

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

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BREWERY WORKERS VICTORIOUS

Every Union Man Must be Reinstated and Go Back to Old Place of Employment Within a Week—All New Men Must Go to the Breweries—Settlement a Victory of the Unity of Action of Organized Labor.

The Solidarity of Labor and the Importance and Value of the Labor Press Demonstrated During the Last Two Weeks.

The St. Louis Brewery Workers' strike, in which 3,500 men were involved, is a thing of the past.

An agreement was reached Monday afternoon between the brewery owners and the joint conference committee of the Brewery Workers' Unions and the Central Trades & Labor Union. This agreement was indorsed by the Central Trades & Labor Union in an adjourned special session Monday evening, and ratified by the Brewery Workers' local unions on Tuesday morning.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 made some determined opposition to the one clause of the agreement which says that the union men who refused to leave the breweries on the first day of the strike should be retained. In a meeting on Tuesday morning, lasting nearly four hours, the matter was thoroughly discussed pro and con. It was admitted by the joint conference committee that the clause objected to was a bitter pill for good union men to swallow, but since the agreement proposed conceded to the unions all the other points, and since this means a great victory for Organized Labor in view of the fact that the combined brewery owners seemed to be determined to fight for the open shop and to break the power of the International Union, the question arises whether over 3,000 good union men should be kept on the streets on account of several dozens of men who had become traitors to their unions. These men could be punished morally and socially by the bona fide union men. A vote by ballot was taken and the committee's report was adopted.

This action on the part of Local Union No. 6 practically ended the lockout and strike.

Within a week from the day of settlement all the union men must be back in their old places under the same conditions as prior to the walkout. All new men hired as scabs and strike breakers must leave the breweries.

A Victory For Organized Labor.

The moment the walkout was forced upon the Brewery Workers' Unions two weeks ago a campaign of resistance and defense was inaugurated by the unions directly involved and by the International Union, which was ably represented by National Secretary Joseph Proebstle. In less than a week several hundred thousand pieces of literature explaining the cause of the trouble were distributed in the city of St. Louis and throughout the states of Missouri and Illinois. The response of Organized Labor was almost instantaneous.

In St. Louis the Central Trades & Labor Union called two special sessions in order to secure prompt action and the unity and solidarity of Organized Labor.

The first special meeting was held Sunday afternoon at the Aschenbroedel Club Hall. After listening to report of special committee and a short address by Mr. Proebstle, it was decided to adjourn till Monday evening, in order to await result of further negotiation of joint committee with brewery owners and to take final action.

Monday evening the joint committee submitted the following report as

The Terms of Settlement:

In consideration of the Central Trades & Labor Union in agreement with the Brewery Workers' Unions consenting to arbitrate and abolish all abuses that have arisen through the labor bureau, in the various contracts existing between the employers and employes in connection with brewery work, and shall construe the clause in the contract pertaining to employes who do not perform manual labor, and correct the abuses that exist under the beer bottlers' contract as to the output of the bottle shop;

The employers agree to reinstate, without discrimination, all former employes, such reinstatement to commence at once and be completed within a week, it being agreed by the various brewery workers' unions that all former or present members of the above unions now at work at the various breweries shall be reinstated or retained in such unions without prejudice as members in good standing. And all those new men who shall have been employed in the breweries who make application for membership in the unions and be accepted shall be so without prejudice or discrimination, provided such application is made within thirty days.

After some discussion the report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Louis Obert Signed Special Contract.

The Obert Brewing Co., on Monday afternoon, broke loose from the boss brewers' combine and signed a separate contract with the Brewery Workers' Unions. Anheuser-Busch and the Lemp Brewing Co. had already sent an ultimatum to the St. Louis Brewing Association, and the unavoidable happened:

The combined brewery proprietors who had started out under the guidance of their Chief Farley P. to wreck one of the best labor organizations in St. Louis, capitulated.

Credit Is Due

To the United Brewery Workers of St. Louis who made such a splendid fight in behalf of Organized Labor during the last two weeks.

Credit Is Due

To the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis for their prompt, determined and harmonious action in behalf of the locked-out and striking brewery workers.

Credit Is Due

To Organized Labor throughout Missouri and Illinois for the unity of action and solidarity shown to their struggling brothers in St. Louis.

Credit Is Due

To the general public of St. Louis who expressed their hearty sympathy for the striking men by putting the lid on all non-union beer wherever and whenever an opportunity offered itself.

But Condemnation Is Due

To the daily capitalist press of this city for repeatedly misrepresenting the striking Brewery Workers and shamefully deceiving the public. Fortunately for Union Labor, we have a Socialist press in St. Louis which reaches the very heart of the labor movement, and limited as its circulation may be when compared with the capitalist dailies, our local party press, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung,



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wield considerable influence, especially in a critical period like this latest assault on the Brewery Workers' Unions by the combined brewery lords.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6 Speaks in Plain Language.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, in its Tuesday's general strikers' meeting at Concordia Turner Hall, after having adopted the report of the joint committee, passed by unanimous vote the following:

Resolution on Traitors.

Whereas, the special committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, together with the local joint executive board of our own local unions and our national secretary, Brother Proebstle, have done their best to bring about a settlement of the difficulties leading up to the present Brewery Workers' lockout and strike. Local Union No. 6, Brewers and Maltsters, was in duty bound to take up the fight for the locked-out members of Beer Drivers' Union No. 43, and to defend our International Union. We regret to say that some of our Union members flagrantly violated their obligations as union men and became traitors to their brothers and comrades at the very moment when the employers made a combined attack on us, threatening the very existence of our International Union. We claim that people who are not true to their fellow workmen, and who violate their obligations as members of the union, which for years has protected them, can not be true to their employers either, especially so when their treacherous conduct is not the result of ignorance, but is dictated by the few dirty pieces of silver which may be offered them as a bribe to do injustice and wrong against their fellow Union men and former associates.

Whereas, We regret that the peace negotiations have not brought about the discharge of these men, the only proper punishment which people of this sort would deserve; however, since Organized Labor of St. Louis and elsewhere have nobly and bravely supported the locked-out Brewery Workers, and since last night's meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union was almost unanimous in adopting the conference committee's report; therefore be it

Resolved, That Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 6, for the best interest and the unity and harmony of Organized Labor, hereby adopts the committee's report;

Resolved, That we will insist that the conditions of the agreement reached by the conference committee be strictly carried out and that our employers will not again try on us their technicalities and petty lawyer tricks, which might lead to new dissensions and disturbances in the relations between the combined brewery owners and our International Union;

Resolved, That the names of the men who violated their union obligations by becoming traitors to our International Union be inserted in the minutes of Local Union, and published in our national official organ, in Arbeiter-Zeitung and St. Louis Labor, and that a copy of the names be sent to the Central Trades and Labor Union.

List of Names Who Violated Their Obligations as Members of Brewery Workers' International Union:

Anton Milelber, Joseph Nager, Albert Nilhas, George Niederer, Peter Rosner, Joseph Sexauer, And. Probst, Stephan Spiegelhalter, Jos. Spiegelhalter, Rudolph Schaefer, Sr., Chris Schmidt, Chas. Schmoll, Albert Trambezynky, John Vollmer, Jacob Westerich, Robert Bohler, Mat. Osterrieder, Michael Hausladen, Jos. Huskamp, Fred Huskamp, Frank Kauapel, Henry Schwalb, Erhard Schmelzler, And. Ruch, Arnold Meintrup, Reinhard Fischer, Jacob Ruhl, E. Stadelhoefer, Ernest Wiehle, Gottlieb Schwarz, Chris. Muth, Geo. Oehler, Jos. Weidmann, Max Fruehauf, Herman Behrenzen, Otto Ludwig, John Popp, John Dreibel, Joseph Arfeld, Fritz Bauer, Albert Bader, Joseph Baer, Joseph Blumfelder, Joseph Bucher, George Bucher, Robert Busch, Anton Busch, Joseph Busch, Gregor Bauer, Jacob Bender, Nick. Bachmann, Lorenz Bachof, Rudolf Brunk, Herman Dreher, Julius Dietrich, John Dresler, Caspar Erdmann, Herman Dischinger, Bernhardt Ehrhard, Dominic Erl, Simon Faust, Chas. Goetz, George Goetz, Conrad Gruendel, Bernhard Helm, Blasius Herzog, Frank Helger, Fritz Hoffmann, Anton Jankowsky, John Kauapel, Sr., Frank Keller, George Klein, Chas. L. Koch, Dan. Mauer, Chas. Messmer, John Keller, John Meyer.

It is with regret that Local Union No. 6 accepts "without prejudice" the above-named ex-brothers into its fold.

United We Stand! Divided we Fall!

It is above all the unity of the St. Louis Labor movement which gained this splendid victory for Organized Labor.

May Want Them to Vote For Railroad Corporation's Tools.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 1.—An order has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to discharge all foreign workmen, and to employ in their stead native American or naturalized citizens. This action is in line with that of the big coke companies, who not long ago decided to discriminate against alien labor as undesirable from the standpoint of efficiency, and because of its disorderly tendencies. When the order reached Pittsburg to discharge all foreigners, some of the foremen in the cleaning departments and the section bosses objected. When the objections reached headquarters, peremptory orders are said to have been issued to the superintendents of these departments to discharge the foreigners at once. The order means that thousands of foreigners who have been favored in the past will be out of employment. The foreigners who are out of work have learned that if they are naturalized no objections are made to them. As a result, the courts in western Pennsylvania, where there are fully 250,000 unnaturalized foreigners, have been kept busy making citizens of Hungarians, Slovaks, Poles and Italians, who predominate.

THE POLICE CLUB ANARCHY AND THE BOMB ANARCHY

Some Facts About the Outrageous Assault on the New York Unemployed by the Police—Claims that Silverstein Did Not Throw the Bomb—Socialist Party Demands Through Investigation.

The following is an account of the police outrage against last Saturday's unemployed demonstration on Union Square in New York, taken from New York Socialist and other Eastern papers. William Maily, former National Secretary of the Socialist Party, now a resident of New York, writes:

New York, March 31.—After the police had succeeded in preventing a demonstration of the unemployed workmen of this city in Union Square on Saturday afternoon a bomb exploded among a group of working people, and as a result one man was killed almost instantly and another was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. The explosion took place about 45 minutes after the police, both foot and mounted, had charged upon a crowd of people who had gathered for the meeting and chased them up side streets, dispersing them from the square.

