

ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street. PHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

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NO. 376

HAYWOOD'S ST. LOUIS SPEECH

Wm. D. Haywood's Reception at Two Mass Meetings at Druid's Hall--Both Halls Crowded With Appreciative Audiences.

Wm. D. Haywood paid a flying visit to St. Louis. He spoke in two rousing mass meetings last Sunday evening which were a surprise to the committee of arrangements, to the speaker and to the audience.

Up to Tuesday afternoon nothing definite could be learned at local Socialist headquarters whether Haywood would come or not. Late in the afternoon a telegram from Comrade Twining of Chicago informed us that on Sunday afternoon Haywood would address a meeting in Belleville, Ill., and on Sunday evening he could be with the St. Louis comrades.

This gave us just time enough to make the announcement in our local Socialist papers, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. Circulars announcing the meeting were ordered. Some trouble was experienced in securing a suitable hall, as the time was too short, and all of the larger Turner halls and meeting places were taken for Sunday evening. Finally Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, was secured.

Some of the comrades were very much in doubt as to the success of the meeting, since all the arrangements and announcements had to be made within four days. The comrades kept on hustling and by Sunday morning all the circulars had been properly distributed.

The Meeting.

The entrance to Druid's Hall was opened at 7 o'clock. At 7:30 o'clock the big dance hall was crowded, floor, gallery and every inch of available space in the hall. The crowds kept on coming in and shortly before 8 o'clock it became necessary to close the door to the dance hall.

Another Large Hall Had to Be Opened.

After considerable effort the committee of arrangements induced the manager of the building to open the second large hall on the next floor for the overflow meeting. In less than fifteen minutes the upper hall was also crowded with men and women who were packed in like sardines.

Comrades L. G. Pope and Wm. M. Brandt took charge of the meeting in the upper hall and addressed the audience until Comrade Haywood had finished his speech in the hall below.

The First Meeting.

At 8 o'clock the meeting in the lower hall was called to order by Chairman Comrade G. A. Hoehn, who, after a few remarks on the labor problem, introduced the speaker of the evening, William D. Haywood. The comrade was received with cordial cheers and applause, which continued for some time. In substance, the speaker said:

HAYWOOD'S DRUIDS HALL SPEECH

Comrades and Friends:

"It gives me great pleasure to address the working men of St. Louis. I thank you for the support you have given us during the days of our imprisonment. Now I ask you to do for yourselves what you have done for me, Moyer and Pettibone. You have given us our liberty (a voice: "We'll help you, Bill!"), now try to do something for yourselves, help yourselves, and bring about real freedom for yourselves.

The Most Fruitful Days of His Life.

I wish to say that I do not consider my involuntary vacation in the Ada county jail a great personal sacrifice on my part. The days of my imprisonment were the most fruitful of my life. There I found the time to study the great labor and social problems. There I could read and think. There I was more firmly convinced than ever before of the necessity of educating the working class and to organize them more thoroughly for the greater battles of emancipation.

"I am indeed glad to state that the American labor movement is rapidly being consolidated. The United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners are entertaining the best and most friendly relations, and there is a tendency to more firmly consolidate the entire American labor movement. It is in these days of the desperate class struggle going on with ever increasing intensity that consolidation and unity of action in the labor movement is needed.

"Never before in the history of our country have conditions been so serious as at the present time. In this great and wealthy country of ours we see to-day about two million men and women out of work. For a workingman to be out of work means to be out of bread, to be without the means necessary to sustain life. Billy Taft, the Republican aspirant for the presidency, was asked what a poor man out of work and without money and bread for himself and family should do, and all he could reply was:

"God knows!"

"Why, an easy way to get out of it! Put the responsibility of the misery of the unemployed on God! A man in Taft's position, a man with his education and his experience as a statesman should know what's to be done with millions of starving men, women and children. It is his business to know when he appears before the people of this republic asking them for their political support for the highest elective office in the country. He should have known how to answer the question. He should at least have known that the first thing to do for a hungry man is to provide him with something to eat, or with a chance to work, so he could earn enough to buy bread for himself and family. But Mr. Taft throws up his folded hands and exclaims:

"God knows!"

"When, last fall, thanks to the practical work of Wall street, the financial panic threw the country into commercial and industrial convulsions, Mr. Taft and his master, Theodore Roosevelt, were appealed to by the leading financiers, by the leaders of the big trusts Mr. Roosevelt, the trust-killer who has never killed a trust, did not throw up his hands and exclaim 'God knows!' No, he did not think of mentioning God, but went straight up to the United States Treasury, took millions of the people's money and handed it over to the same financial highwaymen who were responsible for the financial panic. President Roosevelt and his lieutenant, Taft, knew what was to be done when the trust magnates appealed to them for help, but when the workingmen ask, they receive the answer:

"God knows!"

What Bryan Knows.

"Wm. Jennings Bryan was also asked what the unemployed should do, or what should be done for them, and he answered that this was a momentous question which required much deliberation and careful consideration. Just think of it! A starving man in need of immediate help, in need of bread to escape starvation, must patiently wait for Mr. Bryan's elaborate deliberation and careful consideration!

"It does not seem to occur to Mr. Bryan that a workingman out of a job for months, with a family dependent on him, can not be satisfied with Democratic deliberations and considerations. What he wants is bread, and he wants it without delay, because delay means more suffering and death.

"We might ask the Prohibitionist leaders the same question which Mr. Taft was asked in New York, and we might possibly get the answer: 'The workingmen must stop drinking!' As to the unemployed he is not only compelled to stop drinking, but he must also stop eating; hence the Prohibitionists' advice is as ridiculous as the replies given by Taft and Bryan.

The Party with an Answer.

"The only political party which can properly answer the unemployed question is the Socialist Party. Our answer is: These two million able-bodied men out of work have a right to ask the public authorities for work and bread. They have a right to demand that their children shall be provided with food, because they have a right to live, and they can not live unless their fathers or mothers be given a chance to work and earn a livelihood. You have no right to throw two million men and women on the streets, because by doing so you are throwing ten million people into misery, hunger, starvation, death. If it is wrong to burn down your own house, because by doing so you endanger the property of your neighbor, then it must be doubly wrong to shut down the factories of the land and endanger the lives of ten millions of people. In the first case it is a violation of property rights; in the second case it means more, because it involves the right of millions to live.

"If you don't know how to run the industries of the country without causing periodical crises, catastrophes and periods of starvation en masse, you better step down and out, and the Socialists will show you how it can be done differently. The Socialists will not shut down the factories, shops and mines, thereby creating general distress among the wealth-producing millions. Under Socialism the industries will not be run for the profit of a few, but for the benefit of all the producers. The industries will be run for one purpose only: to provide the means of life for the people, to make life easier, to enable all the people who work to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To-day the main motive of keeping the wheels of industry in operation is to squeeze out of the millions of wage-working people all the profit possible, to transform the life and blood of those who toil into glittering gold for those who live as parasites on the social body.

"Desperate Characters."

"We Westerners have the reputation of being desperate characters. We carry guns and commit desperate acts, so you are told. Perhaps they are right. We are getting quite desperate in the eyes of the leading statesmen and politicians of the country, and their masters don't like us very much. I carry two guns with me this evening. Don't get frightened, however, I shall not start a rough house here to-night.

"Here is one of my guns: it is a paid-up membership card in the Western Federation of Miners. And here is my second gun: it is a paid-up membership card of the Socialist Party.

"I assure you that these are two ugly guns in the eyes of our capitalist masters, these guns of Trade Unionism and of Socialist political action. The capitalist class and their henchmen know what it means when the working class make up their minds to use these two guns intelligently.

Only a Temporary Lease.

"We can not see where the capitalists can claim any permanent property right to this earth of ours and to the enormous wealth we, the working people, have created. The best things they can claim is that they have but a temporary lease on all of the people's property.

"And it is for the people to say when that lease shall expire. The Socialist Party serves notice on the capitalist leaseholders that the time is up, and that it all depends on the intellectual awakening of the people to fix the date when the lease shall expire. Capitalism holds no God-given title to the wealth of the earth, and any possible or probable claims of that sort would be disregarded by the people when the day of political and economic awakening comes.

J. Pierpont Morgan's Prophecy.

"In an interview with a Paris editor J. Pierpont Morgan gave out the statement that the Standard of living of the American workingman was too high, that conditions made the general reduction of wages imperative, that the American wage worker must accustom himself to be satisfied with less, etc.

"You know what this means. You know that the princes of finance, the trust kings and industrial and commercial magnates are determined to use this industrial club as a means to reduce wages, to lower your standard of living, to make you and your families poorer, to increase the general misery and poverty of American labor.

What It Means.

"You are expected to work for less wages, to come nearer to the station in life to which the coolies of Asia are condemned. The war between capital and labor is on! says Pierpont Morgan. Undoubtedly, you believe it now, for it was J. Pierpont Morgan who said so. We told you the same thing over and over again, and you were in doubt about it.

"Yes, you American wage workers are expected to accept a lower standard of living in order that the Fifth Avenue millionaires may buy up bankrupt and degenerate feudal princes by the pound for their daughters and send your hard-earned millions to Europe, where degenerates and parasites may spend it. You must accept lower wages that your children may feel more intensely the thorns of poverty in their flesh, and that your West End aristocrats may buy curly-tailed terrier dogs at \$1,000 apiece.

The Sins of Western Labor.

"Out in the Rocky Mountains we have sinned. We have caused our masters to become indignant. Our men of labor descended into the bowels of the earth and brought forth the precious gold, the only measure of commodities under capitalism which never fluctuates in value. We were treated like cattle, and we got tired of such treatment. We organized into unions and asked for shorter hours, better treatment and better pay. This was a sin, a crime in the eyes of the mine owners. They could not stand for such insubordination of their slaves. This they considered as rebellion, and they decided, like the slave owners in ancient Greece, to award punishment.

"By organizing unions we touched their hearts. You know where the capitalist's heart is located—it has its seat in the pocket-book.

Where Are the Anarchists?

