

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1908

NO. 362.

Coal Mining Slaves

One Hundred Dollars Offered to Marry Off Widows of Victims of Mine Disasters.

The following is taken from the editorial columns of the United Mine Workers' Journal. It is a summary of the recent coal mining horrors. It relates how the mine owners are endeavoring to get the widows of the victims "married off," and tells again the reasons for the terrible disasters:

Last Thursday, for the fourth time this month (December), there was a mine holocaust. It occurred at the Darr mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company, near Jacobs Creek. In the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty men perished. The holocaust was caused by the same reason as the others—insufficient ventilation. But it must be said in fairness to the company that its officials knew of the dangerous condition of the Darr mine, and Superintendent Schludenberg, when told of its dangerous condition by Mine Foreman Campbell, gave the latter orders to spare no expense to make it safe, and work was about completed which would have removed the danger. This fourth disaster makes a total of nearly nine hundred miners who lost their lives in the first nineteen days of December—a record not equaled by the number and extent of lives lost, with the single exception of the one in France.

Some of the hideous facts are coming to light at Monongah. The Journal is creditably informed that the air fan had been idle for twenty-four hours previous to the explosion. Also that there are nearly two hundred men whose bodies lie under masses of slate and rock, and that no effort will be made to recover them. Also that the Cumberland (Md.) News of Monday, Dec. 16, contained an article stating that \$100 will be paid to any man marrying one of the widows at Monongah. As the News is owned by the Lowndeses, who are heavy stockholders in the Fairmount Coal Company, its significance can be realized. A healthy colored slave woman sold in Maryland prior to the war at from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

It is also stated on the authority of a correspondent to the Pittsburg Dispatch that the Fairmount company has retained, or will retain, every lawyer in that vicinity. Again, we are creditably informed that the state officials are using all of their power to suppress the details in order that miners can be retained or secured elsewhere. The effect of the criminal negligence of those sworn to uphold the law can be seen in the fact that West Virginia dropped from second to third place in the production of coal, as her miners—those who know the dangers of the mines and see the shameful conduct of the law's servants—are leaving the state in droves.

In contrast with this miserable conduct on the part of the West Virginia authorities and the Fairmount company is that of the Pittsburg Coal Company, at whose mines the latest accident occurred. There, under its former president, Francis Robbins, Superintendent Schludenberg and others, a system had been provided whereby a decent Christian burial was provided and is provided for such occasions. In addition, each widow receives \$150 and a small pension. Compare that with the sordid conduct of the Fairmount company, where the widows and orphans of its victims are to be held for \$100.

The Journal does not desire to minimize in any way the horrors of the Darr mine; it merely contrasts the conduct of two corporations under similar circumstances.

Again, the necessity of complying with President Roosevelt's recommendations is emphasized with horror. The things he recommends are an imperative necessity, and the blood of these slaughtered miners calls like the blood of Abel from the ground for remedial measures, for measures that are based on practical common sense. These things can be prevented. The one needful thing is sufficient fresh air, air distributed where it is needed, namely, at the face of the workings. That is all there is to it. There will be a thousand and one remedies and scientific theories offered, but they all will resolve themselves into the one thing—plenty of fresh air at the proper place.

Strong Reason For Public Ownership

The Engineering News of New York, the foremost journal of civil engineering in this country, said in a recent editorial: "The public treasury has been looted of valuable franchises and of its due quota of taxes at the same time that honest investors have had their pockets picked; and the whole dirty business has been carried on with the aid of men of supposedly high standing in the financial and professional community. It is not without interest in this connection to note how much of the published 'press bureau' utterances condemning municipal ownership and attacking the officials of the national and state governments for 'muckraking' and 'corporation-baiting' can be traced to men identified with and beneficiaries of just such monumental swindles of the public as the New York City Railway. Certain it is that the New York City Street Railway crimes place the strongest kind of argument at the disposal of those who advocate municipal ownership. As it is now, we have municipal corruption and the shell game of high finance run in combination. It is difficult to see how any change could be a change for the worse."

In a subsequent issue the same journal says: "There are many intelligent men who believe that our public work must be done through private franchise-holding corporations; because with all their franchise grabbing and financial irregularities, the actual work of construction and manufacture is carried on efficiently. We have no quarrel with those who honestly hold this view; but we ask them to be certain of their facts." Then, after having called attention to a conflagration in one of the New York company's car barns, where a supposedly fireproof structure was totally destroyed, this engineering journal continues: "This street railway corporation, capitalized at over a hundred million dollars, had not enough efficiency in its management to prevent such work being done in an important building, on which the continuity of its service depended! But is this lack of efficiency, after all, surprising? If a corporation is run by those who control it for the benefit of the 'inside ring,' is it likely that the men lower down, who are doing the actual work, will have any particular incentive to industry, efficiency and honest service?"

JAURES ON THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Jaures, the leader of the Socialists in the French Parliament, cables the New York World that the present Clemenceau government is in a bad way in endeavoring to straddle between labor and capital; that not one promise of legislation to improve the conditions of the working people has been kept, and that it is a matter of only a short time when Clemenceau and his ministry will be driven from power by a dissatisfied people.

New York's Factory Girl

By Sherlie Woodman.

[The subject of the following verses is Pauline Newman, the factory girl who has inspired thirty thousand workmen of New York's East Side to revolt against the extortionate demands of their landlords. Miss Newman is an avowed and enthusiastic Socialist.]

"A common girl, a fact'ry hand, who labors for her bread,
Comes forth to dictate terms to us," the startled landlords said,
And thirty thousand workmen have placed her at their head.

"A daughter of the people—Aye! one of the lower class,
Out of whose earnings we were wont our millions to amass,
Our tenants—whom this fact'ry girl leads to revolt, Alas!"

True, landlords, just a working girl, baptized with holy fire,
Who strives her fellow-toilers thus with courage to inspire,
Whose work the hosts of labor must, the wide world o'er, admire.

"Give ear, O men and brothers dear," to those around she cries,
"Clasp hands and band together, that the world may realize
The power of stern resistance which in union ever lies.

"Defy these grasping landlords who, apparently, are bent
On claiming every cent ye earn is due to them for rent—
To these extortionate demands wherefore do ye consent?"

"Resist these despots who dare thus to plunder and defraud,
The burning words our fathers spake, speak ye and spread abroad:
'Resistance unto tyrants is obedience to God!'"

Then thrice ten thousand workmen, as with one voice, reply:
"Your counsel's good, your words ring true, which no man can deny,
And on them we, at once, will act, and on ourselves rely."

"A high resolve! Your cause is just and destined to prevail,"
Their youthful leader proudly cries, "let not your courage fail,
Altho' your foes by legions rise your purpose to assail!"

"Nor stop when you have gained this end, for then you've but begun;
The earth, and all that in it is beneath the shining sun,
To us, who toil, by right belongs, and by us must be won.

"From those who neither 'toil nor spin,' but merely scheme and plan
How best to plunder and oppress their toiling fellow-man—
For this the idle rich have done since time on earth began.

"Rise up, my brothers! Tell earth's lords that they have had their
day;
That o'er your bodies, souls and lives they can no more hold sway;
That Mammon's power is breaking now, and soon shall pass away.

"Go forth, my brothers! To the world the joyful news proclaim
That woman shall be forced no more, for bread, to deal in shame,
Nor Labor thrust its heavy yoke on Childhood's tender frame;

"That men by thousands ev'ry year, in fact'ry, mill and mine
No longer shall 'the light of life' in 'accidents' resign—
That 'light' which o'er a darkened world should shed its beams
divine.

"That soon the hunger-fiend who now, linked e'er with pale-browed
care,
Stalks thro' the world till maddened men seek refuge in despair,
Shall pass away, and earth become a Paradise most fair.

"O men, who, in your toil-grimed hands the priceless ballot hold,
Do ye not know ye may, with it, defy the power of gold?
A talisman it is which should make ev'ry toiler bold.

"We women may not vote, Alas! And so we call on you;
O brothers, for your sake and ours be to your order true!
Oh, vote like men who know their power, and knowing, dare to do!"

At this, loud plaudits rend the air, and thousands go their way,
Resolved on action which shall tell on next election day,
When they no more their masters' will shall abjectly obey.

Dear, brave young sister, fact'ry girl, may'st thou be spared to see
The dawning of that day which now so distant seems to be,
When all mankind shall be at peace and Labor shall be free;
And this, a greeting from the West, I send far East, to thee.

NEWSPAPERS SHOULD REMEMBER THIS.

Whether he be friendly or unfriendly to Organized Labor, every editor should be interested in the Van Cleave attempt to muzzle the "American Federationist." If it may be enjoined, without trial by jury, from telling its readers the firms, persons or corporations which are unfriendly to Labor, what is to prevent a court injunction restraining, say, the Post Express, from exposing graft or from attacking political crooks? The following extract from the report of the resolutions committee of the American Federation should be pasted up in every newspaper business office and editorial room in the United States: "The attempt to deny to the men of labor the right of the freedom of speech and of the press should not only arouse the resentment of the great mass of our people, but it should appeal strongly to the newspapers and magazines of our time. The freedom of the press implies not merely that one shall print and say the things that please. For such a purpose guarantees are entirely superfluous. The constitutional guarantees of the freedom of the press were designed to protect the dissidents, the opponents, in their right not only to protest but to make public that protest in speech and print, in an appeal to the people against exercising power and conditions. In it are involved the guarantee of the right to say the things that displease, man being responsible for his utterances and never to be enjoined or prohibited from expressing himself. The blow in this instance against labor and its official magazine, the American Federationist, may tomorrow in some form be directed against another publication, and though labor may be called upon to bear the brunt and make the contest in the present proceedings, we urge upon the press of our country the consideration of the principle of free speech and free press involved in these proceedings. If the rights and the interests of the people are to be protected and defended against modern greed, avarice, chicanery and unlawful power, we can not, and we will not, surrender or yield the exercise of the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press."

"Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad!"

MILITIA TO BREAK STRIKE

Street Car Strike in Muncie, Ind., Under "Protection" of the State Soldiers-- Organizer of Union Ordered to Leave City.

(Capitalist Press Dispatches.)

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 2.—The street car employes of this city are out on strike. Attempts are made to run cars with imported strike breakers. Several collisions between strike sympathizers and strike breakers have occurred. There is little doubt that the state militia will be sent here.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 3.—At a conference tonight between Adj. Perry, Mayor Guthrie, the sheriff, city officials and several prominent citizens, it was decided to ask Gov. Hanly to send state troops here at once. When today's work was ended many of the policemen, who had been on constant duty for forty-eight hours, lay down on the station floor and fell asleep. The majority of the special men who had been sworn in refused to serve longer.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 4.—Gov. Hanly today issued a martial law proclamation, placing Maj. Gen. McKee in complete control at Muncie. Gen. McKee has twelve companies of infantry, one battery and details from the signal and hospital corps of the Indiana National Guard with him here. The soldiers are under orders to maintain peace during the strike of the employes of the street railway.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 5.—The backbone of Muncie's mob element is broken. Cars were run today from early morning until dusk over all lines, and, with the exception of a little stone throwing on the outskirts, the cars were unmolested, notwithstanding they were manned by imported strike-breakers and unguarded so far as deputy sheriffs or troops were concerned.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 6.—Cars on the local street railway lines began running today on regular schedule, manned by local men and without guard. There was no disturbance during the day. The twelve companies of infantry and one battery of the Indiana National Guard are resting in quarters. The streets are patrolled by 500 business and professional men, who have been sworn in as deputies. Matters took an unexpected turn this afternoon, when the authorities now in control of affairs gave notice to A. L. Behner first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, the organization on strike here, that his departure would be expected.

Our readers will please bear in mind that the foregoing information is sent out by the news agencies made to order for the capitalist daily press—Editor St. Louis Labor.

PETTIBONE IS ACQUITTED, MOYER CASE DISMISSED

Acquittal Marks the End of Prosecution of Officials of Miners' Federation.

The Concluding Arguments.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 3.—The jury in the case of George A. Pettibone, charged with conspiracy in the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg, began its deliberations at 8:50 o'clock to-night. The last day of the trial was occupied by the argument of James Hawley for the prosecution and the instructions of the court.

The defense carried out its announced resolution not to argue the case, this preventing Senator Borah from addressing the jury. Hawley fairly declared the attorneys for Pettibone to speak in his behalf, but they sat dumb when he concluded, and when asked by Judge Wood if any argument would be presented by the defense, Judge Hilton answered:

"Certainly not."
The courtroom was cleared before the jury retired, but the attorney for the defendant and a few of his friends waited for a time in the hope of hearing the verdict tonight. No session of court was held this afternoon on account of the illness of Juror Stahl, but he recovered sufficiently for the trial to proceed tonight. Pettibone was very ill during the day, but insisted on the trial being concluded. It was necessary to carry him to the courtroom tonight.

