ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907

NO. 341

The Telegraphers' Strike

Over Ten Thousand Operators Affected by the Strike Movement Official Statement by the Committee.

After months of sincere and patient efforts to bring about an amicable setttlement of their differences with the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the Postal Telegraph Co., the Commercial Telegraphers have been forced into a general strike movement involving over ten thousand operators. Sixty cities are affected by the strike. New York leads with 2,200 Western Union and 1,000 Postal operators; next comes Chicago with 1,150 Western Union and 500 Postal; St. Louis with 425 Western Union and 210 Postal employes. The number of strikers in the other principal cities are as follows: Kansas City 405, Dallas 145, Buffalo 500, Philadelphia 850, Washington 190, Pittsburg 500, Cleveland 350, Atlanta 155, St. Paul 100, Denver 99, Columbus 80, Memphis 110, New Orleans 160, Houston 59, Los Angeles 65, Jacksonville (Fla.) 70, Minneapolis 60, Omaha 60, etc. The Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis is badly hampered, all the operations with one exception having joined the strike. Monday evening the Associated Press telegraph operators at the St. Louis office went out. The Railroad Telegraphers' national officials issued a call to their members urging them to support the Commercial Telegraphers in their struggle.

STRIKING OPERATORS APPEAL TO PUBLIC AND SYM-PATHIZERS.

The following statement was issued Monday afternoon by President Ewing and the finance committee appointed at the mass meeting of the strikers held Sunday afternoon:

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12, 1907.—To the Business Men of St. Louis: Every man, woman or child that has sent a telegram over the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines has a just grievance against the company. It can be truthfully said that the policy of the Western Union is "millions for lawsuits, but not one cent for better service." The one efficiently organized department of the Western Union Telegraph Company is its claim department. Onetenth part of the money spent by the company on its legal department applied to the betterment of the operating service would be a revelation to the business world.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union stands, above all things, for conditions which will improve the telegraph service. It advocates an apprentice system which will prevent the employment of inexperienced and incompetent telegraphers. This one condition alone will almost revolutionize the telegraph business. It maintains that shorter hours, without the present inhuman system of "short reliefs" and "lunch reliefs" (a telegrapher gets ten minutes for a "short relief" when the official in charge sees his way clear to give it, and thirty minutes for lunch, under the same conditions, and the latter time is deducted from his salary), which will make for the health of telegraphers, will directly benefit the public in giving it a better, healthier service.

The undersigned asks your moral and financial support. We are fighting your battle as well as our own. The companies' strongest ally—and their only hope—is "starvation."

Ninety per cent of our craft are competent typewritists; many are competent bookkeepers, having been employed in that capacity by the telegraph companies and railroads; the average of education is high. If you can offer temporary employment in any capacity to them you will aid us in coping with the companies' most potent weapon-"starvation."

The telegraph companies have deliberately provoked this strike of their employes, with the determination to disrupt our organization and set back the progress of humanity, so far as the telegraphers are concerned, for another 25 years. In doing this, they have betrayed the trust reposed in them by the business men and citizens of this country. We ask your aid in redressing your grievances and our own.

Communications and contributions addressed to the chairmantreasurer of this finance committee, room 222 Laclede building, will be promptly acknowledged and gratefully received.

Business men are requested to remember that the policy of the company will be misrepresentation through the newspapers, as evidenced by the report of an interview with a high official, of the Western Union, who stated Saturday that "We are up to date and are not worrying." At that time we had on hand and are still receiving thousands of messages in the St. Louis office, to be mailed to Chi cago, Kansas City and many other points. Earnestly and respectfully yours, A. L. Ewing, president; J. R. Magill, chairman-treasurer; D. F. Hocker, secretary; J. C. McIlvaine, M. M. O'Neill, T. G. Coffy, O. T. Covington, A. L. Boyer, F. E. Parker, C. W. Frey, Worth Rog-

A Point Pointing to Mischief Against the Brewery Workers

More Points to Be Prepared for Scheme to "Outpoint" the Brewery Workers' Locals from the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union Before Election of Delegate to American Federation Convention.

Certain remarks made by a delegate on the floor of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union at last Sunday's meeting brought to

light a little "point" pointing very strongly in the direction of mischief against the local brewery workers' organization.

Since the "pointmakers" will undoubtedly bring the matter to an issue on the floor of the local central body in one of the next few meetings prior to the election of a delegate for the American Federation of Labor convention, the St. Louis trade unionists should be informed of the contemplated ousting of the Brewery Workers

Unions from the local central body.

The charter of the Brewery Workers' International Union was revoked by the A. F. of L. General Executive Board some time ago. No action was taken on the matter by the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union and the Brewery Workers' Local Unions continue their affiliation with the local central body. Everything seemed to run smoothly and harmoniously. At last Sunday's meeting a delegate referred to unions in the C. T. & L. U. "not affiliated with the American labor movement," meaning, of course, the following Brewery Workers' Local Unions:

Beer Drivers No. 43, with 6 delegates.
Beer Bottlers No. 187, with 12 or more delegates.
Brewery Freighthandlers No. 237, with 5 delegates. Brewery Laborers, with 3 delegates.
Brewery and Maltsters No. 6, with 10 delegates.
Brewery Firemen No. 95, with 3 delegates.
Brewery Engineers No. 246, with three delegates.

Brewery Machine Oilers, with 3 delegates.

Brewery Workers' Joint Executive Board, with 3 delegates.

The plan of warfare mapped out against the brewery work-

ers' locals of St. Louis is said to be as follows:

Delegate Conroy, or some other delegate from the Stationary
Firemen's or Int. Engineers' Union, will insist that none of the
above mentioned Brewery Workers' locals is entitled to representation in the Central Trades & Labor Union. Every effort will be made to deprive the Brewery Workers of representation in one of the meetings prior to the election of a delegate to the annual A. F. L. convention.

The work will all be done by "points"-constitutional points, points of order, pointless points and other points. One of the main objects of ousting the Brewery Workers' locals at an early date is to prevent them from taking part in the selection of a C. T. & L. U.

delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

Special care will be taken by the "pointmakers" to "put it right up to" the C. T. & L. U., or better: to put the central body "right up against it," by creating the following complicated situation: Either the C. T. & L. U. refuses to oust the locals of the International Brewery Workers-in which case the Stationary Firemen and Engineers will fight against the seating of the St. Louis central body's delegates in the next A. F. of L. convention; or the C. T. & L. U. humiliates itself by expelling one of its organizations-then the entire local labor movement may be split wide open. It took over 20 years of hard work to build up a central organization with a fine record and excellent reputation; it would not take 20 months to dismember and destroy it...

We do not doubt for a moment that the Citizens' Industrial Alliance would welcome such a state of affairs in the local labor movement.

It may be said, however, that there are two sides to this question, and when fight there must be, the Brewery Workers, with their twenty years of experience on the industrial battlefields, will know how to fight for their rights-and fight like men, too. And there are other trade union organizations that will come to their support, because they can never forget the liberal aid and support given by the Brewery Workers' International Union to every labor organization engaged in battle against the forces of Capitalism. Powerful capitalist corporations have tried for years to break up the industrial organization of the Brewery Workers, and have failed. Shall the Central Trades and Labor Union come to the support of these corporations? Or will it stand bravely by one of its fearless, reliable pioneer organizations and fight its battle, if necessary, even on the floor of the American Federation of Labor convention:

The Brewery Workers' International Union has been in the American labor movement over twenty years; it is in the movement today, and it will remain there in the future, in spite of all

PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS

Walter Thomas Mills will speak at Riverside Park, 4100 S. Broadway

on Twelfth and Olive, on Monday, Aug. 19, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills of Seattle, Wash., will address two public mass meetings in St. Louis.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, he will speak at Riverside Park, 4100 South Broadway. Admission free. MONDAY, AUGUST 19, at 8 o'clock in the evening, he will

address a street meeting at Twelfth and Olive streets. Both meetings will be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party City Executive Board.

Announcement cards for these meetings can be secured from headquarters, 324 Chtsenut street. Comrade Mills is too well known as a public speaker to require any special "write-up."

Every comrade should consider it his or her duty to work for these success of these two meetings.

STRIKE RIOTS IN BELFAST IRELAND.

(By Associated Press.)

Belfast, August 12.-Serious disorders occurred here again today. Numerous strike meetings were held in the afternoon which led to some wild scenes in the dock quarter. Opposing crowds of men in Queen's Square indulged in free fighting, and the troops not being on duty, the police had a hard task to control the situation. Several times reinforcements were called for and charged with clubs, the mob replying with stones. Many persons on both sides were injured. Later the troops had to be called upon, and made several bayonet charges in Faull's road and Grosvenor road. cleared the streets and then placed a cordon around the disturbed district. One soldier and twenty constables were injured, nine of them seriously. The rioting was the most serious that has occurred during the strike period. The mob used broken bottles, paving during the strike period. The mob used broken bottles, paving stones or anything else that was at hand as missiles. For two hours in the district around Grosvenor road there was great confusion. Five hundred police and 1,500 soldiers were sent to the scene, and cavalry dashed up and down the extent of the disordely area, forcing the rioters back into the side streets on which strong military forces had been placed. The fighting was of the fiercest character and order was not restored until 10 o'clock, when a heavy rain assisted the soldiers in dispersing the crowds. Before the order was given for bayonet charges Captain Welch read the riot act, while fusillades of stones were being thrown at the police and the troops from the upper windows as they passed through the streets. To add to the confusion, many streets were in darkness, the rioters having turned out the lights while a heavy rain was falling. The charges of the cavalry through the narrow streets proved dangerous to the soldiers, but was effective in clearing away the rioters. While the infantry rushes were generally resisted, some of the rioters, in order to save themselves, held women before them, the latter shrieking, "Holy Mary, you don't hurt a woman." the tactics, several women are said to have received slight injuries from bayonets. Many of the rioters received nasty blows from the backs of swords, and a number of soldiers suffered cuts and bruises. Many of the rioters were arrested.

ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER TO ST. LOUIS LABOR OR ARBEITER-ZEITUNG

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.

Joint Proclamation

Uniform or No Uniform---Fall in Line!

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

To the Trade Unionists of St. Louis:

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

Greetings-At no previous period in the labor movement in the history of the United States of America has the necessity for a full showing of Organized Labor been so imperative as in this year.

During the past year strenuous efforts have been made by the opponents of our movement to discredit, retard or destroy it. The Van Cleaves, Posts and Parrys have been more active than ever. and now they propose to raise a war fund of \$1,500,000 to be used for the special purpose of harassing the movement, whose primary

object is the elevation of humanity.

The Mine Owners' Association of Colorado and Idaho, backed by powerful vested interests, entered into a conspiracy to destroy Organized Labor. The executive, judicial and legislative departments of these states defied the constitutions of both state and country, ignored the rights secured and cemented through the blood of the patriots of the revolution of 1776, by illegally depriving three prominent officers of Organized Labor of their liberty. They hoped to discredit if not crush the onward march of the proletariat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OWEN MILLER, Secretary , JOHN H. BARRY, Chairman.

WARNING TO BUSINESS PEOPLE.

It has been reported that some parties are representing them-SUNDAY, AUG. 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., and selves for advertisement for an alleged "Labor Day Parade Associa-None such have been authorized by the Central Trades' and

Labor Union; on the contrary, that body has passed a resolution repudiating all solicitors using its name on account of Labor Day. All paid or business advertisements will be excluded from the bor Day program.

OWEN MILLER,

Labor Day program. President C. T. & L. U., Grand Marshal Labor Day Parade.

Whole World Fast Turning to Socialism

Professor Bushnell Warns the Ruling Classes of the Onward March of the Socialist Forces.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Prof. Charles J. Bushness, whose recent article showing the enormous cost to the country of the crimdelivered a lecture here last Wednesday evening, in which he said the time was not far distant when the Socialists would hold the balance of power in the various governments.

"The Improvement of Industrial Conditions" was the subject of his lecture, and he laid particular stress upon these propositions: That the wealth of the country is increasing at the rate of \$5,-

000,000 a year. That its distribution is becoming increasingly disproportionate,

causing great injustice, hardship and suffering. That the control of the nation's wealth, and, through it, of the nation itself, is fast centering in the hands of a few, one-eighth of

the families now owning seven-eighths of its wealth. That it is said on good authority that the control of one-half the nation's wealth is represented at the meeting of 24 directors of the United States Steel Corporation alone, and that the all-important railway systems of the country are controlled by just six men, with

only one supremely dominant. That on the other hand 10,000 or one-eighth of the people of the country are in constant poverty, while 4,000,000 are paupers.