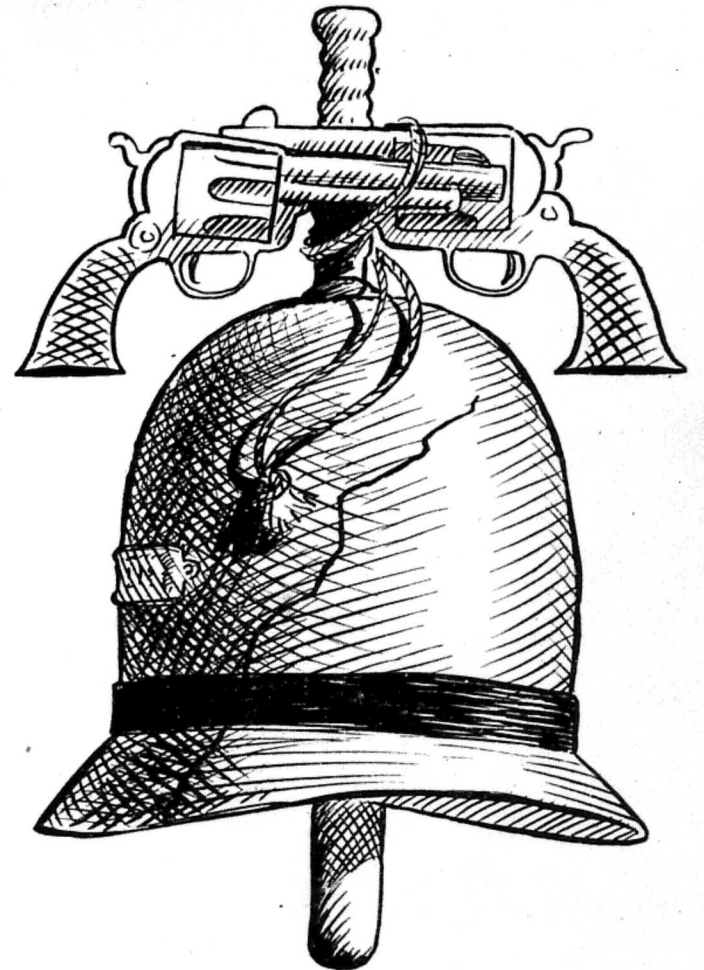
"Some weeks ago the unemployed of New York were clubbed and otherwise outrageously treated on Union Square by the police. A bomb exploded, killing one seemingly innocent man and dangerously injuring the poor unfortunate youth who is charged with having thrown the missile. For some time the daily newspapers throughout the country raised a storm of indignation against anarchists and anarchy, and proposed all kinds of schemes and remedies to save this country from the anarchist danger. When in West Virginia over

MORE POLICE ANARCHY

Socialist Meetings Broken Up by Order of the Police--The Law and Order Anarchists Break Into Labor Lyceum and Drag Speakers From Stage--A University Student Clubbed by the Police.

Philadelphia Russianized.

Philadelphia, April 13.—The Socialist Party clubs of the First and Thirty-ninth wards of Philadelphia had called a meeting for yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, at the Southwark Labor Lyceum. Comrade Charles P. Gildea, our vice-gubernatorial candidate at the



The New Liberty Bell

last state election, was announced as the speaker. Thirty minutes before the opening of the meeting a police officer called upon the manager of the hall, informing him that the meeting could not take place. The hall manager said he had rented the hall and could therefore not prevent the meeting. At 2:30 o'clock p. m. Chairman Comrade Sadler opened the meeting, there being about 75 people present. Sadler announced that the police had decreed not to permit the holding of the meeting, an official act which was in violation of the constitutional rights of the citizens. The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania was an officially recognized political party and would not consent that its right of free assemblage be taken away from the citizens by order of the police. Comrade Gildea was then introduced as the speaker of the meeting. Hardly had he spoken the first sentence when 22 uniformed policemen came marching into the hall with all the noise caused by their well-developed avoirdupois. The police lieutenant ordered Gildea to cease speaking. Gildea paid no attention to the pasha's order, whereupon he was dragged from the stage by several police officers. Four or five other Socialists, in rotation, attempted to fill Gildea's place as speaker, but all were dragged from the stage by the police. Then the police lieutenant ordered his men to clear the hall. The audience, not being inclined to harvest bloody heads on a Palm Sunday afternoon, and thereby give the police department of Philadelphia a chance to save society from an "anarchist plot," quietly left the hall.

Meanwhile the police patrol wagon had appeared in front of the Southwark Labor Lyceum, which attracted general attention. A man mounted a box standing on the sidewalk, spoke a few words about constitutional rights, Stars and Stripes, etc., but his protests were soon overruled by several heavy-weight policemen, who lifted the protesting free citizen of a free country with a free constitution and free institutions upon the patrol wagon, and off he went to the police station!

A student from the University of Pennsylvania, who was an eyewitness of this latest act of police anarchy in the great city of the "Liberty Bell," also protested against the outrage.

His polite protest was promptly overruled by a policeman who landed his Republican "big stick" on the student's head. The student, on Monday morning, asked for a warrant for the policeman's arrest.

The Socialist Party will apply to the courts and do all in its power to call a halt on police anarchy in Philadelphia—the city of Independence Hall and the home of old Liberty Bell.

600 poor miners were killed by an explosion, for which no one but the wealthy mine owners were responsible, we heard nothing about anarchy or anarchists. The murdering of those 600 poor working men, supporters of helpless families, was accepted as one of those "unavoidable accidents"; it happened in accordance with "God's will," etc.

"On the same day when the bomb exploded on Union Square in New York, sixty miners were killed in Hanna, Wyoming. While the front pages of all the metropolitan newspapers were filled with the 'anarchist outrage,' and the 'anarchist plot,' etc., on Union Square, the killing of the 60 Wyoming miners was reported in a few lines on a hidden inside page corner, where it escaped the attention of the average reader.

Where Anarchy Is at Work.

"Let me say this: Whenever and wherever you read or hear of an explosion where miners are killed in the bowels of the earth, take it for granted that there the anarchists are at work, that there an anarchist crime was committed, that innocent miners were murdered, and that the anarchists in the case were the wealthy mine owners

who disregard the mining laws and thereby sacrifice the lives of their employes.

A Picture from Colorado's Bullpen.

Our members, hundreds of them, were huddled together in vermin-infested bullpens, where many of them got sick, and some died. I remember one case where one old miner, known to his comrades as "Old Pete," got sick in the bullpen and soon realized that he had no chance of recovery under these bullpen conditions. Old Pete was an Irish Catholic (but a true union man all the same), and when feeling that his last hour of life was approaching he asked for a Catholic priest. In accordance with his Catholic faith, he desired to have the last sacrament administered to him. He made his desire known to the militia commander, who had charge of the bullpen. Old Pete, in his honest old way, told the commander that he was anxious to make his last religious confession to a priest of the Catholic faith. The militia commander refused the request, and added insult to injury by shouting at the dying old Irish miner:

"You May Make Your Confession in Hell!"

Old Pete died without the last sacrament, but the last words he addressed to his comrades and fellow union men in the bullpen were: "Boys, be true to your Union! We will yet win out!"

And we will not forget Old Pete's testament contained in his last words: We will be true to our Union. We will be true to the labor movement, and we will yet win our battle for the noble cause of labor.

Born in Jail.

"Our Western Federation of Miners was born in the midst of a miners' strike; it was born in the Ada County jail, in Boise, Idaho, in the same jail where myself, Moyer and Pettibone spent nearly one year and a half charged with a crime we had no connection with. Our union was organized in jail and our members have been in jail ever since. From its very first day of existence the Western Miners' Federation became the object of persecution of the Mine Owners. To-day several of our men are still in jail. I want to call your special attention to the Steve Adams case. This brother of ours has been hunted and persecuted like a wild beast and the mine owners and Pinkertons will do all in their power to ruin him.

"Don't Forget Steve Adams!"

"He is as innocent as myself, Moyer and Pettibone were of the crime charged to us. We are in need of funds to fight the battle of justice for Steve Adams and I am convinced you will stand by us and assist us in getting our brother free at an early date.

"You have read a great deal about the capitalist anarchy in Colorado. You know that one of our great Colorado State Militia Commanders, during our great Eight Hour strike, czarishly proclaimed:

"To Hell with the Constitution!"

"He knew what he was talking about. The United States Constitution and the State Constitution of Colorado did not exist for the Mine Owners and their political tools. The United States Constitution is a dead letter in the eyes of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance capitalist and their political tools in Washington who are to-day trying to crush Organized Labor by made-to-order injunctions.

"I do not hesitate to answer in the same language as the Colorado militia commander:

"To Hell with the Injunctions Against Union Labor!"

"And before I may forget about it, let me inform you right here that the Republican aspirant for the U. S. presidency is the father of the Anti-Union Labor Injunction. In a speech recently delivered in a Union Labor mass meeting in Toledo, Ohio, Congressman Sherwood said:

The Father of the Anti-Union Injunction.

"To William Howard Taft are we indebted for government by injunction and the recent rulings of the Supreme Court on the questions of the boycott and the blacklist.

"Taft's decisions, while a judge, in the case against the Bricklayers' Union in Cincinnati and the strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Ann Arbor railroad later have been made the basis for nearly all the recent decisions of the Supreme Court detrimental to Organized Labor.

"And Taft will continue to furnish future decisions if he is elected to the presidency. With the president lies the power of appointment to the Supreme Bench for life. In order to have a Supreme Court that is in sympathy with the people as a whole you might elect presidents who are in entire sympathy with the people."

"Talk about anarchy. It is such men as Taft who stand for the capitalist anarchy of to-day.

"Our Western Miners' Union was born in injunction. Our miners were out on strike. An injunction was issued against them. They said: We can not live on your injunction; it is bread we are striking for. They paid no attention to the injunction. Ergo: they were sent to the Ada County jail in Boise, Idaho, and it was there where the "enjoined" miners discussed the first plans of organization for the Western Miners.

Where First Eight Hour Law Was Passed.

"During the Leadville strike the first Eight Hour law was passed. It was not passed by the State Legislature, but by the miners in their Union Hall, at Bull Hill, the highest situated incorporated town in this country. In this connection I should like to recommend to our union men and women that they do a little more real labor legislation in their union halls and not expect too much from their capitalist masters who have absolute possession of the law-making machinery in state and nation.

Wage Slavery and Chattel Slavery.

"I have been in the East and have seen the factory conditions there. It is my frank opinion that I would prefer to be sold as one of the big old-time negroes for \$2,500 or \$3,000, into chattel slavery, than to work in an Eastern factory of to-day for starvation wages. My master would watch over my personal interest and welfare as the modern capitalist takes good care of an expensive piece of machinery. To neglect me would mean to injure the slaveholder's property. It is different with you wage workers to-day. Two millions of you are thrown on the streets. None of your former masters cares for you, your wives or children. You may go hungry, your children may freeze, your wives may get sick—all this does not concern your masters to-day.

"Could you imagine that in the olden days of chattel slavery the slave owners would have kicked hundreds of thousands of their slaves into the streets from their plantations, rice fields and farms? Never! To do so would have meant to destroy, to lose their property.

Who Dare Condemn This Man?

Some weeks ago I was in Reading, Pa. There I saw pictures of proletarian miseries. In one of the Reading morning papers I read of the arrest of a five-year-old girl for stealing coal. Another item in the same issue of the paper informed the public of the arrest of a foreign-speaking workman charged with stealing two bags of coal. This man had been out of work for weeks, and there was no chance to get employment. He had a wife and five children to support. They cried for something to eat. The poor man could not see his family starve. He stole two bags of coal. One bag he sold to a neighbor in order to get a few cents to buy a little bread for his family. The coal in the other bag he kept to heat his miserable home, so-called, furnished with old dry goods boxes and barrels, which were used for chairs and tables. I challenge anyone in this audience to dare get up and condemn this poor Reading workingman for stealing the two bags of coal! The man showed the moral courage of a husband and father by doing what he did. He could not see his family die. And I say right here that the man who would let his family starve under the conditions as illustrated in the Reading case is a pitiable wretch and a coward who has forfeited all his claims to manhood and humanity. (Applause.)

The Change Will Come.

"We will change these conditions. They may try to make laws against us. They may put more conspiracy laws on the statute

books. They may legalize capitalist anarchy against Organized Labor, and issue more injunctions against the labor unions, but it will help them little. They will only make things worse. More conspiracy laws and more injunctions necessitate more jails. But they can not put all of us in jail, for, if they did, there would be

Nobody Left to Do the Work

and the parasite of to-day would be compelled to work for an honest living, which they hate to do.