The reading of the instructions was concluded at 8:50 p. m., and the jury retired for consideration of the case.

Senator W. E. Borah, at the conclusion of the trial tonight, left for Washington. Before leaving he made the announcement that he had retired from the law firm of which he was a senior member, and that he would retire absolutely from the practice of law during his service in the senate.

Pettibone Acquitted.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 4.—The end of the prosecution of the men charged with the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg, with the exception of the cases of Harry Orchard and Jack Simpkins, came today with the acquittal of George A. Pettibone. Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was formally released this afternoon at 4 o'clock and will return with Pettibone in a few days to Denver.

The case of Orchard, the self-confessed assassin of Steunenberg, is in the hands of Prosecuting Attorney Van Duyn of Canyon county. No statement as to the future procedure in that case has been made, but it will be called during the next term of court at Caldwell, when it will probably be finally disposed of.

Simpkins, a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, who is charged with complicity in the crime, is a fugitive from justice, and the charge against him will stand.

Moyer Case Dismissed.

When the Moyer case was called by Judge Wood this afternoon James H. Hawley, representing Prosecuting Attorney Van Duyn, signified the desire of the state to have an order of dismissal entered.

"I am satisfied," said Judge Wood, "that the course taken by the district attorney and decided upon by attorneys for the state is the proper course to be taken in the matter."

"I have watched the evidence carefully, so far as the connecting and corroborating evidence under the statute was concerned in its application to this defendant, and there has certainly nothing been developed in the two cases that would justify the court in submitting the case against him to a jury unless there was considerable additional connecting testimony to that which has been shown in the two cases that have been tried, and for that reason the case will be dismissed and an order entered exonerating the bail of the defendant."

Perjury Case Dismissed.

At the request of the state the case against Dr. Magee and C. W. Aller, charged with perjury by reason of testimony given by them in the Haywood case, was also dismissed. Although the Pettibone

jurors agreed that their deliberations should be kept secret, it had been learned that on the first ballot the vote was 8 to 4, the majority being for acquittal. The second ballot result in a vote of 9 to 3. The third ballot stood 10 to 2, and so it remained all through the night. The two holding out for a conviction were finally won over.

The principal evidence against Pettibone was that given by Harry Orchard, the self-confessed slayer of twenty men.

Orchard's Story False.

But Orchard's story failed, as it did in the trial of William D. Haywood, secretary of the federation, who was acquitted, because the prosecution was unable to introduce corroborative evidence connecting the defendant with the conspiracy alleged to exist in the federation against the lives of the miners' opponents.

The jury began its deliberations at 8:50 o'clock last night. The defense carried out its announced resolution not to argue the case, this preventing Senator Borah from addressing the jury.

No demonstration of any kind marked the reading of the verdict which made Pettibone a free man after two years awaiting trial.

All night the balloting of the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. There was no change until the final ballot was reached, both of the men who had been holding out giving way at the same time.

Pettibone Very Ill

The defendant, pale and emaciated, because of his long illness, merely smiled as he heard of his freedom, and a moment later he was surrounded by his attorneys and friends. His wife, who has been by his side at every session of court since the trial began, wept for joy.

Expressions from members of the jury after their discharge showed that from the start ten of the jurors maintained that the state had failed to prove the defendant guilty of the crime alleged. The verdict caused little surprise in Boise, in view of the verdict in the Haywood case.

Darrow Wires He Has Flowers Enough For Two Funerals.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 4.—Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago attorney who headed the defense of Haywood and Pettibone, now in the California Hospital, received the verdict of the jury in the Pettibone case with the greatest pleasure.

"It is unnecessary to say," he said, "that I am delighted. I am gratified beyond measure. I had, of course, expected it, but to know it is a great satisfaction."

Darrow then dictated the following message to Pettibone: "Congratulations. Come here. I have flowers enough for two funerals."

Mills Thinks Acquittal Will End Idaho Conspiracy Cases.

Denver, Jan. 4.—There were but few persons in the office of the Western Federation of Miners in this city today when news of Pettibone's acquittal was received, and no demonstrations or expressions were made. Ernest Mills, acting secretary, is the only officer of the Federation in the city.

"We have been confident that Pettibone would be found not guilty," said Mills. "We feel certain that this will end the conspiracy cases in Idaho, and that Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation will never be brought to trial. Now we shall see what will be done with Harry Orchard, on whose unsupported word the cases against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone rested."

John Mitchell Expected Acquittal of Pettibone.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 4.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is at Excelsior Springs, Mo., for his health, talked with an Associated Press reporter over the telephone of the Pettibone verdict. Mitchell said:

"I fully expected the verdict of not guilty. I can not see how it could have been hoped to convict Pettibone upon the evidence of Harry Orchard."

Mitchell said he did not care to further discuss the verdict at this time.

Fellow Servant Law Declared Unconstitutional

The United States Supreme Court Kills One of the Most Important Labor Laws—Four of the Nine Justices Give Dissenting Opinions.

Washington, Jan. 6.—In an opinion by Justice White, the Supreme Court of the United States today held to be unconstitutional the congressional enactment of June 11, 1906, known as the employers' liability law, making railroads and other common carriers responsible to employes in accidents due to the negligence of fellow servants or to ineffective appliances. The decisions of the lower courts were affirmed.

There were three cases before the court involving the validity of the law: one case of the widow of Will Howard, a locomotive fireman, who was killed in an accident on the Illinois Central, near Memphis; another that of the mother of Morris S. Brooks, a fireman, who was killed on the Southern Pacific in Nevada.

The Howard case was tried in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee, with Judge McCall presiding, and the Brooks case in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Kentucky, with Judge Walter Evans on the bench. In the former case damages amounting to \$25,000 were mandated, while in the latter the sum was fixed at \$20,000.

The railroads fought both cases strenuously both in the trial courts and the Supreme Court, and in each case obtained a verdict against the complainants on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law.

Judges Disagree.

The Chief Justice, Justice Brewer, and Justice Peckham joined with Justice White in the result arrived at, but they did not follow him in his assertion of the power of Congress to regulate the relation between master and servant. Justice Day concurred in the decision.

Justice Moody dissented entirely, holding that the law is constitutional on all points. He expressed the opinion that Congress had the general power to pass the act and the court's position was an interference with the domain of the legislative branch of the government.

Justices Harlan and McKenna united in an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the act, but holding it to be applicable only to employes engaged at the time in interstate commerce and not to those engaged wholly in the state in which the accident happened. Justice Holmes also delivered a brief dissenting opinion.

Summed up, the court stood 5 to 4 against the constitutionality of the law, Justices Harlan, McKenna, Holmes and Moody sustaining its validity, and the other members of the court holding the opposite position.

GENERAL INTEREST DISPLAYED.

To what extent this case was watched by both the capitalist and the labor side can best be seen from the contents of the following special dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

Washington, Dec. 6.—One of the most important and significant decisions since the rendering of the opinion in the Northern Securities case was handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States when it decided by a vote of 5 to 4 that the so-called employers' liability law of June 11, 1906, is unconstitutional. The majority opinion of the court, which was delivered by Justice White, is a blow to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Bonaparte, who brought the full power of the Department of Justice to bear upon the effort to have the law upheld.

The decision created something of a sensation at the capitol, where great interest has been manifested in the case, and considerable expectancy existed as to the result. When it finally came the cause of the delay was apparent—the court was widely split over

the question of constitutionality. Five separate opinions were handed down expressing the conflicting views of the nine members of the bench.

TWO CASES CONSIDERED.

Today's decision was handed down in the two cases from the highest courts of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the opinion of the higher court affirms the judgments rendered by those jurists.

In a way, the result is a victory for Edward H. Harriman, who engaged the finest legal talent obtainable to fight the constitutionality of the employers' liability law. The decision rendered today is also a severe blow to Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. It was Senator La Follette who took the initiative in forcing action upon the employers' liability bill during the first session of the last Congress.

INJUNCTION ORDER IN FULL

As Rendered by Justice Gould District Columbia in the Case of the Buck Stove and Range Co. Against the American Federation of Labor.

Order Granting Injunction "Pendente Lite,"

Filed December 18, 1907, J. R. Young, Clerk.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The Buck's Stove and Range Company vs. American Federation of Labor et al.—Equity No. 27305.

This cause coming on to be heard upon the petition of the complainant for an injunction "pendente lite" as prayed in the bill, and the defendant's return to the rule to show cause issued upon the said petition, having been argued by the solicitors for the respective parties, and duly considered, it is thereupon by the court, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1907, ordered that the defendants The American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, John B. Lennon, James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Denis A. Hayes, Daniel J. Keefe, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, Rodney L. Thixton, Clinton O. Buckingham, Herman C. Poppe, Arthur J. Williams, Samuel R. Cooper and Edward L. Hickman, their and each of their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates, and any and all persons acting in aid of, or in conjunction with them, or any of them be, and they hereby are restrained and enjoined until the final decree in said cause from conspiring, agreeing or combining in any manner to restrain, obstruct or destroy the business of the complainant, or to prevent the complainant from carrying on the same without interference from them or any of them, and from interfering in any manner with the sale of the product of the complainant's factory or business, by defendants or by any other person, firm or corporation, and from declaring or threatening any boycott against the complainant, or its business, or the product of its factory, or against any person, firm or corporation engaged in handling or selling said product, and from abetting, aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from printing, issuing, publishing, or distributing through the mails, or in any manner, any copies of the American Federationist, or any other printed or written newspaper, circular, letter or other document or instrument whatsoever, which shall contain or in any manner refer to the name of the complainants, its business or its product in the "We don't patronize," or the "Unfair" list of the defendants, or any of them, their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates, or other person or persons, acting in aid of or in conjunction with them, or which contains any reference to the complainant, its business or product in connection with the term "Unfair" or with the "We Don't Patronize" list, or with any other phrase, word or words of similar import, and from publishing or otherwise circulating, whether in writing or orally, any statement, or notice, of any kind or character whatsoever, calling attention of the complainant's customers, or of dealers, tradesmen, or the public, to any boycott against the complainant, its business or its product, or that the same are, or were, or have been declared to be "Unfair," or that it should not be purchased or dealt in or handled by any dealer, tradesman, or other person whomsoever, or by the public, or any representation or statement of like effect or import, for the purpose of, or tending to, any injury to or interference with the complainant's business, or with the free and unrestricted sale of its products, or of coercing or inducing any dealer, person, firm or corporation or the public, not to purchase, use, buy, trade in, deal in, or have in possession stoves, ranges, heating apparatus, or other product of the complainant, and from threatening or intimidating any person or persons whomsoever from buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in the complainant's product, either directly, or through orders, directions or suggestions, to committees, associations, officers, agents or others, for the performance of any such acts or threats as hereinbefore specified, and from in any manner whatsoever impeding, obstructing, interfering with or restraining the complainant's business, trade or commerce, whether in the state of Missouri, or in any other states and territories of the United States, or elsewhere wheresoever, and from soliciting, directing, aiding, assisting or abetting any person or persons, company or corporation to do, or cause to be done, any of the acts or things aforesaid.

And it is further ordered by the court that this order shall be in full force, obligatory and binding upon the said defendants, and each of them, and their said officers, members, agents, servants, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them, upon the service of a copy thereof upon them or their solicitors or solicitor of record in this case; Provided the complainant shall first execute and file in this cause, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the court or one of the justices thereof, an undertaking to make good to the defendants all damage by them suffered or sustained by reason of wrongfully and inequitably suing out this injunction, and stipulating that the damages may be ascertained in such manner as the justice of this court shall direct, and that, on dissolving the injunction, he may give judgment thereon against the principal and sureties for said damages in the decree itself dissolving the injunction.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

A True Copy. Test: J. R. Young Clerk, By F. E. Cunningham, Assistant.

Injunction Undertaking as required by written order appended and filed. (Signed) J. R. Young, Clerk. By F. E. Cunningham, Assistant Clerk.

THE LABOR PRESS ON THE INJUNCTION.

The same mail which brought us the last number of American Industries, and which denounces the boycott of Buck's stoves as about the worst thing that ever happened, also brought up the notification from two manufacturing concerns (doubtless members of the National Manufacturers' Association) of the firms placed on their "suspended list" during the week. One of these manufacturers announces flatly: "Concerns who fail to keep terms of their contract with us are placed on the 'suspended list' and are not supplied with our goods." Judge Gould has just devoted fifty-four typewritten pages to portray how illegal, unholy and reprehensible this is when indulged in by a labor union, but as these are manufacturers, and not labor unions, we presume that a boycott by them is perfectly legitimate and a thing eminently to be commended.—Iowa Unionist, Des Moines, Ia.

