one cause or another holds aloof from the movement-occupying that position as an organization that does the non-unionist in the industrial field, in that the profits accruing from the efforts of others are accepting and nothing given in return—the central organization would be justified in adopting a policy that might prove efficacious. It might be that if the organizations that do not see fit to affiliate with the recognized central organization were denied recognition in any manner, either of its members or its products, there might in measure might be drastic, but there can be no good reasons advanced against it." the end be a "seeing of the light" by the organization outside. Such

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.

PRESENTS FOR OUR BELLEVILLE FAIR GROUNDS PIC-

NIC.

Mrs. Peter Huellen: 3 aprons, 2 Battenberg doilies, 1 cushion cover, 2 pairs children's hose, 1 fancy linen doily.

Mrs. G. A. Diers: 6 linen towels.

Miss M. Bassett: Cash 25c., 1 glove box, 2 savings banks.

Mrs. F. J. Fuller: Cash 10c.

Mrs. Konrad: 3 silk embroidered sachet bags.

Mrs. Melchior Michel: 1 jelly dish, 2 statuettes, 1 berry set, I bread plate.

A Friend: 2 glass vases, I fancy cup, I fruit dish, I souvenir,

Julius Thiele: 6 toothpick holders, 4 salt cellars, 2 pickle dishes, Mrs. H. Evertz: 2 fancy work aprons.

Miss G. Evertz: 1 gent's fancy collar bag, 2 psyche hairpin

Martin Brosin: 1 vase, 1 savings bank, 1 rubber doll. Julius Roth: 1 box cigars.

Brandt & Stahl: 1 box "Pen-Mar" cigars.

David Allan: Cash \$1.00.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society: Cash \$10.00.

Missouri Socialist Party

WELL, THE GREAT TRIAL is over and we won; now let us get busy in Missouri for awhile. Comrade O'Dam, of Flat River, is tired of inaction and writes that "if every dues paying member would contribute from \$5.00 to \$10.00 we would be able to employ a good speaker from now until election," and he hopes that the suggestion will meet with approval and that immediate action of some

SECRETARY BARNESLEY of Monett sends in dues and reports that the Bell Telephone Co. has taken the 'phones out of the houses of Socialists only, following a notice from all the subscribers that they would not pay an advance in rates. This indicates that the company is wide-awake and recognizes who the fighters are, Comrade Barnesley says he will try and get the local at active work in the near future and may arrange a date for H. L. Call in the fall.

COMRADE CALLERY writes that he is preparing for a trip through Kansas and Oklahoma. This fall he will attend the state university and will not be able to give much time to the movement while there. As some dissatisfaction seems to exist with the Jasper county organization and the results are not what they should be, Comrade Callery thinks it would be a good idea to go back to the separate locals as they were before the county was organized.

LABOR CIRCULATION NOTES.

A BUNCH of 4 from Comrade Delmore will help some.

COMRADE MORRISON, of Milan, remits dues-at-large and requests a speaker.

AMONG THE SINGLES we find Comrade Hirschenhofer

DON'T FORGET that we send free sample copies to any addresses you can furnish of people that may be interested.

COMRADE D. C. WOOD sends in a new one, and Comrade Eckart picked up a Spanish comrade as a new sub. who wants Labor as a means of enlightenment.

H. L. CALL, OF BOSTON, is endeavoring to arrange dates for the fall and winter. His terms have been sent to all locals and those desiring dates are requested to notify the state secretary.

istence of a workingman's paper. Go thou and do likewise.

DEAR SIR-Please allow me to renew my subscription for the Labor from where I left off. I am under obligations to it as our truest friend in the struggle for existence. Send the last three or four copies at my expense, at once."-J. F. Shirley.

Socialist News Review

COMRADE GOODMAN IMPROVING.

We are informed that Comrade Louis D. Goodman is slowly, but surely improving and that the chances for his recovery are encouraging. He is at the Methodist Deaconess Hospital.

COMRADE WALTER THOMAS MILLS OF SEATTLE WASHINGTON.

will speak in St. Louis on August 18 and August 19. Further particulars in next week's St. Louis Lobar. On August 20 Mills will speak in O'Fallon, Ill., and on August 21, in Belleville, Ill.

REMEMBER: THE PICNIC ENDS AT 8 O'CLOCK

Comrades should keep in mind that next Sunday's picnic at the Belleville Fair Grounds opens at 10 o'clock a. m., and closes at 8 o'clock p. m. Special train will leave Belleville at 8 o'clock sharp and arrive at Union Station at 8:45 o'cock p. m.