"Under Socialism they will be given a chance to live by honest labor, since they will find it impossible to live the parasitical life of to-day at other people's expense.

Law and Order.

"We hear a great deal about law and order to-day. Our statesmen and the daily press insist that the law must be enforced. Our Citizens' Industrial Association capitalists speak about law and order.

"Out in Colorado we had some fine examples of their law and order. We saw the bull pens crowded with workingmen, many of them Civil War veterans, guarded by brute negro soldiers. The old veterans who fought for the emancipation of the black chattel slaves were treated like wild beasts by the sons of those slaves, by order of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance law and order brigade.

The Van Cleave Anarchists.

"If there are any anarchists in this country who undermine the free institutions and make our American Constitution and Declaration of Independence a farce and a mockery they are certainly in Van Cleave's Industrial Alliance outfit. We have made their acquaintance in the West; we know their McPartlands and their Orchards, their Peabodys and Goodings.

"Over four hundred miners, most of whom had their own little homes and their families in Cripple Creek, Telluride and other cities, were rounded up by the soldiery, loaded on special trains, deported out of the state and unloaded on the prairies of New Mexico and Kansas without a bite of bread, without water, without shelter, without a cent of money. Some of them returned to their families and were again deported. There the United States Constitution went to hell, sure!

"If that was not anarchy in the worst capitalist sense, then I don't know what the capitalist press means by the term of anarchy.

Federal Troops in Alaska.

"At this very hour the Federal troops are out in Alaska for no other purpose than to break up our organization and kill the gold miners' strike. Our members went on strike. There was no trouble of any kind. The strike was conducted in an orderly way. But the mine owners appealed to President Roosevelt, and the president promptly consented and ordered the Federal troops to the Alaskan strike fields.

Not the Act of a Man.

"Whenever President Roosevelt has an opportunity to put in his 'undesirable citizens' work against the Western Miners' organization he will do so with pleasure. He showed that in the Goldfield strike case. It was not Governor Sparks who demanded the troops. The mine owners made the demand in Washington. From Washington came the order to ask for troops. When the order, or rather the petition for troops arrived in Goldfield Governor Sparks was dog-drunk at a mine owners' banquet, and in his almost unconscious condition he was made to sign his name to the request for Federal troops. Roosevelt sent the troops to Goldfield, then he sent an investigation committee after. He first hung the man by the neck until he was dead, and then he granted him a trial.

"Undesirable Citizens."

"At a time when myself, Moyer and Pettibone were absolutely in the hands of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance anarchists, when we lay prostrate in prison and could not help ourselves, Roosevelt, the president of the United States, did what no dehumanized brute would do to the poorest wretch or social outcast: He kicked us helpless men! And he knew that his kick at that critical stage of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case would have the desired effect.

"This was not the act of a great man. It was the act of a man who would not hesitate to shoot a fleeing Spaniard on Juan Hill in the back."

On motion it was decided by a unanimous rising vote to send the following

Telegram to President Roosevelt:

St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1908.
President Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.:

Several thousand citizens of St. Louis, in public mass meeting assembled, protest against sending of Federal troops against striking miners in Alaska and demand, in the name of right, justice and fair play, their immediate withdrawal.

G. A. HOEHN, Chairman.

The vote on this telegram was followed by a storm of applause. The speaker then concluded his address with an appeal in behalf of the labor movement and the Socialist Party. "To work for the unity of the labor movement, in the economic field, to educate the workingmen politically and organize them on the political field under the banner of the Socialist Party should be the aim of every well-meaning and noble thinking man and woman," said the speaker. Socialism will enlighten the millions of wage workers, make them conscious of their human rights, conscious of their duties as men and citizens, and above all, as workingmen. At the ballot box we shall issue our injunctions against those who think that a few conspiracy laws and injunction proceedings will destroy the labor movement."

Haywood's address was repeatedly interrupted by storms of applause. As soon as he had spoken his concluding sentence, crowds rushed towards the platform anxious to shake hands with him. Haywood appealed to the chairman to lead him through the crowd and postpone the handshaking for another hour, as he had to address another equally crowded mass meeting on the next floor. He finally succeeded in reaching the upper hall where a "jammed meeting" was anxiously awaiting his arrival. He was cordially greeted. Comrades Brandt and Pope had concluded their addresses and Haywood began to deliver his third address of the day, having spoken in Belleville in the afternoon. In the upper hall meeting he spoke fully one hour and a half, and it was 11 o'clock when the meeting was adjourned by Chairman Pope.

The collection taken up at the two meetings amounted to \$93.49, a good collection when taken into consideration the fact that a great percentage of those present had been out of work for months, while others earned hardly enough last winter to make both ends meet.

Comrade Haywood promised to be with us within a few weeks for a week or ten days. Further particulars will be published later on in the columns of St. Louis Labor.

Haywood left Monday afternoon for Mascoutah, Ill. Tuesday he spoke in Herrin, Ill., and from there he went to Cincinnati, O., and Covington, Ky.

The British Labor Party.

The organs of the Social Democratic Federations are now devoting considerable space to the question of its future relation to the Labor Party in view of the latter's adoption of the Socialist resolution at the Hull Conference. The question will be decided at the coming S. D. F. conference at Manchester. While there is much to be said in favor of affiliation with the Labor Party, there is danger also in view of the failure of that party to rise equal to its opportunity on several occasions. The safest course seems to be that suggested by Th. Rothstein in the "Social Democrat," who advises active support of all Labor Party candidates who are not anti-Socialists and who maintain strict independence, provided there is nothing reactionary in their election cries. This, of course, means also support of such legislative work that is not in opposition to the program of the S. D. F.

LIKE ANCIENT ROME

Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley Fears Ruin and Downfall of this Country.

"What Would Jesus of Nazareth Say If He Could Ride into St. Louis on Palm Sunday as He Rode Into Jerusalem?" was the subject of an interesting sermon delivered last Sunday morning by Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, corner of Kingshighway and Washington boulevard. Dr. Bradley selected for his text Luke 9:41: "And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it."

Dr. Bradley depicted in graphic language the downfall of Venice and Rome, the French revolution and the wane of Spain's glory. He said, in part:

There was a time when Venice stood foremost among the nations of the world in literature, in art, in science and in culture. There came a time when these Italians came to trade, not simply in their art, but began to traffic in the souls and bodies of their children, and then came a time when their glory departed, even as the rainbow departs from an Italian sky.

I am no pessimist. If there ever was anybody who tried, I have tried for three years to sound a cheerful note from this pulpit.

I am just wondering on this Palm Sunday what Jesus of Nazareth would say if he could ride into the city of St. Louis, even as he rode into Jerusalem. Understanding the conditions here as he did at Jerusalem, do you suppose he would weep over us? If he could pause on some great eminence overlooking the nation, would he break out in a wail and say: "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace; but now they are hid from thine eyes." Luke 19:42.

We may administer all sorts of opiates to soothe ourselves, but there are many of the forces at work among us to-day that ruined that nation I have mentioned, and if these forces are not checked some historian will write the downfall of the American nation, just as that of Rome was written.

We have a centralization of wealth almost as bad as in Palestine. I am not an alarmist. I am simply calling attention to a thing you all know. To-day it is a fact that one person in a hundred owns more wealth than the other ninety-nine.

It is dangerous when wealth gets to be so congested. To-day there are more than 200 persons in the United States who have more than \$20,000,000 apiece; more than 400 people with \$10,000,000 apiece; over 1,000 with \$5,000,000 apiece; over 200 with \$2,500,000; over 6,000 with \$1,000,000. Twenty-five thousand of the 80,000,000 people own more than half the United States of America. It gets to be dangerous—industrially and socially.

I trust in wise statesmanship. I thank God I know some men here to-day who in their own way are more concerned in having justice done than in having a fortune amassed. Our industrial system is out of joint. Otherwise there would not be 50,000 persons in St. Louis out of work to-day. They do not want your alms, they do not want your weak coffee and soup; they want honest work. I can not say who is to blame, but the condition ought to be taken in hand by wise statesmen and the situation relieved, or else we will see what France saw in the dark days of the revolution.

Growth of Socialism.

Dr. Bradley spoke of the rapid growth of Socialism in our country. He said that it had increased ten times as rapidly as any other propaganda in the last ten years, and indicated the great wave of unrest which was passing over our nation, and that, if other parties had done their duty, the necessity of the Socialist party would have been averted.

TERRORISM IN BARCELONA

How Government Agents Manufacture Anarchist Plots to Order.

By F. Tarrida de Marmol.

Barcelona, Spain, April 3.—If it were not for the unfortunate victims caused by the bombs and for the persecutions to which on their account hundreds of brave workingmen are subjected, I would not hesitate to describe the situation at Barcelona as distinctly comical.

After the revelations made by the Radical press in Spain, especially by El Progreso and La Publicidad, scarcely anybody is unaware of the real state of the case to-day. In a few words, the situation is as follows:

In order to combat the militant working class associations in Barcelona and check the propaganda of the Republicans, Catalanists, Anti-Clericals and other elements antagonistic to the traditional Spanish policy of fattening the priest at the expense of the community, the classic remedy of the government is the suspension of the constitutional guarantees. The chosen method for justifying this reactionary step has always been, ever since the Anarchists repudiated the bomb as a weapon of propaganda, to cause the commission of outrages by agents paid for that purpose by the government.

This interesting game is not without danger, in the event of one's being discovered in "flagrante delicto" in Spain, as elsewhere, the separation of powers exists, and the judges for the most part—be it said to their honor—do not trouble themselves to ascertain whether the criminals brought before them have or have not acted on the instigation of the authorities.

Lieutenant Morales, one of the Civil Guard, who was pounced upon when in the act of "planting" an infernal machine, found this out to his cost. In the same way there was a certain Juan Rull, against whom the public prosecutor demanded five sentences of death, and I know not how many years, months and days of imprisonment, as the principal author to all the explosions which had occurred at Barcelona prior to his arrest.

The connection of Rull with the civil governor of the city was so much a matter of public notoriety that no one has even sought to deny the fact. The only explanation offered of the damning intercourse was the plea that the agent provocateur, Rull, laid himself out in order, by associating himself with the "terrorists," to prevent the outbreak of crime. That he failed entirely to do this was owing to the fact that the sums placed at his disposal were insufficient.

In any case the amount received by this worthy was sufficiently large to enable him, as well as his gang, to frequent the houses of ill-fame and the low haunts where the gamblers played cards with their knife stuck in the table in orgies, in the course of which their tongues wagged so freely that justice got wind of the affair, and arrested Rull.

The evidence against the wretch was overwhelming; but relying upon the support of the civil authorities, he energetically defended himself, adducing the plea above set forth.

The inquiry dragged its weary length along, and everybody, including the judge, was struck by the coincidence that during the seven months that Rull was under lock and key not a single explosion took place in Barcelona. This was pointed out to the prisoner, and no doubt he quite understood the implication of the argument. The recurrence of the explosions since is clearly traceable to the fact that from his prison retreat he communicated with his band of accomplices and acquainted them that they had better organize some fresh outrages, failing which he would open his mouth and drag them with him to the garrot.