President Samuel Gompers says that Van Cleave's reptile hirelings may spend the \$1,500,000 war fund in the campaign of character assassination, but it will be in vain. The men of labor by their life's devotion to the great cause of labor have earned and possess the confidence of their fellows.—Nashville Labor Advocate.

In reply to the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union to the injunction issued by Judge Gould, at Washington, restraining Organized Labor from boycotting the Buck's Stove and Range Com-

pany of St. Louis, was the adoption, by unanimous vote, of a resolution to appoint a committee to manage a "campaign of education" for the purpose of acquainting dealers in stoves and ranges and the public generally with the facts in the case. The boycott was reaffirmed and it was determined to carry the war into Africa if necessary.—Cleveland Citizen.

A PLEA TO GET TOGETHER.

Under this heading a correspondent in the Western Miners' Magazine writes:

To the Miners' Magazine: In the Oregonian, Dec. 12, I note two things: One an injunction by a federal judge prohibiting the A. F. of L., as a labor union, from printing a list of unfair manufacturing companies. The Oregonian is jubilant and calls it "a body blow to Organized Labor."

The other thing that took my attention was the Oregonian's quoting, with manifest approval, an article from a Goldfield capitalist paper encouraging the killing of Vincent St. John, saying, "it's a pity he wasn't shot; it would rather see him dead than alive; it would gladly contribute towards buying a wreath for his coffin," etc.

Putting the two items together it simply means this: That in the United States, as at present managed, no labor organization may say to the readers of its official paper, "we do not patronize" such and such a firm; but a capitalist paper may print, and be approved for printing, counselling the assassination of a man who aspires to lead the workman into industrial freedom.

Verily! the time has come for A. F. of L., W. F. M., etc., to settle their differences and get together in common defense against the moneyed league of capitalists.

Van Cleave of St. Louis, with his millions of backing, has won his first fight against the A. F. of L. It lies with the laboring man whether he will longer submit to legalized oppression.

Eugene, Oregon.

Jessie M. Myer.

BUCK STOVE RESOLUTION

Unanimously Adopted by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, December 22, at Aschenbroedel Club Hall.

At its last regular meeting, held Sunday, Dec. 22, at Aschenbroedel Hall, the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, on motion of Vice-President George Bechtold, adopted the following resolution by unanimous vote:

Resolution.

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck Stove & Range Co. of this city, has secured a temporary restraining order prohibiting the officers of the American Federation of Labor from publishing the name of the Buck Stove & Range Co. in the "We don't patronize" list, and

Whereas, The National Manufacturers' Association, of which the said J. W. Van Cleave is president, has undertaken to raise a fund of \$500,000 per year for the alleged purpose of educating the working people, but which at the present time is being used under the direction of said J. W. Van Cleave in an attempt to disrupt the labor organizations of the country and in particular the foundry employes, metal polishers, stove mounters and steel range workers, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity is hereby respectfully requested to appoint a committee who shall conduct and manage a "Campaign of Education" among the membership affiliated with the Central Trades & Labor Union as well as dealers in stoves and ranges in their locality, and thoroughly inform them as to the attitude of J. W. Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association towards Organized Labor, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates in the meeting assembled hereby reinforce the boycott on the Buck Stove & Range Co. and use every lawful means at their command to bring about an adjustment of the existing controversy.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. S. Woodman's private classes. One course of private instruction will help you more than many months in the public night schools. Call on Mrs. Woodman, 2106 Lafayette avenue, for particulars.

SOCIALISTS EVERYWHERE, PREPARE for the national campaign of 1908. Organize! organize! It is organization that will tell in the coming political struggle. Without a solid party organization we can not carry on a successful campaign. Organize! organize! Circulate the Socialist press!

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR TRADE! By not affiliating with your trade organization you simply work against the interest of the working class.

When You Buy

Mercantile and "305"
CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the

Union Label

...is on...

EVERY LOAF YOU BUY

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SOCIALISM

BY FATHER THOMAS McGRADY.

From the July, 1907, Number of the Arena, Published at Trenton, N. J., by Albert Brandt.

Diverse opinions are held today, in the United States, by the conflicting schools of political and economic thought on the influence that the Catholic Church will exercise in suppressing the growth of the Socialist movement. It has been frequently intimated, and sometimes openly declared, by representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties, that the Church of Rome will be the bulwark against the onward tide of economic revolution, and their views have been sanctioned in many cases by the metropolitan press. The disciples of the Marxian philosophy maintain that any church which presumes to dabble in politics

is destined to suffer loss and sustain defeat by disunion and dismemberment; for in that field of thought and activity the laic asserts his independence and will not be governed by clerical authority, and in support of their views they refer to Protestant secession in the United States on the question of slavery. Again it is said that Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and Germany are dominated by Catholic influence, and yet in those countries both the Catholic laity and members of the Catholic clergy give their support to the revolution.

Having spent fifteen years in the Roman Catholic priesthood, and being thoroughly acquainted with the history, theology, laws, institutions and the spirit and ambition of the Church, I am prepared to give an opinion on this much mooted question. The inference drawn from Protestant dismemberment on the question of slavery in America has no application to the empire of the Pope. The Catholic Church is an organization which has its center of unity in the Eternal City, cemented by the primacy and infallibility of the Holy See. She has the same faith, speaks with the same voice, commands with the same authority and inspires the same obedience wherever her temples are erected and her altars are consecrated to receive the homage and adoration of her loyal children. The Pope can not err in proclaiming dogmatic and moral definitions. A Catholic must accept the entire body of doctrines or he ceases to be a Catholic. There is no place for individual opinions. Private interpretation is strictly prohibited. Reason is dethroned and authority usurps its place. This accounts for the fact that an intelligent Catholic never becomes a Protestant. The moment he repudiates one dogma of his faith he bids farewell to the altar of his sires and adopts the religion of science. The Pope is not infallible if he commits a single error, and if the Pope is not infallible, the Bible is a human creation, and Christianity is a human institution.

The Catholic Church brooks no compromise. She maintains her position with heroic courage. She disputes every inch of territory claimed by science, and only submits when absolutely conquered, though she never admits defeat. She meets the enemy with scorn and defiance. When victory ultimately perches on the flag of her adversary she adroitly veers around, and qualifies her doctrines and attempts to reconcile her views with the logical and indisputable deductions from the facts of scientific discovery, and finally adopts the universally accepted conclusions of the learned without reservation. But in this triple attitude of defiance and condemnation, compromise and reconciliation, submission and acceptance, she maintains that she has never changed. She can not admit defeat. The acknowledgment of defeat is a confession that she had previously erred in condemning what she now sanctions, and such concession would demolish the doctrine of infallibility. She evades all difficulties arising from her contradictions by creating in the person of the Holy Father a dual character, in one of which he plays the role of a human being with all the defects of a fallible creature, and in the other he is the viceregent of the Nazarene, and his utterances in that capacity are hallowed with divine authority. Popes have contradicted the pronouncements of their predecessors, but the Church has always contended that the first spoke in his human character, while the latter expressed the fiat of heaven. It is an arduous task to decide when the incumbent of the Holy See speaks with human, and when he speaks with divine authority. It is this uncertainty which enables the Church to proclaim the condemnation of science in solemn and terrific language, and at the same time to escape the censure of committing herself to error. The Pope may err, but the Church is infallible, for the Pope errs only in his human character. Thousands of books have been written, and the learning and genius of the Church has been expended in disproving the fact that the heliocentric theory was condemned by papal authority. Dr. McGlynn was excommunicated by the Holy See for advocating the Single Tax, and the Papal encyclical on labor, issued in 1891, distinctly mentions the land question and unequivocally places the doctrine advocated by Henry George under the ban. Two years later Dr. McGlynn was restored to the Church, without a word of recantation, and the Church maintained that he had never been excommunicated.

The Roman Church succeeded the Roman Empire, and she inherited the institutions, the literature and the laws of her pagan predecessor. The dominion of the Caesars was world-wide. It extended from the vine-clad hills of Caledonia to the ramparts of Gog and Magog. It was the mightiest power on the globe. Roman ambition thirsted for universal empire. It was the dream of the bard and the pride of the statesman. It was the inspiration of its legions and the glory of its generals. But a conquering nation must cultivate the science of jurisprudence. Law follows the sword. Rome became familiar with the customs of the conquered tribes, and from this vast knowledge of the common law of diverse peoples she created the most remarkable system of jurisprudence that the world has ever known. The Papacy was established on the throne of the Caesars, and inherited the ambition for universal empire. The study of law was an essential concomitant of this glorious dream, and the Roman ecclesiastics became masters of Roman jurisprudence. They adopted the law of pagan Rome as the basis of ecclesiastical law. The canon law and the civil law are wedded, and whenever the Church met the barbarian she combined the establishment of government with the Christianization of the tribe. The Roman ecclesiastics are the ablest lawyers and diplomats that Christian civilization has produced. For three hundred years they defeated all the efforts of judicial lore in England to enforce the laws of mortmain which were passed to prevent the growth of vast estates in the possession of the monastic institutions.

The Church of Rome is the most potent psychological factor since the dawn of history. In the language of Lord Macaulay, she has been created and fortified by the wisdom of fifty generations of statesmen till her organization is almost perfect. She knows how to adapt herself to circumstances and to utilize the ability of individuals and the eccentricities of human character. She inspired the youthful hero with visions of glory and transformed the religious dreamer into an ardent soldier of the Cross, and Loyola created an army that has braved the perils of land and wave to extend the Papal empire. She has found a place for the ambitions of the high and the lowly. She has opened a way for the exercise of masculine power and of feminine enthusiasm. Through the confessional the voice of the millions resound in her ears. She is familiar with their thoughts and desires, their woes and sorrows, their pleasures and joys, their sins and crimes, their strength and weakness. She is acquainted with their social and domestic relations. She knows the heart of the peasant and the soul of the king, the simplicity of the

cottage and the splendor of the court. She knows how to mete out rewards and threaten punishment so as to accomplish her designs. She is imperious with the weak and bland with the mighty, when she realizes that she will lose in the conflict. When fear is the best weapon she is relentless, when courage is requisite she is equal to the occasion. Persuasion is used when command would fail. She rewards the loyal and efficient servant with the highest honors, and she visits the obstinate with excommunication and degradation. Her ritual is charming, her ceremonial is grand, and her services dazzle the mind of the untutored with reverential awe. With these marvelous gifts, using every weapon, appealing to every sentiment and to every phase of human society, and to the temperament and peculiarities of every individual, anticipating every danger, ready at all times for sedition and revolt, enlisting in her service the highest talent—men and women taken from all ranks of life, she has out-lived feudalism, which is her natural environment; she has flourished with modern democracy, and, although declining, still controls the thoughts of millions. Her authority and her institutions have been the secret of her power and the means of her long domination.

Protestantism has never been clothed with the circian charms of Romanism. Luther rebelled against the domination of the Vatican, repudiated Papal authority, and established the principle of private interpretation. Ecclesiastical infallibility vanished. The laic was endowed with the privilege of seeking his inspirations from the sacred books. The ceremonial was simplified, the services were performed in the vernacular, the charm of mystery faded from the temple, and the majesty of God no longer reigned in the silence of the sanctuary. The clergyman lost his superiority. The Church sacrificed her supremacy in the spiritual world and the pulpit can no longer dictate to the pews. The parson is the hired servant of the congregation and his position depends on the will of the people. Clerical aristocracy was abolished and spiritual democracy was enthroned. Hence when the question of slavery was agitating the American nation the parson presiding over a slave-holding congregation was compelled to defend the masters from the charge of infamy. He had no choice in the matter. He must be consistent. If slavery was wrong it was his duty to denounce the crime and reprimand the master. As the slave was property, the clergyman could not interfere with that sacred right and hold his position as pastor of the Church. His material interest inspired him to sanctify the servitude of the Ethiopian with biblical quotations and consecrate the use of the lash with divine authority.

The priest is appointed by the bishop and the bishop is created by the Pope, and the entire hierarchy is independent of the laity. The Catholic has not the courage to rebel against the authority of the Church, for rebellion signifies excommunication and eternal damnation. Only a complete religious revolution could break the dominion of the clergy. Owing to the ironclad authority of Rome, and the appalling results of excommunication to the loyal Catholic, revolutions are rare in the Papal empire, and only occur after centuries of abuse and oppression. Revolt was brewing in the Church for three hundred years before it took definite form in the Protestant Reformation. The monarch of the Tiber still reigns in the City of the Twins, and loyal principles still govern the Catholic Church throughout the world.