It seems certain the police were not near the spot at the time and that the bomb probably exploded either by accident while in the hand of the man carrying it or else he dropped it in his excitement. The man killed on the spot was a bystander, who seems to have had no connection with the bomb carrier.

Called by Socialist Party.

In order to fully understand what actually occurred preceding the bomb explosion a recital of these events is necessary.

The demonstration was called by the Unemployed Conference of New York, which was organized some time ago at the instance of the Socialist Party, and in which a large number of labor unions are also represented. When the demonstration was decided upon permission was requested from the city authorities for the meeting to be held in Union Square.

This was refused, and committees waiting afterwards upon the park commissioner failed to secure the desired permit.

The Unemployed Conference decided, in view of the attitude of the commissioner, to hold the demonstration anyway, and he was so notified, as well as the police department and the bureau of highways.

People from all parts of the city flocked to the square, until at 2 o'clock there were between twenty and thirty thousand gathered. But the police had got there first, and those in charge of the meeting were told no meetings or speeches would be allowed.

A cordon of police on foot completely surrounded Union Square Park, which runs north from Fourteenth to Seventeenth street, and is bounded by Broadway on the west and Fourth avenue on the east. The police surrounding the park kept the crowd moving on the pavement which runs around the edge of the park from Fourteenth to Seventeenth streets. At the latter end of the park are the cottage and stand where meetings are usually held. The police inspectors, with Police Commissioner Bingham, were collected at this cottage.

Dissatisfaction was rife among the multitude when it was learned that the police had prevented the meeting. As time went on the crowd grew more dense, until the surrounding streets were filled with people.

Sing the "Marseillaise."

At last a number of the marching throng decided upon singing the "Marseillaise" as they went along as a protest against the police interference. The singing commenced at Sixteenth street, on the west side of the square. Those leading were Robert Hunter, Alexander Irvine, James Oneal, Fred Merrick, William Maily and other active Socialists.

The leaders marched across Broadway, around the southern end of the park. At first some of the policemen interfered and ordered the singers to "stop that shouting," but nothing more than that was done until Seventeenth street, on the northeast, was reached. The crowd had fallen in behind the singers and a regular parade was on.

Then an inspector, hearing the singing, ran over from the cottage and shouted a command to the police. Instantly the latter charged down on the head of the procession, which by this time extended completely around the square.

Charge Like Cossacks.

The mounted police rode right into the crowd, chasing some down Seventeenth street and others along Fourth avenue. The horses were not confined to the streets, but were also ridden along the pavements, scattering people on all sides, knocking some down, women as well as men, hunting them into basements and up the front steps of houses.

In the meanwhile the policemen on foot did their share, swinging their clubs right and left, hitting indiscriminately and driving the people like sheep before them.

Cries of "Cossacks" arose as this went on. Many protested boldly to the police as they were hustled along, but this only seemed to make the police more furious. Among the most outspoken protesters was Robert Hunter, who was finally driven up the steps of a house by a mounted policeman. At the top of the steps Hunter turned and cried out, "Fellow citizens!" Immediately three or four policemen rushed up and grabbed him. Hunter shook himself loose and defied them to arrest him, declaring that he was an American citizen. The police pulled him down from the steps and let him go for some reason.

During all this melee the crowd, shouting and protesting, had been driven up Seventeenth street, many turning south on Irving place, which runs parallel with Fourth avenue. Here the mounted police also charged, scattering the people along the pavements and yelling like Indians. At the Academy of Music and the German Theater, on both corners of Fourteenth street, crowds collected, being joined by people who were attending matinees in both theaters. These were also charged by the police and clubbed.

Meanwhile the police were active on the square trying to scatter the crowd. Reserves had been called for and bluecoats were everywhere. The uproar only succeeded in attracting more people, and the greatest confusion reigned for awhile.

Gradually, however, it appeared unlikely that any meeting could possibly be held, and in order to avoid any further attacks by the police those who had come originally for the meeting withdrew.

Only Disorder by Police.

Up to this time the only disorder was committed by the police in their savage and unwarranted assault upon the people. That thousands of the unemployed had come for the demonstration was plainly seen by their appearance. Instead of a peaceable assemblage of citizens met to discuss the one question of paramount importance to them, they had been greeted by policemen's clubs and mounted

From Trackman's
Journal.



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Cossacks. It is doubtful that the demonstration would have attracted any extraordinary attention if it had not been for the police authorities.

By 3 o'clock all hope of holding a meeting was given up, and upon this becoming evident the police started to withdraw. The cordon surrounding the park was broken, and for the first time since the police had arrived people were allowed to enter the park.

Several hundred had entered the park and were crossing it when suddenly the explosion took place. This was 3:10. It is admitted that no policemen were near the spot at that time. The demonstration was practically abandoned when the explosion took place.

Was Only 19 Years Old.

It has been definitely established that the man with the bomb is Selig Silverstein, a tailor, 19 years old, residence in Brooklyn.

The man instantly killed was Ignatz Hildebrandt, a Bavarian tailor, living in Manhattan. He leaves a wife and three children. The wife in an interview says her husband never knew Silverstein. She also denies that Hildebrandt was a Socialist or interested in Socialism. He was a bitter anti-Jew. He was not even a union man, but only sympathized with labor. He had been unemployed for several months and went to Union Square to attend the meeting.

Reports Are Conflicting.

Conflicting reports still circulate about the explosion. Some eye-witnesses say the two men were standing together, apparently arguing, when the bomb went off. Bernard Felderman, a boy student, says he is positive that Silverstein did not throw the bomb and that the man who threw it ran away. The police scoff at this, insisting that Silverstein admitted when picked up that he did it.

Two sisters of Silverstein said at police headquarters that their brother read a good deal, but they never saw him with a bomb or similar things.

It is reported that the authorities have come to the conclusion that there was no plot, but that the bomb throwing was an original idea with Silverstein. They are of the opinion that he is weak-minded. The bomb was a lead pipe filed with nails, buttons and lyddite.

National Secretary Barnes Demands Investigation.

J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, has sent the following letter to U. Solomon, acting secretary of the Socialist Party of New York:

"U. Solomon, Acting State Secretary Socialist Party, 239 E. 84th Street, New York City, N. Y.:

"Dear Comrade—Last night I wired you as follows:

"Relating to the Union Square meeting, the law of evidence takes into account the motive, and especially who is benefited by the crime committed. Capitalism alone is served by this latest outrage. Make a searching investigation, wire particulars, then write. The right of free speech and free assemblage must be maintained. A suggestion, Austrian comrades had an unarmed and silent parade."

"Chicago papers to-day contain ridiculous and contradictory reports, the only thing that seems to be made place is the fact that there would have been no trouble if the authorities had not tried to break up the meeting.

"In this nation the right of free speech and free assemblage is guaranteed and conceded, or it is not. It is time we know which is the case.

"Give me all the particulars of the negotiations regarding the efforts to secure a permit for the meeting, the official acts of the committee in charge of the demonstration and the happenings on Saturday.

"Every channel of information at my command will be used to circulate the facts. Fraternally yours,

"J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary."

New York Socialists Name Committee to Probe Outrage On Unemployed Meeting.

New York, March 31.—The general committee of the Socialist Party, at its regular meeting Saturday night, appointed a committee consisting of Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter, Algernon Lee, Henry Slobodin, Thomas J. Lewis, M. Oppenheimer and Sol Fieldman to make a searching investigation. The committee adopted a resolution reciting the action of the police in preventing the meeting, declaring the conduct of the police was plainly evident such as to provoke disorder and discredit the movement of the unemployed, and that "the people endured with remarkable endurance and self-control."

City Authorities Unlawful.

The wild conduct of the police after the explosion was also criticised as calculated to provoke more disorder instead of restore order and prevent further injury. The resolution declares that the Unemployed Conference and affiliated bodies have conducted themselves in a law-abiding manner; that all actions of the city authorities in connection with the proposed demonstration have been arbitrary and unlawful—a refusal to grant a permit, contrary to the established customs; that the police interference with the proposed meeting was a direct and an open violation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and assembly; that such unlawful and tyrannical conduct on the part of the police is calculated to and does breed lawlessness, violence and anarchy; that the Socialist Party stands for peaceful methods of propaganda and political action, is emphatically opposed to acts of violence on principle and also because such acts only discredit and injure the cause of Socialism and Organized Labor; and that within the rights granted it by the constitution and law of the land the Socialist Party will steadfastly uphold the rights of free speech and public assemblage undeterred by the arbitrary ruling of police despots.

Hillquit Raps City Officials.

Hillquit in an interview sharply criticised the city authorities for their treatment of those at the Unemployed Conference. As attorney for the conference, he said he had applied for an injunction restraining the police from interfering, but Justice O'Gorman refused the order.

Hunter denounced the police for the brutal attack on the unemployed as something that would not be tolerated in any country in the world except Russia. A rumor last night said that Hunter might be arrested. A report says there is an impression in official police reports that Hunter should be arrested, but for what reason is not stated.

Drove People Into Square.

New York, March 31.—In speaking of the way the police handled the crowd the Daily Forward says:

"This state of siege lasted until about half-past three. At this time something extraordinary happened. The police broke their lines and gathered together in one place permitting everyone to enter the square. More than that, instead of driving the people from the park and the square, the police drove the people into the park and upon the square.

"Many Socialists who took part in the demonstration state that they were greatly surprised at this sudden change of tactics on the part of the police.

"It appeared very strange to them. Soon after the catastrophe of the bomb happened."

Two Say Another Threw Bomb.

New York, March 31.—Bernard Felderman, 63 West 110th street, appeared at the office of the Vorwaerts and said that he was certain that the bomb was not thrown by the young man who was himself killed. He saw how a man threw the bomb and escaped and the police did not arrest him.

An Italian named Benadato Dalmondo, 166 West 47th street, a correspondent of a French newspaper, said also that he saw another man throw the bomb and escape.