Senor Maura knew all this when he consented to accompany King Alfonso to Barcelona. The constitutional guarantees are suspended, and the working class propagandists, Anarchists, or what not, are either stowed away in prison or under constant watch and guard of the special police. The Anarchist journals energetically

condemn the outrages, the stupidly criminal character of which they clearly point out, and that the working class meetings continue to pass resolutions to the same effect. All this has no effect, for the official howl is raised every time the din of the bomb is heard, that the Anarchists are responsible for the nefarious thing.

There is one circumstance which is by no means to the honor of the representatives of the foreign press at Barcelona. Like everybody else, they all know the details of this sorry business. Yet in their special letters sent out to their respective journals they carefully ignore the overwhelming revelations which fill the columns of the local independent journals, and pretend that they, like the authorities, see in every bomb a fresh proof of the criminal activity of the Anarchists. The existence of the censorship will not avail to explain this extraordinary attitude. I do not wish to insinuate, but merely mention what I know, from unimpeachable sources, is common knowledge in every editorial office in Barcelona.

A Word to You, Ye Masters:

A quarter of a million able-bodied men in New York city are out of work. They are hungry! The million wives and children dependent upon them are starving and threatened with eviction from the miserable hovels which you miscall their "homes."

These men without jobs—jobless in the midst of wealth and luxury, which for dazzling splendor and abundance have no parallel in all the past history of the world—asked permission to meet in Union Square Park recently to consider their desperate situation.

You refused to let the Socialists talk to these men and point out the only peaceful means of alleviating their sufferings. A half-crazed boy, ragged; out of work, hungry, undertook to give expression to his protest in the only way left him—a bomb.

Fortunately, no one was injured except himself and his companion. I say fortunately, advisedly. The police against whom the bomb was directed are not responsible for the situation in which these unemployed thousands find themselves. They are merely carrying out your orders.

The police dispersed the crowd. Calm again hovers over the metropolis—hushed with expectancy as to what will happen next.

You masters have failed in keeping your promises to these men and women. You told them you would provide them with jobs and you have not done so.

These million hungry souls are verging on a crisis in their wretched lives as a crisis was reached in your affairs last October, and threatened your ruin.

And what did you do?

You called on the United States government to come to your assistance, did you not? And the government heeded your cry and poured into your depleted coffers the nation's hoarded millions.

These jobless men ask no other consideration at the hands of this government than you freely received. In fact, they ask far less.

They ask merely for the privilege of working, and so eager are they to work that they will divide with you the wealth their hands produce, reserving only for themselves and their children the barest subsistence.

But you will not hear them. You masters never heed the cry of the despairing and hopeless.

These men are willing to go quietly to work in your mills, in your mines and on your farms. But instead you will break their heads, send them to jail and to the gallows, and their wives and children to a living hell!

Now listen, you Owners of the Machine and Masters of Men: You deceived these hungry ones with your fair promises, and you know they were docile and contented so long as you gave them work—God knows they could not ask for less! Now they have no work and you refuse to permit them to even ask for employment.

They stood dumbly by and saw the golden stream from the government treasury flowing into your coffers; you told them that this was the only way to save the country, and that when the country was saved, you would protect them and continue to give them work. This is all they now ask. You refuse!

You need not therefore be surprised if these work people now decide to take possession of the government through their ballots and utilize it in their own interests, as they have seen you use it in your own interest.

The hearts of God's starving poor are beating and breaking beneath your Boards of Trade and your Palaces, and as a Socialist may fear; is that the hungry hordes can not be made to see their only means of escape before you have goaded them through hunger and repression into plunging to their doom by blindly dashing themselves upon your shotted guns!

Beware, ye Masters, the Earthquake!—Appeal to Reason.

WHO IS TO JUDGE?

Roosevelt's Latest Attempt to Establish a Muscovite Press Censorship.

In his special message Roosevelt demands that "no paper published here or abroad should be permitted circulation in this country if it propagates anarchistic opinions."

Leaving aside the question of whether the best way to get rid of anarchy is by repression or not, a question which the comparative experience of England and Russia would seem to answer in the negative, we can at least fairly raise the question as to who is to be the judge of what are "anarchistic opinions."

If we are to take dictionary definitions of anarchy or the definitions of those who have made the most careful study of the subject, we should be compelled to consider as "anarchistic" the larger portion of the publications that defend the present system. They certainly advocate extreme individualism, and are in many other ways exponents of what must come under any scientific definition of anarchy.

If, on the other hand, and as seems most probable, the defining is to be done by ignorant politicians, it is quite evident that anarchy will mean anything that disagrees with the party in power.

If anarchy is to mean inciting to murder and violence, then existing laws cover the case and no additional legislation is needed. All that is required is the application of such laws through the regular official channels. Certainly Socialists would make no objection to such enforcement.

The sort of stuff that has appeared in the organs of capitalism during the last few weeks is not of a character to carry the conviction that this law is intended for the purpose of preventing violence. Nearly every paper has confused Socialism with anarchy with a deliberate maliciousness that indicates something more than ignorance. This recommendation of the president looks very much like the beginning of an attempt to suppress all publications that do not please the powers that be. If this is the intention the Socialists would ultimately have no cause for complaints. Every attempt of this sort has always ended in the overthrow of those who attempted it. There is scarcely a country in Europe where this lesson may not be read from recent history.

Not, therefore, because such an attack upon freedom of the press would injure Socialism, nor because of any love for anarchy, will the Socialists of the United States stand in unalterable opposition to any such legislation as that proposed by the president.

The Socialist opposes all attempts to fetter freedom of speech because he believes in education, not violence, in that revolution which is an essential part of evolution rather than in those meaningless eruptions which spell reaction as often as progress. The Socialist prefers open discussion to secret agitation. The Socialist movement is one which grows with the spread of knowledge, and therefore we ask for the freest possible dissemination of knowledge even if in so doing some error be propagated.

We do not believe in placing in the hands of any set of men the power to censor the instruments through which a nation does its thinking, and we are especially opposed to any such act when we consider the sort of men who would administer such a law and the forces which are behind them.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

By Eugene V. Debs.

The working class of the United States has achieved the most extraordinary victory in all its history. So great is it that not one workman in ten thousand has any real conception of it, and its magnitude will not be revealed for a full quarter of a century.

Ten years ago Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would have been hanged by the neck as felons until dead—to fulfill the law and avenge the Dignity of Capitalism in the United States. To-day, by the fiat of "a jury of their peers," illuminated by a powerful and irresistible working class sentiment, they are free men.

Two years ago these labor leaders were kidnaped, deported, thrown into dungeons and told to prepare for their legal lynching, as were certain other leaders at Chicago twenty years ago. Their doom was sealed. All the powerful interests of capitalism were ranged in the background and the scaffold and dangling nooses loomed in ghastly relief before the startled gaze of the victims.

The capitalist press, stupendous power, opened its batteries. Filth and venom belched forth from guns shotted to the lips. The president of the United States, greatest potentate on earth, issued his dictum from the Throne of Capitalism.

The Philistines of Labor must die.

The Supreme Court of the nation, most august of capitalist tribunals, confirmed the sentence. The governors of states signed the death warrants and proclaimed the approaching execution. The leading minister of the president's cabinet was dispatched to the scene to express in person the president's desire and pave the way for the arch-crime of Capitalism and the martyrdom of Labor.

When, lo! A Giant appeared. The Mightiest Colossus of all the ages! The flame of indignation flashed from his eyes and his huge frame, tense, gnarled, awful, quivered as he spoke.

All the highways of the past had he tramped, all the agonies of the ages had he endured, and now for the first time this Avenging Nemesis was seen, and for the first time his voice was heard.

The thunders of Jehovah issued from his lips and in his presence the assembled pigmies, bent upon murder, cowered and trembled.

"Let my people go free," is all he said. The assassins vanished in the darkness, the dungeon doors sprang open and that hour the Sons of Toil walked with Freedom.

Union Labor at the Ballot Box

(By A. F. Germer, Vice President District 12, United Mine Workers.)

The recent anti-union court decisions, state and federal, should certainly open the eyes of union men. The silence of the Democratic and Republican parties in respect to these decisions should be sufficient proof that these parties have no interest in the working class.

Organized labor has in the past been utterly inconsistent in the use of the ballot and only too many of its members have voted the tickets of their masters. It is this political self-betrayal of union men which has sacrificed the interests of labor. The workers have sentenced themselves to political helplessness by supporting with their votes the parties of their employers, and then have complained that those nominated by corporations, whose campaigns were financed by corporations and the platforms on which they stood drawn up by corporations, failed to serve them.

Can it be expected that a judge, born with a silver spoon in his mouth, whose seat on the bench is secured through the influence of the money power, will turn a Judas Iscariot? and that the legislator elected on a platform declaring for the private ownership of the means of life will commit treason against the party whose servant he is?

A political office holder elected on a capitalist ticket has a mind that runs parallel with that of the party boss, and every workingman knows, or at least should know, that none of his class are bosses in either of the old parties.

So workmen have nothing to look for from Democratic or Republican politicians!

But, however gloomy the past has been for labor, it is with rejoicing that I say, "The future looks brighter." Workingmen are awakening to the wrongs they have suffered, and the coming campaign will show that the Democratic and Republican parties are no longer looked upon as a Moses commissioned by the Almighty to redeem a people yearning for freedom.

Before the eyes of the workingman flames a new ideal. He is beginning to realize how abjectly he has been sacrificed in the past. In his heart throbs a new hope, that of seeing his fellow workers gather within the folds of a working-class party whose slogan is, Industrial Freedom and Social Progress.

He is beginning to see what he failed to see during all the tragic past, that to free himself from economic, political and judicial tyranny he must extend the hand of political fellowship to his fellow-workers all along the line, and that all who toil must rally round the standard of the Socialist Party, the ONE party organized to emancipate the working class.

As evidence of the awakening of union labor, I quote a resolution adopted by an overwhelming vote of the delegates to the nineteenth annual convention, district 12 (Illinois), United Mine Workers of America, held at Peoria during the month of February, and who represented approximately 65,000 members:

Whereas, In the struggle between the employers and the employes, one of the strongest instruments is the political power, now in possession of the employers, which is used by them for the purpose of protecting their interests at all points and especially in the maintenance of private property in the things that are necessary to the life of the employes; and

Whereas, Society as today constituted permits a few who revel in unlimited luxury, through the ownership of the means of life, to doom to idleness and starvation the great multitude whose existence is made possible only through an opportunity to have a job; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity of a united working class political organization for the purpose of wresting from the grip of trust magnates the avenues of life, and we further recognize as the only remedy for present ills the establishment of a system that guarantees to the workers an opportunity to obtain a living by honest toil and the full product of their labor.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the mighty giant in the caverns of the earth is rising from his slumber. He is aroused, he appeals to you, fellow-union men, to take your part in the battle for freedom. What the Illinois miners did, though but a spark, is going to set organized labor aflame. It is grand to contemplate, and looking into the future, we behold the glorious vision of a world without a master, a world without a slave.

Fellow union men, the judicial and legislative clutch of capitalism is upon your throats, and the hour for political unity has struck. When you cast your ballots cast them loyally for your class, for the emancipation of your class means the emancipation of all humanity.