In attacking Socialism the Roman hierarchy eliminates economic discussion and evades the censure of dabbling in politics by removing the question from the material to the spiritual plane, basing the condemnation of the Marxian philosophy on dogmatic and ethical principles. This method of warfare terminates all controversy. The Catholic can not repudiate Papal authority and remain within the pale of the Church. Her decision is final. He bows in submission to the voice of the Church, for she has charge of the fountain of grace and holds the keys to the eternal mansions.

Even when the Catholic has lost faith in the divine mission of the Church it is a long time before he can escape her psychological influence. I shall never forget my personal experience. I dreaded to take the final step. It meant the sacrifice of my dearest friends and associates. I turned from the fondest memories of my childhood, and I tried to forget the sweetest recollections of my ministerial career. But they have lingered in my mind like charming dreams with visions of pleasures that were forever dead. With the memory of my anguish still fresh and green, I can sympathize with the devout Catholic who must choose between the Church and Socialism. In my case it was a battle between head and heart. My reason led me forth from the sanctuary, but sentiment and affection cried out for me to remain at the altar. In the case of the simple and untutored laic, heart and mind combine their powers in claiming his fidelity to the ancient creed.

A few priests in Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and Germany have accepted the doctrines of Socialism, but they are not as a rule active in the work. They observe silence and their influence is not widely felt. Moreover, those countries are not dominated by Catholic thought. Holland is Protestant. In Belgium Catholic sentiment is wielded in defense of the throne and the castle, and its influence is confined to women and children. In France republicanism is identified with atheism and the royalists, in co-operation with the Church, have utilized the superstitions of the ignorant peasantry to overthrow democratic government and reinstate the Bourbons, though both the clergy and the nobility are permeated with unbelief. Ninety per cent of Frenchmen are avowed agnostics. In Italy religion is practically dead. The temples are deserted, the priests are called beggars, and the Pope is treated with contempt. I have witnessed services in St. Peter's on Sunday, and there were not two score worshipers in that vast edifice, the largest and grandest in the world. There are four hundred churches in Rome and the total number of attendants at a Sunday service will not aggregate twenty thousand people.

Christianity is rapidly decaying in the kingdom of its early birth, its prolonged career and its magnificent triumphs. Wherever Protestantism established its empire and became the dominant creed, the ancient church revived and grew and flourished with the new faith. Catholic and Reformer met in the arena, and the contending armies of the Nazarene crimsoned land and wave with human blood. Bigotry was engendered; religious fanaticism was inflamed; hatred and vilification, crimination and recrimination followed; and the best energies of the Christian mind were expended in disputes over the versions of the Bible and the authenticity and inspirations of the sacred books. The mutual animosity of the embattled hosts eventuated in the obscuration of the mental horizon, the prevention of scientific investigation, the intensification of religious fanaticism, and the perpetuation of ignorance and superstition.

The countries that were not invaded by the evangelists of the new creed escaped the reign of spiritual frenzy, and the laity were preserved from mental perturbation, which is the greatest obstruction to accurate observation. The hierarchy was subjected to close scrutiny and fearless criticism; the conduct of Pope and priest was weighed; the people thought and observed, and observation led to investigation and the ascertainment of truth. Hence Italy and France have repudiated the Church. Catholic sentiment has lost its influence over the Belgian population, and religious reverence is rapidly vanishing in Spain and Austria. Protestant supremacy was established in Germany, but the Germans are thinkers and philosophers, and ecclesiastical domination has perished in the land of Luther.

For these reasons no comparison can be inferred from Catholic defection in Europe to substantiate the claim that the Church will not be able to control her population in America. In the foreign countries cited, Catholic influence is destroyed and Catholic faith is dead. The priests, like the people, are generally free-thinkers, and have no sympathy with the pretensions of the Papacy. Economic pressure is far more acute than it is in America, and it is felt by the clergy as well as the laity. Catholic Europe has been burdened by convents and monasteries and religious fraternities, besides the ever-increasing army of secular priests. The congregations are diminishing and the revenues are dwindling. The ecclesiastical funds in Italy are mainly derived from offerings presented by the faithful in other lands, from foreign collections and from money expended by tourists

who come from all parts of the world to visit the cradle of Western civilization and the home of infant Christianity. There is a plethora of clerical force, and the surplus army of spiritual toilers enables the bishops, the employing class, to reduce the wages and exercise despotism. It is these conditions that make the clergy of Catholic Europe revolutionists. Their constant defection from the ranks of the priesthood excites no wonder among the people and fails to intimidate the dominant element in the Church.

(To be concluded next week.)

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS WORKERS STATE THEIR CASE.

To the Trade Unionists and Sympathizers with the Labor Movement in the United States:

The Macbeth-Evans Glass Company (a trust), having headquarters in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., Toledo, O., Marion, Ind., and Elwood, Ind., has declared open shop war on the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and locked out eleven hundred of its members.

Previous to 1899, Thomas Evans and George A. Macbeth controlled separate companies and for twenty years operated union factories and employed our members. In 1889 they combined their interests to secure the American right of a machine to make lamp chimneys, and since their combination of interests there has been very little peace in our relations. Sacred agreements were violated and rules broken by them, and finally, in August, they demanded a reduction, approximately, of fifty per cent in wages and issued an ultimatum "Accept or our relations end." We absolutely refused to concede to their demand and are now involved in a lockout and a contest against the open shop policy.

The high standard of American citizenship is principally due to the rate of wages paid and the conditions under which the masses of our people toil. The business success of all communities depends entirely upon the purchasing power of its people. If wages are unnecessarily reduced 25 or 50 per cent, the purchasing power of the people is reduced in an equivalent proportion and the business interests commensurately effected. It therefore behooves the dealer and the consumer to aid us in resisting the unwarranted and unjustified demand for a 50 per cent reduction in wages and an increase from eight to nine hours a day's work.

This combination has no evil competition in the United States, as all the manufacturers of glass lamp chimneys employ our members and operate strictly union houses, and all are on an equal, skilled labor and small help cost of production; besides there is no foreign competition in the lamp chimney trade.

The Macbeth-Evans Glass Company extensively advertises in street cars and magazines their Pearl Top, Pearl Glass, Zenith, Keystone, Superior, Iron Clad, Crescent, Atlas, Quaker, Empire, Climax, Sunburst and Red Star brands of chimneys; which have their brand engraved near the top or bottom of chimney. It is the workmen who use the lamp chimneys, and if they will remember these brands and inform their families that these brands are produced by unfair workmen, we will soon force the Macbeth-Evans Company to settle this contest.

Injunctions were issued against our members by Judge McIlvaine of Washington, Pa., and Judge Anderson of Indianapolis, Ind. Judge Anderson has fined our members \$650, attached \$200 costs and sentenced three of our members to jail for a period of ten, fifteen and thirty days for an alleged contempt of court.

The Macbeth-Evans Glass Company is the only unfair manufacturer of lamp chimneys in North America, and all toilers should remember their brands as given here. W. T. Rowe, President.

The enemies of the American Labor movement are getting desperate.

ASK FOR

MANEWAL'S BREAD

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

and—as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.

MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

Bell, Main 645. Kinloch, Central 1697.

L. G. POPE

..LAWYER..

714-720 Roe Building,

S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St.
Collections and Consultation a Specialty.

COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY

19th and N. Market Sts.

Boxes of All Kinds
Union Label Boxes

J. K. Savage

—EVERYTHING IN—

Talking Machines

Cash or Time; Wholesale and Retail.
Hear the "Marseillaise" on our
New INDESTRUCTIBLE Cylinder
Record.

921 Franklin Ave.

SHERIDAN WEBSTER

Attorney-at-Law

603 GRANITE BUILDING,
Fourth and Market Streets
Phones: Kinloch, Central 700
Bell, Olive 603

**Co-Operative
Union Bakery**

STRICTLY UNION
WE SHIP BREAD TO ALL PARTS
OF THE STATE.

CO-OPERATIVE CATERING CO.
Chas. Hahn, Mgr. ALTON, ILL.

CHAS. SPECHT

NOONDAY CIGAR CO.
..FINE CIGARS..

Wholesale and Retail
708 CHOUTEAU AVENUE

THE VANGUARD

A Magazine of
Modern Thought and Social Progress.

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

The Vanguard is published monthly by
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, remit-
tances, and all business communications
should be addressed to

THE VANGUARD,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

**SINDELAR
SHOE CO.**

2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.

---FOR---
UNION MADE
SHOES

The New England

Nice Rooms--Home Cooking
Board Very Reasonable
3131 Lucas Avenue
Kinloch Phone 9003-L.

Steiner Eng. and Badge Co.,
11 N. 2nd St. St. Louis.
We Solicit Your Orders for
Badges and Banners

Call on Us, or Will Furnish Samples.



Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

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

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



CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

CAPITALIST ANARCHY

Pettibone has been acquitted. Once more he is a free man.

The case against Moyer was dismissed, and this will end one of the most important chapters in the history of the American labor movement.

On the night of February 17, 1906, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested in Denver, Col., thrown into jail and kept there without permission to communicate with their families, friends or attorneys. At an early hour the next morning—it was Sunday morning—the three men were taken from their cells at the county jail by an armed guard of twelve deputy sheriffs, escorted to the Union Station, there placed on board a special train furnished by the Union Pacific Railroad Co. and taken to Boise, Idaho, where they were thrown into the Ada county jail, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

After seventeen months of incarceration, Haywood, after a sensational trial, was acquitted. Moyer was freed on \$25,000 bond, while Pettibone was held for trial. This trial ended last Saturday with Pettibone's acquittal, and in connection with the end of this case came the recommendation to have the Moyer case dismissed.

Three men are free; two after seventeen, one after nearly twenty-three months of imprisonment.

Three men, husbands and fathers of families, were deprived of their personal liberty for so many months.

Will the law compensate them for their lost health, for their suffering, and for the many months of their life?

No. Yet the state has wronged these men in a most outrageous manner.

This is Capitalist anarchy in full bloom!

Speaking of the Pettibone acquittal, the Chicago Daily Socialist editorially writes:

Victorious at Every Point.

When the verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned by the jury in the Pettibone case, the victory of the workers was completed. The fiercest battle yet waged in the class struggle in America has ended in complete rout for the forces of plunder and exploitation. Two juries have passed upon the evidence by which it was sought to judicially lynch a working class leader. In the first case the defendant went upon the stand and submitted himself to the most searching cross-examination. Witness after witness was sent into the chair to riddle the tissue of lies that had been erected by the prosecution. The jury weighed that evidence and declared that William D. Haywood was not guilty. In the second case the accused made no defense, called upon no witnesses, offered no plea to the jury. It was claimed before that the jury were swayed by the eloquence of counsel. This time the attorney that had made so marvelous a plea before, that had risked his very life in the battle, lay unable to lift his voice. The jury had nothing to pass upon but the story of the mine owners. This is the story upon whose truth the governors of two states based their action in trampling long-acquired rights under foot and lending the governmental machinery under their direction to a midnight kidnaping. That story was before the jury in the Pettibone case. It was the only thing that was before them. They were asked to pass upon the truth or falsity of that story. They stamped it a lie. By so doing they put the stamp of coward and accomplice of assassins upon Theodore Roosevelt. They put the stamp of LIAR upon such magazines as Collier's and McClure's, and upon the great mass of the newspapers of this country. Yet not one of these individuals or publications has shown any signs of repentance, has apologized for the cowardly, murderous assault it made upon these men. On the contrary, we see the Record-Herald gloating with ill-concealed joy because the two years of illegal, unjust imprisonment of Pettibone has brought him to the shadow of the grave. Balked of their prey, they snarl as they see it escape their clutches. The workers may well remember the lesson of this fight. It has taught them that from the capitalist class, its press, its pulpit, its executives it need expect nothing. It has taught them that when they are united they need ask for nothing, but can take what they wish.

We subscribe to every sentence of the foregoing editorial from our Chicago party organ. If the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case taught a single lesson to the American wage-working class, it was the lesson of the necessity of united action and solidarity.

This lesson should be of especial importance to the Socialist

elements in the trade and labor movement, for reasons which we have repeatedly pointed out in the columns of St. Louis Labor.

The Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' crime of kidnaping Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone occurred at the "psychological moment," at the very time when ultra-Utopianism, malicious De Leonism and radical soreheadedness had created a condition in the American labor movement that threatened to not only split and wreck the entire trade union movement, but also the Socialist Party.