THOSE WHO PAY THE BILLS MAY DICTATE THE POLICY

By W. W. Baker.

The reader of these lines may be a Republican, a Democrat or a Socialist. Of whatever political faith you may be, I ask you: Did you ever ask yourself the question "who pays the expenses of the political parties?" Has it ever occurred to you that you can tell whom a party represents by finding out who pays its bills? These queries are worthy of consideration.

Any organization which depends on certain men to pay its expenses is certain to serve the interests of those men.

It may serve them consciously or unconsciously, but serve them it does and must. If it does not serve them the movement must fail or find those whose support it can deserve, to be successful.

This rule applies generally, not alone to political but to educational and religious organizations. It is so in churches and colleges: At short intervals we hear of ministers of the gospel being driven from their pulpits and college professors from their chairs because of utterances which were distasteful to certain wealthy persons from whom endowments or donations were to be expected. If this is the case in churches and colleges, within which there are still to be found men sincerely devoted to religion or science, how much more must it be true in political parties, which deal chiefly with material interests, that "those who pay the bills may dictate the policy?"

Now, who pays the expenses of the old party campaigns? Their expenses are heavy. It requires a good deal of money to hire halls and pay speakers and print and distribute literature; and it requires much more money to provide brass bands and fireworks and to set up the drinks and cigars lavishly for weeks before each election. If you have been at all active in Republican or Democratic politics, you know that frequently small fortunes are spent in wards, representative, senatorial and congressional districts every election by each of the old parties?

Who provides the funds? You know that the rank and file of the Republican or Democratic voters do not furnish the funds for those parties. At least not voluntarily or directly. If you have belonged to a Republican or Democratic campaign club as a simple voter, and not as an aspirant for office, you know you were never asked to contribute to the campaign funds. On the contrary, you probably got something out of it—either money or personal favors—immunity from punishment in case you violated the laws—or, at least, several free "blow-outs." And you never got any financial statement from those who handled the funds. You were never told who furnished the money or how it was spent. And you never asked, knowing that you would be told that it was none of your business.

But it was your business, although you apparently never realized it.

You gave your vote to the party candidates, and to the party organization which controls those candidates. Your vote means your consent, your approval, your authorization, your proxy, that they should administer the affairs of city, state or nation, that they were to have full power to enact, construe and execute laws by which you were to be and are governed. These things vitally concern and affect you in your daily life. It was your business to know how your party was run, but you did not realize it, and the party managers and the men back of them, who furnished the money and the program, realized your lack of comprehension and took advantage of it. If you did get to thinking of these things, and asked embarrassing questions, they either tried to buy you or bar you out. Probably that may account, for your being willing to investigate Socialism. Because you were too honest they found you were a menace to their dishonest plans and barred you out.

Now I come to a consideration of the Socialist Party, and in following me you will find something surprising. The Socialist Party is different in most every way from either of the old parties. It charges you dues of 25 cents a month for membership and a right to participate in its councils. If you are sick or out of work you are exempt from the payment of dues, but if you are well and earning a living you are expected to pay every month and you are not considered a thoroughly good Socialist unless you do so. It expects even more, though it does not demand more. If you contribute according to your ability, a nickel, a dime, a quarter, a dollar or even ten dollars, if you can afford it, from time to time, to special funds, for campaigns, for support of the party press, and for special efforts in advancing the party's growth and propagating its principles.

You may say the Socialist Party is a queer party—that is not satisfied with your blind and passive obedience, but asks you for money and service in distributing literature and in other cases where service is required. But the Socialist Party does things according to a plan of its own.

The Socialist Party is proud of its dues-paying system. It considers the method of raising funds by dues and contributions from the rank and file of its members and those in sympathy with its policies, a vital point in its policy, as a guarantee of its good faith.

If a millionaire should propose to the national convention, soon to be held in Chicago, that it should abolish the dues system and offered to give five or ten times as much as the party raised last year—if such an impossible thing should happen, the national convention of the Socialist Party would reject the proposition with scorn, as the delegates to that convention know "that those who pay the bills may dictate the policy."

Who pays the expenses of the old political parties? The candidates are always expected to contribute—more or less—according to the importance of the position they seek and the compensation. Either the candidates or their friends. Do you think they contribute for fun, or the honor of being a candidate, or love of the dear public? No! They expect to get it all back—and then some—not in the salaries of the offices they aspire to, but in perquisites, which is another name for "graft" or "loot"—in bribery, direct or indirect. But the greater part of the old party campaign funds does not come from the candidates.

A good part comes from small-calibre lawbreakers, from saloon-keepers, gamblers, keepers of houses of ill-fame, even from gangs of organized thieves, both large and small-calibre ones, confidence men, who in this manner buy immunity from prosecution in case of their party winning. Sometimes they think they can pick the winner and contribute to only one party, and if they make a mistake a wave of "reform" follows. To be on the safe side they generally "fix" both parties.

But the foregoing are small matters, after all. The greater part of the campaign funds of both old parties does not come from candidates or the small-fry politicians and lawbreakers, but from great and respectable lawbreakers, from big bankers and brokers and promoters, from rich franchise-holding corporations, from contractors who wish to be safe in constructing fire-traps, such as the Iroquois Theater and the school near Cleveland, from landlords, from owners of mills, mines and factories, who thus pay in advance for the privilege to disregard the labor laws and for the assistance of police and judges in breaking strikes.

When asked as to his political conviction, Jay Gould once replied: "In a Republican state I am a Republican; in a Democratic state I am a Democrat; but I am for Erie all the time." Many large trusts contribute impartially to the campaign funds of both old political parties, so that they will be safe whichever wins. Mr. McKinley was "syndicated" for the presidency by a group of wealthy men, who paid his debts and ran him as they would promote a trust or float its bonds, and the same men who put up McKinley as a business venture are willing to repeat the process for any "safe" Democrat who may have a show of winning.

The people who furnish these campaign funds are not prompted by disinterested motives. Their contributions are investments in government. They need the government in their business. Even if some of them are not individually interested, their class is, and they

are so thoroughly alive to their class interests that they act with their class. They pay for the privilege of ruling. And, they realize that if they are to dictate the policies they must pay the bills. If they pay the bills why shouldn't they rule?

The Socialist Party sees all this. It desires to preserve democracy and purity in its organization. Therefore, the Socialist Party so orders its affairs that it shall not depend on those outside the class it represents for its funds; but to the rank and file of the working class. The Socialist Party has a few wealthy members or adherents—a few sincere and good-hearted men who have separated from their class in order to advance the cause of humanity through the party of the working class, the class which in this age of the world stands for progress and human happiness. Socialists do not expect these men to bear the expenses of its campaigns, nor does it give them special honor or influence. It may be that the party is sometimes unjustly suspicious of them, unwisely slow to honor and trust them. This is unfortunate, but it is better than the reverse would be. The wealthy man who is both an honest and a well-informed Socialist is willing to be watched and held to a strict accountability.

The Socialist Party does not desire to be endowed or subsidized, as that would immediately open the door to corruption.

Therefore, we stick to the dues-paying system, and we ask you, if you believe in Socialism, to come into the party and pay your little dues and take your full part in the management of party affairs, and keep the party pure while building it up into a mighty power for the emancipation of labor and the advancement of humanity.

THE PEOPLE MUST OWN THE RAILROAD

From the "Trackman's Journal."

The government of the United States—that is to say, the people of the United States—will one day take possession of the railroads of the country and run them in the interest of a broader public service, rather than in the interest of a small group of private and privileged owners.

Agitation to this end has already made a strong beginning. In other countries the end has long since been gained. It will be gained in the United States before the agitation stops. Every larger consideration of the public welfare demands it. That being true, it can not be defeated. Delays may be made; but in spite of all that may be done to prevent, the people will at last own the railroads.

There are numberless reasons why this ought to come to pass. Some of these reasons relate to sound economy; some relate to a better control of transportation for the necessities of life; some relate to the improvement of public morals. All of these arguments are on the side of public good. In the final settlement public good must prevail over every purely private consideration.

One of the very strongest possible arguments in favor of government ownership has been given us within the past few months, by the private owners of the railroads themselves, in their conduct of affairs during the "panic." The evils which the railway workers and the people have suffered under private management since last fall would be simply impossible under government ownership.

So long as the railroads are owned and operated by private citizens, as other private property is owned and managed, the largest consideration will always be—Profit. The aim will never be to render the largest possible service for the lowest possible cost, and to keep the service up to the highest standard at all times. That can not be done under any system which puts Profits before everything. The plain truth of this statement is perfectly shown by recent conditions.

The railroads of the country, representing billions of dollars of private capital, were the first of the great "interests" to feel the effects of the October "panic." So soon as it appeared that business might be weakened and depressed for a time, and that railway earnings might be cut, the market price of railway stocks and bonds started downward, and this decline continued sharply for three months, until the loss—on paper—amounted to many hundreds of millions.

The sure effect of this was to start the management of the railroads upon a course of "retrenchment." Tens of thousands of men were discharged; wages were cut; service of the people was reduced in all ways to the lowest possible point. Why? So that Profits might show the least possible shrinkage. That is "good business," say the directors, managers and stockholders. Eighty odd millions of people must suffer hardship, depression and inconvenience, in greater or less degree, in order that the few may keep their private benefits.

And these profits must be paid, mind you, not on the actual value of the property, but also on billions of dollars of watered "securities."

If the government had owned the railroads during the "panic" there would have been no such condition of things. Their operation would have moved forward as smoothly, as freely, as the operation of the mail service. Has anybody heard of "panic" and "retrenchment" in the work of the postoffice department? The reason is plain enough: The postoffice department is not run for private profit, but purely for public service.

If the government had owned the railroads, during the last six months there would have been no loss of hundreds of millions to be borne by those who hold the stocks. Then the securities would have been government bonds, amounting to no more than the actual value of the properties. This fact, and the credit of the government—which means the credit of the whole nation—would have prevented collapse. Does anybody need to preach "confidence" to the holders of government bonds? There would have been no cause for panic fright, because the holders of the bonds would have known that they stood for real value.

As the matter stands, the railroads of the country are today the chief hindrance to a return of "prosperity." It will be a long time before they can be brought back to the point they left in last October. It is within the power of their owners and managers to continue the present depression for many months, or even years, if they will. They may do it merely by refusing to restore the old conditions of service.