Karl Marx. Biographical Memoirs. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Price 50 cents. This little volume should be in every public library and in every Socialist family library. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

Cure the Wrong; Not the Kick

The following editorial, which appeared in the St. Louis Star and Chronicle of April 10, should be carefully read by President Roosevelt and other "enemies of anarchy" who are dealing in patent medicines for every imaginable social and political diseases:

"CURE THE WRONG; NOT THE KICK.

"Anarchy should not make cowards of us all. Death by anarchy is no more than death by war. It is not more terrible, and certainly it is not more frequent. To say that it is caused by acts more cowardly is to forget that the zealot in this cause gives all. 'For what will a man not give in exchange for his life?'"

"But some one says: 'The anarchist advocates murder by dynamite.' Bless your soul! So does everybody who advocates war. How many tons of dynamite can a battleship shoot a minute. Suppose somebody advocates shelling the Mohammedans in Morocco, or the capital of the Turkish empire, or the ports of Venezuela. In truth they are advocating 'murder by dynamite.'

"After all, is it not a mistake always to meet words with force? Suppose some hare-brained 'prophet' should arise in Iowa and go from house to house among the comfortable farmers advocating a war between the farmers of Iowa and the farmers of Minnesota, would it be wise or necessary to clap him into irons? Is that the way to prevent hostilities between Minnesota and Iowa farmers? No. Why? Because the danger does not lie in the fact that some fanatic is preaching murder by dynamite.

"If there is danger at all it is to be found in the fact that something is wrong in the relations between the farmers of Iowa and those of Minnesota.

"If there is nothing wrong, there is no danger, if there is something wrong, the remedy is in correcting the wrong conditions, not in putting irons on the man who preaches another wrong as a remedy.

"So we come back to the proposition that the proper answer to words is words. The misguided or foolish man who might seek to stir up warfare where there was no occasion of offense, would be told that he is a fool. And that would be his proper answer; not force.

"To oppose force to words has never been effectual. Courts and czars have tried it, but always with the same result. The words of truth live on; the words of error fall of their own weight. And deeds of force never have done aught but confirm some gospel of discontent, which, without such deeds, would fall like that seed which fell on dry and stony ground.

"This is really what we mean when we speak of our freedom of the press and speech."

To Stop Wage Reductions.

The Railroad Commission of Georgia has ordered that all common carriers which contemplate wage reductions to notify it with the figures and the reasons for such cuts, thus deferring action until the commission is satisfied.

The Fact is That

the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discontinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

This court decision does not make this nor any other unfair concern fair; neither does it make the Union men and women of America forget the fact that Mr. Van Cleave is still fighting the Labor Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Union-killing work he can not expect them to forget the fact that he

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

Missouri Socialist Party

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
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

NOBLE WORK

William D. Haywood was given a rousing reception in St. Louis. It was a reception as cordial as only comrades on the battlefield fighting for a noble cause can give it.

Haywood fully appreciated the welcome tendered him by the St. Louis Socialists and Union men. He is a man without that old crust of paint and polish which envelops so many reformers and would-be Socialists, whose main object is to shine outwardly and keep their real feelings and thoughts carefully stored away within the empty chambers of heart and head.

Haywood speaks out like a man. He does not pretend to be anything else but what he really is. Hypocrisy finds no favor with him, neither does he cater to flattery nor undue appreciation.

This plain makeup of the man is sufficient to assure him of the esteem and confidence of all who have the welfare of the proletarian movement at heart.

"I shall do all within my power to bring about harmony and unity in the American labor movement," said Comrade Haywood, before leaving St. Louis. "Wherever I go I receive most cordial treatment on the part of Organized Labor, and I am fully conscious of my duty toward the movement. The best relations of friendship exist between the metalliferous miners of the west and the United Mine Workers of America. The latter will send a delegation to our Western Miners' convention, which will meet in Denver July 13, and nothing will be left undone to bring about the consolidation of these two great organizations of mine workers of the country. If we succeed in bringing such a consolidation about, for which aim I shall do all I can, I think I have done a good life's work for the good of the labor movement, even if I wouldn't do anything else. Such a consolidation will bring us into direct relation and affiliation with the general American labor movement and will have a tendency of greatly strengthening and solidifying the entire labor movement."

These are noble sentiments expressed by a man of noble mind and noble soul.

There is nothing today that is more feared by the ruling classes than the unification of the organized labor forces of this country. In cities like St. Louis, Chicago, New York, etc., no effort has been spared during the last few years to build up a Chinese wall between the "Socialist elements" and the "bonafide union men."

It is experience that has taught Comrade Haywood this lesson on the labor movement. It is experience that has taught us the same lesson. It is the lesson which can not be learned out of books, but on the everyday battlefield of the labor movement. It is the lesson which Utopian and superwise college-bred Socialist perhaps never learn, because the school of experience is an expensive school, and many are the sacrifices of the pupils whose fate it is to take these lessons.

Comrade Haywood, you are engaged in a noble work. You have our individual support. Let the wage slaves of the far west clasp hands in cordial brotherhood with the wage slaves of the east and the Peabody-McPartland-Van Cleve-Orchard anarchy will soon be a thing of the past.

WHAT NEXT?

The attention of our readers is called to the latest police outrage in Philadelphia, as reported on the front page of this week's St. Louis Labor.

Any comment on this latest act of police anarchy would only weaken the case.

Philadelphia, the home of Ben Franklin, the city priding itself with an Independence Hall and a Liberty Bell, has become second only to Moscow and St. Petersburg, where Muscovite Czarism still reigns supreme. Seventy-five men and women peaceably and orderly assembled in a respectable Labor Lyceum, listening to a lecture on the labor and social problem, are surprised by 22 uniformed, heavily-armed policemen, and driven from their own hall, which is owned and managed by the labor organizations of the Southwark district.

The American plutocracy is playing with dangerously flying sparks in the midst of open barrels of powder. Some day the patience of the people will be exhausted, history may repeat itself, and the days of 1776 may then be vividly recalled by an enraged nation.

DOWN WITH ANARCHY

Poison kills poison.

This is an old proverb, but it can not be applied to the anarchy of today.

Our capitalist anarchists are very much in need of a little made-to-order anarchist movement to save their own commercial, industrial and social anarchy.

The police, the press, the president of the republic, demand legislation against anarchy. Laws against free speech, against the free press are wildly advocated.

But the people are on to their game. The Washington Herald, a capitalist paper, says:

The president, however, would forbid the circulation of any publication propagating anarchistic opinions. But just what are anarchistic opinions? And what arbiter shall be trusted to decide whether any given opinion is anarchistic or not? The suppression of opinion is a delicate business, that governments should hesitate to undertake, even in times of imminent peril. Every citizen has a right to criticize and to condemn acts of public officials and forms of government and to advocate changes in both. Such criticism is often thought dangerous, and even anarchistic, by those in authority. Public officers are not infallible, nor are their judgments always just and impartial; so that whatever authority may be lodged in the postmaster general for the suppression of anarchy through denying the use of the mails should be carefully and accurately defined.

The St. Louis Mirror, the society paper, edited by William Marion Reedy, in its editorial columns says:

"Most agreeable it is to note the passing of the frenzy that marked the demand for the suppression of meetings following the bomb-throwing by the crazy man, Silverstein, in Union Square, New York. Free speech is not to be suppressed because a mentally maimed person plots with himself, in revenge for police maltreatment, a massacre. The right of peaceable assemblage is not to be shut down upon simply because the assemblers gather together to express unpopular opinion or discontent. What was a wrong as to the abolitionists is a wrong as to the anarchist. It only requires that enough of us resent Salvation Army tactics to justify the authorities in suppressing the street gatherings of that organization. Free speech should be held sacred, because while today we may be the suppressors of the unpopular idea, tomorrow our idea may be the unpopular one and suppressed by others. The more unpopular the speech, therefore, the freer it should be, short always of open incitement to riot, destruction and murder. As a matter of policy, even unrestrained free speech is best. It is a means for the blowing off of steam. Again, persecution, propagates what it persecutes. Ideas can not be suppressed by police clubs, any more than by burning books and their authors. The breaking up of meetings is not necessary. They can be policed as any other crowd is policed in a city, from a procession to a fashionable wedding. The police broke up the Union Square meeting before an incendiary word, before any word was uttered. The crowd was dispersed before the bomb was thrown. The forbidding of meetings in public places is a great mistake of politics and of administration. It is especially bad in times when men are involuntarily out of work and hungry. It is good to see that the saner newspapers of the country discourage all proposals to forbid meetings and speeches. Also it is good to see that there is no response to the lunatic demand for police power to search houses for explosives and punish those who may have explosives in their possession. Those things would not suppress murderous maniacs. It is but a poor right the people have at best—to proclaim their grievances and make protest. It is one that should not be taken away. And police authorities that put the cop's club above the Constitution should be relieved of their positions. The country can at least afford to be patient with its people who cry out against distress in the face of the flaunting luxury of the few."

Editorial Observations

Happy Is the Man Who Has No Opinion of His Own in These days of government by corporate anarchy.

Au Revoir! Bill Haywood! The St. Louis Comrades and Friends are anxious to meet you again within the next three months. Not later!

Wanted—Another Presidential Message to Congress, Dealing with anarchy, especially that sort of anarchy as practiced in Philadelphia last Sunday. See report on front page of this week's St. Louis Labor.

Our Comrades in Joplin Made a Splendid Municipal Campaign and achieved good results. They had a good, common-sense platform, to which we shall give special attention in a later issue. On account of the Haywood speech in this week's issue a number of important items will have to lay over for next week.

In Our This Week's Socialist News Review We Call Attention to the censorship on the German publication, "Des Wahre Jakob," by the St. Louis postmaster. Possibly this is another attempt to keep anarchy out of the mail. Ere long the porcelain factories and china ware stores will have to close in order to prevent the manufacture and sale of certain pieces of china ware for use in sleeping apartments and for babies.

The Socialist Party Is the Only Political Party with a Positive program of principles. It is the only party that is not dependent upon the enemies of labor for its campaign funds. The Socialist Party is the only party that is governed neither by political bosses nor ambitious millionaires, but by a referendum vote of a membership of workingmen. For all these reasons the only party for which any workingman can vote without betraying his own interests and those of his fellow workers is the Socialist Party.

The St. Louis Republic, Referring to Roosevelt's Message on Anarchy, says: "What form of legislation congress is to attempt is unfortunately not even hinted at in the president's message. The power of the federal government, it is explained, has already been invoked in a censorship to be conducted by the postal department over all mail not sealed, which in itself approaches dangerously close to the constitutional limit. What more congress can do, unless it can add to the statutory authority already existing under which undesirable aliens are turned back at our ports of entry or deported when found within our borders, is not apparent. The responsibility of the states in respect to anarchy is not different from their responsibility in respect to other crimes."

Either as a Joke or by Mistake, Messrs. Van Cleave & Schwedtmann, the local Citizens' Industrial Alliance pensioners, sent us one of their secret circular letters and a membership application. The letter contains the following information: "My Dear Sir—The only way in which I can account for the great success of the Citizen's Industrial Association movement in St. Louis is that good citizenship, patriotism and righteous industrial peace have become almost a religion to our members. The influence of educational pamphlets and addresses can not be questioned, and the need of continuing our work is too apparent to require argument. **The growth of Socialism and industrial discontent can only be counteracted through a systematic elimination of the sources.** This is what we are doing without fear or favor, and industrial conditions in St. Louis, as compared with other cities, are the best proof of our efficiency. I am making a special appeal at this time, not for quantity of members (we are great enough in numbers), but for quality. This invitation is sent to a few of our best people, and I will be glad to indorse personally your application. Let me hear from you."