At the very moment when the big and small I. W. W. kettles were boiling over, when De Leon, Trautmann & Co. just had the coffin ready and the hearse for a "beautiful funeral" of the American Federation of Labor, and when even a strong element among the Socialist Party membership were suffering with the I. W. W. fever to such an extent that they demanded a national Socialist convention to have our party officially vaccinated by the I. W. W. doctors—at that very moment the Mine Owners carried out their "coup d'etat" to destroy a powerful labor organization.

With the Western Federation of Miners mixed up in the I. W. W. movement, with the latter organization most active in its attempts to undermine the American Federation of Labor, thereby causing bitter feelings among the rank and file, the Mine Owners' Association and their Citizens' Industrial Alliance expected that the Eastern labor movement would sanction their crime.

Thanks to the Socialists and radical elements in the old labor unions throughout the country the Mine Owners were sadly disappointed. A storm of indignation swept over the entire American labor movement, and the crime against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was exposed by the Socialist and Trades Union press in East and West, North and South.

We hold today, as we did two years ago, that the Mine Owners would not have risked the deportation and incarceration of the Western Miners' general officers had it not been for the campaign of disrupting, destructive work which the I. W. W. elements carried on against the A. F. of L. unions.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone cases have done much good for the American labor movement. At least, we hope so.

But we are convinced that much more good could have been accomplished if the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone deportation could have been prevented by unity of action in the American labor movement!

And it is the duty of the Socialists to do all within their power to further that unity of action. The Mine Owners', Citizens' Industrial and Manufacturers' Associations make no distinction in their opposition to Organized Labor; whether A. F. of L., United Mine Workers or Western Miners—all look alike to them. They are all in the capitalist exploiters' way. Instead of continuously harping on the "Workingmen of the World, unite!" let us practice what we preach, and say:

"Workingmen of America, come together! Unite against the common enemy: the organized forces of Capitalism."

Unify, solidify, federate, amalgamate your forces for the great battle against Capitalist anarchy and crime!

THE PARASITES

When the women of Paris asked the Queen of France for bread, Her Majesty replied: "If they have no bread, let them eat cake!"

There are at present over one million working men and women in this country out of work, with several millions of other people dependent on them for a living. There are today in this great and wealthy land hundreds of thousands of poor mothers who lie awake at night, with burning tears in their eyes and paralyzing, painful feelings in their hearts, trying to solve the problem:

"How can we provide breakfast for our beloved little ones?"

That these deplorable conditions exist today all over the country not even the most rabid Republican prosperity howler will dare to deny.

How must the poor, suffering working woman, mother of helpless little children crying for bread, feel when reading the following special Republic dispatch:

Rare Song Birds and Goldfish

Features of Girl's \$150,000 Ball.

Special to The Republic.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—With loosed song birds fluttering about in their rare exotic foliage, and shimmering goldfish all ready for the hook in the hands of fair matrons and dainty buds, Miss Dorothy Randolph, one of the most feted and petted debutantes of the season, made her debut to-night at a ball given at the Bellevue-Stratford by her father, Philip S. P. Randolph.

So far as the cost of the affair goes, conservative estimates place it at \$150,000, away above anything of the kind that has gone before.

In beauty of decoration it was gorgeous. The scene of Miss Randolph's formal introduction to society was a beautiful woodland, with rustic bridges over real pools, and imitation ones of mirrors, surrounded by wonderful plants and flowers.

Fountains were flowing, canaries warbling in the foliage and all kinds of rare goldfish swimming in the miniature ponds and streams. Twelve hundred guests were present.

Compare with this foregoing news item the reports about the Anti-Rent Strike in the New York tenement house district. Here the wealthy parasites of society, reveling in luxury and voluptuousness; there the indescribable misery of the wage working masses!

The parasites are dancing on the volcano, and this volcano is filled with the most dangerous explosives—the poverty, misery, sufferings and despair of the wage-working slaves.

Brotherhood of Crime

For years the St. Louis police department was run by a "Brotherhood of Crime." The latest murder in St. Louis County furnishes another proof of the existence of such criminal brotherhood.

Last Tuesday evening August Conrad, a saloonkeeper at No. 6301 Page avenue, was shot and almost instantly killed in his own place of business by James McLaughlin, a brother-in-law of former Chief of Detectives Desmond.

Some years ago the son of Chief of Police Kiely shot and killed a man, but was not prosecuted.

Desmond and Kiely were at the head of the St. Louis police department for years. Their relatives and friends were protected, no matter how outrageously they may have violated the laws and endangered public safety.

Desmond and Kiely are no longer at the head of the city police

department, but both of them went into private detective business under the sanction and patronage of the Citizens' Industrial Association. Kiely's partner, Killian, was killed by another rowdy of the Kiely-Desmond gang some time ago.

Desmond and Kiely have offered their services to the Citizens' Industrial crowd, and their agencies are ready to do any dirty work against Organized Labor. These ex-chiefs are still leading members in the Democratic Jefferson Club, have their friends and workers in the St. Louis Democratic Club, and are on the best terms of friendship and business relations with the aristocratic Democratic and Republican business men and corporation managers in St. Louis.

Thus the "Brotherhood of Crime" still exists and plays an important role in the public affairs of the community.

Editorial Observations

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT killed another labor lak. The Fellow Servant bill was declared unconstitutional.

MANIFESTO DE LA KOMUNISTA Partio—The Communist Manifesto in Esperanto. Published by Charles Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price 50 cents, cloth bound. For sale at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

COMRADE FREDERICK STRICKLAND is taking an active part in the Muncie street car strike. He addressed strikers' meetings every day of the week, encouraging the men to remain true to the banner of Organized Labor.

THE NEW YORK POLICE used their clubs on the Anti-Rent strikers in the tenement house district. Naturally enough! What would they have their clubs for? Since they never use them on the rich exploiters and wealthy thieves, they must try them on the heads of the poor working men and women.

EDWIN MARKHAM'S FEAR:

I fear the vermin that shall undermine
Senate and citadel and school and shrine—
The Worm of Greed, the fatted Worm of ease
And all the crawling progeny of these—
The vermin that shall honeycomb the towers
And walls of state, in unsuspecting hours.

WHAT IS THE STATE MILITIA? Why, just look to Nevada and Indiana. In Goldfield, in the absence of state militia, the Federal Troops were sent against the Western Federation of Miners; in Muncie, Ind., the State Militia is serving the street railway monopoly to break the strike of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees. Capitalism don't ask to what special brand of unionism you belong. The moment you strike, Capitalism will strike back with all the brute force at its command. But you voted for the Capitalist system at the last election!

THE SAN FRANCISCO RECORDER comments caustically upon the fact that the state of California appropriates over \$100,000 for the protection of game, and that the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has the spending of large appropriations, but that only a miserable \$3,500 has been set aside for the enforcement of the laws for the protection of children, and the enforcement of child labor legislation. The prosecution of the first manufacturer who violates this law will probably exhaust this sum and thereafter innocent lives may be ground into profits at the sweet will of the heartless plutocracy.

A MILLION HORSE POWER WASTED. A London paper says: On a recent calculation the industrial chimneys of Great Britain alone send to waste (and worse) in the form of gas and unburnt coal no less than a million horse power annually—a foot-poundage of energy equivalent to that possessed by no less than nine million men! If there should be added to that the work done by women in fighting the plague of smut and general noisomeness produced by smoky atmospheres, the waste energy would be doubled, if not trebled. With such facts to rest on it is easy to see sunshine ahead, as well as the leisure to enjoy it.

A DISGRACE TO THE CITY! This is what the Commissioners of Penal and Charitable Institutions called the St. Louis Workhouse. At about the same time a wise judge of the Criminal Division of the St. Louis Circuit Court made a fool and a brute out of himself by stating that he would make the St. Louis Workhouse a less attractive place. Here we might apply the words of the old Swedish minister of state, Oxenstjerna, addressed to his son: "My son, you don't know with how little knowledge the world is ruled!" Most of our fellow citizens don't know how little knowledge and common sense is required to fill the position of judgeship in the Criminal Division of the St. Louis Circuit Court.

HERE IS THE SITUATION! says Walter Thomas Mills, speaking of the military rule in the Goldfield strike field. This is the lot of the American worker: Work to death while you work. Starve to death when there is no work and be shot to death if you object to dying either by the working or by the starving. Workingmen, there is but one way out for us. We must employ our own labor. We must be the masters of our own jobs. The public power which is used to give us guns must be used by us to give us tools instead. We are the overwhelming majority. We are the public. We can control the state. We can command the army. We alone can save even the soldiers from this outrage. Vote yourself a job.

TALK ABOUT A FREE BALLOT when your vote hinges on a poll tax. We read in American Manhood, the Texas Socialist organ edited by a woman: "Don't let this panic prevent you from paying your poll tax and getting all your Socialist neighbors to do the same. Many a poverty stricken petrified Democrat will allow himself to be disfranchised, but don't let it happen to any of us. This is a supreme moment. We must roll up a formidable ballot in the next election. The harder we push this matter at this time and the larger our vote the quicker will be our emancipation from the system that deprives us of our ballot unless we buy it, and then deprives us of the means with which to buy it. Remember you can get your receipt any time now. Don't put it off."

PETE CURRAN, THE WELL-KNOWN Socialist and Labor member of the British Parliament, in speaking at a meeting in Bradford a few days ago, referred to the Tories' anti-Socialist campaign, claiming that that campaign was doing the labor movement more good than all the books and articles that had ever been written in its support. (Applause.) Lady Londonderry said the other day that the advent of Socialism would destroy the sweetness of family life. Her Ladyship never lived in a Bradford back-to-back house. (Laughter.) If she were in the position of the wife of a weaver, with

an average family of five for whom to bake and wash, she would conclude that family life might be made a little sweeter than it was at present. (Applause.)

THE SUNDAY TRADESMAN is a new labor paper published in Springfield, Mo., under the editorship of the old trade union pioneer, Dumaw. We extend our best wishes and hope the paper will be a success. We quote the following editorial from the Tradesman: "Parry, Post and Van Cleave make a great howl about walking delegate of the trade union. They never fail to scorn him whenever the opportunity presents itself, but what of them, whose riding delegates are they; we admit there is a difference between the two. The representative of the union walks around trying to better the conditions of his brothers while they ride across the country in Pullman coaches preaching class hatred. A wonderful contribution to industrial peace!"

GOLD IN ICELAND. Iceland, in the far north, is an island so remote from the shores of Europe, so isolated by its geographical position, that its people have remained hitherto untouched by the lusts of civilization. It is a land with no poverty and no riches, and the people—as a correspondent bears witness—are a most kindly and moral community. But how long will they remain so? Someone smitten with a desire to open out the country, as the phrase is, has been boring for precious metals just outside the Icelandic capital, Reykjavik; and a bed of gold quartz has at length been discovered, and also, it is reported, a thick layer of silver ore. If these ores turn out to be rich, and if more mines are discovered, then Iceland may bid farewell to its present condition. A social transformation will take place, and this means that Iceland will be visited with the curse of civilization—poverty for the many and wealth of the few.—London Labor Leader.

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS, the French labor paper of Charleroi, Pa., speaking of the recent mine horrors, says: "For several weeks much good has been written and preached about the mine explosions and their causes, but with rare exceptions the writers and preachers seem to have no other purpose but to belittle or misplace the responsibility. A considerable number of prayer merchants, in their sermons of last Sunday, have placed the responsibility for the coal mine disasters on the Divine Ruler of the Universe, who, they claim, shows by these disasters his dissatisfaction with the human misconduct. The good old God had a good, broad back, and he may be accused of all possible things without risking or endangering the well-being of his accusers. It would be a different thing, however, if the responsibility would be placed where it belongs, namely, on the mine owners; these prayer merchants are afraid to properly place the responsibility, because the mine owners are subsidizing and, to a considerable extent, sustaining the clergy."

GALOSKOWSKY WANTS INJUNCTION

Against His Own International Pressmen's Union to Prevent It From Enforcing the Eight-Hour Workday Forthwith.

Members of the local Pressmen's Union filed a suit in the circuit court last Saturday to restrain the officers of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union from calling a strike to put into effect an eight-hour law, which the plaintiffs say is not operative until January, 1909. In addition, the local union asks that the international officers be restrained from levying a 10 per cent strike assessment and from interfering with Theo. F. Galosowsky, editor of the American Pressman, official paper of the union. Judge Taylor issued an order to show cause Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The plaintiffs are: Frederick Suerig, president of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6; Alexander Block, vice president; Joseph Fromiller, secretary, and Theodore F. Galosowsky, treasurer, and H. A. Suerig, president of the St. Louis Press Feeders' and Assistants' Union No. 43; Joseph J. Jauss, vice president; Edward J. Soden, secretary, and John G. Warrington, treasurer. Warrington is also second vice president of the international union, with which both local unions are affiliated.