That power is theirs, under private ownership. That is too much power to give into the hands of any private interest. Government ownership would make it impossible.

And that is only one point. There are many others to be considered hereafter.

China is Waking Up. Within the Next Twenty Years the Chinese Empire may be the leading industrial country of International Capitalism. You can not exclude John Chinaman from Chinese territory. He is compelled to stay at home. Capitalism will make use of his cheap labor power, apply it to the wonderful natural resources of the vast Mongolian country, manufacture cheap goods, and make life miserable for Capitalism the world over, and for Labor, too. With the growth of capitalist industry and commerce in China will develop a Chinese labor movement, and finally a Socialist movement. The same labor and social problems will then agitate the great Orient as we see today in America, Europe, South Africa and Australia. Ere many decades John Chinaman will line up with the International Trade Union and Socialist movement. We are informed by capitalist newspaper correspondents that not less than thirty-five railway projects are now contemplated in China. Several of them are under construction, concessions have been obtained for others and the remainder have been surveyed. The proposed roads combined will give a mileage of more than 12,000 miles and reach every provincial capital and commercial city of importance in China. They involve an expenditure of several hundred million dollars. This sounds like business, and wherever there is a prospect for business you may surely find our American capitalist's finger in the pie.

LABOR.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 S. Fourth 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

Murder en Masse

We are living in the great era of capitalist civilization. We have more churches and temples than there ever were before. We have more priests and preachers and rabbis in America than there ever were before. We pray more than we ever did before. We circulate more bibles and other good books than we ever did before.

Thou shalt not steal! O, we all know this by heart, we repeat it at least once every Sunday morning.

Thou shalt not kill! O, we do not kill anybody. We have pity with the cockroach and with the fly, and we kill them not, if we can avoid it.

We are civilized! We are proud of our Christian civilization and progress.

In order to prove this we publish the following dispatch: Washington, March 16.—More people are being killed every year in the United States during times of peace than in the bloodiest battles of history.

During a single year 57,513 American men, women and children were killed by accident.

During the last 19 years the railroads of America have killed 143,527 persons. During the same period 931,450 persons have been injured by American railroads.

The railroad toll alone for 20 years has been more than 1,000,000 American fathers and wives and children.

During the last 17 years American coal mines have killed 22,840 men, made at least 10,000 widows and upwards of 40,000 orphans.

The total life cost of the civil war, from disease as well as death, was less than 300,000 lives. In the war of the revolution the American dead and wounded together numbered less than 8,000. The total cost of Cuba and the Philippines has been less than 2,000 American lives.

During a single year American street railways killed and injured a few less than 49,000 persons. In New York the record of 27 days alone showed 42 deaths and 5,500 injuries.

Every year 6,000 Americans lose their lives in fires.

American industrial plants are estimated to kill every year at least 25,000 men, and to injure 125,000 more.

American building operations cost 3,000 lives every year, and 10,000 other persons sustain injuries.

Pleasure costs more than 1,000 American lives each year.

The American automobile accidents of last year took 229 lives, without estimating the thousands more or less seriously injured.

American drownings last year numbered 492.

There are 1,000 American murders every year.

Each American Fourth of July costs approximately 500 lives, with injuries to 4,000 other merry-makers.

All of which means that each and every year the United States yields up the lives of 60,000 of its citizens in payment for its civilization. Amen! Amen!

The Union Square Outrage

"This club is bigger than the Constitution just now!"

This is what Police Inspector Schmittberger said to a young man who pleaded with him for the right of free speech, calling attention to the fact that this right was guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

While making this reply the police inspector pointed to his upraised club.

This scene preceded the bomb-throwing on Union Square in New York last Saturday afternoon.

Some years ago, when Bullpen Peabody, as governor of Colorado, inaugurated his campaign of persecution against the Western miners, one of his state militia generals exclaimed: "To hell with the Constitution!"

In Colorado the mine workers insisted that law and order prevail, that the eight-hour law, sanctioned by a vote of the people, be not only enacted, but enforced. These miners were told that the layonet and the bullpen were mightier than the Constitution. In Chicago the unemployed were brutally clubbed by the police because they attempted to petition the City Council for work and bread. In

New York, last Saturday evening, ten thousand unemployed men gathered on Union Square, when they were outrageously assaulted by hundreds of police. Men like Robert Hunter, the author of "Poverty," tried to address the unemployed; they were brutally handled and when calling attention to the constitutional right of free speech the police captain plainly told them that just now the policeman's club was bigger than the Constitution.

Another police pasha, in his ignorance and brutality, declared that he would enforce the law, even if it should become necessary to kill every man on the square.

In plain English this means nothing less than Cossackism. It is left to the police to define arbitrarily what is law and what is not, to suspend the Constitution, to declare police dictatorship and police anarchy.

The militia in Colorado, the police in Chicago and New York, are simply the tools of Capitalism.

When some five months ago the financial panic caused consternation in financial circles, and when the industrial crisis forced hundreds of thousands of people out of work, the financial pirates and commercial highwaymen gave out the order: "Any and all movements or demonstrations of the unemployed must be suppressed, if necessary by force of arms! The scenes of 1893 and 1894, with the "On to Washington!" scenes must not be repeated! This is a presidential campaign year and we don't know what a well-organized movement might lead to!"

This is the explanation for the police outrages in Chicago, New York and elsewhere. In St. Louis the same outrages might have occurred, if it had not been for the Socialists, who two years ago gave the Wells administration a lesson on constitutional rights and forced the brute of a police chief, Kiely, out of office. The governor of the state, the daily press and the public were morally compelled to come to the Socialists' support, and had it not been for that determined fight for free speech in 1905 the unemployed of St. Louis might have had a dose of the same anarchistic police medicine as their brothers in misery received in Chicago and New York.

We referred to the Union Square police outrage, but what about that bomb explosion which killed one man and mortally injured another? We might do like the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis Republic and the rest of the daily papers, and say nothing at all about it. However, this would be cowardice.

Whether the bomb was thrown by young Silverstein or a police agent will perhaps never be known. We can hardly believe that Silverstein, if he had really thrown the bomb, should have made such a botch job out of it. Since the unfortunate youth was practically torn to pieces on Union Square he was absolutely in the policemen's hands, and all that is said about him are police stories.

The bomb explosion killed two workingmen, no policemen, but in the eyes of the public it put the stamp of anarchy on the orderly and peaceful demonstration of the unemployed, and thus gave at least a resemblance of justification for the police anarchy of Chief Bingham and his inspector, Schmittberger.

The Socialists condemn capitalist police anarchy and the anarchy of the bomb and dagger. One produces the other. Of the two the capitalist anarchy is the more dangerous, because it destroys the fundamental rights of the people.

So outrageous was last Saturday's police assault on the New York unemployed that leading capitalist papers of the country have thus far been afraid to express in their editorial columns any opinion on the bomb-throwing. These papers must have good reasons for their silence.

When Bismarck, in 1878, was in need of anti-Socialist legislation, somebody fired a shot at him—a shot from an old pistol!

Our American statesmen and capitalist rulers are in need of anti-Socialist and anti-Labor legislation, and a series of "anarchist dynamite outrages" might not be so bad for them, after all. Congress could be whipped into line and the desired legislation could be railroaded through in less than no time.

However, the Socialist Party will call a halt to this capitalist-anarchist scheme. Not anarchy and riot, but an orderly, well-organized Socialist movement will meet Capitalism in the political arena. Of this Socialist movement the capitalist rulers are afraid. They would prefer proletarian anarchy instead of a class-conscious labor movement.

The Other Anarchists

"Hang them to telegraph poles!"

"It would have been better, perhaps, to have taken these men (union men) and hanged them as a warning to labor to content itself with talking hereafter, and avoid action"

"A cheaper and more satisfactory method of dealing with this labor trouble in Goldfield last spring would have been to have taken half a dozen of the Socialist leaders in the miners' union and hanged them all to telegraph poles."

"Speaking dispassionately and without animus, it seems clear to us after many months of reflection that you couldn't make a mistake in hanging a Socialist. He is always better dead."

Always hang a Socialist, not because he is a deep thinker, but because he is a bad actor."

The above paragraphs appear in an editorial published in the Goldfield (Nevada) Gossip for January, 1908. These paragraphs are fair specimens of others of equal virulence and violence which have appeared in the same columns. This sheet is published in the interest of the Mine Owners' Association. It advocates lynching, incites mob rule, and openly advises the assassination of peaceable citizens.

This organ of violence and bloodshed, this inciter of bloody riot, this provoker and purveyor of assassination has not been suppressed, nor even rebuked.

President Roosevelt has written no letter to the mayor of Goldfield demanding the prosecution of its publisher.

No capitalist paper in all the country has shrieked "Anarchy!" in denunciation.

Why not? Why not? Why not?—Appeal to Reason.

Congress Voted to Restore the Motto "In God We Trust" to the Gold and silver coins of the United States. The vote, which was taken after a lively debate, stood 255 to 5. "In God We Trust" may be restored by congress, but "In Congress We Trust" will remain a lie until a hundred Socialists and Union Men will appear on the floor of the National House of Representatives and use the cowhide of public criticism on Cannon, Littlefield & Co.

Our House of Delegates Is a Public Menagerie and Circus. It requires the steel-wire broom of Socialism to clean the Augean stable.

After Five Days

It took the editor of the Globe-Democrat from last Saturday till Thursday to gather courage and wisdom in sufficient quantity to express an opinion on the Union Square police outrage and bomb explosion.

And all he could do, after five days of painful consideration, was: He made a big fool of himself!

In a made-to-order editorial headed "Dealing with Anarchy," the Globe-Democrat of April 2 says:

The New York bomb thrower calls attention anew to the necessity of suppressing anarchy, but he does not simplify the work of the suppressors. There is a chance now that he may live, and that he will thus be tried for his crime. But whether his execution, if he should be executed, would deter other bomb throwers is doubtful. The New York police say there is evidence that there was a plot to create disorder and bloodshed. The right of free speech and of peaceable assembly is guaranteed by the Constitution. The New York anarchist gathering was without license, and consequently the police had a right to disperse it, but there is always some embarrassment for the authorities in proceeding against assemblages of this sort, even though the leading spirits at them contemplate murder. Until the overt act is committed, as at the New York meeting, it is hard for the police to act. Mr. Roosevelt shut out an anarchist sheet the other days from them ails, and the country will applaud him for doing this, but it is doubtful if his act would be sustained by the courts.