There Is a Limit to Humbug, Even if Carried on in the Name of Karl Marx and Socialism. We never liked the idea of "Christian Socialism" or "Christian Socialists," because it smelled too much after religion and the two thousand years of the Christian era, with its bloody wars, its religious persecutions, etc. Socialism has nothing to do with any religious sect. If we grant a "raison d'etre" for Christian Socialism, we must go one step further and have "Hebrew Socialism," because Christ was a Jew, and his mother was a Jewess, and Moses lived before Christ. Besides there are more Socialist sentiments expressed in the Old Testament than in the New. We never kicked, however. Now our fears have become true. In New York "Hebrew Socialism" was born, and the new creation calls itself "Hebrew Socialist Fellowship." We were called upon to announce the birth of this new Socialism, and we have done so. Next we must organize an "Atheist Socialist Fellowship," then a "Buddhist Socialist Fellowship," and by that time "Christian Socialism" will have reached its blooming and flowering stage, so we may branch out logically and inaugurate Catholic, Protestant, Methodist, Baptist, Mormonite, Unitarian and Seven Day Adventist Socialism. Now get busy, boys. There is a wide field of activity with manifold possibilities and probabilities. Competition is the life of trade, and here is a chance to develop the competitive spirit up to a "thirty-year" religious war for the glory of the "Co-operative Commonwealth."

OVER 20,000 VOTES FOR SOCIALISM IN MILWAUKEE

The Socialists Poll About One-third of the Entire Vote in City.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have fought the most tremendous campaign that has ever been waged on the American continent and have gained 4,067 votes over the last city election. And no doubt a fair count would show that they carried the city last Tuesday. But the enormous number of floaters imported just before the election turned the scale against us, and resulted in turning the city over to Rose and the Democrats for two years more. Rose's majority over Seidel, Social-Democratic candidate for mayor, was only 2,147. We are therefore now second party in Milwaukee. The vote for the three mayoralty candidates was as follows:

Rose, Democrat	23,014
Seidel, Social-Democrat	20,867
Pringle, Republican	18,357

That we have gained over 4,000 votes since the last city election is matter enough for rejoicing. And that this is a legitimate and natural growth is proved by the fact that the increase was almost all made in the workingmen's wards.

The Social-Democrats also carried three new wards in addition to the six which they carried two years ago, and which we held this year by largely increased majorities. Alderman Melms, Social-Democrat, was re-elected in the Eleventh by a majority of 583.

If the old law were still in force we should now have 18 Social-Democratic aldermen against the 12 we elected two years ago. But readers of these notes will remember that the old party politicians and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association together concocted a law by which 12 aldermen-at-large are elected by the general city votes. These twelve of course will always be elected by the party carrying the city, and thus the mayor and the majority of the City Council will invariably belong to the same party. By this clever political trick the number of Social-Democratic aldermen in the next City Council, in spite of our gain in votes and in wards, will be reduced from 12 to 9, instead of increasing from 12 to 18. Comrade Victor L. Berger, one of the candidates for alderman-at-large, lost by only 16 votes.

On the other hand, we have gained in the County Board. Two years ago we elected 4 supervisors out of a total of 53. This time we elected 6 supervisors out of a total of 16, according to the new method of redistricting. We have also doubled our number of justices of the peace.

These gains are especially encouraging when we consider the odds under which we have fought. For weeks before election the Polish priests personally visited their parishioners and strictly forbade them to vote the Social-Democratic ticket. The press attacked us most bitterly. All the alleged anarchist outrages of the last few weeks were charged up to the Socialists. And when last Friday a robbery and murder was committed on the South Side an effort was at once made to connect the robbers with the Socialists. The charge was made so entirely out of whole cloth and was so absolutely unsupported by the least fragment of evidence that even the capitalistic papers refused to print it, except the Polish daily. But the Polish priests took up the matter and preached against us in all their pulpits on Sunday.

As for the personal attacks on Comrades Seidel, Berger and Weber, they acted simply as a boomerang. They will never be repeated in any subsequent election. They have solidified the working class and especially the unionists, and compacted our ranks.

With those two powerful weapons, the daily papers and the priests against us, our big gains are a wonderful victory. They are the largest gains which we have ever yet made at any one election. No wonder that the politicians are frightened. No wonder that Rose said on election night in his speech of acceptance: "I believe Social-Democracy to be a menace to the welfare of Milwaukee. I believe that all loyal, patriotic citizens, who have at heart the best interests of our city will amalgamate into one great solid body to crush out the spirit which can only result in injury to the general welfare." This was greeted with applause.

It is probable that such will be the result of this election. We shall see a united capitalist party on the one hand and a united workingmen's party on the other. And this will be one of the best results of the Milwaukee comrades' glorious campaign.

We are greatly encouraged and full of fight for the presidential campaign. If we can keep on gaining at this rate (and thus far our vote has never once gone back) it will not be long before we shall win Milwaukee, hands down, against all combinations.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 9, 1908.

PUBLIC MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

Sunday at 8 o'clock p. m., at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine Street.

A public mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union to-morrow, Sunday, April 19, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street.

The object of the meeting is to protest against the government by injunction inaugurated by the Supreme Court and to discuss ways and means to have the Sherman anti-trust law so amended as to protect the unions against arbitrary court rule.

Representatives of Organized Labor will address the meeting. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

Every union man should work for the success of this meeting.

The World of Labor

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

The Wealthiest Labor Union.

The wealthiest labor union in the world is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with headquarters in Great Britain. Statements just published show that this organization possesses funds amounting to more than \$3,500,000. Most of this is locked up in secure investments which bring in steady returns. The membership of the union is about 110,000.

Four Thousand Unemployed Greeks.

The extent of the industrial crisis can best be judged by the fact that in the Greek colony of St. Louis alone there are over 4,000 Greek laborers out of work. Since these men belong to the poorest paid class of wage labor, people can get an idea of the misery prevailing in the Greek colony, the center of which is situated between Walnut, Broadway, Poplar and Eleventh streets.

Werner Publications Unfair.

One of the principal publications of the Werner Company of Akron, Ohio, is the Encyclopedia Britannica, and one which has been most widely advertised and circulated. The sales of this work have, for some time past, been largely in the hands of the American Newspaper Association, whose ads have been appearing in leading papers throughout the country. The Encyclopedia Britannica is produced under strictly non-union conditions.

Non-Union Odd Fellows' Organ.

The official organ of the Odd Fellows of Ohio, the Bundle of Sticks, is printed by a non-union firm in Columbus. Typographical Union No. 5 has inaugurated a movement to have all printers who are Odd Fellows call the attention of the publishers to the matter of having the work done under union auspices. The paper has a circulation throughout Ohio, and No. 5 should receive the co-operation of all union people in its efforts to divert this work to a fair concern.

Liability Bill Passed.

Washington, April 9.—Just three days after the passage of the measure in the House, the Senate this evening passed the Sterling employers' liability bill. It goes to the president to-morrow for his signature. Of the series demanded by Organized Labor, the measure is the one agreed on by the Republican leaders of Congress. Consequently it was put through with all possible speed in order that the Senate, in this single instance, at least, might establish a record for expedition in legislating.

Nearly Half-Million Unionists in New York.

At the end of September, 1907, according to the last quarterly report of the New York Department of Labor, there were 2,498 labor organizations in the state, with a total membership of 437,092. This membership far surpasses all previous records, and represents an increase over the total in March of last year of more than 22,000, and over the number in September, 1906, of more than 38,000. Of this gain since March a year ago three-quarters (16,700) was in New York City. Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany gained each from 500 to 900 members. Of the thirteen organized industries or groups of trade, all but three made gains in membership.

West Virginia Anti-Labor Shame.

It seems that the passage of dog laws and other measures of equal importance to the masses was of more consequence to the political tricksters and tools of the corporations that made up the late legislative body of West Virginia than was the legislation for the protection of the lives, limbs and health of the miners. All bills which labor was especially interested in failed to receive serious consideration at the hands of this aggregation of lawmakers, which the corporations seem to own body and soul. And the shame of the failure seems to be due to the actions of John Nugent, a former official of the mine workers' organization, who appeared before the legislature and denounced the proposition of the union miners.

345,000 Unemployed Railroaders.

The Chicago General Managers' Association has gathered statistics showing conditions on 17 representative railways, constituting one-third of the mileage of the United States. The figures show that on April 1 these lines were employing 18 per cent fewer men than on June 30, 1907, and 20 per cent fewer than on Oct. 1. Assuming, as it is safe to do, that practically the same conditions prevail on other roads, this means that 345,000 railway workers have been discharged or indefinitely laid off during the last six months. Besides this, a large proportion of the remaining 1,400,000 have suffered wage reductions of from 5 to 12 per cent. What are these workless men to do? "God knows! I don't," says Mr. Taft.

Unemployed Protest Against Starvation Wage.

Philadelphia, April 13.—The action of the Citizens' Committee in appropriating \$5,000 of the city funds to be used in giving municipal work to the unemployed at the rate of \$1 a day was denounced by a majority of those present at a meeting of the Conference of Unemployed Labor. A resolution was adopted condemning the committee's action. "They are trying to lower the standard of American workingmen," said one delegate, "and we should ignore such a proposition. If we are driven to work for such a price, advantage will be taken of it by employers in the future, and they will grind us down to the lowest possible figure. How they can expect a man to live at these times on such a sum is more than I can understand. The union men should spurn such an offer."

Consolidating Metal Trades.

Further steps towards perfection of the Metal Trades Association began some months ago will be taken on May 18, when representatives of the trades interested will meet in Cincinnati. At present the Molders' Unions is taking a referendum on the proposition. Should it be possible to perfect the plans as outlined the result would be an organization that would in time become the most powerful in this country, and it is to be doubted if its equal would be found anywhere. Naturally the question has to be approached with caution because of its large possibilities, and it may be that, while the constitution and laws for the governing of the organization have been practically adopted, the coming meeting, which will be in session three days, will find it advisable to adjourn to a later date to finally perfect the details.

National Convention of Unemployed.

St. Louis, April 11.—After having heard from the majority of the committee, we are sending out this card and herewith inclose you the very first one. You will understand that this committee is the national committee for the unemployed, and the card speaks for itself. As you will readily understand, we are in hopes of holding such a national convention, to draw the attention of the people throughout the country, to the great need that there still is for permanent relief for the hundreds of thousands of people who are out of work. Hoping that you can give this communication the attention that it deserves, believe us, with best wishes, yours fraternally,

CORA D. HARVEY,

Acting Secretary for Committee.

Union Haters' Habit of Falsifying.