That through poorly co-ordinated and selfishly administered industrial enterprises nearly 1,000,000 ignorant immigrants are landed each year and congested in the most crowded industrial centers. In the city of New York an average of one immigrant arrives every 42 seconds, and an arrest occurs every four minutes.

That under the pressure of these abnormal conditions drinking, smoking, murder, suicide, insanity, robbery, graft and social vices are increasing faster than the population, causing financial loss that

more than counterbalances our annual gain of wealth.

"There are many people in this country," said Prof. Bushnell,
"who still do not think that any important changes have lately occurred or are about to occur in our industrial and political life. To convince such that they should be more wide-awake to the signs of the present, as an inflexible adherent of no one political party or creed or tent, a few evidences that 'the old order changeth, yielding

place to new.'

"The modern trust is the response under individualistic conditions to the inevitable demand for a more unified and economical business organization. And Socialism itself, with all its past faults and failures, is but the further effort to carry the will of the people effectively into our industrial as well as our political life. By its demand that we should own and control collectively, Socialism is a protest against the theory that all a workingman needs and wants is a roof, a family and a full dinner pail.

'So we might point out the same democratic tendencies in every other great social reform force of our day. That many people are coming to believe in Socialism Europeans are much better aware

"Here is a statement of the increasing Socialist vote of recent years in the different countries:

Country.	Year.	Vote.
Country. Germany	1867	30,000
Germany	1907	3,250,000
France		47,000
France		880,000
Great Britain		55,000
Great Britain		342,000
Italy		49,000
Italy		215,800
Belgium		320,000
Belgium		467,000
Switzerland		3,591
Switzerland		100,000
Denmark		288
Denmark		55,000
Austria		750,000
Austria		780,000
United States		2,608
United States		442,402
"Some of these votes notably in Austri		reatly increas

since the last date given here, the total Socialist vote of the world having increased from 30,00 in 1867 to more than 7,000,000 today. In 1896 there were 687 Socialist journals and 321 Socialist legislators out of a total for the leading countries of the world of 5,192.

"In the principal countries of Europe the Socialists have now set the main issues for every political party, and it appears to be only a question of time and a not very distant time when they will do so in

"At the present rate of increase, in spite of all kinds of legal and political obstacles, how long do you think it will be before the majority of the great nation's 5,000 legislators are Socialists? And if this majority is gained, then the question of industrial betterment is bound to take a new turn, for which every intelligent person should

"If we can keep our American citizenship unselfish, intelligent and truly patriotic, we need have no fear for the future. If we can not or will not do so there is serious trouble ahead for us."

Twenty Years Ago Crime of Nov. 11'87

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

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

We hereby publish Gov. Altgeld's "Reasons for Pardoning" in full. It will run in five or six issues of St. Louis Labor, and we request our comrades and friends to read the great document most carefully. Remember that the Haywood-Moyer-Petribone case

EDITOR OF ST. LOUIS LABOR...

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

On the night of May 4, 1896, a public meeting was held on Haymarket Square in Chicago; there were from 800 to 1,000 people present, nearly all being laboring men. There had been trouble, growing out of the effort to introduce an eight-hour day, resulting in some collisions with the police, in one of which several laboring people were killed, and this meeting was called as a protest against alleged police brutality.

The meeting was orderly and was attended by the mayor, who remained until the crowd began to disperse and then went away. As soon as Capt. John Bonfield, of the police department, learned that the mayor had gone, he took a detachment of police and hurried to the meeting for the purpose of dispersing the faw that remained, and as the police approached the place of meeting a bomb was thrown by some unknown person, which exploded and wounded many and killed several policemen, among the latter being one Mathias Degan. A number of people were arrested, and after a time August Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Louis Lingg, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, George Engle, Adolph Fischer and Oscar Neebe were indicted for the murder of Mathias Degan. The prosecution could not discover who had thrown the bomb and could not bring the really guilty man to justice, and, as some of the men indicted were not at the Haymarket meeting and had nothing to do with it, were not at the Haymarket meeting and nad nothing to do with it, the prosecution was forced to proceed on the theory that the men indicted were guilty of murder because it was claimed they had at various times in the past uttered and printed incendiary and seditious language, practically advising the killing of policemen, of Pinkerton men and others acting in that capacity, and that they were therefore responsible for the murder of Mathias Degan. The public was greatly excited and after a prolonged trial all of the defendants were found guilty; Oscar Neebe was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and all of the other defendants were sentenced to be hanged. The case was carried to the supreme court and was

hanged, and the petitioners now ask to have Neebe, Fielden and in his refusal and to make no affidavit. And affiant further saith not Schwab set at liberty.

The several thousand merchants, bankers, judges, lawyers and other prominent citizens of Chicago who have by petition, by letter and in other ways urged executive clemency, mostly base their appeal on the ground that, assuming the prisoners to be guilty, they have been punished enough, but a number of them who have examined the case more carefully, and are more familiar with the record and with the facts disclosed by the papers on file, base their appeal on entirely different grounds. They assert:

First-That the jury which tried the case was a packed jury

Second-That according to the law as laid down by the supreme court, both prior to and again since the trial of this case, the jurors, according to their own answers, were not competent jurors and the trial was therefore not a legal trial.

Third-That the defendants were not proven to be guilty of the crime charged in the indictment.

Fourth-That as to the defendant Neebe, the state's attorney had declared at the close of the evidence that there was no case against him, and yet he had been kept in prison all these years.

Fifth—That the trial judge was either so prejudiced against

the defendants, or else so determined to win the applause of a certain class in the community that he could not and did not grant a tair trial.

Upon the question of having been punished enough, I will simply say that if the defendants had a fair trial, and nothing has developed since to show that they are not guilty of the crime charged in the indictment, then there ought to be no executive interference, for no punishment under our laws could then be too severe. Government must defend itself; life and property must be protected and law and order must be maintained; murder must be punished, and if the defendants are guilty of murder, either committed with their own hands or by some one else acting on their advice, then, if they have had a fair trial, there should be in this case no executive interference. The soil of America is not adapted to the growth of anarchy. While our institutions are not free from injustice, they are still the best that have yet been devised, and therefore must be maintained.

Was the Jury Packed.

The record of the trial shows that the jury in this case was not drawn in the manner that juries usually are drawn; that is, instead of having a number of names drawn out of a box that contained many hundred names, as the law contemplates shall be done in order to insure a fair jury and give neither side the advantage, the trial judge appointed one Henry L. Ryce as a special bailiff to go out and summon such men as he, Ryce, might select to act as jurors. While this practice has been sustained in cases in which it did not appear that either side had been prejudiced thereby, it is always a dangerous practice, for its gives the bailiff absolute power to select a jury that will be favorable to one side or the other. Counsel for the state, in their printed brief, say that Ryce was appointed on motion of defendants. While it appears that counsel for defendants were in favor of having some one appointed, the record has

"Mr. Grinnell (the state's attorney) suggested Mr. Ryce as special bailiff and he was accepted and appointed." But it makes no difference on whose motion he was appointed if he did not select a fair jury. It is shown that he boasted while selected jurors that he was managing this case; that these fellows would hang as certain as death; that he was calling such men as the defendants would have to challenge peremptorily and waste their challenges on, and that when their challenges were exhausted they would have to take such men as the prosecution wanted. It appears from the record of the trial that the defendants were obliged to exhaust all of their peremptory challenges and they had to take a jury, almost every member of which stated frankly that he was prejudiced against them. On page 133 of volume 1 of the record it appears that when the panel was about two-thirds full, counsel for defendants called the attention of the court to the fact that Ryce was summoning only prejudiced men, as shown by their examinations, further: That he was confining himself to particular classes, i. e., clerks, merchants manufacturers, etc. Counsel for defendants then moved the court to stop this and direct Ryce to summon the jurors from the body of the people, that is, from the community at large, and not from particular classes; but the court refused to take any notice of the

For the purpose of still further showing the misconduct of bailiff Ryce reference is made to the affidavit of Otis S. Favor. Mr. Favor is one of the most reputable and honorable business men of Chicago; he was himself summoned by Ryce as a juror, but was so prejudiced against the defendants that he had to be excused, and he abstained from making any affidavit before sentence because the state's attorney had requested him not to make it, although he stood ready to go into court and tell what he knew if the court wished him to do so, and he naturally supposed he would be sent for. But after the supreme court had passed on the case and some of the defendants were about to be hanged he felt that an injustice was being done and he made the following affidavit: State of Illinois, Cook County-ss.

"Otis S. Favor, being duly sworn on oath says that he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Illinois, residing in Chicago, and a merchant doing business at Nos. 6 and 8 Wabash was simply another attempt to enact a tragedy like the one of November 11, 1887. avenue, in the city of Chicago, in said county. That he is very well acquainted with Henry L. Ryce of Cook county, Illinois, who acted as special bailiff in summoning jurors in the case of the People, etc., vs. Spies, et al., indictment for murder, tried in the criminal court of Cook county in the summer of 1886. That affiant was himself summoned by said Ryce for a juror in said cause, but was challenged and excused therein because of his prejudice. That on several conversations between affiant and said Ryce touching the summoning of the jurors by said Ryce, and while said Ryce was so acting as special bailiff as aforesaid, said Ryce said to this affiant and to other persons in affiant's presence, in substance and effect as follows, to-wit: 'I (meaning said Ryce) am managing this case (meaning this case against Spies et al), and know what I am about. Those fellows (meaning the defendants, Spies et al) are going to be hanged as certain as death. I am calling such men as the defendants will have to challenge peremptorily and waste their time and challenges. Then they will have to take such men as the prosecution wants.' That affiant has been very reluctant to make any affidavit in this case, having no sympathy with anarchy nor relationship to or personal interest in the defendants or any of them, and not being a socialist, communist or anarchist; but affiant has an interest as a citizen, in the due administration of the law, and that no injustice should be done under judicial procedure, and believes that jurors should not be selected with reference to their known views or prejudices. Affiant further says that his personal relations with said Ryce were at said time, and for many years theretofore had been most friendly and even intimate, and that affiant is not prompted by any ill will toward anyone in making this affidavit, but solely by a sense of duty and a conviction of what is due to

"Affiant further says that about the beginning of October, 1886, when the motion for a new trial was being argued in said cases before Judge Gary, and when, as he was informed, application was made before Judge Gary for leave to examine affiant in open court, touching the matters above stated, this affiant went upon request from State's Attorney Grinnell to his office during the noon recess of the court, and there held an interview with said Grinnell, Mr. Ingham and said Ryce, in the presence of several other persons, including some police officers, where affiant repeated substantially the matters above stated, and the said Ryce did not deny affiant's there affirmed in the fall of 1887. Soon thereafter Lingg committed statements, and affiant said that he would have to testify thereto suicide. The sentence of Fielden and Schwab was commuted to if summoned as a witness, but had refused to make an affidavit imprisonment for life,, and Parsons, Fischer, Engle and Spies were thereto, and affiant was then and there asked and urged to persist

"OTIS S. FAVOR."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November, JULIUS STERN, "Notary Public in and for said County.

II. As to Bailiff Ryce, it appears that he has made affidavit in which he denies that he made the statements sworn to by Mr. Favor, but unfortunately for him, the record of the trial is against him, for it shows conclusively that he summoned only the class of men mentioned in Mr. Favor's affidavit. According to the record 981 men were examined as to their qualifications as jurors, and most of them were either employers, or men who had been pointed out to the bailiff by their employer. The following, taken from the original record of the trial, are fair specimens of the answers of nearly all the jurors, except that in the following cases the court succeeded in getting the jurors to say that they believed they could try the case fairly notwithstanding their prejudice:

Examination of Jurors. William Neil, a manufacturer, was examined at length; stated that he had heard and read about the Haymarket trouble, and believed enough of what he had so heard and read to form an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants, which he still entertained; that he had expressed said opinion, and then he added: "It would take pretty strong evidence to remove the impression that I now have.. could not dismiss it from my mind; could not lay it altogether aside during the trial. I believe my present opinion, based upon what I have heard and read, would accompany me through the trial, and would influence me in determining and getting at a verdict."