ORGANIZING SCANDINAVIANS.

The Scandinavian Socialists of Chicago went to Kenosha, Wis. accompanied by their singing society, and organized a Scandinavian branch of the Socialist Party. The new branch has thirty charter members. A splendid time was had by all of the visitors and their

COMRADE BARRATT REJOICING.

Comrade Barratt of St. Louis, who is visiting in Carthage, writes to the editor of St. Louis Labor: "Dear Comrade:—Rejoicing greatly and exceedingly that the cause of right has triumphed. Hope to congratulate Haywood at Belleville, August 4. May be with you in a few days. Working like a Trojan.—Barratt.

COMRADE OTTO BITTERLICH AND FAMILY.

from Topeka, Kans., have been visiting in St. Louis the last week and intended to stay over until August 4 to enjoy our Belleville excursion. However, Comrade Bitterlich, who is a lithographer, recived a telegram from his firm to return without delay, as certain work had to be finished on a new press which no one in the office but Otto could operate successfully

THE PERSECUTION OF SOCIALISTS IN MICHIGAN.

HANCOCK, Mich., July 28.—A Socialist parade was broken up by the police to-day because many of the marchers carried red flags in defiance of a recently enacted city ordinance. When the police attempted to arrest those who were carrying the flags, the colorbearers resisted. Clubs were used freely and many fist fights occurred. Thirteen marchers, including one woman, were arrested.

THE PROSPECTS ARE

that during the Sunday noon and afternoon hours the street cars will be overcrowded and families may have to wait for several cars before they get seats or even standing room. For this reason all the comrades of St. Louis who can get off on Sunday morning should take our Special Illinois Central Train, which leaves Union Station on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, reaching the main entrance to Belleville Fair Grounds at 9:45 o'clock a. m.

COMRADE VICTOR L. BERGER WILL ALSO ADDRESS

a general Socialist Party meeting of local St. Louis, Monday, August 5, at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm street. The Milwaukee comrade promised to stay over until Monday evening, in order to give the St. Louis Comrades an opportunity to listen to an address on the inside party work in our Milwaukee movement. At the Belleville picnic Comrade Berger will speak of the movement in general. No Socialist Party member should fail to attend Monday evening's meeting at Delabar's Hall, because important internal party questions may come up which cannot be discussed in a public speceh.

SECOND WARD PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the St. Louis Second Ward Club a well at tended street meeting was held July 27, on North Market and Ninth streets. Comrade Rosenkranz acted as chairman and Comrade W. W. Baker spoke and was attentively listened to and applauded by the audience. Literature distributed was well received. Belleville excursion announced and chairman appealed to audience to join party organization. Collection was taken up for deiraying expenses. These meetings show the necessity of going among the people, if we desire to educate the masses. Another meeting will be held Saturday, August 10, on Salsbury and 14th street.—L. A. Rosenkranz, Sec. Second Ward Club.

FROM ST. PETER TO ST. PETER AND PAUL'S.

Our comrades will read with much interest this week's European letters from Comrade Otto Kaemmerer. In spite of all warnings by the Comrades in Switzerland and in Berlin the humble St. Louis garment worker insists on seeing Russia from the inside. If you don't hear from me after I have reached Russia you may take it for granted that the Czar has me! he writes. "The more they warn me against going to Russia, the more intense my desire to go there!" We hope he will get back to "civilization" alive. While in Rome Kaemmerer visited St. Peter, th Pope's world-renowned church; in St. Petersburg he may have a chance to see the inside of St. Peter and Pauls, the Czar's world-renowned fortress and dungeon for "undesirable eitizens.'

THE ARIZONA MINERS' STRIKE.

The miners' union of Bisbee, Ariz., has been so successful in keeping strike-breakers away or inducing them, after arrival, to leave that the El Paso & Southern Railroad got its court into action and its Judge, Fletcher M. Doan of Tombstone, to issue an injunction aganst the miners union, No. 106, Alex Ferrens, M. C. Fisher, Jos. C. Cannon, under names of "Doe and Roe." The injunction is drawn on the usual broad lines restraining the defendants from meeting, talking riding, walking, etc. However, denying the use of the United States mails is a new feature, as follows: "This is to command you to absolutely desist from writing or sending through the mails any written or printed card, circular, letter or other communication conveying to any patron or prospective patron of the plaintiff any informa-tion of the miners' strike."