Russia, Germany and some of the other Old World countries where the lawless have at least a color of excuse for their outbreaks have a summary way of dealing with the offenders, but in a republic like ours the matter is far less simple. Nevertheless, the necessity for stamping out this sort of crime is becoming more and more imperative. Illinois executed some of the Haymarket anarchist murderers of 1886, but several of their associates were pardoned by Gov. Altgeld. The roster of the names of Chicago anarchists at a meeting just held shows the presence of relatives of several of the Haymarket miscreants there. The men and women who incite these crimes deserve equal punishment with the bomb throwers, and laws should be passed to reach them.

We don't believe that Capt. King is responsible for this editorial tommyrot of the leading Republican paper west of the Mississippi.

The editor tells us that even the New York police admit that there was no plot to create disorder and bloodshed.

Why, if that is the case, then there must have been a plot at police headquarters to create disorder, riot and bloodshed, and the New York police department should be held responsible for it.

The right of free speech is guaranteed by the Constitution, says the G.-D.

Well and good. But was it not Police Inspector Schmittberger who declared shortly before the bomb explosion occurred, pointing at his upraised club:

"At present this (club) is bigger than the Constitution!"

The G.-D. editor speaks of "the New York anarchist gathering."

Exactly: Wherever the unemployed meet to discuss their sufferings there a servile press and a horde of police agents and Pinkertons will raise the bugaboo of anarchy. It was anarchy in Chicago when the unemployed, on their orderly march to the City Hall, were brutally assaulted by order of Police Chief Shippy.

Ten thousand unemployed men of New York meet on Union Square to listen to addresses by such well known and reliable citizens as Robert Hunter, Morris Hillquit and others. Because the unemployed were assaulted by several hundred policemen and brutally clubbed, and because some irresponsible person threw a bomb, the Globe-Democrat stamps the Union Square unemployed demonstration as an "Anarchist gathering."

The same old trick!

We wish to inform the Globe-Democrat that Germany has not had a single anarchist dynamite explosion or outrage during the last fifty years.

Why is this? Because Germany has a well-organized, the strongest Socialist Party and labor movement of the world.

There were some capitalist-anarchist outrages with great loss of life; for instance, hundreds of poor workmen were killed in mine explosions, etc. But that was the result of capitalist anarchy and lawlessness.

Every year our American capitalist corporations, through their agents, invite hundreds of thousands of poor, ignorant wage workers of Southern and Southeastern Europe to America. It is cheap labor these corporations are after. Almost a million strong, these poor, industrious people are unloaded on the American shores.

So long as these people find employment and three square meals a day, everything goes O. K. There is no trouble; they work and eat and sleep. That's all they care for.

But the financial panic and the industrial crisis force these armies of men out of work, out of bread. Some of them, the most fortunate, return to Europe like swarms of bees. The rest, the great mass, tied up by poverty, have to remain in America. The same corporations that brought them here don't care a continental for them the moment there is no more chance for squeezing profits out of their bones.

Here they are. Many hundred thousands in number. They are human beings, red human blood floods through their veins. They have a stomach, the thermometer of hunger. They have wives and children to support.

But no work, no money, no prospects for better days!

They gather in the streets, in public squares, to discuss their misery and troubles.

"Anarchy! Anarchy!" is then the next we read about in the daily press, the next we hear from the pulpit.

And down upon these unfortunates comes the policeman's club. They ask for work, not for alms, but the only answer they get, nay, the only answer they feel, is the policeman's club on their innocent heads.

Shame upon you, Great Uncle Sam, for permitting such outrageous conditions!

Ye hypocrites and social parasites, do not get the brain fever when under such outrageous conditions a poor wretch, whose life is not worth living anyway, will take his life into his own hands and commit a desperate act.

The poverty and misery of labor in our industrial centers resembles a huge powder magazine, and a single little spark may at any time cause an explosion.

Talleyrand, the great French statesman and diplomat, once said:

Missouri Socialist Party

News From All Parts of the State, Reported by
Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South
Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Missouri Financial Report For March.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
For Dues—		Due stamps \$100.00	
Ava	\$ 3.70	Supplies, National Office	13.45
Bevier	.60	Assessment, Nat. Office	58.80
Bartlett	1.00	Printing 3,000 ballots	8.50
Blodgett	1.00	Wages, J. H. Branam, 27 days	27.00
Chaffee (new)	2.50	Wages, O. Pauls, March	30.00
Crowder	1.50	Account books, Nat. Office	7.65
Connellsville (new)	1.10	Bulletin	7.00
Cary	2.00	Rent	6.50
Cardwell (new)	3.00	Postage	11.37
Cross Plains (new)	.80	Express	1.15
Centaur (new)	2.00	Literature	.25
Desloge	1.00	Total expense	\$271.67
Dexter	3.00	Total receipts	269.72
Eldon	4.00	Deficit for month	\$ 1.95
Edna	6.00	Cash balance of February	\$ 88.21
Flat River	3.00	Less March deficit	1.95
Fairhaven	.80	Leaves balance March 31	\$ 86.26
Fry School House (new)	.60		
Hannibal	2.00		
Hamburg	1.20		
Jasper County	20.00		
Kansas City	10.00		
Lemons School House (new)	1.20		
Liberal	2.70		
McCracken	1.50		
Mountainview	2.50		
Marcelline	2.80		
Miller (new)	.70		
Milan	1.00		
Mt. Vernon	1.20		
Morley	3.00		
Minaville (new)	.80		
Neosho	2.00		
New Harmony (new)	.70		
Nevada	3.00		
Prosperity (new)	4.10		
Phelps	1.00		
Poplar Bluff	.90		
Piedmont (new)	.60		
Rockview (new)	1.80		
Raley Creek	3.10		
Rushville	3.00		
Reeds Spring (new)	4.90		
St. Louis	40.00		
St. Louis County	6.00		
Stotts City	1.30		
Sikeston	2.00		
Turnback	.50		
Trenton (new)	.80		
Verdella (new)	.90		
Vanduser	2.00		
Warrensburg	3.10		
West Plains	1.70		
Wappapello (new)	.90		
W. H. Hertel	1.20		
Robert Short	.50		
J. F. Knox	1.00		
F. J. Fraley	1.00		
M. Shadd	1.00		
L. D. Bolen	.10		
Total Dues	\$177.30		
Convention assessment—			
Oran	\$.35		
Bernie	2.80		
Turnback	.70		
Fairhaven	3.50		
Eldon	16.45		
Milan	1.75		

Convention Assessment Stamps.

A letter has been sent to each local that has not settled for the assessment stamps. All stamps must be accounted for by April 10. The National Office requires that a settlement be made by State Secretaries on or before April 15 and this necessitates prompt action on the part of the locals.

Beating the Record.

February did very well in the way of new locals and dues paid, but March did still better. Fifteen new locals were formed during March, as against 12 in February. The dues paid in March exceeds February by almost \$20. At the present rate of progress we will soon have 2,000 members in Missouri.

Delegate Expense.

Locals Fairhaven, Brentwood, Eldon, Sikeston, Hamburg, Phelps and Liberal have sent in their contribution to the delegate expense fund. It is important that this money be gotten together as soon as possible. A contribution from each local at the rate of 10c per member will be sufficient. Get the money in any way you wish, but be sure that your local furnishes its share.

The Referendum.

Some locals have already made returns on the state referendum. In some cases all the ballots voted were returned. This is unnecessary. The instructions on the ballot should be followed. The secretary of the local should count the votes cast for all candidates and write it on an unused ballot and forward same to the state office. The individual ballots should be kept by the local.

New Locals.

The McGown brothers have organized a local at Wappapello with nine members. Scott county gets a new center of agitation through the forming of a local at New Harmony schoolhouse by J. W. Adams. The local has seven members. G. W. Boswell, with the assistance of Chesterfield comrades, has organized a local at Centaur, in St. Louis County. Joseph Peveral has re-organized Piedmont with six members.

Getting Busy.

Comrade Boswell called at the state office and reports increased activity in St. Louis county. He brought the Centaur charter application with him and says several more locals will be added soon. Members out of work are making good use of their time in getting in new members and building up the organization. The county convention will be held at Greenwood April 5, at 2 p. m. A committee will receive visitors at the Maplewood loop. All the locals will be represented and visitors are welcome.

The Constructive Program of Socialism.

Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin, Carl D. Thompson, has written the book most needed just now by every Socialist agitator. People are inquiring what the Socialists propose to do, and how are they to do it. Comrade Thompson has furnished the answer in his little book, "The Constructive Program of Socialism." He shows what Socialists in office are doing right now, in this country and in Europe. It is just what every Socialist needs. It is chock full of facts and figures that will make an old party politician feel tired and sick. The book sells for 15c and single copies can be had from the

State Secretary, postpaid. In quantities the price is: 25 copies, \$2.75; 100 copies, \$8. Order direct from the Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Injunction Process Has Become an Instrument of Tyranny and oppression, writes Max Hayes. It is foreign to every sense of justice and antagonistic to the everlasting principles of democracy. It is lynch law, pure and simple, and destroys the blood-bought right of trial by jury; it condemns a man to "involuntary servitude" for exercising his constitutional rights, and permits a court to act as plaintiff, prosecutor, judge and jury. Lord Brougham, the great English jurist, who made participation in the slave trade a felony, said: "All the wars and bloodshed in England have been to settle the question that all disputes about life, liberty and property must be left to the judgment of twelve unbiased men." The American bill of rights, which Daniel Webster said "were made on the drum-heads of the revolution," provided "that all cases save impeachment shall be by trial by jury." The indictment brought against King George in the declaration of independence charged that "he has in many cases deprived us of a trial by jury," and the United States constitution of 1787 reiterated the provision of the bill of rights. Yet the "sappers and miners" that Jefferson warned the people against have stealthily removed the supports of the fundamental laws of the land and are paving the way for the arrival of "the man on horseback" and an odious dictatorship, unless the people themselves hurl an inland, have made a mockery of the legislative power of the people junction against the courts through the ballot box while they still have the opportunity. Will YOU begin to holler?