He was challenged by the dfendants on the ground of being prejudiced, but the court then got him to say that he believed he could give a fair verdict on whatever evidence he should hear, and thereupon the challenge was overruled.

H. F. Chandler: In the Stationery business with Skeen, Stuart & Co., said: "I was pointed out to the deputy sheriff by my employer to be summoned as a juror." He then stated that he had read and talked out the Haymarket trouble, and had formed and frequently expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants, and that he believed the statements he had read and heard. He

was asked: Q. Is that a decided opinion as to the guilt of the defendants? It is a decided opinion, yes, sir. Q. Your mind is pretty well made up now as to their guilt or

innocence? Yes, sir.

Would it be hard to change your opinion?

A. It might be hard; I can not say. I don't know whether it would be hard or not.

He was challenged by the defendants on the ground of being prejudiced. Then the court took him in hand and examined him t some length and got him to state that he believed he could try the case fairly. Then the challenge was overruled.

F. L. Wilson: Am a manufacturer. I am prejudiced and have formed and expressed opinion; that opinion would influence me in rendering a verdict.

He was challenged for cause, but was then examined by the

Are you conscious in your own mind of any wish or desire that there should be evidence produced in this trial which should prove some of these men, or any of them, to be guilty.

A. Well, I think I have.

Being further pressed by the court he said that the only feeling ne had against the defendants was based upon having taken it for granted that what he read about them was, in the main, true; that he believed that sitting as a juror the effect of the evidence either for or against the defendants would be increased or diminished by what he had heard or read about the case. Then, on being still further pressed by the court, he finally said: "Well, I feel that I hope that the guilty one will be discovered or punished, not necessarily these men."

Q. Are you conscious of any other wish or desire about the matter than that the actual truth may be discovered?

A. I don't think I am.

Thereupon the challenge was overruled.

George N. Porter, grocer, testified that he had formed and

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(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 Fitth—(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 Hee—Eighth—2301 S. Broadway, (second) Thursday Alb. Siepman. Ninun—230 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday Alb. Siepman. Ninun—230 S. Seventh st., every Tuesday Alb. Siepman. Ninun—230 S. Seventh st., seventh Tursday Fr. F. Brinker Eieventh—7801 S. Broadway, third Saturday. Rud Stentzle. Twelfth—2623 Lemp ave. first and third Monda Dr. Emil Simon Fintreenth—Ger's hall, Mississippl and Chouteau, 1st & 3d Wed. W. H. Worman Fourteenth—(Unorganized; meet with the Fifteenth.)

Fifteenth—1816 Franklin ave., first and third Thursday J. S. Siemers Seventeenth—S. E. Cor. 22nd and Madison st., 1st and 3rd Friday. W. W. Baker Eigateenth—2108 N. Fourteenth st., second Tuesday. W. E. Kindorf, 1946 Herbert Fr. Nineteenth—North St. Louis Turner Hall, 2d and 4th Friday Frank Mitceadort Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentleth.)

Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Twentleth.)

Twenty-First—(Unorganized; meet with Thursday H. E. Lindsey Twenty-Furth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday David Allan Twenty-Firth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday Max Duerhammer Twenty-Sixth—3494 Easton Ave. (Turner Hall), 1st Friday David Allan Twenty-Firth—Chouteau and Boyle aves., 4th Thursday Louis D. Goodman Wooman's Socialist Club 3510 Lindell (3rd ft.), 2-4-Thurs. Mary U. Devore, Sec. Women's Club (German Br.)—324 Chestnut st., 2 & 4 Thurs., 2 p. m. Mrs. E. Voege

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expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendants and that his opinion, he thought, would bias his judgment; he would try to go by the evidence, but that what he read would have a great deal to do with his verdict; his mind, he said, was certainly biased now, and that it would take a great deal of evidence to change it. He tion? was challenged for cause by the defendants; was examined by the court and said:

I think what I have heard and read before I came into court would have some influence with me, but the court finally got him to say he believed he could fairly and impartially try the case and render a verdict according to law and evidence, and that he would try to do so. Thereupon the court overruled the challenge for cause. Then he was asked some more questions by the defendants' counsel and among other things said:

Why, we have talked about it there a great many times and I have always expressed my opinion. I believe what I have read in the papers; believe that the parties are guilty. I would try to go by the evidence, but in this case it would be awful hard work for

He was challenged a second time on the ground of being prejudiced; was then again taken in hand by the court and examined at length, and finally said he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence; when the challenge for cause was overruled for the second time.

H. N. Smith, hardware merchant, stated among other things that he was prejudiced and had quite a decided opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, that he had expressed his opinion and still entertained it, and candidly stated that he was afraid he would listen a little more attentively to the testimony which concurred with his opinion than the testimony on the other side; that some of the policemen injured were personal friends of his. He was asked these questions:

Q. That is, you would be willing to have your opinion strengthened and hate very much to have it dissolved?

A. I would.

Q. Under these circumstances do you think that you could render a fair and impartial verdict?

A. I don't think I could.

You think you would be prejudiced?

I think I would because my feelings are very bitter.

Would your prejudice in any way influence you in com-

ing at an opinion, in arriving at a verdict?

He was challenged on the ground of being prejudiced; was interrogated at length by the court, and was brought to say he believed he could try the case fairly on the evidence produced in court. Then the challenge was overruled.

Leonard Gould, wholesale grocer, was examined at length; said he had a decided prjudice against the defendants. Among other things he said: "I really don't know that I could do the case justice if I was to sit on the case I should just give my undivided attention to the evidence and calculate to be governed by that." He was challenged for cause and the challenge overruled. He was then asked the question over again, whether he could render an impartial verdict based upon the evidence alone, that would be produced in court, and he answered: "Well, I answered that as far as I could answer it.'

You say you don't know that you can answer that yes or no?

I don't know that I can.

Thereupon the court proceeded to examine him, endeavoring to get him to state that he believed he could try the case fairly upon the evidence that was produced in court, part of the examination being as follows:

Now, do you believe that you can-that you have sufficiently reflected upon it-so as to examine your own mind, that you can fairly and impartially determine the guilt or innocence of the defendants?

That is a difficult question for me to answer.

Well, make up your mind as to whether you can render fairly and impartially render, a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence. Most men in business possibly have not gone through a metaphysical examination so as to be prepared to answer a question of this kind. Judge, I don't believe I can answer that question.

Can you answer whether you believe you know?

If I had to do that I should do the best I could. The question is whether you believe you could or not? I suppose, Mr. Gould, that you know that the law is that no man is

to be convicted of any offense with which he is charged unless the evidence proves that he is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt? That is true. The evidence heard in this case in court?

Yes.

Q. Do you believe that you can render a verdict in accordance

with the law

A. Well, I don't know that I could. Q. Do you believe that you can't-if you don't know of any

reason why you can not, do you believe that you can't?

I can not answer that question. Q. Have you a belief one way or other as to whether you can or can not? Not whether you are going to do it, but do you believe you can not? That is the only thing. You are not required to state

what is going to happen next week or week after, but what do you believe about yourself, whether you can or can't? A. I am about where I was when I started. Some more questions were asked and Mr. Gould answered:

Well, I believe I have gone just as far as I can in reply to that question.

Q. The question, naked and simple of itself is, do you believe that you can fairly and impartially render a verdict in the case in accordance with the law and evidence?

A. I believe I could.

Having finally badgered the juror into giving this last answer, the court desisted. The defendants' counsel asked:

Do you believe you can do so uninfluenced by any prejudice

or opinion which you now have? A. You bring it at a point that I object to and I do not feel

competent to answer. Thereupon the juror was challenged a second time for cause

the challenge was overruled.

James H. Walker, dry goods merchant, stated that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of defendants; that

he was prejudiced, and stated that his prejudice would handicap him. Considering all prejudice and all opinions that you have if the testimony was equally balanced, would you decide one way

or the other in accordance with that opinion or your prejudice?

A. If the testimony was equally balanced, I should hold my

opinion, sir. Q. Assuming that your present opinion is, that you believe the defendants guilty, would you believe your present opinion would warrant you in convicting them?

I presume it would.

Well, you believe it would; that is your present belief is it?

A. Yes, sir.

He was challenged on the ground of prejudice.

The court then examined him at length, and finally asked: Q. Do you believe that you can sit here and fairly and impar tially make up your mind, from the evidence, whether that evidence proves that they are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt or not?

A. I think I could, but I should believe that I was a little

handicapped in my judgment, sir. Thereupon the court, in the presence of the jurors not yet ex

Well, that is a sufficient qualification for a juror in the case of course, the more a man feels that he is handicapped the more he will be guarded against it.

W. B. Allen, wholesale rubber business, stated among other

I will ask you whether what you have formed from what you read and heard is a slight impression or an opinion, or a convic-

It is a decided conviction.

Q. You have made up your mind as to whether these men are guilty or innocent?

It would be difficult to change that coviction, or impossible, perhaps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It would be impossible to change your conviction? A. It would be hard to change my conviction.

(To Be Continued.)

Look Out for Sickness This Fall

(Social Democratic Herald)

Look out for a good deal of sickness this fall. Owing to high prices and scarcity this summer, the people have eaten less fruit than usual, and the result will probably show later on. Science has demonstrated that man is organized anatomically for a fruit diet, that as different kinds of animals are suited to different kinds of diet, so man is of the class known as frugiverous. To depart so completely from our natural food is to invite disease. Society exists for the benefit of mankind and society should regulate this matter. Indeed, it will under Socialism, but a good deal can be done on the way. The government, which even now to some extent represents the interests of the people, should not only encourage fruit and vegetable growing to the highest degree, but should also without fear or favor see that the distribution is properly regulated. And it should especially punish those commercial scoundrels who for their own hellish profit deliberately dump fruit and other foods into marshes in order to dispose of an oversupply at certain times in the year. The government, if it really deserved the name, would make estimates of the amount of foods needed by the people in various localities and then ascertain if sufficient was being raised to supply that need. And it should manage so that there would be an abundance-which would not be hard, as there is land and seed in plenty and people ready to do the work, provided the transportation companies dealt honestly with them. Of course, under capitalism, where profit is the main thing abuses are bound to be as thick as thistles, but that is all the more reason why the people must get control of government and begin the work of getting things right. And don't stick your fingers in your ears and cry that's "politics." Don't be prejudiced, for prejudice is weakness. You will find that a good many more things are politics than you have dreamed of before you get through and that you have been the worst sufferer from the result of your prejudices. Of course it is politics, and you ought to be mighty glad that it is, for it means that the chance is there to get matters straightened out if you want to do it.

JOHN MITCHELL ON ORGANIZING TOUR.

Vigorous efforts will be made by the United Mine Workers of America to unionize the 55,000 non-union miners in West Virginia. There are now but 7,000 organized miners in the State, and the National Executive Committee decided recently at Indianapolis that work must be done in this State at once. President John Mitchell himself is to have charge of the work, opening headquarters at Charleston as soon as he has taken a short summer vacation. Thirty experienced organizers will be sent into the State, and special efforts are to be made in the Fairmount region, where there are 20,000 non-union miners. The mine workers have a fund of \$500,000 in their treasury, and they will draw freely on it for this

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.

or Our New Readers.

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

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live-and to live miserably at that. The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it

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

means of existence should be owned by the people collectively in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW. It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such in-

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

PROGRAMME OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM.

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities, in other words: collective ownership of the means of production.

2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.

3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable

rest for old age. 5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No

child labor. 7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women. IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE

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

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

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

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

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on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label

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1888 2,000
1896 36,000
1900
1904
SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.
1867 30,000
1877 494,000
1887
18932,585,000
18984,515,000
1903
1906 over 7,000,000
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WARNING!

St. Louis, Mo., August 13, 1907.