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS NOMINATE.

Cleveland, O., Socialists have nominated a full municipal ticket, and it is interesting to note that the man they have selected for Tom Johnson's place is a night watchman, while the names of two women figure in the list. The full ticket is as follows: Mayor, Linnaeus Cheyney; president of counsel, J. E. Mattern; city solicitor, Karl A. Cheyney; city auditor, D. H. Jenkins; city treasurer, Charles Hackenbrouch; directors of public service, August Altenbernd, Anthony Schroeder and O. T. Turner; councilmen-at-large, Henry Schmetzer, John B. Willert, E. J. Brais, Max Goodman, Charles Newell and Joseph F. Stastney; police judges, F. F. Truhlar and Murray Youtz; police clerk, C. Tulte; justices of the peace, Noah Mandel-korn, J. F. Salthouse, Ernst Wagenknecht and Webb B. Slusser; board of education, Mrs. Barbara Bandlow and Max S. Hayes; member from the north district, Mrs. Emma Bade. The nominatin of constables and ward councilmen was left to the city central com-

FROM MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The weather man seemed to be in a conspiracy against the Socialists last Sunday. A succession of violent thunder storms, with scarcely any intermission between them, furnished the worst pos COMRADE NORMAN brings in a new subscriber every little while, just to prove that he understands the hard struggle for ex-

listened to two excellent addresses by J. G. Phelps and Rose Pastor Stokes. The few who braved the elements were well rewarded for their courage, and only regretted that these speakers should have been wasted on so small an audience. The picnic was accordingly postponed until August 18, when it is hoped we may have better weather. It will be held in Pabst Park, Milwaukee. Organizer W. A. Jacobs is about to start on a tour of the Southern District of Wisconsin, speaking in all the principal towns of the district. Later he will take up the agricultural portions of this district, devoting one week to Grant county.

THE SOCIALIST WOMEN IN FINLAND'S PARLIAMENT.

The Socialist women members of the Finnish parliament are acquitting themselves well. Their abilities have already attracted attention, and the people are amazed that downtrodden woman, when once put in position of responsibility to the state, can make such a favorable showing. Filled with the Socialist philosophy these women are a match for any debater in the parliament. One of them, Mrs. Milna Sillanpaa, is forty years old and has been an organizer for the party for years, walking hundreds of miles through the country making speeches and getting the people together in their own economic and political interest. She is now edtor of a Woman's Social-Democrate newspaper, published at Helsingfors. Another valuable member of the parliament is Mimmi Kannervo, who resides in Abo. She is a beautiful peasant girl, self educated, who has great power as an orator. The following is taken from one of her speeches before a large gathering of women in her native city: "More than the workingmen are we, the women who toil, enslaved by the present capitalistic society. Our first step must be to free ourselves from this slavery by taking an active part in lawmaking and the political struggle for our dependence. How difficult has it been for me to educate myself after a hard day's work on a farm or in the faitory, while the women of the privileged classes were wasting that time in theatergoing, expensive amusement, or the pursuit of fashion. A single dinner of my former employer cost more than would a year's education for me in school. Down with our social oppressors! Long live the Socialist Women's Union!" Truly it has been said that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of that class itself the minute that class gets a chance at an education it is ready to plead its own case.

How We Won Jarrow

By Pete Curran, M. P., In London Labor Leader

Readers of the Labor Leader must be by this time surfeited with the Jarrow contest and its result, but remembering the Editor's threat the other evening at Liverpool that he would denounce me as having become respectable if I did not give some personal impressions for insertion in next week's Leader. I hasten to obey his com-

The first thing I've got to say is that as a mere election fight it was a magnificent contest, and as a battle for our cause the victory is one of signal encouragement to the whole movement.

Speaking from the personal point of view, I'm an old campaigner, and if not endowed with all essential mental equipments, I have, to say the least of it, a fairly robust physique. I'm bound to state, however, that the contest called for every particle of vitality which I possessed. But what matters that when I see how I have been supported and championed by the recognised heads of our national movement, and also by the brave and self-sacrificing men and women in the division?