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FOR EACH LIFE.

Fairmont Coal Company Pays Widows That Pitiful Sum For the Lives of Their Husbands.

Monongah, W. Va., March 17, 1908.

Most of the widows and orphans made by the Monongah mine horrors are still here.

They are settling with the mining company, widows at \$150, orphans at \$75. Orphans are cheaper than widows; there are more of them. These amounts are doled out by the Fairmont Coal Co., in whose subterranean passages the horrors occurred. This pays for everything, and it gets receipts for it—father, husband, tears, agony, despair.

There has been plenty of food and clothing so far. The Nation's generosity took care of that. Of the money raised, \$140,000 remains. This will be divided. Each widow will receive \$250, and every child something.

The coal company will not be sued. The prosecuting attorney says so, the attorney general says so, the state mine examiner says so, and so does the governor.

Some of them claim that there isn't any law under which the company can be sued. The thing just happened and the men were just killed, which is unfortunate, and that's all.

Governor Dawson is more frank. He says the reason no operator has been punished for these deaths is because the mine companies prevent the prosecutors from doing their duty.

"I blame the big operators for the failure of the county prosecutors to do their duty," he said, bitterly.

Everybody around Monongah is satisfied now except the 425 widows and orphans. This includes a score of widows with babes still unborn, 20 widows with children, 30 widows with one child each, 22 widows with two children each, 21 with three each, 13 with four each, 10 with five each, one with six and one with seven little ones.

Horses Bring \$5,000; Human Lives \$150.

Three months have passed since the great catastrophe. The little main street of unpainted buildings is quiet again. The women are not crying today. Their tears have run dry. The market price of a human life in West Virginia has been fixed at \$150. Thoroughbred horses bring as much as \$5,000.

C. W. Watson, president of the Fairmont Coal Co., fixes both scales. Mrs. Watson wins blue ribbons with the thoroughbreds. But he does more than fix the price of dead miners; he regulates the lives of the living ones.

He says what they shall pay for butter, sugar, flour, eggs and clothing. He owns the stores. He fixes the rental of the houses. They are his, too. He determines the hours of the men, and fixes their pay. He owns the mines.

He decides who shall be the officers of the law. He says now that there should be no prosecution of his company.

Nobody condemns the president. His enemies leave town. Monongah is not a healthy place for any one who does not stand for the system.

Operators Not Punished For Deaths.

No mine operator has ever been punished for the deaths in the West Virginia coal mines.

It is a matter of public knowledge that the mining laws are grossly violated day after day.

One law prohibits more than twenty working in a shaft mine with only one opening. On Jan. 20, 1908, 83 men were killed in the Stuart mine, which was of this class. Nine months before the officials of this mine had been indicted for working more than twenty men, and the case was whitewashed. Had the law been enforced in 1906 there would have been 63 less deaths in 1907.

And there has never been any prosecution yet. The state mine examiner finds instance after instance of violation of the mining laws. He turns his evidence over to the prosecuting attorneys of the various counties.

This is the last he hears of it.

In nearly every case the prosecuting attorney is either the legal representative of the mine operators or affiliated with their political machine. Otherwise he would not be in office.

Sympathy Hand in Hand With Cash.

These are the reasons why Monongah is so quiet. There is no use being anything else.

The one radiant influence has been Miss Margaret Byington of Pittsburg, representing the Red Cross. She is still here. Young, pretty and comforting, she goes among the grief-stricken, a real angel of mercy in this valley of misfortune.

But the mourners have shut themselves up in their little gray houses on the great hills. That is where the mine agent finds them. He is a sympathetic man, the mine agent, for he holds out both hands to them, one holding a receipt in full and the other offering consolation to the amount of \$150.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT, STATE OF MISSOURI.

Notice to Dairymen.

Preservative—Many producers and dealers of milk and cream seem to be laboring under the impression that there are on the market chemical milk preservatives which can be legally used. Such is not the case. Keep the milk clean and cold and it will keep sweet of itself.

Short Measure milk bottles are in use in this state, some holding only about 90 per cent of the supposed amount. A pint of milk weighs one pound strong and a quart of milk weighs two pounds strong. Test the bottles.

Dirty Milk is adulterated milk and its sale is prohibited. When a dark gray sediment settles to the bottom of a bottle of milk that milk is too dirty to be safe food for a child. In this state there are approximately 40,000 babies under one year of age; of these about 30,000 are being raised on cows' milk. Statistics show that the likelihood of death of the child fed on ordinary milk is four times what it is when fed on really clean milk.—R. M. Washburn, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, Columbia, Mo., March 20, 1908.

Remember the Labor Book Department Whenever You Feel a desire to read up on Socialism and the labor problem.

Forty-Five Thousand Unemployed Are in St. Louis, According to a careful estimate given by Labor Commissioner Hiller and Factory Inspector Sikes. This is the last year of the full dinner pail prosperity.

You Will Certainly Hear From Them. The Mirror Says: "We doubt if many Republicans, no matter how sore, will prefer Bryan to Taft. Many former Bryanites may go to Taft on the basis of things done rather than talked about. The Prohibitionists and Socialists will doubtless increase their vote over 1904. They have had the advertising. They may swing some close states. They may become dangerous to one or another of the chief two parties in some of the eastern states. And they will be dangerous, because of the stay-at-home vote in those states."

The Penrose Bill Is Dead! The Following Special Telegram to the Appeal from its Washington staff correspondent tells the story: "Penrose bill adversely reported to senate and killed March 6. Members of senate and house deluged with demands from every state in the Union that this bill be killed. Nothing like it has ever occurred in the history of congress since the founding of the republic. It is a striking illustration of the power yet possessed by the people when they are once aroused." But this will not end the attempts to gag the press.

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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.

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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.

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UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Union Label

MILLIONAIRES IN U. S. CONGRESS

Will These Men Make Laws for the "Common People?"

In the United States senate every third man is a millionaire. In the house of representatives one man in every twenty-seven is reckoned worth a million or more dollars. To be explicit, the senate has thirty-two millionaires and the house fourteen.

The Senate's Millionaires.

Simon Guggenheim, Colorado	\$60,000,000
Isaac Stephenson, Wisconsin	30,000,000
Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia	25,000,000
Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island	12,000,000
John Kean, New Jersey	10,000,000
Redfield Proctor, Vermont	8,000,000
Henri Dupont, Delaware	7,000,000
J. Bourne, Jr., Oregon	6,000,000
C. M. Depew, New York	5,000,000
Geo. P. Wetmore, Rhode Island	5,000,000
Morgan G. Bulkeley, Connecticut	3,000,000
Levi Ankeny, Washington	3,000,000
G. S. Nixon, Nevada	3,000,000
W. M. Crane, Mass.	3,000,000
Eugene Hale, Maine	3,000,000
G. C. Perkins, California	2,000,000
F. E. Warren, Wyoming	2,000,000
N. B. Scott, West Va.	2,000,000
P. C. Knox, Pa.	2,000,000
Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio	2,000,000
H. C. Lodge, Mass.	1,500,000
T. C. Platt, New York	1,000,000
J. W. Bailey, Texas	1,000,000
Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois	1,000,000
Thomas Martin, Virginia	1,000,000
H. A. Richardson, Delaware	1,000,000
W. A. Smith, Michigan	1,000,000
F. O. Briggs, New Jersey	1,000,000
R. L. Owen, Oklahoma	1,000,000
Boise Penrose, Penna.	1,000,000
Reed Smoot, Utah	1,000,000

M. B. Madden, Illinois	1,000,000
F. B. Harrison, New York	1,000,000
J. W. Weeks, Mass.	1,000,000

Does anyone believe these millionaires in congress are serving the interests of the great mass of the people? If anyone has any doubts on that point, let him investigate the means by which these fortunes were made. The records of a few of the senators will be enlightening:

Simon Guggenheim of Colorado is at the head of the "smelter trust." The trust has stolen immense areas of mineral lands in the West and in the Klondike fields. His seat was bought.

Stephenson of Wisconsin "made his" mostly in lumber trust deals.

Elkins of West Virginia "made his" as a "boss" and master in railroad politics in the senate.

Aldrich of Rhode Island "made his" as the Standard Oil "boss of the senate."

Depew of New York "made his" as a railroad "fixer" and after-dinner speaker.

Warren of Wyoming "made his" as a railroad senator, and by appropriating hundreds of thousands of acres of government land.

Foraker of Ohio "made his" mostly by investments in the "protected industries" which he, as a senator, was helping to protect.

Platt of New York "made his" in the express companies' trust and as a cheap political grafter.

Bailey of Texas "made his" mostly on money "borrowed" from the Standard Oil Co.

Owen of Oklahoma is charged with having "made his" by grafting on the Indians.

Penrose of Pennsylvania "made his" out of the political grafts and three-shell games promoted by the old Quay machine.

These are only a few, taken at random. The others are quite as bad. With few or no exceptions, there is none of those fortunes that would stand examination in the light of day.

And these men, please you, are the masters of the political and industrial destinies of 80,000,000 "free people!"

\$210,500,000

The House's Millionaires.

J. E. Andrus, N. Y.	\$35,000,000
W. B. McKinley, Illinois	15,000,000
G. F. Huff, Penna.	10,000,000
F. O. Lowden, Illinois	5,000,000
E. A. Hayes, California	3,000,000
D. F. Lafean, Penna.	3,000,000
Jos. G. Cannon, Illinois	2,000,000
W. Bourke Cochran, N. Y.	2,000,000
M. E. Olmstead, Penna.	1,500,000
Llewellyn Powers, Maine	1,500,000
W. W. Foulkrod, Penna.	1,000,000

borrowed from Magna Charta and wrote into our Constitutions. Certain it is that none of our forefathers who put it into Magna Charta, or our Constitutions, ever dreamed of its being invoked to make void a statute prohibiting the manufacture of tobacco in crowded tenements, or bakers from working excessive hours in hot vaults, or women from working in factories before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night.