To All Locals and Comrades:

This is to warn the Socialist Party membership against one G. E. Morgan, of Indianapolis, Ind., and more recently of St. Louis,

From information in possession of Local St. Louis it is clear that G. E. Morgan is a grafter and a fakir. Morgan came to St. Louis from Indianapolis, Ind., where he had started to publish a paper without a name. On coming to St. Louis he got out one issue of a paper called "The Proletarian," and solicited subscriptions for the same. When he applied for admission to Local St. Louis our secretary wrote the Indianapolis comrades for information concerning him. Replies at hand from Comrade J. W. Kelly, of Marion, and Karl Ott, of Indianapolis, show that Morgan collected money for subscriptions and shares of stock in his "No Name" paper and then left the state.

After leaving Indiana he came to St. Louis and proceeded to work the Socialists the same way. Those who subscribed for "The Proletarian" have received only the first copy, and the printer who got out that one issue has never been paid for it.

Morgan stated in his paper that the \$25 prize which he had offered for the best name suggested for his anonymous sheet was paid to "Comrade" A. B. Allen, of Cincinnati, O. Inquiry was made and it was found that there is no A. B. Allen in the party in Cincinnati, and no one with this name in the Cincinnati directory answered an inquiry addressed to them relative to the \$25 prize.

We do not know where this Morgan is now, but desire to warn all comrades against him, as he is no doubt "working" some other

Ordered sent to the National Office and published in St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung by the Executive Board of Local St. Louis. Socialist papers please copy. Fraternally,

LOCAL ST. LOUIS, S. P., W. R. Bowden, Asst. Sec.

The General Public

In every great strike movement we hear the old song of the capitalist press about the inconveniences and sufferings caused to the "general public" by the cessation of work.

The same song in the Commercial Telegraphers' strike! As soon as the men talked strike, took their coats under their arms and walked out of the telegraph offices, the Globe Democrat came out with a lengthy editorial on "The General Public in the Strike." Here is what the G. D. had to say:

'In the telegraphers' strike the operators and the spokesmen of the companies are doing some talking, but nobody is saying a word for the other interest which is involved in the strike, and which is by far the largest interest. This is the general public. As in all other strikes, the immediate patricipants in this one think there are only two parties to it, the strikers and the strikees. We will hear a good deal about hours of work, rates of pay, recognition of unions, exclusion of non-union workers, and the other issues which incited the strike or which may be brought into it before it ends. The operators in San Francisco and Los Angeles, where the strike had its origin, formulated certain demands. The operators in the other cities who have since come out are striking in sympathy with them, and, actually or theoretically, for the same things. The companies say they will concede nothing. Every branch of trade and every worker in the country has its or his interest threatened by this contest. A settlement of this struggle on any basis which would be mutually acceptable is what the public is anxious to see, and the public wants this to come at the earliest possible hour. In this, as in all other labor law for twenty years, as I have, those petty makeshifts of the bench

contests, the public is the innocent bystander, and the bystander always suffers more than either of the belligerents."

Yes, the "general public," as a rule, is being used as a means to force the rebellious wage slaves into submission.

Let us see what this "general public" really is, or what it has ever done to deserve any special consideration in times of labor

When the 400,000 coal miners of America were unorganized and compelled to work and slave under the most disgraceful conditions, and when their wives and children, their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters were suffering indescribable misery and want -where was the "general public?" Did the "general public" ever care a continental for the two millions of victims of capitalist exploitation in the coal mining regions?

No, never!

When the tens of thousands of poor women and children in the tenement houses of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago and other industrial centers sacrificed their lives on the altar of cheap labor and starvation wages, in a poisoned atmosphere, for the benefit and enrichment of the clothing manufacturers-where was the "general public?"

Nowhere! The "general public" was nobody. Consumption and other proletarian tenement house diseases could kill the victims of the clothing industry by the thousands, the "general public" never raised its voice.

We might give hundreds of similar cases where the "general public" never thought for a moment to have some regard for the working people's interests. Experience in the labor movement has taught us this one great lesson:

Whenever Organized Labor went out on strike for shorter hours, better pay, and better conditions in general, made a good fight and won out, they had the "general public" on their side; when they were defeated the "general public" would join the chorus: 'Crucify them! Crucify them!"

If the Commercial Telegraphers make a good fight and win their present strike they will find the "general public" on their side. Should they lose in this fight the "general public" would condemn them and denounce their strike leaders as untrustworthy people and fakers. The moment the coal miners, the garment workers and the other victims of capitalist exploitation organized, made their demands and fought for them, the "general public" woke up to the realization of the fact that this proletarian under world cut some figure in the affairs of society after all.

For instance: What did the "general public ever care for the army of common teamsters and drivers on the streets of Chicago? The moment the teamsters organized, made demands on their employers, and, in order to enforce these demands, went out on strike, the "general public" of Chicago began to realize that these common, rough-looking teamsters represented a power which could no longer be disregarded. Thus the "general public" was whipped into a position where it had to recognize the manhood in man-the manhood and human rights of the great army of wageworkers who formerly had been lokeed upon as the lowest, good-for-nothing strata

In every fight the organized wageworkers are waging for better conditions, the welfare of the "general public" is taken good care of. Every victory of the labor movement is a victory of the "general public," a victory for the masses of wealth-producing peo-

A Voice from England

The Socialist and Trade Union press of England watched the proceedings of the Idaho conspiracy trial with intense interest. In an editorial article on "The Idaho Verdict" the London Labor Leader comments as follows:

"Haywood has been acquitted. The news of the verdict has sent a thrill of rejoicing among Socialist and Labor men and women all over the world. To President Roosevelt, who described Moyer and his two fellow-prisoners as "undesirable citizens," and to all whose sympathies cling to the monster power of capitalism in America, the verdict is an ominous event. For this trial is not one of judicial inquiry merely, but a trial of strength between organized labor and organized capitalism. Had it not been that the Socialists of America roused the American workers to the dread purpose the Western Mine Owners had in view in securing the arrest of the miners' leaders, the three men would almost inevitably have been found guilty. Every method and means of corruption, perjury and intimidation has bee presorted to, to that end. Here, in the colums of the Leader, we have, from the outset, followed and supported the American Socialist press in its campaign for securing the overthrow of the mine owners' conspiracy. Week by week, for nearly eighteen months, we have chronicled the case, and now at last we rejoice to record the victory of the campaign so far as the first and chief prisoner is concerned. We hope, at an early date, to record the acquittal of Moyer and Pettibone. It is significant that the press of America and Britain, which recorded circumstantially the evidence of the self-confessed murderer and perjurer, Orchard, has given only the barest scraps of the evidence in support of

Remember the Crime

Remember, you good, easy citizens! As it stands at present any one of you may be haled away at midnight, without opportunity to consult wife, friends or lawyer, and kidnaped to a far-distant State to stand trial, remote from friends or well-wishers, deprived of the rights supposably guaranteed to you by the laws of your native State. That is the United States today; that is Russia today. But the vilest malefactor in England or Germany has today his legal rights which neither king nor emperor may gainsay.

No man, whether professional man, farmer, laborer, or whatever his calling, should rest until this blot on America has been removed. The writ of habeas corpus has been abolished, and by the Supreme Court of the United States. The method of the selection of that court in the future, and the retirement of the present justices, with the exception of McKenna, of California, must be accomplished by the ballots of the American people irrespective of party.

Of course it will be in order for the technical "hairsplitters" of the legal fraternity to point out that the Supreme Court decided that it had no "jurisdiction" in the matter, and that therefore it did not abrogate the right of habeas corpus. To a man who has practiced

are an old story. It was their duty to take jurisdiction. As an old justice once trenchantly remarked: "Show me the equity of a case and I'll find the law to fit it."

If the deportation of Haywood was legal, why the midnight arrest; why the special train; why the armed guards; why the refusal to consult with counsel; why other incidents of this assault against the liberties of three men and against the safety of all men?

The Supreme Court simply "sidestepped" the proposition in order to shift, if possible, the responsibility, but only succeeded in steering a devious course between the Scylla of cowardice and the Charybdis of tyranny.-Ernest McCaffey, in The Mirror.

Comment on Haywood Trial

The Miners' Magazine, official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, has the following editorial comment on the Haywood acquittal:

"It is but a waste of time for us to review the many chapters in the history of this great trial. Attorneys Richardson, Darrow, Murphy, Nugent, Breen, Wilson, Miller and Whitsell have covered themselves with glory and have won a battle that make them giants in the legal profession.

"The victory of the Western Federation of Miners is the victory of organized labor, and this victory means that a day will dawn in the near future when the scattered regiments of labor will come together into one great, formidable army, whose united economic and political power will make impossible the tragedy that was contemplated at Boise, Idaho.

"George Pettibone still remains a prisoner in the State of Idaho. The prosecution was hit so hard and felt so sore that no generosity could be felt for the man who has borne with patience and a cheerful spirit eighteen months of imprisonment. But while George Pettibone may be alone in his prison cell in Idaho, the thoughts of 40,000 members of the Western Federation of Miners will be with him, and, like the Revolutionary Fathers of old, will pledge their 'fortune and their all' in his behalf until the prison doors are opened and he again breathes the air of freedom.

Steve Adams, who is held as a victim to appease the insatiable molice of corporate despotism, will likewise be defended, and the federation is pledged to exhaust its last dollar in protecting his honor against the machinations of the common enemy-that combination of exploiters and parasites that gloat over the destruction of organized labor.

"While the trial of William D. Haywood is ended and his honor vindicated, while the laboring people are celebrating the victory, let us not forget that tyranny and oppression still live and that labor has yet to fight the greatest battle of all ages-the battle for the industrial emancipation of the race."

Observations

THE DAILY PRESS had nothing to say on the big Haywood demonstration in Chicago.

WALTER THOS. MILLS, at Riverside Park, 4100 South Broadway, Sunday afternoon.

"TWENTY YEARS AGO" should be carefully read by every young Socialist and Unionist not yet acquainted with the Chicago tragedy of 1886-87. You will find the first installment in this week's St. Louis Labor.

ROCKEFELLER is expected to pay over \$29,000,000 fines to Uncle Sam. The old pious gentleman has no sleepless nights about this bagatelle. He will squeeze the fine out of somebody. The people may get along without sunshine, but not without oil.

JERRE HANNIGAN, one of the boodle aldermen caught in Joe Folk's net some years ago, died last week, blind, broken in health, a nervous wreck. His colleague, Julius Lehmann, is giving vaudeville performances as an expert whistler. Happy the soulthat finds consolation in whistling. Poor Hannigan, whistling might have saved thy life!

WHAT HAVE YOU EVER DONE for St. Louis Labor? I knocked it, I worked against it, I called it names. What more can I do for it? And I am reading it every week, but somebody else is paying for it. Personally, I should never subscribe for the sheet, because I am a clear-cut, revolutionary, scientific Socialist, and nothing short of Wilshire's and the Appeal will do for me. Who says

FATHER CURRY, OF NEW YORK, is sorely perplexed at the "spread of Socialistic doctrines" and offers a rebuke to the moneyed set who recently gave a dinner to an ape at Newport. As it is conceded to be the privilege of all men to associate with their kind If they want to, it is hardly fair for men of the cloth to attempt to deprive the "best people" of their pleasures. If such exhibitions stimulate envy among the poor, let it not be forgotten that these jaded parasites must have something to occupy their useless and wasted lives. If they do not dine with apes or spend their time in other ways that distinguish "men of ability" they might have to take up useful work, and where is the reverend gentleman who would recommend that dreadful alternative?-The Worker.

RUSSIAN ARMY'S DISGUST. We read in the Literary Digest: "It has been sometimes put forth as a reproach to the Russian soldiery that they have been too ready to exercise oppression in the supposed interest of their imperial master. While hundreds of high military ocicials have fallen as victims of assassination under what the majority of the European press seem to consider a mistaken sense of duty, it is only lately that the army in general, we are told, is waking to the actual situation, and we read in the Neue Zeit (Stuttgart) that a society has been formed, called the 'Union of Officers of the Russian Army.' Their published program is remarkable as indicating their disgust with the autocracy and bureaucracy which have hitherto leaned upon them as an unfailing support. They declare: 'The unbearable conditions of military life in Russia at this present time compel the army to take at once a decisive stand as to the part they are to play in this crisis of the nation's history. The government has lost the confidence of the country, and deliberately blackens the army in the eyes of the people. It endeavors by rousing hatred between populace and soldiery to separate them irretrievably, and involve the army in the guilt of its own crimes. We therefore resolve that: Duties are imposed upon the Russian army disgraceful to its honor and dignity; that ST. LOUIS LABOR.

the office of a hangman is given to men who feel it to be a stain upon their character and upon the history of the Russian army. By discharging this office we are bequeathing shame to our children. Therefore, the Union of the Officers of the Russian Army determine that they will instruct their soldiers in the principles of constitutionalism, and endeavor to reorganize the army on a new basis, they will, at the same time, take no part in repressing the popular movement for political reforms.'