It was a sight never to be forgotten to witness the men and women from every corner of the division crowding into Jarrow town to take their place outside the Town Hall, and there eagerly await the figures of the poll going up in the window. The volley of cheering which greeted the result, and which welcomed me when I mounted the table to move the vote of thanks to the Sheriff, almost unmanned me. When, later on, I appeared at the window of our committee-

rooms in company with my agent, Tom Richardson, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., and Mrs. Curran, the demonstration was one that seldom occurs even in the life of an agitator. The seething mass of enthusiastic supporters looking up at me spurred me on as a worn out and absolutely exhausted war-horse to an effort as though the campaign were just being begun. But even this demonstration paled in comparison to the enthusiastic greetings which hailed us on our drive round the constituency. The men, the women, and the children greeted us with that homely and cheerful enthusiasm for which Durham County is now renowned.

What can I say of the workers? Why, gracious, the national workers, both men and women, entered into the fray as if the decision was dependent upon their respective individual efforts, and the local people, men and women, took their part in the battle with a degree of self-sacrifice that I've never seen in any previous contest. The Labour Leader supplement and the "Clarion" supplement were prominent factors in the fight.

Judging the whole position in "calm and philosophic solitude," am naturally proud of Jarrow, the boys and girls, and the men and women who so loyally stood by me, for the cause's sake have become, if I may say so, part of my very being. What can I promise? Only one thing-that I will be loyal to the principles inside the House which has guided me as a worker, outside the House for a quarter of a century.

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can be secured by any comrade. Just try it! Don't forget about it. To increase the circulation of our press means to strengthen our party and to help the general labor movement.

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Funds Required to Push Propaganda and Organization Work

Chicago, Ill., July 20, 1907.

Dear Comrades-Herewith is presented a plain statement of the plans and opportunities for organization, and the immediate needs: The National Executive Committee, after a careful canvass of the situation, divided the states into three classes.

First Class-Those states considered self-sustaining, number-

Second Class-Numbering twenty-four states needing assist-

ance and the services of national organizers. Third Class-States as yet unorganized, distant and expensive to reach with speakers. The states of this class are to be handled by constant correspondence and flooded with free literature.

Six organizers' districts have been established and a permanent organizer assigned to each. Local conditions alone determine how long an organizer remains in a given community. This plan has been in operation since April, and gratifying results are being secured and shown.

That organization is the theme is shown by the decision of the National Executive Committee, which provides that lecture and agitation tours must be self-sustaining. Funds are to be expended only for organization purposes. Next year—the Presidenital cam-paign year—will be pre-eminently a year of agitation and political paign year—will be pre-eminently a year of agitation and political activity. This year there are but seven states having elections, and this year is pre-eminently a year for organization.

Contrary to previous practices, the entire wages (\$3 per day) of the organizers is now paid from the national treasury, involving

a monthly expense of \$600.

The present expenses and organization plans were based first, upon an estimated increased revenue from new members, in which the estimate was fully realized; second, upon contributions to the "organization fund" equaling or exceeding those of 1906.

The "organization fund" has fallen far below expectations, prob

ably due to the fact that we had to face a crisis in the trial forced upon our comrades in Idaho. Thousands of dollars have been poured out to meet the most pressing needs in that case. The Russian revolutionists have had a liberal answer to their appeal, besides a number of other worthy projects were supported.

The gathering of these funds was accompanied by most valuable agitation which created a widespread and favorable sentiment toward the party. This should be crystallized into an organized

force. It can be done.

There must not be one dollar of debt against the national organization upon the opening of the Presidential campaign year.

The necessary and preparatory organization work now going forward should be sustained. The present income will not permit of its continuance, and unless sustained the plans must be aban-

Comrades, the question is here plainly presented: Shall work along the best lines yet devised, that is bringing desired results, be

One dollar more or less in your treasury makes little difference, added to the National Organization Fund it will reach that spot most in need and enlist new recruits in the worldwide conflict with

At the next meeting, if at all possible, your local should vote and remit at once a donation. Then circulate enclosed subscription list for individual contributions, and return not later than September 1.

Organization building is the sure road to certain success.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Socialist Party.

Address communications and make remittances payable to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

WOMAN'S SUFRAGE is the greatest work before the world today, far-reaching in its effects, permanent in its results; and the women who conceived the idea and grew old in its service will stand as the world's greatest benefactors.-Clara Barton.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND TAFT'S PRESIDENTIAL CRAMP

The "Wage Worker" has this pertinent news for national politicians: "The managers of the Taft presidential boom are hearing from the men who work in the shops, mills and factories, and what they hear is not calculated to make the Taft boom rise any higher. The nomination of Taft will be notice to every union man in the country that his vote is not wanted. Taft is the original injunction judge, and his record in that direction is almost as bad as that of the notorious Judge Jackson of West Virginia, who actually enjoined a minister from praying for striking miners. In due time the injunction record of Taft will be made so plain that every union man in the country who has enough self-respect to stand up for his rights as a citizen will proceed merrily to knife the candidate at every turn of the road.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION IN GOOD FINANCIAL CONDI-TION.