A Statement to the Public

"A false report is being circulated to the effect that the F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co. or some one connected with this company has made a contribution to local option or the Anti-Saloon League. As there is not a word of truth in the statement and as the intent of the parties spreading this report is to injure the sale of the Mercantile Cigar, a cigar made in St. Louis by Union Labor, every fair-minded man should be interested to see that this home industry be given fair treatment and not injured by a false report.

Very truly,
F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO.
S. B. Sheldon, Secretary.

Jim Crow Laws in Washington and Southern White "Niggers" in Congress

The overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives against the proposal to compel the District of Columbia street railways to run Jim Crow cars for negroes is refreshing proof that the spirit of 1861 is not wholly quenched in the Republican party. It shows, too, how easily headway may be made against plans to degrade and set apart a given portion of our citizenship. The vigor and spirit of the debate illustrate clearly the quickening effort of a discussion of fundamental principles and human rights. With what grace could we face the world as a republic in which all men are pronounced free and equal, if in our very capital men and women were banned merely because of their color? The great bulk of the colored citizens of the District are clean, inoffensive, and law-abiding; but the spirit of prejudice and discrimination is ever impelled to enter new territory, and a victory at the seat of the government would have heartened every demagogue in Dixie of the Tillman and Vardaman order. There is a true story of a shrewd old colored "mammy" which well illustrates the hypocrisy behind much of this demand for separation. As soon as she entered a District of Columbia street car and sat down, a white woman ostentatiously rose from her seat beside the woman and crossed over to another one. "Laws, honey," said the "mammy," "if you owned me, you'd be sitting in my lap."

To what inexcusable lengths this color prejudice will go appears from recent events in Oklahoma. There the negroes form only 7 per cent of the population, yet they have been "Jim-Crowed" on the railroads as if they were in overwhelming numbers, and were always offensive. That it is hard on the whites in certain sections of the South to travel with dirty and disorderly negroes, we have never denied, but it is just as trying for educated and refined colored people, of whom there is such a growing number. Yet in Oklahoma, where there is no menace of any kind because of the presence of the Negro, he is set apart like a wild animal, whether he be clean or dirty, well-behaved or under the influence of drink. How far is this sort of thing to go? Surely, it can not be allowed to creep into fields in which the federal government is supreme, unless we are to make of our republican institutions a hollow mockery. Wherever it is, the "Jim-Crow" car is a symbol of barbarism, a fundamental anachronism, and the Republican congressmen who stood up and fought it in the District of Columbia, like Mr. Campbell of Kansas and Mr. Driscoll of New York, and coupled with their remarks protests against the disfranchisement of the Negro, are entitled to the thanks of every lover of liberty.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Why the Receivership?

"Why the Gould International asked a Receivership" is the caption of an editorial in the Trackman's Journal, and here is the answer:

"This order means that the lines of the International & Great Northern have been allowed to fall into a frightful state of decay. It is the story of the Missouri Pacific over again; it is the story of every railroad with which the name of the Goulds has been identified.

"There is something to think about in the company's declaration that it must go into bankruptcy if it is required to spend the money needed to put its properties in good repair.

"We have had a long period of what the wealthy call 'prosperity.' Of late, the business of the railways has been more than they could handle. Railway earnings have been enormous. Vast fortunes have been made in the last ten years out of the manipulation of the properties and stocks of these railways, and out of traffic. In all conscience, there has been money enough taken in by the interests at the head of railway affairs. The trouble doesn't lie in depression of business nor shortage of receipts.

"The trouble lies in the simple fact that the money has been mispent, used wrongfully. It has been spent in the payment of profits upon watered securities; it has been used in the game of politics; it has been used in corrupting legislatures; it has been used in defeating justice in the courts; it has been used in maintaining an expensive army of cunning and dishonest lawyers as railroad 'fixers,' for the sake of evading and defying the will and rights of the people; it has been used in countless ways, most of them evil, instead of in the upbuilding of the properties and the business-like conduct of traffic.

"If the management of the railways for the last ten years had been an honest management, there would be no need for receiverships and bankruptcy proceedings today."

Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1	4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	P. F. Schurig
2	3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz
3	Unorganized, at large.		
4	Unorganized, at large.		
5	Unorganized, meets with sixth.		
6	1116 Dillon, 1st and 3rd	Sunday	A. Slepman
7	Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	Frank Heuer
8	2213 Tenth, 1st	Thursday	G. Bolting
9	2875 South Seventh, every	Tuesday	W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11	7801 South Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
12	2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13	1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Worman
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15	1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Wm. F. Woehle
16	1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17	2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. W. Baker
18	2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19	3939 North Nineteenth, 1st	Tuesday	F. W. Groeteke
20	3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
21	3129 Easton, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	C. O. Bishop
22	Unorganized, meets with thirteenth.		
23	3129A Morganford Road, 1st	Friday	Otto Mehl
24	4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
25	2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th	Tuesday	M. Duerrhammer
26	South Branch, 5524 Easton, every	Wednesday	W. F. Abling
27	North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
28	5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd	Thursday	Joseph Barratt
Women's Branch	212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Miss E. M. Bassett

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Phones: Kinloch 8066; Bell, Olive 1297-L.

The Twentieth Century Belongs to Woman

By May Walden in The Socialist Woman.

Tracing the development of the human race throughout the ages, we are interested to note the position that woman has occupied in the changing periods of industrial production. In the communal period when woman, as much as man, provided the necessities of life, she was his equal, possibly his superior, in every way. When her activities became limited to a fixed abode, and her cares were those of the household, while the man provided the food for the family, her influence was weakened until she became a piece of property—a slave. During the following centuries her work was the hardest kind of drudgery. Her economic dependence upon man increased and logically, her status was lowered until she had no rights left.

During the guild system of production, woman was either a household slave, or a prostitute protected by the government. At the breaking up of this system she was a vagabond, then a factory worker, or a miner chained to a cart which she drew on her hands and knees with an iron collar around her neck! Upon the rise of capitalism, when woman again became a factor in economic production, it became necessary to give her the right to make a contract with her employer, and thus her struggle for freedom began. Legal, personal and property rights were slowly and grudgingly given her. She did not need political rights in order to be a producer, or to be exploited, so they were withheld.

As time goes on, and woman is forced more and more into the industrial field, she feels the need of greater freedom. To maintain her rights she needs recognition under the law. To protect her property she needs to vote for the law-makers and the officers of the civil government under which she lives. The consciousness that she is a citizen, with the brains and ability to direct affairs, force her to seek a superior position. And the mere fact that she is a human being with rights and a desire to enjoy them, give her the energy to fight for them.

As capitalism advances over the world and exploits the workers in its grasp, its victims awake to the need of unlimited suffrage in order to control affairs, economically and politically. Hence, the demand for the ballot, which women are making, from Persia to Iceland, from Russia through Europe across the ocean to Japan. The Orient, the Occident, the frozen north, and the torrid south unite in one tremendous appeal for a voice in their self-government. The only way for women to get the ballot is to take it. This century belongs to us. Let us unite, then, and break our bonds!

About Injunctions

(Justice Gaynor, New York Supreme Court, in Leslie's Weekly.)
Some humane and charitable men and women in the habit of visiting the tenement houses of New York City found tobacco being manufactured in tenement rooms. The mother and little children and all not only breathed its poisonous and sickening odors all day, but all night, and every day and night of their lives, sleeping or waking, in their scant quarters, sometimes only one room. The result to their health was apparent. The legislature, at the instance of these humane people, passed a statute a few years ago forbidding the manufacture of tobacco in such tenements, and the governor signed it. In the case of an arrest for violating such statute the highest court in our state declared it unconstitutional and void. And on what ground? Why, on the ground that it violated the provision of the Constitution which forbids that anyone be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law. Such laws in England or anywhere else are perfectly good and lawful and are being passed all the time in Europe as the world progresses in Christianity, humanity and social economy. But here they are declared void by our courts for depriving those concerned of that liberty which Magna Charta said one should not be deprived of except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers in the reign of King John, and which provision we

Socialist News Review

Credit Where Credit Is Due.

The illustrations used in our special edition, "That Flurry," first appeared in Wilshire's Magazine. These cartoons did not appear in the circular of Local New York.

More State Organizations.

The progress made in increased membership and new locals formed in Nevada, Nebraska, North Carolina and New Mexico, if continued, will shortly qualify them for state organizations.

New Locals Organized.

Charters were granted by the National Office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Lave, Nev., 5 members; Lincoln, Neb., 5 members; Camp, N. M., 8 members, and Manchester, Va., 8 members.

From New England States.

Comrade George H. Goebel on April 10 will wind up a very successful tour of the New England states at Manchester, Conn. About a month later Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick will start to cover the same territory.

Nominate State Ticket.

The comrades of Maine nominate their political candidates by referendum vote. Curtis A. Perry has been chosen as the candidate for governor. State Secretary W. E. Pelsey of 198 Lisbon street, Lewiston, has been re-elected.

Organizing in Oregon.

Comrade Sladden, state secretary of Oregon, reports: "Dues paid for month of February on 1,179 members. Locals reporting, 47. Meetings held—propaganda, 23; business, 80. Flooded with work; can't keep my head above water; this is the best I can do."

Wants Socialist Handbook.

In connection with National Committee Motion No. 4, Comrade Joseph M. Patterson has been requested to collect the desired data and he has accepted the commission: "I move that the executive committee make provision for securing the data necessary for a campaign handbook for the impending national election."

De Amicis Dead.

With the death of Edmondo de Amicis, Italy has lost her most popular author, and Italian Socialism a supporter and a celebrity. De Amicis was the greatest descriptive writer of modern Italy, and his books were read by young and old of all classes to an extent greater than those of any other Italian author, no matter how popular. His children's book, "Cuore" ("Heart"), has gone through over 400 editions in 20 years, and in China and Japan, it is stated, been adopted as a manual for government schools.

Socialist Party Formed in South Australia.

Tom Mann reports in The Melbourne Socialist: As a result of the stimulus given during my recent visit to Adelaide, meetings have been held and our comrade, Oswald Bennett, informs us that they have definitely established themselves as the Socialist Party of South Australia. We right heartily congratulate our comrades on the step thus taken; we hope they will grow quickly and solidly. The Victorian comrades send heartiest greetings to comrades in South Australia and we are right glad there is a promise of a live organization.