The defendants are: George L. Berry, president of the international union; William L. Murphy, first vice president; Peter J. Breen, third vice president; Patrick J. McMullen, secretary and treasurer, and Frank Pampusch.

It is stated that in January, 1907, an agreement was made between the international union and the United Typothetae of America, the publishers' union, that an eight-hour day would be adopted Jan. 1, 1909, and that the St. Louis local unions made contracts accordingly with the publishers.

It is charged that the defendants propose attempting to enforce an eight-hour day forthwith. The court is asked to restrain them from doing so, or from levying a 10 per cent tax upon members to support a strike, should one occur, and from using \$80,000, said to have been raised by this means; also from revoking the charters of the local unions, should they not obey an order to attempt to enforce an immediate eight-hour day. The court is also asked to restrain the defendants from interfering with Galosowsky as manager and editor of the American Pressman, the official journal of the international union, and from putting Pampusch in his place.

Judge Taylor issued an order, citing the defendants to show cause next Tuesday why an injunction should not be granted.

Attorney Henry H. Oberschelp, who, with Attorney Thomas L. Anderson, represent the plaintiffs, said that suit already has been brought in the United States circuit court at Cincinnati, by the United Typothetae of the United States against President Berry and Secretary McMullen of the international union, to prevent them from attempting to enforce an immediate eight-hour day.

The "Buck's Stoves and Ranges" Boycott Injunction



This is a fac simile of the trade mark of the boycotted Buck's Stove & Range Company, Mr. Van Cleave's firm, which secured an injunction against the American Federation of Labor sympathizers.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE ON THE INJUNCTION.

The National Association of Manufacturers has won the first round and scored first blood in the legal battle against the American Federation of Labor in the equity court of the District of Columbia. Judge Gould has granted a temporary injunction to Buck's Stove & Range Company, restraining the American Federation of Labor from placing upon the "unfair list" the product of the above-named company. Judge Gould has handed down a judicial dictum branding the action of the Federation as a conspiracy. According to Gould the boycott is an unlawful weapon and must be discarded by Organized Labor. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and while the Federation is pursuing the proper course in bringing this case before the highest tribunal of this nation, yet there are few men in the ranks of Organized Labor who

will expect a reversal of the decision handed down by Judge Gould. The man who is wedded to the idea that labor can emancipate itself solely through the economic organization has another "think" coming. Political as well as industrial solidarity will appeal to men who are observing judicial usurpation of the rights and liberties of the people. As the courts continue to serve the interests of the master class and render decisions that serve to prove the judiciary the ally of capitalism the sooner will be ushered in the dawn of a day when the voice of labor united shall be heard in thunder tones, demanding the overthrow of a system that has poisoned our whole civilization with its foul pollution.

The World of Labor

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

BARTENDERS' UNION BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball of the Bartenders' Union will be given, as usual, for the benefit of the "Sick and Death Fund" of this organization. It will be held at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, and will be a mask affair.

TOO MUCH AGITATOR BUSINESS.

Sugar planters in Australia imported a lot of Spaniards in the hope that they would prove tractable, but now the bosses complain that there is too much of the labor agitator business about the Spaniards, and that they will have no more of them. Pity the poor antepodean plutes! Are there no injunctions to be had in that heathenish land of Australia.

CONVENTION OF ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

Asiatic exclusion leagues of the west will hold a national convention in Seattle, Wash., Feb. 3, for the purpose of arousing the country to the necessity of demanding of congress that the Japanese be debarred from entering the United States. A mammoth petition will also be circulated in every state in the union. It is predicted that in California alone 500,000 and probably 1,000,000 names will be attached to the petitions.

MINERS MAY GET TOGETHER.

It is strongly hinted at miners' headquarters in Indianapolis that there will be a "show-down" in Colorado one of these days. The coal miners state that Governor Buchtel is no better than Peabody and the same villainous outrages that occurred under the latter are occurring today. The Western Federation of Miners is also preparing to follow up some of the advantages recently gained by renewing the fight for the right to organize in some of the districts. Doubtless the two organizations will pull together.

VIENNA HOUSEWIVES STRIKE.

Vienna, Jan. 4.—A "strike," arranged by several thousand mothers of families in Vienna, is in progress. The women have arranged to have no dealings with the butchers as a means of inducing them to lower their prices. The present time is particularly favorable for the strike, as game and poultry are very cheap. Details of the "strike" are difficult to obtain, but there is a widespread movement against the butchers among the middle classes on fixed salaries. The "strike" appears to be rather badly organized, but many are joining it.

150,000 SPINNERS MAY BE LOCKED OUT.

Manchester, Jan. 10.—Unless the spinners modify their demands, the cotton mills throughout the country owned by 500 members of the Federation of Master Spinners will be closed, and 150,000 employes locked out. Already firms owning 96 per cent of the spindles have announced their willingness to close their mills, and the federation has sent out notices calling upon all firms to give notice to their employes that work will cease Jan. 25 if the demands, which involve an increase in wages, are persisted in. The firms will not be allowed to continue working under penalty payments, as permitted on previous occasions, so that the lockout will be complete.

UNITED MINE WORKERS' ELECTION.

Unofficial returns of the votes in a majority of the districts of the United Mine Workers of America as a successor to John Mitchell as president, show the election of T. L. Lewis of Bridgeport, O., by a majority of many thousands. Results will not be announced till the convention meets in Indianapolis, on Jan. 21, but detailed votes from enough locals in every district have been counted up to show that Lewis has carried every district with the possible exception of two in the anthracite field. A detailed vote from 42 out of 120 locals in Illinois shows Lewis has 6,000 to 3,000 for Wilson, and the same ratio is shown in one-fourth of the Indiana vote. Lewis will carry the Pittsburg district by 2,000 votes, and has six to one in West Virginia. In Ohio he will have twenty to his opponent's one.

ORGANIZER DANIEL BRADY DEAD.

Word has reached us of the death of Daniel Brady, General Organizer of the United Hatters' Union of North America, who was in our city on several occasions in regard to the hatters' label, and who made many friends while here through his geniality and earnest endeavors in behalf of the movement. Bro. Brady, according to reports, dropped dead on the streets of Akron, O., recently, while out walking. His remains were shipped to his home in Newark, N. J., where he was buried. He will be missed in the ranks of labor, and the sincere sympathy of the trade unionists is extended to the bereaved family of the deceased, and their regrets are extended to the Hatters' Union, which has lost a good, conscientious worker.

A NEW ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

An anti-injunction bill is to be introduced in Congress by Representative T. D. Nicholls, who is president of the United Mine Workers in the First District, just as soon as the organization of the various committees is completed. A fight will be made for it that its supporters say will overshadow all other legislation. "The injunction has been the chief weapon of the employer of labor in time of strike or threatened strike," said Mr. Nicholls. "Where judges have been friendly to employers or corporations injunctions have been issued preventing the men from meeting or picketing, yet neither is a violation of the statutes. We claim that there is no warrant in law to restrain a man's personal liberty. Organized Labor has suffered many wrongs as a result of the injunction force of the employer. It gives one man unlimited power."

RETAIL CLERKS INSTALL OFFICERS.

Locals Nos. 80 and 84 of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association installed these officers last Monday night at Aschenbroedel Hall: No. 80—President, Ben Johns; vice presidents, A. F. Alphonse and I. Elias; secretaries, J. S. Wilson and H. T. Hespian; treasurer, F. E. Pavlick; guide, John Ziegenfuss; guardian, A. G. Charleville; trustees, F. E. Pavlick, A. F. Alphonse and I. Solomon. No. 84—President, Robert W. Carter; vice presidents, Henry Hohnstrater and Meyer Stern; secretaries, Dave Jones and Charles Kauffman; treasurer, J. V. Christman; guide, George Osterle; guardian, William J. Duggan; delegates to the Central Trades, J. G. Schwarz, L. A. Woodward and Henry Pollak; trustees, Geo. Miller, Jr., Dell Connell and A. H. Wachtupp.

HAYWOOD TO GO ON LECTURE PLATFORM.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 6.—The Idaho Unionist publishes the following information: In an interview with William D. Haywood as secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, he said: "Yes, it is true that Mr. Mills has taken the place of Mr. Kirwan, who has retired on account of sickness, and is now the secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. The Union has de-

ceded to give me a wider field. I will soon take the platform to deliver a course of lectures under the auspices of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Kirwan has been in possession of the data and arrangements for these lectures for some time, as the matter has been under advisement between myself and the union for some time. We had not intended to make public our arrangements till we were ready to start the lecture tour, but since the capitalist press has seen fit to misrepresent the facts, you may quote me as authority for the facts as here stated."

OUR DAILY BREAD.

Comrades—Have you ever considered the baker when you eat your daily bread, whether it is Union-Made? No bread is Union-made unless it bears the label of the Bakers' Union. The bakers of Alton, Ill., were locked out three years ago and were compelled to start their own bakery. It has been in existence for three years, and in spite of the Citizens' Alliance, it still lives. But we must enlarge our business in order to keep up and prosper. We appeal to all comrades and to the coal miners, especially in the state of Illinois, to ask for the Union Label bread. Our bakery sends bread to all parts of the state. It don't cost any more than non-union bread, and it is better. Every comrade and reader of Labor should be an agent for this Co-operative Bakery. This bakery belongs to the workmen of Alton, and it should be your duty to patronize it. Request your grocer to get it. Send all orders to Co-operative Catering Co., Alton, Ill.

Thanking you in advance for your support, we remain,
Fraternally,

BAKERS' UNION NO. 57, Alton, Ill.

THE SLAUGHTER IN THE MINES.

It is about time that this country should awaken to the enormity of the slaughter in our mines. We profess to be more advanced than Europe in all things and yet we go on killing ten men in our mines where Europe kills one. We have laws in most states for the protection of the lives of miners, but the protection would seem to be nil. There is some reason to believe that this is due to the fact that most inspectors are not miners, but politicians, and that the politicians don't see anything in the mines that the corporations owning them do not want to be seen. Moreover, the babelian conditions in our mines help to make for disaster, as the men are so often of different nationalities that they can not understand one another, and in the confusion due to this there are often more men killed than would be if the men spoke the same tongue. There have been nearly one thousand men killed in mining disasters in this country within the last three or four months. Such loss of life is enough to make the most hardened shudder. The states should get to work to stop the terrible loss of life.—The Mirror.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST MEETINGS

Comrade Henry Laurens Call Addressed Two Well Attended Meetings in St. Louis.

Comrade Henry Laurens Call addressed two public meetings under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, which were a decided success in every respect. Last Sunday he spoke at the Aschenbroedel Hall, on Pine street, to an audience of four hundred people, who paid the closest attention to his interesting arguments. Last Tuesday evening he spoke at Concordia Turner Hall to an audience of fully three hundred men and women. For two hours and a half he kept the attention of the audience.

A considerable amount of literature was sold at both meetings, and the collections amounted to about \$36.

Comrade Call is an able lecturer, and our comrades throughout the West should do their utmost to get big crowds to his meetings. He left St. Louis Wednesday morning for the western and southwestern part of the State.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Woman's Socialist Club on Sunday last organized a Socialist Sunday School at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street. Those present were much encouraged by the attendance. Fourteen scholars were enrolled. Parents and friends of the young folks swelled the attendance to thirty-seven. Music and brief talks from members formed the program. Additional features will be inaugurated on next Sunday at 2:30 o'clock. Comrades having children are requested to assist in increasing the membership. Take note that the Sunday School will meet every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street.

TO THE EVERYDAY MAN

Some Timely Questions and Plain Answers.

Are you a Socialist? No?

Are you then a Capitalist? No? Ah, you are a workingman. A workingman, but not a Socialist? You do not believe in these wild ideas about sharing out, do you? But it would surprise you to know that Socialists do not propose sharing out in the way you suppose. They protest against the sharing out which goes on today, by which those who do all the work—those who produce all the necessary and useful things in the world—live the hardest and meanest lives, wear the worst clothes, have the poorest and scantiest food, dwell in the meanest and foulest dwellings, in the dirtiest and worst-lighted streets, and in every way enjoy the very least of all they produce, while those who do no useful work at all, who are mere parasites living upon the labor of the workers, live lives of riotous luxury and enjoy the best of everything.

That is the kind of sharing out which goes on today, and against which Socialists protest as being a most unjust and irrational arrangement.

But the Socialists do more than protest. They set to work to inquire and discover how these things can be; how it is that those who produce nothing should enjoy so much. And the result of their inquiries is to discover that you, the workman, are a mere slave.

What? You are a free man and not a slave? There are no slaves in this country?