The annual report of the national officers of the International Evpographical Union to the fifty-third session of the International Union, which will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., August 12-17, are being mailed to the convention delegates. The report of the president, James M. Lynch, touches on the struggle for an eight-hour workday, and says the strike roll has been reduced comparatively to inconsequential proportions in all except a few cities. The report of the secretary-treasurer, J. M. Bramwood, shows that there was received during the year ended May 21, 1907, \$1,806,950, and that there was expended during the same period \$1,642,441. The assets of the organization as represented by the money in various banks May 19, 1907, is given at \$283,952.53, an increase during the year in the regular funds of \$162,489.

BOOKBINDERS FIGHT FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The following circular letter has been issued to the 174 local unions of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, from the New York office of General Secretary James W. Dougherty: "The first gun has been fired in the struggle for the eight-hour day. The Werner Co., of Akron, O., has declared for the open shop and have locked out the members of our Local Union No. 5 because they refused to sign an agreement or contract to work nine hours a day for the next three years. Now the struggle is on, it is the duty of every member of our Brotherhood to do his or her utmost to aid our members who are the first ones called upon to make the sacrifice to gain the shorter workday. Keep away from Akron yourself and use every possible, honorable inducement to keep other bookbinders away while the trouble continues. It is of the utmost importance that we win this first fight, and there is no reason why we shouldn't. The firm has been very busy, working night work, in fact, for some weeks past, and it stands to reason they can not afford to allow their plant to lie idle for very long. Therefore give us your indi-vidual assistance, and victory will be ours in the very near future."

HEBREW PRINTERS HAVE THE FOUR-AND-ONE-HALF WORKDAY.

By the terms of a contract made between Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 83 and the newspapers employing Hebrew printers in New York city, that union is placed in the front rank of the International Union as regards wages and hours. The scale covers the period from June 1, 1907, to January 1, 1912, and is as follows: All compositors, foremen, machine operators, floormen and the scale of the scale o ad men on evening newspapers shall receive from June 1, 1907, to

Letter By Secretary Barnes June 1, 1908, \$25.50; the two following years there will be an increase of 50 cents each year and thereafter the cools will be \$25.50 crease of 50 cents each year, and thereafter the scale will be \$27 per week. Six days of six continuous hours on evening papers and six nights of four and one-half continuous hours on morning papers will constitute a week's work. All time in excess of this shall be charged for at the rate of price and one-half. On June 25 contracts were signed with the Hebrew Printers' League, the book and job employers, whereby the scale was advanced from \$18 to \$21 for an eight-hour day for the first year, and during the remainder of the term of agreement a forty-six-hour week will prevail throughout June, July and August. This settlemen ended a strike which had been on for some weeks.

> The "County Fair Committee" for the St. Louis Socialist Mid-summer 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.

Socialist Party of St. Louis Executive Committee meets every sec ond and fourth Monday evening at 8

o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.
(Ward Club. Place and Time of Meeting. Secretary.
First—4444 Penrose st., second and fourth Wednesday. Chas. Scheffler Second—3033 N. Broadway, first and third Wednesday. Fred Rosenkranz Filth—(Unorganized; meet with the Sixth.)
Sixth—S. E. cor. 13th and Chouteau ave., 1st and 3d Sunday, 10 a. m. E. L. McCormick Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday . Frank Herbeits Seventh—1504 S. Seventh st., first Wednesday . Frank Herbeits Seventh—2501 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday . Alb. Slepma. Minun—2508 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday . Win. A. Brant Tenth—Southwest Turner Hall 1st and 3d Thursday . Rud Stentz's Lieventh—1816 Seventh st. every Tuesday . Rud Stentz's Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave., first and third Monda. Dr. Emil Simon timtreenth—Gen's hall, Mississippi and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed. W. H. Worman Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)
Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Thursday . Jul. Rosenth and the franklin ave., first and third Thursday . Jul. Rosenth Lembert 1918 Franklin ave., first and third Thursday . Jul. Rosenth Lembert 1918 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Repeated the Second Second Tuesday Win. E. Kindorf. 1918 Herbert 2018 Re

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E. H. THOMAS, Editor.
The Vanguard is published monthly 13
the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.
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TOMORROW, SUN., AUG. 4, 1907



Round Trip Tickets, Including Admission to Belleville Fair Grounds, 50 Cents a person; Children 25 Cents. Train Leaves Union Station at 9 O'Clock In the Morning; Returning Train Leaves Belleville at 8 O'Clock, Reaching St. Louis at 8:45 In the Evening.