WE BREAK STRIKES

Also handle labor troubles in all their phases. We are prepared to place secret operatives estilled mechanics in any shop, mill or factory, to discover whether organizing is being daterial wasted or stolen, negligence on part of employes, etc., etc.

We grand property during strikes, employ non-union men to fill places of strikers, fit up

We guard property during strikes, employ non-union men to fill places of strikers, fit up and aintain boarding houses for them, etc. Branches in all parts of the country. Write us for refer

THE JOY DETECTIVE SERVICE

(Incorporated)

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The above is an advertisement which appears in "American Industries," the official organ of Mr. Van Cleave's National Manufacturers' Association. It shows plainly what the detective agencies of the Pinkertons, Thiele, Kiely, Desmond, etc., are established for. They feed on the labor movement. When there are no "seri ous labor troubles" these agencies will make some, because business is business, and the duped corporations and employers are made to pay for it.

Union men, keep your eyes on these crime-bearing detective agencies.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS will speak at Riverside Park, 4100 South Broadway, Sunday, August 18, at 2 o'clock p. m. Admission free. Comrades, get announcement cards at headquarters!

The World of Labor

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

EXCHANGING UNION CARDS.

In Denver this week John Mitchell and W. D. Haywood held a conference and arranged for the interchange of cards between the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS IN ST. LOUIS.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., spent several hours in St. Louis last Friday while on his way to Hannibal, Mo., where he addressed a mass meeting. While in St. Louis he spent some time at the Cigarmakers' Union headquarters, 615 Chestnut street.

PRESIDENT SHEA DEFEATED.

Boston, Mass., August 9.—The contest for the presidency of the Team Drivers' and Helpers' International Union was settled today by the election of Daniel J. Tobin, of Boston. Cornelius P. Shea, president for four years, was defeated. The vote was. Tobin, 104; Shea, 94. Thomas Hughes, of Chicago, was re-elected general secretary-treasurer.

THE BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 10.-H. J. Small, superintendent of motive power of the coast division of the Southern Pacific Railway, today served notice upon the striking boilermakers here that if they did not return to work by next Tuesday the company would refuse to reinstate them. The men will not return to work, and the anticipation is that a general strike of boilermakers all over the Harriman system will be called.

STRIKEBREAKERS ARE LIVING HIGH.

Strikebreakers who have been brought to Fitchburg, Mass., in an attempt to break the strike of 300 machinists, are living in clover. They are quartered in the \$50,000 Fitchburg athletic gymnasium and have all manner of luxuries. The kitchen is presided over by a French chef. They have the free run of the place, and at night the billiard and card rooms are in constant use by them. The striking machinists want better pay and shorter hours. master machinists have determined to resist the demands. PRINTERS' PENSION FUND.

Typographical Union No. 4, of Albany, has established a pension fund for the support of old and incapacitated members. Such men, having families, cannot always avail themselves of the comforts of the Colorado Springs home, hence there is a necessity for some provision so that they can live in their accustomed way. The Albany union finds that a 5-cent weekly assessment per capita, if switch he was injured so that he died. The first suit filed was by not drawn upon before next January, will prove amply sufficient to the administrator of the estate of Burrell F. Legg, a brakeman on

Williams Company, whose products were boosted by the union label until they became a factor in certain communities, sold out under advisement. The constitutionality of the act has been atto the scab American Tobacco Company for a good price. "Arrow Head" is one of the brands that had a good sale in this district. This game is getting to be a chestnut. The tobacco workers ought to compel firms that use their label to post a forfeit, and thus they would receive some compensation for their efforts in case of a sell out to the trust.

HAYWOOD AT HIS DESK.

Haywood appeared upon his old job in Denver last Monday morning and began the task of answering telegrams and letters of congratulation which have poured into the federation offices since his acquittal. A local resort offered Haywood \$1,000 for two speeches a day for a week. Haywood said: "Im not a dime museum freak; I prefer to give out any message free of charge." lecture bufeau offered the secretary-treasurer of the federation \$10,000 for 100 lectures during the coming winter. This latter he now has under consideration. Haywood believes that neither Pettibone nor Moyer will ever be tried.

INTÉRNATIONAL PRINTERS' CONGRESS.

The printers' unions of the various countries (except England and the United States) are to hold an international congress in Paris. The countries affiliated are Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Croatia, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Italy, France, Luxemburg, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. The congress is held every three years. Pierre Stautner is secretary, with headquarters at Berne. This international organization has produced a better understanding between the unions in the countries represented and facilitated exchange of membership cards. It is hoped that some day the International Typographical Union of this country will be represented in the congress

STEEL WORKERS' WAGE TROUBLE SETTLED Pittsburg, Pa., August 12.-The conciliation board which has been considering the demands of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has decided that the men are entitled to an increase in wages. The adoption of this scale practically sets the wages for about 45,000 men, union and non-union, throughout the country. Few changes were made in the scale proposed by the workers. This will mean an increase to boilermakers and finishers of about 50 cents per ton at the present rate of bar iron.

INT. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CONVENTION.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 12.-With 1,000 delegates and visitors present, the Fifty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union opened at the Eastman Hotel this morning. After the usual welcoming addresses and response by President Lynch, the convention settled down to routine business for the remainder of the day. Charles Hertenstein, of St. Louis, was named reading clerk, and O. A. Leech, also of St. Louis, was named as a messenger. The following St. Louis delegates are present: President J. A. Jackson, Samuel E. Randall, George B. Woods, Frank M. Calvo, Charles Hertenstein, J. A. Young, Percy Pepoon and J. J

PREPARING FOR LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

From San Francisco it is reported that the employers' associations are preparing for a life and death struggle with the unions and are collecting a fund that will mount into millions for that purpose. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has sanctioned the move. It is planned that if any union calls another strike of any importance it will be the signal for a general lockout. All employes are to be thrown upon the streets and permitted to hunger until they get ready to forswear their allegiance to trade unions. The ringleaders of the labor-haters declare that inside of two months the workers would be starved into submission and be glad to return to their jobs under any conditions.

COLORADO SOUTHERN TRAINMEN STRIKE.

On August 3 an order issued by Grand Master P. H. Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Denver, Col., called out every member of the organization from Greeley and Silver Plume, Col., to Texline, Tex., who were employed by the Colorado & Southern Railroad. This affected about 500 men, although three or four times that number may be thrown out of employment through the inability of the company to move trains. The trouble arose over a demand on the part of the men for an increase of 2 cents an hour in their wages. The railroad committee has appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to assist in adjusting their differences

IRON MOLDERS "INDUSTRIALIZING."

The International Iron Molders' Union did a sensible thing when it changed its name so that it would include within its membership all those working at the molding industry. This, following the action taken some years ago, when it assumed jurisdiction over the coremakers, will undoubtedly be followed by good results. Just why one known as a brass molder should be placed in an organization to be separate and apart from those working in iron was never understandable, and this was at times provocative of disagreement. Quite likely there will be protest in some places over this assumption of jurisdiction by the iron molders, but it is sensible and will meet with the sanction of all those who are interested in seeing a businesslike ordering of affairs.

PRINTERS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 12.—The strike of printers in the newspaper offices of Decatur was settled this afternoon and for the first time in a week papers will be issued here. The Decatur Herald will appear tomorrow morning and the Review tomorrow afternoon. The publishers of the papers and the proprietors of job printing plants agreed to stand together when the strike was inaugurated on Monday, August 5. But whether, by consent of the job office proprietors, this agreement was violated, is not known to the public. Anyway, the strike is still on in the job printing plants. The newspaper publishers refuse to discuss the terms of the settlement, but it is understood that printers won their contentions for a minimum wage scale of \$17 a week, an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime work.

MOYER WIL RETURN TO IDAHO.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who is now out on bond, dropped into the Unionist office this morning to say good-by before going to Denver. He was accompanied by Marion Moore, one of the former members of the executive board and a witness in the Haywood case. Mr. Moyer said: "I'll see you again in a couple of weeks. I'm going to Denver to look after the work there, and after everything is arranged I will return to Boise. I will make Boise my headquarters till these cases are all settled here. There is a good deal of organization work to be attended to in Idaho, and I can keep myself pretty busy here till after these trials are closed." Mr. Moyer is equally interested in seeing that Steve Adams gets a square deal, for he feels that the prosecution of Adams is merely a part and parcel of the same conspiracy that brought the federation officers to

SUIT IN EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Washington, Aug. 10.-The second suit in the District of Columbia under the employers' liability act was instituted today by Mrs. Christina Hyde, widow of Richard Hyde, against the Southern Railway for \$20,000 damages. In her declaration Mrs. Hyde sets forth that her husband was employed as a brakeman by the Southern Railway October 1, and while making a "flying" or switch he was injured so that he died. The first suit filed was by train No. 66, who, December 30, was killed in the wreck at Terra Cotta. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad filed a demurrer to this take care of its old members.

REPEATING THE OLD GAME.

Tobacco workers announce one more "sell out."

The Nall & Suit, denying that the act was applicable to Anderson her the matter. tacked in the United States Supreme Court, and a case incolving its constitutionality was argued before this tribunal last spring.

SUPPORTING CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

The San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting on August 2, placed the United Cigar Stores and the Gunst stores on the unfair list. This action was taken at the request of the local cigarmakers' union, as a means of protecting the members of that organiza-tion against the competition of the Tobacco Trust, which concern has already acquired a virtual monopoly of the American tobacco trade. It is to be hoped that the action of the Labor Council will prove effective, if only as a means of insuring the cigarmakers union against total extinction in San Francisco and immediate vicin-That this fate has not already befallen the cigarmakers is, we are sorry to say, more creditable to the staying qualities of the cigarmakers themselves than to the sense of obligation on the part of the members of other labor organizations. Notwithstanding shortcoming in the latter respect, there still remains a considerable number of smokers who perefer a union-labeled cigar or tobacco to the products of the trust. If the action of the San Francisco Labor Council avails nothing more than to insure this latter class of smokers against the contingency of being forced to patronize the trust, or quit the weed, it will have proved not entirely in vain. Demand the vlue labels of the cigarmakers and tobacco workers when purchasing smoking articles!

MILITIA TO SUPPRESS STRIKE IN INDIANA.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 10.—Following a struggle of seven weeks between union strikers and owners of factories, Tell City, of this state, is today under a mild form of martial law. Assault followed assault upon workmen, and the crisis came Thursday, when Marshal Hawkins shot William Dauffer, a striker, when the former was attacked by a crowd of ruffians. The shooting stirred the strikers to a fever heat, and the citizens of the town, fearing serious trouble today, when the union had planned a monster street parade and demonstration, appealed to the governor for troops. Two companies of the State National Guard arrived there this morning, under command of Adjt. Gen. Perry of Indianapolis, and for a time it was feared a serious clash would come. The greeting by the strikmen on the muck and puddle mills, as well as those on busheling and scrapping, will receive an advance, heaters and roughers gethings. As the soldiers formed into line to march to their camp the striking unionists fell in behind. The death of Dauffer, the striker, meetings.

and the timely arrival of the militia worked to the advantage of the law and order element. The union organization, out of respect to the dead comrade, postponed the demonstration planned for today and attended the inneral in a body. The men are striking for recognition of their union, and their efforts so far to reach a settlement with the owners have met with failure.

PRESSMEN'S PRESIDENT GETTING BUSY.