What is a slave? One who works at the bidding of another, and only by permission of another, and for the profit of that other. Does not that fit your case exactly? Do you work when the capitalist requires your labor, when your services will be useful in making a profit for him? When that is not the case you can starve in the gutter, although there may be all the necessities of life in profusion around you. These things do not belong to you, although you and your class have made them; they are so much wealth which your masters have acquired from your unpaid labor, things which you have produced, but for which you have never been paid, out of which you have been swindled by the natural operation of the system of wage slavery of which you are the unconscious victim.

Now mark this: In every community where the whole of the people do not own and control the means and instruments of production there is slavery, because that portion of the people which has no ownership or control over the means of production is absolutely dependent for its very existence upon the class which does own the means of production. The class which owns the means of production in this, and in all civilized countries, is the capitalist class. It is only by permission of this class that you can work and live, and the condition upon which this class permits you to work and live is that in return for your work you shall receive sufficient to keep you alive, so that you can go on working in the state to

which you are accustomed, and that all over and above that shall belong to the capitalist class. Are you not, then, a slave?

From this condition of things there is no escape while the whole of the people do not, either individually or collectively, own the means of production. Nothing but the abolition of the class ownership of the means of life and the substitution of either the individual or collective ownership by the whole people will abolish this form of slavery.

Now, Socialists recognize that we can not go back to individual ownership; the idea of a man owning his own railway, his own shipping lines, and so on, is so absurd as to only need to be stated to show the impossibility of individual ownership by the whole people, as users, of the means of production. All these things today are owned collectively and used socially. But it is the collective ownership of a class, and not of the whole community, and the social use or working of these things does not extend to the appropriation of the product. The work of production is socialized. The working people work together in an organized manner; the labor of thousands, in some instances, being devoted to the production of a single article. But, although the work of production is socialized, the things produced are not the property of those who produce them, but of the class which owns the means of production.

But this collectivization of the means of production, although it be at present but collectivization in the hands of a class, shows us the way we have to go, the line of the social development. This socialization of production shows us that the next step must be in the direction of socializing the product—making it social, common property. If the means of production, the land, the mines, the railways, the factories, can be collectively owned by a class and worked for its profit by agents, it is quite clear that they could be collectively owned by the whole people, managed in the interest of the whole people, for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the profit of any class and the enslavement of others. But this collective ownership and use of the means of production by and for the whole people is Socialism.

Don't you think, fellow workmen, that your interest lies in the direction of Socialism; that you ought to be a Socialist, and to help us in our efforts to achieve the realization of Socialism and the abolition of wage slavery?—Justice.

THE JEWISH MAYOR OF ROME

From the Literary Digest.

Ernesto Nathan, the new mayor of Rome, is half-English and half-Jew, and the predicament created by his election is viewed with much dismay by Roman Catholic journals. The situation, says the correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal (Rom. Cath.), "is absurd, monstrous, anomalous, incredible—but there it is, and what will come out of it is a perilous secret to be revealed in the near future." With a population of over half a million, 95 per cent of whom write themselves down in the census books as "Catholics," Rome, according to this writer, has done the "incredible" thing of handing itself over "to an anti-clerical majority with a Freemason mayor at their head." The latter designation derives from Nathan's title of honorary grand master of Italian Freemasonry, his election to the grand mastership having taken place in 1899. He was chosen to that office, says the same writer, because he was "a most bitter and subtle enemy of the Catholic Church." Among his memorable phrases, we read further, is one in which he declares: "The Catholic religion is to be combated because it is the graft of superstition on dogma." The Papal organ, Osservatore Romano, views the elections as one phase of the anti-clerical warfare. It says:

"To impose on the city of Rome a mayor who is an Israelite and former grand master of Freemasons, is a brutal and outrageous expression of the 'bloc's' program. (Signor Nathan was elected by an aldermanic vote of 60 to 12.)

"The struggle is not only political, but religious as well, in this war declared against the Eternal City, its faith, its traditions and the sentiments of its true sons now tyrannized over by foreign sojourners in the city.

"An Israelite and Freemason mayor, prejudiced against the administration of this Catholic municipality, is an audacious provocation against the sentiments of Catholics throughout the world, an outrageous offense to our city, and an indelible stain on us all.

"It is assuredly comforting for us to think that there is not a single true son of Rome who would allow himself to be identified with this ignoble program; and that to find one who would assume this stain one must go not only beyond the walls of Rome, but even beyond the confines of the state. * * *

"The gloomy times which we are now traversing will doubtless pass away when the deceit and falsehoods which have created them shall have disappeared. But there will always remain, as an incontrovertible fact against the present institutions, that the highest civil magistrate of Rome, capital of the Catholic world, has been identified with a representative of the sect which bears the most ferocious hatred against the Church of Christ.

"This fact has its origin, quite naturally, in a series of events which sadden but do not astonish us; it is, nevertheless, the base, the expression, the climax of a state of things which some day, however incredible and monstrous it may now seem, will not appear as realistic."

The American Israelite (Cincinnati) prints a letter from its Roman correspondent explaining the aldermanic "bloc," to which the organ of the Vatican refers as responsible for the election of Signor Nathan, as "a coalition of all municipal parties against the Clericals to prevent the latter from evading the state laws in matters of educational and religious establishments. With a formidable Clerical majority in the city government," it says, "it has heretofore been possible to conduct certain municipal departments somewhat after the fashion of the days of Pius IX., national laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

Aside from the surprise that the event has caused, many publicists, according to this writer, "predict an economic benefit to the city in the light of the lessons presented by the various Jewish Lord Mayors of London." Both the comments of the ecclesiastical press and foreign writers, he continues, "are somewhat beside the point—the first deliberately, the second through ignorance."

"In the light of what the new mayor's father and mother did for the cause of United Italy," the writer observes, "in the light of his own services to the country, modestly given, Ernest Nathan's tranquil, resourceful, and dominating individuality, denounced by the supreme organ of the Vatican as an enemy of both church and state, is comprehensible—but futile for all but the most narrow Blacks." Some facts concerning his antecedents and career are sketched thus:

"Men of Jewish extraction have before this day held high positions in the papal party; but Signor Nathan is not of the papal party. To learn the source of the ecclesiastical denunciation one must go back a couple of generations. The cause of united Italy in its last triumphant struggle had not greater friends than the Nathans of Lugano. When the great Italian patriot, Mazzini, broken in health and spirit, withdrew there in the late sixties, he wrote in his diary, Giuseppe Nathan and his wife Sarah, 'the best Italian friends I have, one of the best women I know.' She again and again nursed the old man in his attacks of fevers, which came with ever greater frequency, while Giuseppe constituted himself his secretary, and would have followed him into battle or exile. Giuseppe and Sarah were the father and mother of the present mayor of Rome, and it is owing to Mazzini's residence at their home, first in London and later in Lugano, that their son, Nathan, who happened to be born in England, received the formative influences which later on sent him to Oxford to be educated.

"It has been said of Ernest Nathan that he is more Italian than the Italians, for he speaks the language of Dante with an elegance

and precision that admit of no Roman idioms, while his youth was passed amid the most sublime ideals for Italian unification. To the character thus formed has been added the English education which has turned many of the ideals nurtured in his younger years into practical realities.

"In 1905 Signor Nathan, who had recently become known as a grand master of Freemasons and as the proprietor of the Liberal organ *Dovere*, delivered in the College of Rome an address on Mazzini and his doctrine. The King, who was in the audience, personally thanked him for it. Later, under royal auspices but without holding public office, Signor Nathan has several times been called in counsel by the young King, and his hand is seen in the new scheme for the unification of national taxation throughout the peninsula and in the steps that have been taken to lessen the agricultural burdens of the South."

HOW THIS WORKING WOMAN BECAME A SOCIALIST

By "Hebe," Editor of "Woman's Department" of N. Y. Volks-Zeitung.

How I became a Socialist?

My story is probably different from that of the great majority of our comrades. I can not claim for myself the glory of having reasoned out Socialism, of having arrived at the conclusions of our Socialist philosophy through a gradual psychological development, for I was born a Socialist. Perhaps some of our readers may smile at this assertion, and declare they never knew that one could be born a Socialist. Still, I may reiterate my statement without feeling guilty of exaggeration, for in my case it is undoubtedly true. Long before I had the pleasure of being introduced into this world of ours, the man and woman whom I am proud to call my parents had joined the army of Socialists, a small army at that time, away back in the old days of Marx and Engels, the days of the "International," when scientific Socialism was just becoming a recognized factor in Europe and was still a thing almost unknown in the United States. I remember Father's red membership card of the "International." I remember most animated conversations about Socialism around our family table, when dear friends, most of them Socialists themselves, were present. I remember the early days of our German Socialist daily, the "N. Y. Volkszeitung," which has maintained itself successfully through all the ups and downs of the Socialist movement in America and will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary next spring. The founder and editor of the "N. Y. Volkszeitung," Alexander Jonas, has been a lifelong friend, and I dimly recall him and my parents discussing the prospects of the Socialist paper. I remember, from their conversations, the struggles and sacrifices, the hopes and fears, the numerous defeats and the few victories in those early days, when Socialists in the United States were merely considered a handful of crazy foreigners, people either to be ridiculed or to be ignored.

When I was about six years old there was an event in my life; at that time the anti-Socialist law was in full swing in Germany, and daily I heard of the terrible persecutions of Socialists by the German government, which impressed me as the report of Russian outrages may impress our children now. The spirit of liberty, the true American spirit, was strong in me, and I admired the German Socialists who suffered imprisonment and exile for their cause. When, therefore, some of these Socialists came to New York as a delegation to enlist sympathy and collect funds to carry on their struggle, and when these men associated in our home, they became the objects of my undivided interest. One of them, F. W. Fritsche, was a fine old man with clear-cut features and a mass of gray hair that hung about his mighty head like a lion's mane. He was a powerful agitator and a revolutionary spirit, but personally he was just a pleasant old gentleman. He devoted considerable attention to me and never addressed me by any other term but "Comrade," of which I was exceedingly proud. I certainly considered myself a full-fledged Socialist then.

During my later childhood days there were three other events that have left indelible impressions. One was the candidacy of Henry George for mayor in 1886. It was the first large political enterprise of the working class of the city of New York, and my first experience in politics. My parents took me to several of the campaign meetings. I heard some of the best speakers of the labor movement of that time, and for the first time I read a newspaper, "The Leader," a small, short-lived but enthusiastic daily paper, published by the United Labor Party, in the interest of Henry George's campaign. Though a mere child, I soon achieved a pretty good understanding of the conflict between capital and labor, and became an uncompromising partisan on the side of labor. The enthusiasm of that campaign—the most enthusiastic in my recollection, though I have taken part in many since—completely carried me away, and I recall myself standing upon a chair and shouting "George, George, Henry George," at the top of my childish voice. I also remember how one evening, basket in hand, I went about from the ground floor to the gallery of old Chickering Hall, the favorite place for large political meetings in New York at that time, assisting in taking up a collection for campaign funds. My small size and my great ardor probably made the audience feel generous toward me, for when the baskets were turned over to the treasurer on the platform, mine was just brimful with bills and coins.

The second of the memorable events occurred to me at just about the same time. I have forgotten the exact date. It was at a large outdoor Socialist meeting on Union Square, a May Day celebration, I believe, that this event took place. Thousands of workmen and women had come together from all quarters of the city, marching to the sound of music, carrying torches and flags and transparencies, and the banners of their unions and organizations. From the speaker's platform where I sat with my parents I looked out upon the dense, black mass of human beings, a vast army of labor, and I remember being impressed with the apparent power and yet profound calmness and tranquility of that army. If ever a meeting was orderly and peaceable it was that in Union Square. One of the speakers had begun his address, when suddenly the farthest rows of the crowd began to quaver, and separate. The commotion continued along the lines, like ripples of water when a stone has been thrown into the calm pool, and finally the whole dense mass began to scatter in wild, disorderly flight, while shouts of "Police, Police!" rang out upon the mild spring air. What had happened? No one knew. It was so sudden, so unexpected, that it almost seemed beyond realization. We only saw men and women rushing in all directions pursued by an armed mob of police, indiscriminately and brutally using their clubs upon the heads of the fleeing multitude. I stood dumb, in wild-eyed horror. I recall how one man, who limped, and therefore received two or three blows from a policeman's club before he could reach the platform, stretched out his hands to me and cried: "For God's sake, Sissy, help me up!" As in a daze I assisted him to climb the platform. I remember the wild excitement, the shouting and the cries of "Shame!" "Disgrace!" "Outrage!" Later on, when comparative quiet had been restored, I remember the police captain coming upon the platform where the speakers and others were indignantly demanding an explanation, and saying something to the effect that it had been a mistake. Upon that night my schooldays' patriotism, that patriotism which proclaimed the faultless justice and freedom of our institutions, was seriously shaken.