Typographical Union Journal: An editorial utterance in American Industries, edited by "Buck's" Van Cleve, asserts that "opposition to the introduction of labor-saving machinery by American trades unions is one of the many incomprehensible attitudes of so-called organized labor." These words are utterly untrue, and no one knows it better than the St. Louis scab stove manufacturer. Past history proves that the trade unions, almost without exception, have welcomed, manned and taken advantage of the improved machinery—especially the linotype machine. The statement above quoted only demonstrates to what depths the union haters will stoop in their endeavor to make a case against organized labor. It is a malicious and deliberate misstatement of the facts—"not to use a shorter and uglier word," as President Roosevelt would say.

Liability Bill Referred to Bonaparte.

Washington, April 12.—The employers' liability bill, which was passed by the House in a form in which many of the House lawyers did not approve, and then passed by the Senate, very unexpectedly, without change, has been given by the president a careful legal examination with reference to the question that has been raised concerning its constitutionality. The president does not want to take any chance of approving another unconstitutional bill on this subject, and to safeguard against such possibility has sent the measure to the attorney general with instructions to report on it with great care. It is said the attorney general will examine the bill as to constitutional form and as to efficacy in operation. What the president will do if his legal advisers decide that the bill is of doubtful efficacy is not stated, but it is strongly intimated that any serious uncertainty will be accepted as warrant for returning it to Congress with suggestion of its weakness and demand that in these respects it be recast.

Plan to Crush Lake Unions.

A Cleveland (O.) report says: The vessel owners of the great lakes are to take advantage of the industrial depression to crush the lake seamen's unions. The "open shop" policy will be adhered to by vessel owners in the operation of boats this season. This course in dealing with organized labor was agreed upon at the annual meeting of the Lake Carriers' association here. The rule will be put in operation at once and will affect 40,000 men. Whether it will be opposed by the various unions will be unknown. None of their representatives was present at the meeting. The Cleveland interests agreed a few weeks ago to ignore the unions, and it was through their efforts that the association was induced to adopt the same measures, thus affecting all ports and practically all of the tonnage on the lakes. The action of the association is based upon the declared desire to retain complete control of the lake boats and place the discipline of the ships within the power of the executive officers. Recording Secretary Olander of the Lake Seamen's Unions declared that the adoption of the open shop policy and an attempt to enforce it will mean a strike of the seamen and firemen.

Protest Against Supreme Court Decision.

The protest conference of the representatives of the wage earners of the country, which assembled in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1908, issued a request to all state federations and central bodies to hold mass meetings in every city and town in the United States on Sunday, April 19, or Monday, April 20, for the purpose of voicing in unmistakable terms labor's dissatisfaction with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which construed the Sherman anti-trust law in such a manner so that it would apply to labor unions. In compliance with the request the Trades and Labor Council of Nashville has called a mass meeting of wage earners for Monday, April 20, at Twin Hall for the purpose of considering amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law which will exempt labor and farmers' organizations from the provisions of the act. The construction placed on the Sherman law makes labor organizations, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, liable for three times the amount of damages suffered by any firm, corporation or individual in the event a request is made to the public not to patronize certain firms and individuals.

Ringling Brothers' Fair Attitude.

We read in the Typographical Union Journal: As in other lines of industry, there has been combination in the circus business, and the Ringling Brothers now control the Ringling shows and Barnum & Bailey's circus. This is the largest circus combination in the world, and consumes a very large amount of printed matter. Recently President Lynch took up with Ringling Brothers the printing patronage of the firm, and suggested that it be awarded to union offices. It was also stated by the International president that wage-earners were the patrons of the circus, and that he believed it would be a good business venture for Ringling Brothers to reciprocate by placing their printing orders in strictly union offices. It was previously ascertained that large orders for printing had been placed with non-union offices making a specialty of show printing business. As a result of the correspondence with Ringling Brothers, all incomplete orders in non-union offices were canceled, and it is hoped that, at a later conference to be held between Ringling Brothers and President Lynch, a full and complete understanding will be reached, under which all of the printing for the Ringling Brothers' combination will be placed in strictly union offices.

Cause of National Cash Register Co.'s Troubles.

The Advocate again wishes to call the attention of the members of trade unions to the antagonistic tactics of the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio, to Organized Labor, which runs thusly: On January 1, 1906, the National Cash Register Co., which had a world-wide reputation as having been a "model factory," flatly refused to grant its union printers the eight-hour workday—which has become an assured fact in behalf of the printorial fraternity throughout the Union of states by other employing printers. This company has been appealed to on divers occasions to grant the eight-hour day to its employes, but persistently refused to meet and confer with any committee or officers of Dayton Typographical Union No. 57 of the Buckeye State. The Cash Register Company used all sorts of "trickery" so as to fool the people by getting out the impression that all grievances against that firm placed by Typographical Union No. 57 was amicably settled. Neither the officers of No. 57 nor those of the International Typographical Union are aware of any settlement being made or near at hand. If there had been a settlement agreed upon between the printers and the Cash Register Company the company would not have closed on March 2, 1908, but would have continued to manufacture "cash registers" as of old. The truth of the whole matter is that the "shutdown" was caused by the vigilant work of Organized Labor in keeping large bundles of orders from pouring into the company from all parts of the United States for "cash registers," where Organized Labor had a foothold. The butcher, the baker, the grocer, the saloonkeeper and the merchant did use the "National Cash Register," but since the fair-minded men of these callings learned the "Truth of the Grievance" of the printers against the "would-be" Union Buster N. C. R. Co. they turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of agents and drummers in the employ of the company.

All that it needs, you see, to conquer your enemy is to stand shoulder to shoulder and administer the real "Truth of the Controversy" by pure and unadulterated "Lip Salve" and your enemy will have to succumb to right and justice.—The Advocate.

State Militia to Break Strike.

Pensacola, Fla., April 12.—With state troops in charge of the city and guarding the strike breakers, and with a curfew law in effect which prohibits any party from being on the streets after 10 o'clock each night, Pensacola is to-night under strictly military rule. This afternoon there was a monster meeting at the opera house of laboring men, and many addresses were delivered by strikers and their sympathizers, in which they called upon the union men of the city to stick together and boycott Stone and Webster, not only so far as the cars are concerned, but also their lighting department. A resolution was passed by the gathering calling for a peaceful settlement of the strike. This morning more troops arrived, one company coming from Tallahassee and one from Chipley, making a total of four companies in the city. It is evident that these are deemed an insufficient number, for more companies are expected early to-morrow morning on a special train. Col. William Lefils, the senior colonel of the Florida state troops, reached here at noon and assumed command of the troops. He has men stationed at the Armory hall and city jail, but not attempt whatever has been made to move the forty strike breakers from the city jail to the car barns. He called upon the sheriff this afternoon to demand of the Pensacola Electric Car Co. the repeating shotguns, Winchester rifles and other arms that had been placed at the car barns and these were secured and turned over to the troops.

Detectives and Labor Unions.

Hon. Madison R. Smith, in the House of Representatives on the 14th of March, the House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when speaking of the employment by corporations of detective spies to deceive labor unions, said: "Do you think the government should be a party to this nefarious kind of service, which capitalizes treachery and fraud in every conceivable form? If trade unions are entitled to exist at all, and if they have good purpose to serve in helping to improve the conditions of labor and the social order generally, as I believe they do, why should they be subjected to such outrage? Have labor unions no right to protection against these hirelings of corporations, who are willing to sink the last vestige of principle and play the spy, and by feigning friendship for the miner (or the employe) and his cause obtain admission into the union, and by continued deception, cleverly practiced, become an officer of the union, the trusted agent of its business and secret work, only to betray and deliver it with alacrity to the hostile corporations, striving by 'might and main,' with the aid of the courts and troops, to disrupt its membership and hand it over body and soul to its natural economic enemy. I speak with respect to the selfish, materialistic and laissez faire economist and of antiquated usefulness. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency manufactures traitors and scoundrels by wholesale, and the government, in a measure, is a particeps criminis. This I charge here on the floor of this House as being the solemn truth, and I want the American people to know it."

Central Trades and Labor Union

Last Sunday's meeting of the Central body was not as well attended as previous sessions, owing to the exceptionally fine weather which induced people to enjoy a sunshine bath in the parks or at the baseball grounds.

The legislative committee submitted a short report and on recommendation of Chairman Pepon, four members of the State Federation's legislative committee were granted the floor. Charles W. Fear of Joplin, secretary of the legislative committee; John T. Smith of Kansas City, secretary; Edward McGarry of Novinger, Mo., chairman of the legislation committee, and Thomas J. Sheridan of Joplin, president, addressed the meeting on the subject of labor legislation. The speakers recommended the selection by all the central bodies in Missouri of committees of three to decide upon candidates favorable to organized labor and to assist them with money.

Their addresses were in line with the legislative program as outlined by the American Federation of Labor. It was announced that a joint conference of the legislative committees of the State Federation and of the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council would be held Monday evening.

After some differences between Waiters and Musicians' Unions had been disposed of, somewhat of a "flurry" was caused by the introduction of a resolution by Delegate Nonnenkamp of the Brass Molders, which reads:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that Treasurer Eugene Sarber of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Delegate James Conroy of the Stationary Firemen have entered the employ of the breweries to canvass the state against prohibition; and,

Whereas, This is in direct violation of Sec. 9 of the constitution of the Central Trades and Labor Union, which provides that persons not working at their trade shall not be delegates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That these men be requested to tender their resignations, and on their failure to comply the presiding officer shall declare their seats vacant and notify their locals to fill the places.

Delegates Conroy and Sarber spoke in self-defense, Delegate Sullivan raised a point of order, President Miller used the gavel vigorously, and for everything had a tendency toward "hotness," but gradually the ebb of coolness prevailed and President Miller appointed an investigation committee, consisting of Lee A. Woodward of the Retail Clerks, J. Goedecker of the Brewers, A. McCoy of the Stereotypers, E. Rulle of the Carpenters and T. Carson of the Painters.

The capitalist press found sufficient of the sensational in the little "entr'acte" to publish the same very conspicuously, while almost no attention is paid to great meetings like the Haywood meetings of Sunday evening at Druid's Hall.

The Free Thought Educational Society.

Gave a successful entertainment at Dodier Hall last Sunday evening. A good program was promptly and ably carried out. The main number was undoubtedly the lecture by Comrade Sherlie Woodman on "The Powers That Be." No doubt the Haywood meeting interfered considerably with the affair, but it could not be prevented. The society is making fine progress. Some of the friends who contributed to the success of the entertainment are: Misses Viola, Gertrude and Corinne Lillibeck, Prof. Charles Peter, H. Siroky, Master Ed Siroky, H. S. Siemer, Chairman Hofmeister, Sherlie Woodman, and the members of the committee of arrangements: Albert Siepman, Frank Heuer, Henry Huebner, Fred Krai and J. C. Siemers.

May Day Festival.

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate the International Eight Hour and Labor Day at Lemp's Park Hall Friday, May 1. There will be addresses in English and German, concert and dance. A fine program has been prepared for the occasion. Admission will be 10 cents a person.

Missouri Socialist Party

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

Old Parties Combine at Novinger.

No Socialists were elected in Novinger this spring. The two opposition tickets combined and made certain that no Socialists would be elected. The vote ran from 60 to 65.

Aurora Vote Increases.

Our vote in Aurora shows a gain of 30 votes over the last city election. Comrade Hitchcock reports a large stay-at-home vote that had not ripened into Socialist votes as yet.