George L. Berry, who was elected at the recent convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union at Brighton Beach to succeed Martin Huggins as president of the organization, says that steps will at once be taken to set aside the nine-hour and open-shop clauses of the agreement with the Typothetae. President Higgins had signed a contract with the Typothetae which continued the nine-hour day until January 1, 1909, and recognized the open shop. A majority of the membership was opposed to these two features of the agreement, and it was that opposition which caused the defeat of Higgins. President Berry says of the present plans of the new administration: "We have a board of directors in accord with my policy of inaugurating the eight-hour workday as soon as possible. The Typothetae will be requested to consent to amending the agreement so as to recognize the eight-hour day at once and eliminate the open-shop idea. Should the Typothetae refuse this request, then the question will be referred to the unions for a referendum vote as to when the eighthour day is to be inaugurated." President Berry has resigned his position as business agent of San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24. He will remain in San Francisco until August 15. settling up his affairs, when he will remove to Cincinnati, where the new headquarters of the International Union have been estab-

SERIOUS STRIKE TROUBLES.

Belfast, Aug. 12.—Serious and fatal disorders occurred here again this evening. The troops fired into the crowd and a woman and man were shot dead and a number of others were seriously injured. The conflict between the soldiers and the rioters took place in the vicinity of the Constabulary Barracks, in the Cullingtree road. The trouble became acute about 6 o'clock, when a mob of men and women attacked a police inspector. Soldiers were at once summoned to the scene, but they were met by a hail of paving stones, which emptied some of the saddles. The riot act was read, but the maddened mob refused to disperse and kept up a terrible fusillade of stones, broken bottles and brickbats against the police and the military. Bayonet charges failed to rout the rioters, and ultimately the order to fire was given. The number wounded from rifle fire and in the bayonet charges and otherwise injured is great, and tonight the hospitals are overcrowded. The wrecked condition of the streets and houses in the Falls and Grosvenor districts of this city testify to the severity of the rioting of last night. Hardly a window or a street lamp remains intact, while doors have been smashed in by the heavy stones hurled by the strikers at the advancing cavalry, and the street paving is torn up on all sides, having furnished the rioters with missiles. Rioting continued until nearly midnight. The rioters stretched chains across the street to impede the movement of troops, who charged the mob no less than forty times. Six volleys were fired into the mob, and official reports state that three were killed, six seriously and hundreds slightly wounded.

THE FIGHT AGAINST UNIONISM IN CANADA.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union of Toronto, Canada, has been refused by the Privy Council the right to appeal "In forma paupers" from the decision of the jury in the Civil Assizes whereby the Metallic Roofing Co. of Toronto was awarded \$7,500 damages against the union for boycotting the company's products and interfering with its workmen. The decision is a most interesting and important one. It means that before the Privy Council will hear the appeal the union will have to put up securities for the costs, which probably will exceed \$2,000; more important, it establishes the precedent for all future cases where labor unions wish to appeal cases, placing them on the same footing in this regard with all other corporations and with individuals. The case against the Sheet Metal Workers' Union will be remembered by those familiar with labor legislation. It got into the courts five years ago. The trouble originated in the insistence of the union that certain of the company's employes should either be compelled to join the union or that they should be discharged. Both of these the company refused to do, and as a result letters were sent to dealers stating that after a certain date the union men would handle no goods of the Metallic Roofing Co. As a result of this boycott the company secured a verdict for damames amounting to \$7,500 and costs. Since then the union, which wishes to appeal the decision, opened negotiations with the company to pay them the \$7,500 and costs, provided no opposition would be made to the appeal. This the company refused. The union then wished to appeal without putting up securities for the costs, and this the Privy Council has refused to allow. At the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council it was decided to assess the unions 10 cents per capita to provide funds to appeal the case from court to court. Whether the union will put up the securities to have the Privk Council hear the appeal is a matter which will take some time to decide. So far the judgments have been all in favor of the Metallic Roofing Co.

ST. LOUIS CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended, but the heat was so intense that the delegates were anxious to cut the session as short as possible, and when Chairman Miller declared the meeting adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock there was unanimous approval. The entertainment committee, which has in charge the joint Labor Day picnic, announced that the celebration will held at West End Heights on Monday, September 2. Chairman Philip Hoefer announced that addresses would probably be made by James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C., third vice president of the American Federation of Labor and international president of the machinists' organization, and by President Marks of the Georgia Federation of Labor. Other features of the program will be athlete sports for both men and women. Grand Marshal Owen Miller announced that the meeting of the marshals has decided that the parade would start from Tenth street and Franklin avenue at 10 a. m., and would be reviewed at Lawton and Compton avenue, where it would disband. The line of march will be out Franklin avenue to Twentyfirst street, then to Pine street, west to Grand avenue, then over to Lawton avenue and east to the reviewing stand. Both the Central Trades & Labor Union and the Building Trades Council will join in the parade and picnic. An effort to revoke the election of J. T. Kinsella of the Steamfitters' Union as a delegate to the Missouri Federation of Labor promised to stir up a fight, but the union voted to lay the motion on the table before there was anopportunity Kinsella's union was not affiliated with the State Fedfor debate. eration at the time of his election as a delegate, but has secured a charter since. A communication was received from the telegraphers announcing that a strike had been called on both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies. A communication was received from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles urging workmen to stay away from that city. It was stated that false information as to wages paid and cost of living was being circulated through the east for the purpose of inducing workmen to come there. Comparative wages, and prices were quoted to show that while wages were lower than in the other large cities of the country, the cost of living was greater. Edward J. Baker, international president of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, made a brief speech, calling attention to the fact that a strike had been on in St. Louis for one year. Waiters' Union complained in a letter that its delegates were being discriminated against in the matter of recogni-tion on the floor. This brought forth a strong talk from President Miller, who spoke with feeling, saying that he could remember no occasion when he had slighted any delegate. Delegate Hofher restored good humor and caused laughter when he advised the Waiters' Union to send "live men" and not "wooden men" to the

35,000 Hear Haywood

Rousing Reception for the Undesirable Citizen in Chicago....Haywood's Speech.

William Haywood was in Chicago last Sunday. He arrived at the Union Depot at 7:10 o'clock in the morning and was greeted at the gate by 500 Socialists and Trade Unionists. In the afternoon he spoke at Luna Park, Halstead and 51st streets. It was a great demonstration. The capitalist papers throughout the country had little to say about it. Of all the St. Louis dailies only two published a few lines about it.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Moyer and Haywood Conference of the City of Chicago, Ladies and Gentlemen, Comrades, Brothers and Fellow Workers: It is indeed with a light and cheerful heart that I address this multitude to extend to you the heartfelt thanks of myself and of the members of the working class throughout the

I want to say on this occasion that the need for support still continues, and the only thing that is required to fill the cup of happiness to overflowing would be the presence of Charles Moyer on

my right and George Pettibone on my left.

And until those two men are free, and a third, Steve Adams, who is in the toils of the Mine Owners' Association, there is still reason for united action on the part of the working class of this

And I want to say that notwithstanding the fact that to all appearances we have had a fair trial, I owe it to the men and women of Chicago, to the men and women of the United States, to the working class of the world that I am present here today. (Applause.)

And let me tell you that it was not the intention of the Mine Owners' Association, of the governor of the state of Idaho, of the government of the state of Colorado, and of the federal government of the United States, to accord us a fair trial when they kidnaped us from the state of Colorado. It was their intention to railroad us to the gallows, and I have to thank you for my life. (Applause.)
When the representative of the state of Idaho came to Colorado,

strange as it may seem to you, two of the judges of the supreme court of that state were in conference with the governor when he

agreed that we should be exiled from our homes.

Remember these were the representatives of Gov. Gooding, who came into the state of Colorado on Thursday night, and it was arranged by them that there should be not action taken until Saturday night for fear that we would make application to the courts of the state for a writ of habeas corpus. But when I again tell you that members of that supreme court were in conference with the governor you will understand it would have been little use for us to apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the red state, the state of Colo-

Now when we were taken to Idaho we there applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and we applied to a court one member of which said that he had been hounded around the state and that he was only 24 hours ahead of people who were trying to work him an injury. It is unnecessary for me to say that that was merely a phantom of his brain, but he recounts the instance with considerable nerve on his part and said that he climbed over the back fence to escape the people that were looking for him.

You can imagine the dignity of one of the highest jurists of a state of this Union when he climbs over the back fence for fear of meeting face to face a member of the working class. (Laughter.) He said he was afraid he was going to be killed, but the chances are that all that would have been done would be to solicit him to give

Well, after going through the procedure in Colorado and Idaho, we then, as you know, applied to the supreme court of the United States. Now, again, you will see where we were getting a fair You will remember that President Roosevelt (hisses) on the 14th of last October wrote a letter that is now world renowned, a letter wherein he stated that among other prominent citizens of the country were myself and Moyer, whom he designated as "un-desirable." (Laughter.)

But my only reason for mentioning that fact is to recall to you that the members of the supreme court of the United States were in conference with the president and read that letter. Is there any wonder, then, that they denied us a writ of habeas corpus (A voice, "No, I should say not!") There never was an instance in the history of this country before where the members of the working class were up against a combination that consisted of all of the capitalist interests of two states administrations and of the federal

Now, standing alone, I surely did not win that fight; but with this multitude behind me, with the working class of this nation, we did win the fight. (Applause.) And I stand here at this time typifying what unity means, typifying what it means to stand together shoulder to shoulder in the class struggle (Applause), and there would be no necessity on my part to urge you to continue to stand together, not for me, but for yourselves, and each one of you in-dividually. (Applause.) And at this time I am going to ask you to do as much for yourselves as you have done for me. (Applause.) To do that it is necessary for you to unite with your fellow men in-

dustrially and politically. (Applause.) To the union men that I am addressing in this crowd I will say there is much that you have to learn, and one of those things is that you must not give an employer an agreement or contract of any kind or description. (Applause.) And I will explain to you why you should not do that. You object to any individual bargaining. You say that men of your craft should join with you for a common interest. Well, if it is to the interest of men to join together, it is to the interest of unions to join together. If you sign a contract on the part of certain craftsmen and that contract expires on the 15th of next month, and another craft signs a like agreement that expires a couple of months later, don't you see that as unions you are still units, and you are divided as far as the working class is concerned? (Applause.)

Now, I want to go a step further. I have said that an individual has no right to bargain individually to the detriment of his fellow wrokingmen. I have said that a local union has no right to bargain as a local union. It is merely a unit in the working class movement. Now, an international has no right to bargain as an international because they are a part of the working class movement, and this problem will never be settled until workingmen of all kinds and

women of all vocations join hands for the common cause. (Applause.) Briefly I want to give you a history of the Western Federation of Miners. Strange to say we were conceived in jail and born in Butte, Mont., on the 15th of May, 1893, and the same cell that I have occupied with my comrades for the last 18 months with my comrades was the cell in which the Western Federation of Miners was organized in the first place. Since our organization we have done everything that we could to assist members of the working class, no matter what their affiliation might be, and it is my pleasure today to say that bread cast upon the waters returns after many days. (Applause.) What you have done for us we may grow strong enough to be able to return to you.

I hope that none among you will ever be called upon to suffer, but it will be a strange thing in the onward march of civilization if there are not some martyrs. But in reference to martyrs I don't want you to think for one minute that I have suffered any martyr-Not at all. Not one minute since I have been under arrest or while I was occupying a cell in the penitentiary and in the Canyon county jail and in the Ada county jail, not one minute have I had other than an abiding faith that I would at some time have an op
Meier Bros \$2 Melchoir Michael \$1, L. E. Hildebrand \$1, Ed. portunity to meet you. (Applause.) And, more than that, I never had any blue spells. I always felt happy and contented. I knew that there were millions of eyes focused on Idaho. I knew that Hirschenhofer 25c, Ad. H. \$1, John Mueck \$1, A. J. Brusch, 27th

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millions of voices were being raised in my behalf. And I knew more than that; I knew that with this united movement on the part of the working class it had gained a gigantic stride forward toward the emancipation of all of you. (Applause.)
ABOUT BUCHTEL.

Now, I want to say a word about Gov. Buchtel of Colorado. He is now residing in your city. He has declared, with others, that I am an undesirable citizen, but I just want to point out to you the difference between an undesirable citizen and a desirable citizen from his

During the 15 years of the life of the Western Federation of Miners in the state of Colorado we have endeavored to pass a number of measures for the working class. In many of them we have been successful. All of you will agree with me that the duty of the executive officer of a state is to enforce the laws of the state. If a man occupying an official position does not enforce the laws, why, then, he may rightly be referred to as an undesirable citizen. (Applause.)