The third memorable event to which I have referred, one that makes me heartsick even today when I recall its dramatic incidents, is still fresh in the memory of all who are actively engaged in the Socialist movement of this country. I mean the tragedy of Haymarket Square. With painful clearness I recall the succession of events; the industrial crisis, the strike in Chicago, the conflict between union workers and scabs, the indiscriminate shooting of the

police, killing and wounding many strikers, the mass meeting at Haymarket Square, the fatal bomb, the trial and the hanging of four innocent men. It was at that time that I began to understand the difference between Socialism and Anarchism; between the methods depending upon revolution and those trusting to evolution. But I understood also that although the Socialists were not in sympathy with anarchistic theories, they were battling to save the lives of men who were condemned for a crime they had not committed. They were battling to uphold justice and to prevent a judicial crime. That judicial crime was not prevented. Labor, in the United States, at that time, was still too weak and unorganized to fight an organized conspiracy of the powers of the state as it has fought successfully during the recent trial of our gallant comrade, William D. Haywood. So capitalism clutched its victims and the four men died the deaths of martyrs. But through the years ring the last words spoken by one of them: "The time will come when our silence will be more eloquent than our speeches." Indeed, that dreary 11th day of November, 1887, has aroused the class-consciousness of thousands.

But let me return to my personal narrative. I must confess that for about ten years of my life I was only a passive Socialist. They were those years of girlhood and early womanhood, when my personal life was so strong and absorbing that it overwhelmed my interest in the broader life. First came my college days, during which I lived more in the ages of Homer and Julius Caesar than in the present-day world, and the studies of Greek and Latin and mathematics left no time for the study of live issues. I have always regretted those college days of mine, for I consider the years spent at conjugating Greek verbs and writing Latin compositions wasted years. I believe that the old-style classical education which fills the young mind with ossified knowledge of two thousand years ago and leaves it more or less ignorant of all the living wonders of modern sciences is a crime against life itself. An early marriage and the manifold duties of motherhood shortly followed my college days, and for years my sphere of activity was confined to the nursery. One can not go forth and give one's time to a cause when there are little babies at home; it would not be to the advantage of society to neglect one's babes for any cause. But the time came when my little ones no longer were babies; when they outgrew my constant care, began going to school, and began to lead individual lives of their own, leaving me time to remember that I, too, had an individuality; and then came a greater mental awakening, an unquenchable thirst for a broader life than one limited by the four walls of home. I was still a Socialist; never, for one hour, had I abandoned Socialism; but when I began to take an active interest in the movement I had an unpleasant discovery. I realized that I did not understand Socialism, because all my life I had conceived it merely with my heart and not with my brain. At that time John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," edited a Socialist magazine called "The Comrade," for which I furnished occasional contributions, mostly of a poetic nature. Through conversations with Comrade Spargo I began to realize that there was but one way to fully understand Socialism, and that way was to study it; and study I did. I read all available Socialist books from "The Communist Manifesto" to the most recent publications. The more I studied the more absorbed I became, the profounder grew my interest. I had always shunned economics as a dry, uninteresting study. The Rand School of Social Science, which at present affords ample opportunity for study to students of Socialism in New York, was not then in existence. But the Socialist party had arranged a course of lectures on the history of Socialism, the economics of Socialism, etc., in a small top-floor committee room, rented for the purpose, and there it was that I completed my Socialist education. One whole year I devoted thus to study, and at the end of the year I carried a red membership card in my pocketbook and attended the meetings of my local.

Ever since I have been an active worker in the Socialist movement, and writer and lecturer for the cause. Socialism, to me, has become something more than an economic science, or a political theory; it has become a religion, a philosophy of life. My hope for the near future is that we may experience in the United States a strong movement of Socialist women, such as exists in Germany, Austria, Finland, Australia and other countries. As a Socialist I am, of course, a firm believer in the political emancipation of women. But I believe that the working woman, not the woman of leisure, must accomplish this emancipation. Therefore I welcomed the coming in existence of *The Socialist Woman* as a hopeful sign. May it grow and prosper! May it bear the joyous message of Socialism into innumerable homes.—*The Socialist Woman*.

Union Farmers' Distributing Agency

202 N. Main St.



Bell Phone Olive 3667

Grocers are handling UNION FARMERS' products. Why not get your grocer to do the same?

FINE LOT OF NORTHERN POTATOES NOW IN STOCK. If your grocer does not handle Union Farmers' Products send your orders to 202 N. Main St.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

ROETTER

518 PINE ST.

HATTER AND HABERDASHER THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD

Missouri Socialist Party

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
For Dues—		Supplies, St. Louis City	15
Arnett	.50	Supplies, Edna	.50
Burlington Junction	.80	Supplies, Webb City	3.75
Bernie	2.40	Supplies, Eldon	.40
Bevier	.60	Supplies, Novinger	.20
Chillicothe	2.60	Supplies, Chillicothe	.25
Dexter	3.10	L. McCullah, Assessment	.70
Edna	4.50	Postage, G. W. Coles	.05
Eldon	.25	Exchange, Myrtle	.10
Flat River	1.00	Total Receipts	\$128.60
Jasper County	11.00		
Kansas City	10.00	Due Stamps	\$60.00
Liberal	2.10	Supplies	7.25
Myrtle	1.10	Printing Ballots	2.25
McCracken	1.50	Rent	5.00
Marcelline	3.50	Bulletin	5.00
Mt. Vernon	1.00	Postage	3.41
Neosho	1.20	O. Pauls, Salary, December	30.00
Parma	.70	Total Expense	\$112.91
Raley Creek	.50		
Springfield	3.00	Total Receipts	\$128.60
Scholten	2.40	Total Expense	112.91
St. Louis City	50.00	Balance for December	\$ 15.69
St. Louis County	8.00	Balance of Nov. 30	34.55
Turnback	1.00	Cash on Hand Dec. 31	\$ 50.24
West Plains	2.10	Less Error in April Report	.20
Winnipeg	1.20	Net Cash on Hand Dec. 31	\$ 50.04
G. W. Coles, at large	1.20		
L. McCullah, at large	4.30		
Total Dues	\$121.55		
Supplies, St. Louis County	.95		

AQUILLA. Comrade Claude Walker sends in dues and asks that the local be reinstated. They have a hall to meet in now and expect better results.

THROUGH THE EFFORTS of Wm. Gallant, a local was organized at Parma, with seven charter members. W. A. Reid is secretary and Wm. Gallant organizer.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The nominees for state committeemen are C. C. Bibb of Hannibal and Jos. Pico of Bevier. The state office will take a vote of the two locals.

LIBERAL. Comrade Caleb Lipscomb will do some organizing in the mining district, between Jan. 5 and 19. He says the people are "ripe," and anxious to learn something of Socialism.

LOCAL WEBB CITY orders a set of books with which to keep accounts. Every local should get a set of books for this purpose. The cost is \$3.50 and express charges. Order of the state secretary.

NOVINGER. This local is back to its old time form again. The membership is growing and showing activity. Secretary Nimmo seems to be a hustler, and steady, persistent hustling is the main-spring of a local.

VANDUSER. The Scott County "Kicker" reports a local being organized here, but the state secretary has not received an application for charter as yet. Information how to organize has been sent to J. H. Branam.

FLAT RIVER. New members are coming in at every meeting. Preparations are on foot to make the Taylor date a hummer, Apathy has departed for regions unknown and has no return ticket, so far as Secretary O'Dam is aware of.

ST. JOSEPH. A branch has been formed in the stock yards district. Secretary Moser writes that J. M. Work will speak there Jan. 10. The following new officers were elected: R. G. Lobb, secretary, and F. Hitzelberger, organizer.

A NEW LOCAL has been organized at Mt. Vernon with 11 members and G. A. Cammack as secretary. A local existed there formerly, but had died. It is up to the members to make sure that the present organization lives and grows.

MORLEY. This is another Scott County point that is getting woke up. B. S. Curd, who is a member-at-large here, wants to get a Taylor date. It is possible that Taylor can speak there Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10. A local can easily be formed here.

STOTTS CITY. Another effort will be made to organize this place. They claim to have elected a full "Socialist" ticket two years ago, but no local existed there at that time. C. F. Krueger has been furnished with supplies and will endeavor to organize a local.

HENRY LAURENS CALL. His remaining dates in Missouri are: Webb City, 12, at 2:30 p. m.; Joplin, 7:30 p. m.; Carthage, 13; Prosperity, 14; Jasper, 15. Call's meetings in St. Louis were quite successful. The lecture is very instructive and makes a fine impression on his hearers.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY. Officers were elected for the ensuing six months at the last meeting of the County Committee, Jan. 5. A. Tschirner was elected recording secretary and F. G. Cassens financial secretary. The organizers reported that prospects were good for several more locals in the county, and new members are being admitted to existing locals. Clayton will probably be organized in the near future.

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

Local.	Address.	Secretary
Arnett		E. J. Lewis
Ava		J. S. Mercer
Aquilla (Route 2, Bloomfield)		Claude Walker
Bevier (Route 2, Box 104)		A. Hildebrandt
Bernie		W. Nightingale
Burlington Junction		E. D. Wilcox
Chillicothe		W. L. Garver
Clarkton		B. J. Turner
Commerce		H. G. Anderson
Dexter		J. W. Sprinkle
Edna		P. E. Daugherty
Eldon		W. T. Mudgett
Fairhaven		Frank Gray
Flat River (Box 277)		G. W. O'Dam
Greenfield		Inda Hampton
Hannibal (107 Grace St.)		Frank Foster
Jasper County-Central Committee (210 1/2 Main, Joplin)		J. W. Gibbens
Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand)		J. M. Brazel
Lamar		H. A. Thomas
Liberal		Martha Mellor
Marcelline		B. McAllister
Mountainview (Route 1)		C. B. Hamilton
McCracken (Route 1, Sparta)		M. B. Davidson
Mt. Vernon		G. A. Cammack
Milan		R. D. Morrison
Myrtle (Jeff)		J. U. Lionberger
Nevada (Route 4, Box 106)		W. S. Peters
Neosho		L. B. Jones
Novinger		Alex Nimmo
Poplar Bluff		Carl Knecht
Parma		W. A. Reid
Fiveville Township (Route 1, Sulphur Springs, Ark.)		N. A. Barton
Raley Creek (Galena)		Dick Meyers
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff)		A. F. Ruser
St. Louis (324 Chestnut St.)		Otto Pauls
St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)		A. Tschirner
St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.)		R. G. Lobb
Scholten		H. Stredwick
Sedalia (210 E. Eighteenth St.)		Wm. Tattershall
Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.)		E. B. Schofield
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora)		H. L. Cottingham
West Plains		J. F. Williams
Winnipeg		E. F. Nelson
Zalma		Wayne Brasler

Principles of Socialism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II.

As an American Socialist Party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending 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 rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

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

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything made is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonious and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

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

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program 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 workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class;

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

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

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

JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY! It is the political party of the working class!

Cigars

}

PEN MAR - 10c

SUNRISE - 5c

Brandt & Stahl :: 319 :: Walnut Street

SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL

PRIZE MASQUERADE BALL

Given by

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908, 7 P. M.

CONCORDIA CLUB HALL, 1441 CHOUTEAU AVE.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS A PERSON. SIX PRIZES.

One Prize each for the handsomest gent's costume, the most comic gent's costume, and the best gent's character costume. One Prize each for the handsomest lady's costume, the most comic lady's costume, and the best lady's character costume.

NEU AND LIND STRICTLY UNION.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

More Union Label Goods

than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

SHORR-KOLKSCHNEIDER BREWING CO.

Natural Bridge Road and Parnell Street

Co-operative Printing House

722 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Colored and Union Work a Specialty

PH. MORLANG, MGR. All Work at Reasonable Prices.

CHAS. WERZ & CO.

Wood, Brass, Mus-
lin, Embroider-
on Glass, Etc.

SIGNS

1505 CASS AVE., ST. LOUIS
Kinloch, Central 1451

DR. L. H. DAVIS

Physician and Surgeon

Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phones: Kinloch 2056; Bell, Olive 1897-L.

T. C. Stephens

Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.

Undertaker and Embalmer

UNION CARRIAGES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

1325 MARKET STREET.

HARDWARE

Chas. Blassberg

Cor. Linton and Carter Aves.

Hardware, Glass, Paints

OILS, STOVES, RANGES

BOYCOTT

Freund Bros.' Bread Co.
McKinney Bread Co.
Welle Buettler Bread Co.
Hauck-Hoerr Bread Co.
Home Bakery Co.

Until their bread shall bear this union label of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers of America.