Attention, Comrades

Important Information and Notes About Sunday's Railroad Excursion and Picnic at the **Belleville Fair Grounds**

Comrades will please read carefully the following notes of information concerning our Belleville Railroad Excursion and Picnic: have been arranged by the committee as follows:

THE SPECIAL TRAIN

will leave Union Station Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE UNION DEPOT

can be reached on the following car lines: Market Street, Laclede, 18th Street, Park Avenue, Compton Avenue. Transfer to any one of these car lines.

MAKE UP YOUR MIND

to take the special train at Union Station, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, if possible. As a rule the street cars to Belleville are much crowded on Sundays.

GET YOUR RAILROAD TICKETS

Friday or Saturday at the office of St. Louis Labor, if convenient.

This will avoid delay at the Union Station. However, COMRADES OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE

will be at the Union Station entrances on Sunday morning with excursion tickets. These comrades will be stationed at the following for the day. places: 18th Street entrance, Market and 18th Streets, Market Street entrance, and Twentieth Street entrance.

REMEMBER

that no tickets can be sold by our committees in the midway or inside Union Station. Excursionists must secure their tickets from our comrades stationed outside the building.

HAVE YOUR CHANGE

ready for the payment of the tickets, for it is unpleasant and waste on the street. The time is limited and the train must leave at the at Montesano Park, where we had no control over the privileges. time specified.

50 CENTS FOR ADULTS

and 25 cents for children is the price of round trip tickets on our special train. This ticket also entitles to free admission to the Belleville Fair Grounds.

IF YOU CANNOT

take the special train in the morning, you may take any street car on the Washington avenue end of the Eads Bridge and transfer to the Belleville car on Third street and Broadway in East St. Louis.

ASK FOR BELLEVILLE TRANSFER

when paying your fare on the Eads Bridge car and get off at the first transfer corner in East St. Louis. THE BELLEVILLE CARS

will run direct from East St. Louis to the Public Square in Belleville,

there you transfer to the car running about 8 blocks south to the Belleville Fair Grounds. WHEN REACHING BELLEVILLE

and before leaving the East St. Louis-Belleville car ask the con-

ductor for transfer to Belleville Fair Grounds. THE CAR FARE from the Washington avenue end of the Eads Bridge in St. Louis to

the Fair Grounds in Belleville is 20 cents, which means 40 cents for round trip. There will be TEN CENTS ADMISSION

charged at the park for all who do not use the special railroad train at 9 o'clock in the morning.

NO FAKIRS AND GAMBLERS

The fakir and gambler will be absent from our Belleville Fair Grounds picnic. The committee having entire control over the grounds excluded all but two or three stands, which will only sell children's toys, canes and rubber balloons, etc.

WE HAVE ALL THE PRIVILEGES

The bar, lunch stand, candy and ice cream, bowling and county fair will be conducted exclusively by the comrades of the committee, as usual. The fakirs were at our last two picnics because we had to accept their stands with the park. So it was at Montesano. You can come to Belleville and enjoy yourselves as of old with no fear of paying double the value for food and refreshments. Our committee will take care of you.

COMRADE VICTOR L. BERGER

will speak at 3 o'clock p. m. Comrades will do well to remember the hour.

THERE WILL BE GERMAN SPEAKING

between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. There will be games for children, races, etc.

THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

announces the following entertaining features: Fat men's races; thin men's race, tug of war, women's race, sack race, boys' race, blind man's buff, quoit pitching, bicycle race.

CHILDREN'S GAMES

Girls: 5 to 6 years—Egg and spoon race. Boys: 5 to 6 years—Foot race. Ι.

Girls: 6 to 8 years-Egg and spoon race.

Boys: 6 to 8 years-Potato race.

Girls: 8 to 10 years—Candle race.