On the statute books of the state of Colorado we have an eighthour law applying to men working in and around the mines, mills and smelters. There are at least 8.000 men that are not enjoying that law. Mr. Buchtel is the man that is responsible.

We have an anti-gambling law in the state of Colorado, but we have hundreds of gamblers that are daily fleecing the worker out of their hard-earnings, and Gov. Buchtel is responsible.

We have a check-weighman law whreby a coal mining com pany can not force the men to mine 4,000 pounds of coal for a tor if that law was properly applied, but it is not, and Gov. Bucht is responsible.

We have a ventilation law in the state of Colorado that is no enforced, and Governor Buechtel is responsible.

We have a semi-monthly pay day, and there are none of the

workingmen that get their checks oftener than once a month, an Gov. Buchtel is responsible. And we have an anti-scrip law, whereby workingmen are sup

posed to get the coin of the realm in pay for the work they have done for the companies, but the scrip is still in use, and Gov. Bucht Now, I want to ask you whether or not the members of the

Western Federation of Miners and its officers who are trying to er force those laws are the undesirable citizens or whether the government ernor who refuses to enforce the law with the power in his hands-

is he not the undesirable citizen? (Applause.)

Now, you all recognize the fact, and if you do not I will so demonstrate it to you, that the miner who digs in the ground- th coal and the metalliferous digger-is the stepping stone of civilization tion. It is he who goes down deep into the boweis of the earth an brings up the copper and the tin and the lead and the gold and the silver and the other metals that are made into the tools that ar used by you artisans, and without us you would be wearing breechclout and plowing with a crooked stick. There would be n gigantic buildings like you have got in this city. There would no be any of these pleasure resorts. There would not be the iron hors nor the ocean greyhound. You would not have a spring in you watch and Roosevelt would not have signed the letter on the under sirables with a steel pen. (Applause.)

Here a glass of water was handed the speaker, who remarked This fellow seems to think this windmill is run with water."

There is something about the aims and purposes of the West ern Federation of Miners and the interests we have against us Now you know that an undesirable organization does not build hos pitals for its sick and its injured. An undesirable organization doe not build libraries for the education of its members. An undesirable organization does not have halls and meeting places where w carry on debates with the hope of lighting intelligence in the mind of the citizens of this country, so that we can bring to them th rights and privileges that they should enjoy.

Now, the principles of the Western Federation of Miners hav been clearly set forth on a number of occasions, and it is our pur pose to organize industrially and unite politically so that we ca bring the working class into their own. And with those principle in view we are never going to swerve from them, and all hell ca not make us swerve. (Applause, during which the speaker turne to another portion of the audience.) I want you all to hear this that the principles of the Western Federation of Miners are in tended for the betterment and uplifting of the working class. W are educating our members, working step by step, and from thos

principles all hell can never swerve us. I have said a good deal on this occasion about the men, but

want to say something about the women. I just want to say a work in behalf of the women, in behalf of the splendid support they hav rendered to us. I am here for the purpose of thanking you in behal of myself and the boys in jail of the Western Federation of Miners of my wife and my mother, and of Henrietta, who sends her love to the girls of Chicago. And whatever else may be be said in the labo movement, you must always take off your hats to the women, be

Warriors, lawyers, sinner and saint, May fight and play and pray, But the world will wag on to the end of time In that little woman's way.

Missouri Socialist Party

APPLICATIONS FOR DATES of the Henry Laurens Cal tour have been received from Kansas City and Webb City. Possi bly Jefferson City comrades will arrange a date also. Comrade Car comes very highly recommended by comrades in Massachusetts where he has spoken. State Secretary G. E. Cutting of Massachusetts speaks very well of Comrade Call's ability as a Socialist speaker and urges locals not to miss an opportunity to secure a date. All locals desiring dates should write the state secretary as soon as

THROUGH THE EFFORTS of Comrade Ivan Hall, of Noel, Mo., locals have been organized in Pineville and Elk River Townships. They are all farmers. Comrade Hall says they will try to organize every township in the county and then form a central com-

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY miners held several successful meetings that were addressed by Comrade Pope, of St. Louis. Last Saturday evening he spoke at Desloge and Sunday afternoon at Flat River. Comrade Pope says the miners are becoming better organized and will soon be in a position to enforce better conditions.

SECRETARY GIBBENS of Local Jasper County remits some dues and says he is now located in Joplin. The hunt for a living has caused him to move around a good deal. Comrade Gibbens also says that he had written some time ago concerning L. W. Motley, of Prosperity, who wants to do some organizing work. The affairs of the county committee were to be taken up at a meeting on August II.

COMRADE H. L. TRAXLER, of Duenweg, Jasper county, says he is in favor of a county local, though he thinks the "delegates overstepped their authority" on several occasions when matters were decided that, he thinks, should have been left to a referendum.

LOCAL LAMAR sends in three months' dues and monthly report card. Considering how simple and easy it is to make out the monthly report, these locals should get a move on them.

Ward, \$5, Rich Mederacke \$1, Hy. Buell 25c, Twenty-fourth Ward \$3, F. Linecke \$1, C. H. Goehring 50c, Seventh Ward \$1.50, T. C. Stephens 25c, W. J. Wondracek \$1.50, Max Stopf 25c, Mrs. M. Konrad 50c, Jul Bitterlich \$1, Fitch 25c, Kiburtz 10c, Twenty-sixth Ward \$3, Brewers' and Malsters' Union \$10. Amount previously acknowledged \$100.69. Grand total to date \$130.54.

MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE FUND.

From Society of Free Thought (of South St. Louis) \$10.

Our Book Department Books On

Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

Our literature department has the following books for sale, and they be had at any time at Labor office, Room 7, 324 Chestnut street. To do the most effective work for Socialism the comrades must be well-informed on the subject. Now is the time to read and study. The prices are within the reach of all, and comrades can easily acquire a valuable library at small cost. Books not on the list will be secured on short notice.

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The Noblest Roman

Western Miners Magazine

While the Western Federation of Miners is being showered with congratulations, and while Richardson and Darrow, the shining lights of the legal profession, are receiving the highest encomiums of praise for their ability and eloquence as lawyers, yet, when we return to our normal condition of mind after such a grand and glorious victory achieved, we can behold the wan and wasted figure of a man looming up before us, whose very name and work are linked inseparably with the history of the Western Federation

The history of the labor movement of this country cannot be written in full without placing the name of John H. Murphy upon its pages. Murphy, the general attorney for the federation, has made history in every state and territory covered by the jurisdiction of the organization. From the statute books of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Missouri and other States, eight-hour laws rise as monuments to perpetuate the heroic energy of the man whose att-vice and counsel have been priceless to the organization that has faced courts, bull pens and deportation. Murphy, the attorney, is a man who has carved an enviable name and record out of the hard rock of adversity. His youth was not spent in the lap of luxury. As a boy he reveled in no dazzling magnificence, but was among that great army that was struggling for the necessaries of life. In his young manhood, with the bloom and blush of health upon his cheek, we find him upon an engine, serving in the capacity of fireman. But while he was exhausting his physical energies in the battle to secure the necessaries of life, this student upon the engine was communing with Blackstone and other great legal minds that had filled the libraries with the products of their brain.

Murphy, the fireman, became the lawyer, and his heart and soul at once became aroused in a yearning desire to render service to the great mass that was struggling against the wrongs of oppression. In the State of Utah he made his first great fight for the constitutionality of the eight-hour law. With the ablest lawyers which corporations could secure to assassinate the validity of the Utah eight-hour law, Attorney Murphy ultimately won a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States which stamped him as a gladiator in the judicial arena worthy of the best steel.

For four years Attorney Murphy has been in a battle against death. His close attention to his work and the long hours that he has spent in equipping himself to meet the ablest at the bar, has undermined his vitality, and he is now a physical wreck, bravely struggling against the inevitable.

No member of the Western Federation of Miners can forget the services that Attorney Murphy has rendered to the organiza-

When the great trial at Boise, Idaho, opened, he arose from his bed of pain, and though the dew of death was gathering upon his brow, he wended his way toward the "Gem of the Rockies" to give his counsel and advice in one of the greatest trials that has ever taken place in this country. Day after day he sat in the courtroom in the sweltering heat, and though he endured the agony of a thousand deaths, yet his loyalty to the organization nerved him for the ordeal. The pale and emaciated face, upon which disease had written the lines of pain and suffering, lighted up with hope and joy whenever the defense scored a point in the great legal battle that had human life at stake and the future of the militant labor organization of the West.

When Haywood was at last liberated and vindicated by a jury of twelve men, and rushed from the courtroom to embrace the silvery-haired matron at whose knee he once lisped the name of mother; when he had clasped his invalid wife to his breast and folded in his strong arms his two loving daughters, in his great joy he did not forget the brave, fearless little man upon his couch of pain in the hospital, who had braved death to be identified with the struggle. In that moment, when Haywood lifted in his arms the devoted attorney of the Western Federation of Miners, and when there broke from the lips of the frail and wasted lawyer, "Bill! In this hour of your great triumph be humble and thankful," the great, big, whole-souled Haywood must have felt that here is a loyalty that rivals the fraternity of a Damon and a Pythias. In the years that are to come, when memory shall revert to the great trial that has taken place at Boise, Idaho, when men and women shall be paying tributes to the great lawyers who have participated in the battle, the name of John H. Murphy shall shine as "the noblest Roman of them all."

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

NATURALIZATION

erable time to secure the "second papers." Many legal formalities have to be complied with by the applicant. Every Socialist local should establish an information bureau where foreign-born comtheir naturalization papers.

i. e., for the ensuing six months, every effort must be made by our members and comrades to induce their foreign-born friends not yet naturalized to apply for their "first papers" without any further delay. With their first papers secured before October, 1907, they will be entitled to cast their first vote at the presidential elections in

November, 1908.

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

Socialism would not stifle ambition or inventive genius. On the contrary, the conditions made possible for every man would furnish the greatest incentive to ambition and genius in the world. But it might somewhat change the bent of these desires. The brains of men would not then be employed to devise schemes for fleecing the people out of what they possessed, for the purpose of building up the wolves at the expense of the lambs, as now. Man's greatest inspiration would be found in creating something which would add to the welfare and happiness of his fellows.

The plough confers moral blessings as rich as ever were those imputed to war. Does industry try men's souls less searchingly than does war? Will we lapse into hopeless materialism if we are spared the periodical crises that urge sacrifice of one for the larger good of others and many? The complexity of modern life consecrated to the development of man and the resources of his home is such that heroism, altruism, self-sacrifice, high resolve and stren-uous effort are conditions of self-maintenance. Constructive cooperation in all those things that make for the humanizing of men dispenses strength as robust and virility as elastic as ever did destructive warfare.

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.

Principles of Socialism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III.

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

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

This class struggle is due to the private ownerhip of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything made is made or done by many men-some times separated by seas or continents-working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools The question of naturalization must be taken up without delay and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into rades everywhere. Under the new laws it takes consid- two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in rades can get all the information and assistance required to secure the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in funda-In November, 1908, the presidential elections will take place. mental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for indi-In Missouri the man in possession of his "first papers" for at least vidual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and mental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for indione year is entitled to vote at all elections. From now till October, complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right power to be.

IV.

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

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

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

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for any of his secrets; now what do you think of a man who keeps his wife from finding out such things?" Mr. Exymark—"I think he's a genius."—Ohio State Journal.

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

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

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

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A Magazine of Modern Thought and Social Progress. E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

The Vanguard is published monthly ty the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub-lishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee. Wis. SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

The subscription price is fifty cents a year to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any other country in the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50. Subscriptions, advertisements, remittances, and all business communications should be addressed to

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Kaemmerer's European Letters

Voyage from Stettin to Russia....Shown Through the Czar's Vinter Palace....Visits St. Isaac's Cathedral and Is Shocked by Religious Superstition....One Night in Swedish Police Station A Socialist Brewery.

FROM STETTIN, GERMANY.