The Lovejoys and Socialism.

Elijah P. Lovejoy was the original abolitionist of the family. He was shot by a mob at Alton, Ill., Nov. 7, 1837. His brother, Owen Lovejoy, was present at this time and swore eternal hatred to chattel slavery, a hatred which he translated into most active work until his death in 1864. Another member of the family was the keeper of a station on the "underground railroad" along which runaway slaves were transported to Canada. Of the present generation Owen Lovejoy, Jr., is an organizer and speaker for the Socialist Party and A. W. Lovejoy is actively connected with the Appeal to Reason.

Haywood In Chicago.

William D. Haywood, speaking at four different places in the city of Chicago Sunday, was heard by 4,800 people. Everywhere he was greeted by unbounded enthusiasm. The big crowds, taxing the capacity of the halls in every instance, cheered to the echo the truths of Socialism which he proclaimed. The largest and most important meeting of the day took place in Brand's Hall, North Clark and Erie streets, where 2,000 persons were in attendance. While the gathering was primarily a meeting in behalf of the persecuted members of the Western Federation of Miners, it took on all the aspects of a Socialist rally.

Keir Hardie at Home.

Comrade Keir Hardie arrived in England from his world's trip last Monday. He immediately proceeded home to Scotland. The London Metropolitan I. L. P. Council has arranged for a great reception to Hardie in the Albert Hall on Sunday, April 5. It is expected that many country branches will arrange excursions to the meeting. We learn that the Glasgow University Socialist Society has decided to run Comrade Hardie for the Lord Rectorship against Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (Liberal) and Lord Curzon (Tory). Comrade Hyndman made an announcement to that effect at a big meeting of students at the university which he addressed on Wednesday. The nomination of Comrade Hardie has created considerable excitement in political circles in Glasgow.

Factory Meetings in Milwaukee.

In spite of cold March winds this week the Social-Democratic factory gate meetings continue to be most enthusiastic. Twelve hundred men at the Harvester works applauded Comrade Collins last Monday, and the Pabst brewery, the glass works and other plants have also furnished enthusiastic audiences. And here is a straw. Not one workman has made any objection to our speakers or "hurraged" for any old-party candidate. If they are non-Socialists in the factory, they are ashamed to show up before their mates. The only person who has made any hostile reply to any of our speakers was one of the owners of the glass works. And as soon as he had turned his back his men replied to him with a ringing "Hurrah for Seidel!" So great is the enthusiasm for the Social-Democratic party in the present campaign that it has even caught the proprietors of the public halls. A number of these have offered their halls for our meetings rent free.

The Primaries in Milwaukee.

The result of the Milwaukee primaries gave the Democratic nomination for mayor to ex-Mayor David S. Rose, whose eight years of graft administration furnished Milwaukee with so many indicted and convicted officials, some of whom are still serving out their sentences in the House of Correction. The nomination for mayor on the Republican ticket went to Thomas J. Pringle, ex-alderman, who trained with the same crowd in the Common Council, and who now claims that he should be elected because he is a "business man." The motto on his big posters is "Let Us Not Look Backward." No wonder, his record in the Council being what it is, that he does not want the voters to "look backward" at it. The Social-Democrats went through the motions of officially nominating at the primaries the candidates whom they had already chosen by referendum vote. As this was a purely perfunctory action, the Social-Democratic vote was light, as it always is in the primaries. Now the campaign fairly begins, with all candidates in the field. And it promises to be a sharp one, with magnificent prospects for the Social-Democratic ticket.

The South African Native Press and Comrade Keir Hardie.

The spirit in which Comrade Hardie's visit to Natal was received by the native press of South Africa is made manifest by the following paragraph which appeared in the journal "Izwi Labantu" on Feb. 18, and which has just reached us: Keir Hardie in South Africa! A welcome to Keir Hardie. A sincere and honest welcome to the Grand Old Man who symbolizes a great and growing force in his own person as founder of the I. L. P., the mighty force of Socialism, on his landing on these shores. If those natives and colored people who have the great privilege of being in close touch with Mr. Hardie in those towns through which he passes neglect to interview him they will have failed to do their duty to their benighted countrymen, as that force is found in time to exercise a great influence on the future of the native races. Listen to what Mr. Hardie said in Natal. We believe it will yet become the keynote of colonial policy. He declared that as he was opposed to the exploitation of labor by capital, so also was he opposed to the exploitation of blacks by whites.

The Chicago Campaign.

Our Chicago comrades are in the midst of a lively municipal campaign. In one of its recent issues the Daily Socialist issues the following appeal: Chicago Socialists, Attention! The unfortunate occurrence in New York last Saturday has furnished the capitalist newspapers of Chicago with a powerful weapon wherewith they will seek to cut down the size of the Socialist vote on Tuesday, April 7. If the Socialist vote decreases it will be a calamity that will make our enemies rejoice. If, in spite of all, it increases, it will carry consternation into their ranks. Now is the time when the services of every Socialist and every Socialist sympathizer are imperatively needed. Let not a thing be left undone. Let not a spare minute be wasted. Talk with your neighbors; provide them with newspapers and campaign literature; take them to Socialist meetings. And last, and most important, see that every Socialist and every Socialist sympathizer in your neighborhood goes to the polls and votes. Branches of the Socialist Party, on your shoulders to-day rests a greater burden than ever before. In this crisis you must show that your organization has not been in vain. Those of you that hold regular meetings this week should take extraordinary measures. Those that are not to hold regular meetings should be called together by their officials in special session. Now is the time to act. Let the Chicago vote be doubled.

The Milwaukee Socialist Campaign.

"A record-breaker" is the verdict on the first large hall meeting of the Social-Democratic campaign in Milwaukee. It was held in the South Side Turn Hall Monday night and was in fact the biggest meeting with which the Milwaukee Social-Democrats have ever opened any of their humming campaigns. The hall was literally crowded to the doors, every foot of standing room being taken. The meeting was addressed by Thomas J. Moran of Chicago and Alderman Emil Seidel, candidate for mayor on the Social-Democratic ticket. Alderman Seidel spoke on the County Central bugaboo with which the old parties are trying to scare the voters away from the Socialist ticket. These capitalist politicians are much concerned because the Socialist officials are responsible to the County Central Committee of their party, composed of a large number of delegates from all the ward branches, instead of being responsible only to the corporations and capitalists, as are the Republican and Democratic officials. Alderman Seidel well replied to this objection. He said that in less than three days after he was elected alderman, a Republican came to him asking for a job. But in all the four years that he has served in the City Council, Comrade Seidel was never approached by any member of our County Central in search of a job. Another good point made by Alderman Seidel was in regard to the action of the Socialist aldermen on the price of electric light. The electric lighting corporation has been furnishing light to the city at \$99 and \$88 a light. The Socialist aldermen insisted on reducing this to \$75 a light. Afterwards, obtaining further information on the profit the company was making out of this light, the Socialist aldermen insisted on reducing the cost to the city to \$65. Now where did the Socialist aldermen get this additional information? At a meeting of the County Central Committee. Thus the advice and instruction of our committee is of inestimable value to our comrades in the Council, and shows the vast importance of the political organization of workmen.

Chairman Henderson of the Independent Labor Party

Recently spoke to a large audience in Bradford. During the course of his address he said that the people of England had reached a stage in the history of their country which to his mind was at the same time both most hopeful and most dangerous. No longer were they satisfied with seeking to lead the individual to patient resignation with the thing she possessed or did not possess. The doctrine of contentment had given place to one of divine discontent. What amazed some people in the early days was that these religious and moral teachers, while preaching contentment and resignation to others in the hope that life might be short, did not seem at all anxious to enter the pearly gates themselves. (Laughter.) They were content with their lot, and well they might be. Taking a period of forty years, the national income had increased from 810 millions to 1,800 millions, and unfortunately in the practice of this contentment five millions of the people had taken nearly half of the whole and left the rest of the people to take the other half. (Shame!) It was satisfactory, then, that the churches had at last realized that there was something wrong, and that the unprecedented fortunes of the few and the chronic poverty, squalor and wretchedness of the many did not harmonize with the principles of the Christian religion. But, on the other hand, while social and economic conditions for the mass of the people were not what they ought to be, and far from what God intended they should be, people were exposed to the dangers of accepting any remedy that might be suggested, and there was a tendency for a great mass of the workers to be willing to come to the conclusion that all remedy and all reform must come from without rather than from within. If the wealth were redistributed would they have got social salvation? It was possible that in some respects they might be worse unless the redistribution was accompanied by moral and ethical improvement. As to education, did they not find that it was the people who had got education who had learned how to "do" the poorer people? There was no lack of education at the top of the commercial world. Education was a most valuable asset for any nation, but education merely of the kind which was generally referred to was, in his judgment, insufficient unless accompanied by the raising of the moral and ethical standard of the individual life.

LECTURE, CONCERT AND DANCE

Under Auspices of Free Thought Educational Society.

"The Powers That Be" will be the subject of a Free Thought lecture by Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, under the auspices of the Free Thought Educational Society at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Twentieth and Dodier streets, Sunday, April 12, at 8 p. m. Concert and dance after the lecture. Admission, 10c; children free.

Socialist Woman's Club.

The Socialist Woman's Club will meet on the first and third Thursday evening of each month at 8 o'clock at the Socialist Headquarters, 212 South Fourth streets. Please note change in time and place of meeting. All women cordially invited.

It was also decided at our last business meeting to concentrate our entire effort on the Socialist Sunday School which meets at 212 South Fourth street every Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Everybody welcome.

E. M. Bassett, Secretary.

DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St.; 25c a copy.

Meeting of Commune Festival Committee.

The Commune Festival Committee will meet Saturday evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock, at Headquarters. All members are requested to be present, as the financial report of the secretary and other important business will come before the meeting. The Secretary.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

The education of the young is a matter of the greatest importance. All efforts to instill Socialist ideas into the minds of the coming generation should receive the support of comrades. North Side Sunday School meets every Sunday at 3:30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street. South Side Sunday School meets every Sunday at 2:30 o'clock at 212 South Fourth street. David Allan.

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