Boys: 8 to 10 years-Hop, step and jump, Girls: 10 to 12 years—Candle race. Boys: 10 to 12 years—Foot race.

Girls: 12 to 14 years-Candle race.

Boys: 12 to 14 years-Potato race. There will be other games and amusements for the children. All the children are invited to take part in these games. Come and

have a good time. Free for all. THE 200 MEMBERS

selected for the Park and Order Committees wili please report to Chairman Hoehn when the special train reaches the Fair Grounds, to receive their committee badges and advice as to plan of action

BACK AT UNION STATION BEFORE 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

The railroad trip to Belleville will be made in 45 minutes. This means that leaving Belleville Fair Grounds at 8 o'clock in the evening the train will be at Union Station at 8:45 o'clock, and people living as far north and south as Baden and Luxemburg may reach their homes before 10 o'clock.

WE RUN OUR OWN LUNCH STAND

in the Fair Grounds in order to accommodate the excursionists and of time when committeemen have to change \$5.00 and \$10.00 bills prevent the robbing of people by concessionaires, as we witnessed

MAYOR KERN OF BELLEVILLE

assured our committee that he would make short work with rowdies and as good as Money and Skill can make it. We are the Only Large Indefrom St. Louis or elsewhere coming to Belleville to disturb the pendent Union Bakery in the city, so when You Buy Bread insist on cetting Socialist picnic: he said they would land at the police station in less than no time and remain there until Monday. Belleville has an orderly and law-abiding population, the mayor said, and rowdyism will not be tolerated in any part of the town.

SOCIALIST RAILROAD EXCURSION TO BELLEVILLE AUGUST 4.

Picnic Committee Elected by Executive Board:

Ward 2, Rosenkranz, Steigerwalt, Rapp; (6) Delmore, Brokmeier, Jeys; (7) Bernstein, Hora, Heuer; (8) Glader, Wallner; (9) Brandt, Hunstock, Wolf; (10) Hoehn, Bitterlich, Brinker; (11) Kloth, Stentzler; (12) Thieme, Struckhoff, Alexander; (13) Worman, Pauls, Devore; (15) Woehrle, Roth, Wunsch; (16) Jennings, Gille; (17) Baker, Kramer, Mueck; (18) Kindorf, Schwarz, Kloth; (19) Fahrenholz, Brockmann, Kring; (20) Leuenberger, Enghauser, Hildebrand; (22) Wise, Douthitt; (24) Mehl, Wedel, Eckhoff; (25) Allan, Siroky, Lamb; (26) Bowden, Gutweiler, Hahn; (27) Beger. Brush, Abling; (28) Barratt, Wondracek, Robinson; Woman's Club, Kientz, Danniken, Hunstock.

Sub-Committees Elected by Picnic Committee. Auditing Committee—Hunstock, Steigerwalt, Wunsch.

Bar Committee—Brandt, Mehl, Kindorf, Brinker, Wunsch, L. H. Schwarz, Luetzel, Hunstock, Wolf, Glader, Kick, Jeys Bowling Committee-Arend, Leuenberger, Roy Brown, McFail,

Children's Games-Arend, Hausermann, Specht, Ruesche

Floor-Bitterlich, Siemers, Jos. C. Mittendorf, Dialer, Enghauser, Woehrle, Abling, Frank, Kloth, Goodman, Wise, Baker, Siep-

Gate-Bowden, Worman, Mederacke, Heuer, Lamb, Baker. Park-Hy. Schwarz, Zach, Rosenkranz, Hoehn, Hildebrand. Literature-Pauls, Roth, Miss Kientz, Mrs. Hunstock, Mrs.

Voege, Mehl. Lunch-Mrs. Hoehn, Mrs. Zach, Mrs. Stutko, Mrs. Hausermann Brandt, Mueck, Siroky, Delmore. One meat cutter and one dishwasher will be engaged to assist this committee. Program-Allan, Baker, Hoehn.

County Fair-Siepmann,, Hillig, Siroky, Eckhoff, Wedel, Roth, Eggemann, Mrs. Hunstock, Mrs. Mueller, Mrs. Devere.

Train—Crouch, Brandt, Siemers, Mehl, Eckart, Allan, Barratt, Kloth, Kramer, Brown, Enghauser, Leuenberger, Dialer. Reception-Pauls, Crouch, Allan, Mrs. Hunstock, Miss Kientz, Barratt, Eckart.

Speaker's Committee-Zach, Pope, Hoehn.

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