Stettin, July 20.-At daybreak on Sunday morning I will sail from here direct for St. Petersburg, where I shall arrive Tuesday at midnight. Will drop you a line as soon as arrived there. Here in Stettin I am right at home with comrades. I met a comrade at the office of the Volksbote with whom I have been most of the time, He took me to a committee meeting of the Party which reminded me very much of our own meetings. He also showed me around the This afternoon I shall go through the barracks with a comrade who is in the army. The new steamer Caecilia, on which I sail for home, is now here in Stettin, in the dock where the largest ships are built. Greetings to the comrades. O. KAEMMERER.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The Baltic Sea treated me a little worse than the Atlantic Ocean. The seasickness had such a hold on me that I felt like dying without further ceremony. I swore that I would never cross the Baltic to Stockholm, and was planning to take a train from St. Petersburg straight back to Berlin. But since I recovered I changed my mind and have decided to try once more. I shall leave St. Petersburg Saturday night, sailing for Stockholm. Will write more when I get there, as I have just reached St. Petersburg. I am told that we have a four hours' stop-over in Helsing-fors, Finland. If I get an opportunity I will send you a card from there. Best wishes. OTTO KAEMMERER.

FROM STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

Stockholm, July 29.—The voyage from St. Petersburg to Stockholm is a beautiful trip. At Helsingfors, Finland, our steamer stopped for four hours, which gave us a chance to look around in the city. Helsingfors is a much more beautiful city than St. Petersburg. I saw some nice Socialist postcards in Helsingfors show windows, but could not buy any, it being Sunday and the stores were all closed. In St. Petersburg there is not one electric street car line; it is all cabs and horse cars. They are now at work constructing an electric street railway system. You will have to excuse this poor handwriting, for I am writing these lines on my knee in a public park in Stockholm. With best wishes,

OTT OKAEMMERER. Later: I stopped in St. Petersburg four days. Before leaving

I had to "deposit" a couple of rubles with the Russian government. My passport has now the seals of six governments on it. I succeeded in taking a good look at the Czar's winter palace. I secured a permit and was taken through the palace and shown all the beau-tiful things. Will leave for Copenhagen in the morning, and from there will write you more about St. Petersburg OTTO KAEMMERER.

FROM COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

Copenhagen, July 31.-Your most interesting letter about doings in St. Louis I enjoyed very much. It shows that our movement is very much alive even in the dullest season. What I enjoyed was the large crowd you had at the Montesano excursion. The little "riot" created by the Capitalist political hoodlums will only work for our benefit, as I can see by the special edition issued by the St. Louis comrades. It is just such work as that which pushes our movement to the front. I remember so well the time when President McKinley was assassinated, and the Capitalist papers tried to hold the Socialists responsible for the crime. It was just at that time that I was almost compelled to convert all my relatives and friends. Often elements who are anxious to injure our movement simply cause a fight which will lead to make our cause clearer and our movement more solid. Am very glad that Comrade Bowden, as acting secretary, is doing so well. The holes he hammers into the typewriter ribbon would only indicate that the movement is keeping him quite busy. I am glad to hear that Hilde-brand saved the excursion receipts when the rowdies attempted to land on him on the City of Providence.

ABOUT ST. PETERSBURG AND MY VOYAGE TO COPEN-HAGEN.

My trip to St. Petersburg I shall never regret. The city has a beautiful harbor, and the Neva River, flowing through the city, makes a pleasant impression on the stranger. But the city itself is very dirty and backward. There are thousands of little cabs and horse cars; not one electric line. As I mentioned in a former note, they are now constructing an electric street railway system. poverty in St. Petersburg is something fearful. Sometimes within one block you meet three or four of the most helpless looking beggars you can imagine. Nearly on every street corner, on every bridge, in the stores, in barber shops, and in the restaurants, I wit nessed the religious superstition which is much worse than I imagined. At all of the places above mentioned little altars are erected where the poor, superstitious people are kneeling and praying. On finest Greek Catholic church in Russia. The performances of the on Twelfth and Market streets. priests appeared to me as if I were at a drama viewing the religious superstitions of bygone ages.

The congregation must either stand or kneel, as there are no seats in the Russian Church. Here you can see the superstition in its worst form. All around inside the church there are little altars and holy pictures, and it is there that the congregation worships. Here the people move from one altar to the other, first making a cross sign, then kneeling down and kissing the floor. Then they get up, make a few more cross signs, and then kiss the pictures. This performance is repeated until they have visited every picture in the church. I saw some women put their little babies through the same performance.

I was very fortunate in meeting a young German on board the steamer to St. Petersburg, who invited me to stay at his house while erative brewery, and this Socialist beer is for sale everywhere. I young man spoke Russian, German and English. On the first day he showed me around the city. I was just like at home with his parents. He was not a Socialist, but he took part in the march to the Winter Palace, January 22, 1905, and he told me how the Cossacks came and slaughtered the people and how the people had to flee for their lives. He was of the opinion that there was little hope for the Russian people.

But I soon gave him new courage, and I surprised him very much with the information that the Socialists in every country were supporting the Russian revolution. My little agitation work will bear fruit, I have no doubt. In Helsingfors I walked around the streets for several hours. The city is neat and beautiful. I saw many Russian soldiers there.

The trip from Helsingfors to Stockholm is very beautiful. All the way we passed through narrow waterways, with thousands of beautiful little islands on both sides.

Stockholm is also a very nice city. The daily Socialist paper "Socialdemokraten" is for sale everywhere.

was up against it. I wandered around the city until after midnight, when I sat down a while to rest. Along came two policemen and asked me some question in Swedish, which, of course, I could not

I soon found, however, that one of the police officers could speak a few words in German and English, and I understand a little of both languages, so we could make ourselves understood.

The officer got interested in me and asked me to go with him to the police station and wait there till morning. As a matter of course I accepted the invitation with pleasure. In the police station they had no beds; I had only some boards to sleep on, and, besides, it was quite cold. But I am determined to put up with hardships as well as pleasures, and my experience in life has taught me by this time that the sun cannot always shine. (This is good police station philosophy!—Editor of St. Louis Labor.)

I enjoy the big ship harbors like those in Stettin, St. Petersburg, Helsingfors, Stockholm and Copenhagen very much. As we entered the harbor of Copenhagen a battleship entered also. The boats saluted each other, and for a while I thought that we were in the midst of a battle.

Please send the last copies of St. Louis Labor to the steamer Caecilia in Bremen, and I shall get them before leaving Europe. OTTO KAEMMERER.

FROM LUEBECK, GERMANY.

Comrade Hoehn, in his letter, refers to the wine drinking at the Zurich Socialist meeting. In my Copenhagen letter I forgot to tell him that the Socialist movement in Copenhagen owns a cooperative brewery, and this Socialist beer is for sale everywhere. I had a taste of it myself. At the Berliner Vorwaerts they have it OTTO KAEMMERER. brought in by the keg.

Socialist News Review

MILLS AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

Sunday, August 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., at 4100 South Broadway. Admission free.

BACK IN ST. LOUIS.

Afteran absence of several months, Comrade Frank Heuer has returned to St. Louis. He spent his "vacation" in Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

FOR THE NEW YORK WORKER.

The Eighth New York Assembly District of the Socialist Party gave a musical entertainment for the benefit of the New York Worker Sustaining Fund at the Kalish Theater,

MAYOR BECKER'S PROPHECY.

Mayor Becker, of Milwaukee, the "boy wonder," who de-nounced the Socialists as "the scum of the earth," now declares that the Socialists will carry Milwaukee next spring, and therefore declines to acept a renomination.

STREET MEETING OF FIFTEENTH WARD CLUB.

A street meeting under the auspices of the Fifteenth Ward Socialist Club will be held on Franklin avenue and Thirteenth street, August 16, at 8 p. m.

ORGANIZING IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

With the beginning of the month Organizer Ellis B. Harris began his work as organizer of Northern District of Wisconsin, including Douglas, Burnett, Polk, Washburn, Barren, Bayfield, Sawyer, Rusk, Ashland, Iron, Price, Vilas, Oneida, Lincoln, Langlade, Forest and Florence counties.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

The amendment proposed by Local Liberal, Mo., to Section 3 of Article 12 of the Constitution, which provides for the expulsion of 'any faction that ignores the State and National Constitution," has been indorsed by the following locals: Shelbyville, Ind.; Ishpeming, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Negaunee, Mich.; Clinton, Ind.; Bonner, Mont.; Dietz, Wyo.; Mullen, Idaho, and Clifford, Wis.

GARVER AT HIS BEST.

A reverend Father Nugent spoke about the "dividing up" story at the Chillicothe Chautauqua. As a matter of course the newspapers published the ridiculous assertions of the reverend gentleman. Comrade Wm. L. Garver answered Rev. Nugent in a communication to the Chilicothe Constitution. It is to be hoped that the Rev. Nugent will be more careful in future and avoid mis representation.

KAEMMERER'S LATEST LETTERS

from Europe make interesting reading. While in St. Petersburg he was shown through the Czar's magnificent winter palace, and when reaching Malino, in Sweden, he was shown to the police station for a night's rest on a hard board bench. Very philosophically he says that the sun cannot always shine. He is right-not even in a Swedish police station can there be sunshine at the midnight

MILLS MEETING SUNDAY AFTERNOON!

Tomorrow (Sunday), August 18, at 2 o'clock p. m., Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will address a public mass meeting at Riverside Park, 4100 South Broadway. Broadway cars pass the park, the St. Nicholas Bridge I saw in a few minutes over a dozen people and Bellefontaine car gets within two blocks of the place. When take off their hats, make the cross sign and kneel on the bridge. I taking Bellefontaine line, get off on California avenue and Meramec also attended the religious service in the St. Isaac's Church, the street. On Monday evening, August 19, Comrade Mills will speak

THE SOCIALISTS IN THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The new Milwaukee School Board organized this week. strong factions struggled for control of the board, and a deadlock resulted on the vote for president. Great pressure was brought to bear upon our three Social-Democratic members to induce them to vote for one of these factions under the claim that it was a "nonpartisan" fight. Our men, however, stood firm and voted steadily for the Social-Democratic nominee on all the eight ballots.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

SUCCESSFUL MEETING IN SECOND WARD.

The third street meeting of the Second Ward Socialist Club was well attended. Three new applications for membership were received and liberal contributions made to the agitation fund. Comrade Steigerwalt acted as chairman. The speakers were: Wm. M. Brandt, in English, and Rosenkranz, in German. Both speakers were attentively listened to and there was a good demand for literature. Announcement cards for the Mills meetings (of Sunday, August 18, and Monday, August 19) were distributed. Another meeting will take place Saturday, August 24, at 8 p. m., on Ninth and North Market streets.

PUBLIC OUTRAGES IN MICHIGAN.

The authorities of Hancock, Mich., by an outrageous use of the police force, broke up the parade of the Finnish Socialists while On my way from Stockholm to Copenhagen I had an experience that may perhaps interest you. We left Stockholm at 10 o'clock in the morning and arrived in Malmo, Sweden, at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. Here we had to lay over until the next morning, then go 25 miles by boat to Copenhagen. In Malmo I found to my surprise that all the hotels were overcrowded. Here I

based their action upon the following ordinance, adopted a few weeks ago, evidently for the purpose of creating trouble: "No person or any assemblage of persons shall walk, ride, march or parade any of the streets in the city of Hancock carrying or exhibiting the red flag of anarchy or any flag or symbol representing anarchy, or teaching against or toward the destruction of the organized government of the United States, or any state or municipality thereof, or any officer thereof, or any foreign government, king, prince, potentate or officer thereof." Relating to the foregoing and the expense involved, the following is submitted by the Finnish Committee of northern Michigan: "We hope the Party will promptly take such action as seems necessary for our aid. We need the moral and financial support of the comrades in this contest. (Signed) Aku Rissanen, Secretary.".

Make remittances to Gust Frilund, Box 133, Hancock, Mich.

RAILROAD OPERATORS ASSIST COMMERCIAL TELEG-RAPHERS.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 11.—The National Order of Railway Telegraphers has swung the enormous strength of its membership and treasury to the support of the striking commercial telegraphers In practically every railroad station in the United States and Canada today the following message from St. Louis from the national secretary of the order was received: "To all Order of Railway Telegraphers in the United States and Canada: Do not handle any Western Union business. We are backing Commercial Telegraphers Union of America financially and are giving them support: This is a critical point in the history of both organizations. Spread this to every railroad station you possibly can. L. W. Quick, National Sec-

READ, "THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY."

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

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

FIRST GRAND PICNIC AND OUTING

Given by 16th and 17th

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