Results at Liberal.

Three tickets were in the field. The Socialist vote was 40, the People's ticket 22 and the Citizen's ticket 105. Many of the working class were disfranchised through having to move about so much, looking for work.

Joplin Makes Gains.

In 1906 the Socialist vote of Joplin was 250. The results this time give the Socialists over 280 votes. The fight was made largely in one ward, and the results have greatly encouraged the comrades. The political atmosphere is getting clearer and class lines are plainly evident.

Three Elected at Stotts City.

The Socialists of Stotts City elected Henry Baize, marshal; M. V. Welsh, police judge; T. B. Robertson, alderman. For mayor and collector the two old parties combined and defeated the Socialist candidates by small majorities. For mayor the Socialist vote was 42 and the opposition had 45. Comrade Krueger says they feel fine over the result.

Climbing at Springfield.

The Socialist city ticket averaged 330 votes. In 1906 the vote was 244, a slight falling off from the Debs vote of 1904. The recent election shows they have regained all they lost in 1906 and have 50 more than in 1904. Secretary Schofield says Edwards gave them a good speech the day before election and that Luella R. Krehbiel also spoke on the preceding day.

Garver Organizes at Gifford.

The result of Garver's work in Gifford is a local of 12 members. Many of the farmers came miles to hear about Socialism. The members are widely scattered. Garver also spoke at Kirksville. Some in the audience had driven 25 miles to hear a Socialist speech. Great interest was displayed at all points. The people are becoming quite willing to investigate Socialism.

Postal Cards for the Locals.

The state office has printed a supply of post cards for the use of locals or branches in notifying members of meetings. To get the members to attend meetings it is found necessary to remind them shortly before the meeting. The cards are so arranged that very little writing is required and the work of the secretary is lightened thereby. A sample card has been mailed to each local. The price is 15c per 100, postpaid.

Nothing Less Than a Full Ticket.

Each State Committeeman has been asked to act as secretary for his congressional district, for the purpose of receiving nominations and conducting a vote of the district for the selection of candidates. The locals have also been instructed to co-operate with their committeeman and get candidates selected for each and every office. As soon as the candidates are chosen the proper number of signers must be secured and the petitions filed by June 4.

The Convention Assessment Stamps.

The National Office has extended the time in which locals are to settle for the convention assessment stamps. Instead of April 15, the locals are given until April 30. Each local was notified by the National Secretary of the change. Those that have stamps still on hand should endeavor to dispose of them. Locals that have sent in their stamps, but are able to dispose of some by April 30, can secure them from the State Secretary. Let it not be said that Missouri did not furnish its quota.

Election Results in Scott County.

The Socialists of Edna, Scott County, elected three out of five trustees. Those elected are J. R. Schultz, J. W. Jacob and R. E. Sibley. Edna comrades claim they would have elected all five if the count had been square.

At Vanduser the entire Socialist ticket was elected. The opposition combined, as they always do when the Socialists get strong, but when the votes were counted the "undesirables" carried the day. Those elected are Charles Chaney, W. R. Vowels, S. C. Cavanah, L. E. Warnica and G. W. Layton.

A Socialist ticket was in the field at Morley for the first time, and made a good showing. Scott County Socialists will hold a county convention on April 25 for the purpose of nominating a county ticket for the fall election. County Secretary Branam is getting things in shape to carry the county in November.

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND.	
Mrs. V. Schwab	25
Vorwaerts Frauen Verein	5.00
L. Meyer	25
Fred Witte, Newport, R. I.	.50
H. Kepler	1.00
Aug. Risch	.50
(Henry Gerdel, List No. 48.)	
Wm. Christman	25
C. A. Nelson	.50
A. F. Hoinicher	25
A. Baeman	25
J. Regs	25
E. C. Buetner	25
(Henry Gerdel, List No. 47.)	
H. Gerdel	25
T. Koettter	25
H. Lesteman	25
Frank Stolte	25
T. Eisenhofer	25
Fred Deschler	25
H. Welge	25
R. Hofmeister	25
Ulschund	25
L. Kornet	25
O. F. Gespe	25
Walter Kirberg	25
Cash	25
(Robert Poenack, List No. 24.)	
L. Silverstein	25
L. Wasserkrug	25
Wm. P. Mundy	10
F. J. Linne	15
W. S. Brown	25
Wm. Quernheim	10
Chas. Kassel	25
F. Williams	10
A. Nagel	10
Harry H. Miller	25
James Morrow	10
A. Basse	25
Phil A. Hofher	25
Thos. J. Kling	25
Wm. Frendzel	10
Bredenkamp	25
Jos. Laffer	10
H. Verrell	10
T. J. Mottashed	10
L. Trumppbeller	10
Louis Kober	25
Karl Rullkoetter	10
Cash	10
Friedlander	10
Cash	10
Cash	10
Previously reported	110.00
Total	\$126.60
OTTO KAEMMERER,	Secretary.

Notice to Voters

Public notice is hereby given that on and after April 6, 1908, any qualified voter of the city of St. Louis who is duly registered on the Primary Registration Books for any precinct in the City, if he has moved his residence to another place in the same precinct or to another precinct in any ward of the City, may, upon application at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners at Room 120 in the New City Hall, have his registration changed on the Primary Books to conform to his new residence.

IS CAPITALISM TO BE SAVED BY ANARCHY?

Capitalism has plunged this country into a state of industrial and commercial anarchy.

The financial anarchists in Wall street caused the first explosion last fall. Excitement and terrorism spread with lightning speed in the financial world throughout the country. A general disastrous catastrophe seemed unavoidable.

But the anarchy of finance met in secret session and a new conspiracy was agreed upon.

The banks of the country are supposed to be run according to certain rules as laid down in the banking laws. Our financial anarchists met, discussed the financial panic, and Uncle Sam's banking laws, and then they silently agreed and decreed:

"To hell with these laws! We, the anarchy of finance, make our own law! We are the law!"

Brushing aside Uncle Sam and his laws, they went into the "John Smith" banking business in real anarchistic style, i. e., they proceeded in violation of the law.

When the people felt like protesting and kicking the capitalist anarchy of finance, through their press, solemnly declared:

"Why, you don't know how good we are; it is all done for the people's benefit!"

The "John Smith" anarchy was a new source of income to the anarchy of finance.

But the crisis remained. It became more acute, until today about two million people are out of work.

Now we hear the "Hold Thief!" cries.

"Anarchy! Anarchy!" whenever the unemployed ask for work and bread.

The anarchy of finance is alarmed. Conscious of their hideous crimes against the people's interest, capitalist anarchy fears an anarchy of misery. This explains their insistent cry for help: "Anarchy is coming! Help us to kill anarchy!"

What Devil's Work Is Afoot?

Asks the Chicago Daily Socialist, and then proceeds to answer in the following line of arguments:

The talk of armed force to suppress "internal foes," the desperate attempts being made to enlarge the army, the general reactionary attitude of whole sections of the ruling class, the open brutality and illegal actions of the police—all these things considered as a whole raise the question as to what sort of bloody work is being planned.

The widespread hullabaloo about anarchy can be largely accounted for by the magnificent imbecility of the average capitalist editor on all things concerning which knowledge would unfit him for service to the ruling class. This explanation, however, does not account for the tactics of the police and other officers of the law. These are showing almost human intelligence, and more than fiendish ingenuity in devising ways to "start something." Note, for example, the actions of the police in Chicago, New York and Paterson in connection with this supposed anarchist scare.

In all cases no arrests are made, no attempt of any kind to really stop anarchist activity. All effort is directed toward provoking those attacked into some sort of violent action.

The editor of "La Question Sociale" writes an idiotic editorial, breathing violence almost to the same extent as the "Goldfield Gossip." Its editor could easily have been imprisoned for inciting to murder. He certainly should have been punished to the very limit, if for no other reason than for treason to the working class in giving vent to sentiments so much desired by the enemies of Labor.

No attempt has so far been made to proceed against him legally. On the contrary, he has been attacked in truly anarchistic style. His paper was suppressed without the slightest sign of legal sanction, and a precedent thus set for future use against any publication unsatisfactory to the powers that be. Then he was permitted to organize a meeting. But the meeting, although strictly within the law, was broken up. This again was not done under cover of even the form of legality, and no effort was made to arrest the responsible party. On the contrary, he, with his followers, were driven out of the hall by a crowd of police bullies, who were seeking in every way to incite to violence. Unfortunately for the police scheme, there was "nothing doing."

The editor then went to his own office and tried to hold another meeting. Still no arrests. Still no efforts made to suppress anarchy. On the contrary, there was some more lynch law. The police, after organizing a squad armed with automatic, sawed-off shotguns, one of the most devilish weapons ever devised, proceeded to send another squad to the private office of the paper and to club these supposed dangerous individuals around some more. Still there was no violence.

Taken in connection with similar actions in Chicago, where anarchists were played up as dangerous characters in all the newspapers, with the suggestive power that such publication has, while the police clubbed and sought in every way to make them perform in accordance with the newspaper suggestion, and remembering the same sort of work in Union Square, New York, where, after three hours of police brutality, a deluded fool, or police spy, did at last blow himself up—and the conclusion becomes almost inevitable that the capitalist class of the United States are seeking to use the anarchist movement, as the rulers of other countries have so often used it, as a sort of general unpaid agent provocateur for the working class.

If during the coming presidential campaign some half-crazed fool can be provoked into some sort of violence that would excuse a massacre of Labor, then the political uprising of the working class would receive a severe setback and capitalism would gain another lease of life.

In carrying out such a scheme as this the anarchists are of the greatest possible value to the ruling class. Hence the newspaper notoriety that is now being heaped upon them. Hence the exaggeration of their numbers, their ferocity and activity.

The stage is being set for MURDER, and the plans are being framed up for a get-away.

With the public mind terrorized, the anarchists flattered and aggravated by the combination of notoriety and illegal violence, and the constant suggestion of some sort of outrage in the capitalist press, there are all the elements of a MURDEROUS CONSPIRACY.

When this whole inflammable mess is thrown into the midst of a society where millions of men are suffering the tortures of the damned because of an unjust social system, of whose workings they are generally ignorant, it will require the greatest caution to prevent the carrying out of the conspiracy.

The only force that can make it impossible is the SOCIALIST PARTY. This organization, by pointing out the possibility of intelligent, peaceful action and the hopelessness of individual violence, by exposing the criminal conspiratory character of the capitalist plot, by watchful care over all meetings of the suffering masses of Labor, by a continuous, tireless campaign of education may yet foil the plot.

Goethe's Faust: A Study in Socialist Criticism. By Marcus Hitch. Cloth, 50 cents. This book will interest not only those who have read "Faust," but all who have given any thought to the subtle and clever ways in which the ruling class has always imposed its moral ideas upon the subject class, and still imposes them. It is often said, too often in fact, that writers like Shakespeare and Goethe are "not for an age but for all time." It can be shown, however, that the ethical standards which are taken for granted by "great" writers as well as other writers are definitely related to the economical foundations of the society in which they lived and wrote. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

Found—

At Druid's Hall, after the Haywood meeting, a pair of spectacles. Owner can have same by calling at Labor office, 212 South Fourth street.

ANOTHER BODY BLOW

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts Falls In-Line and Hands Us a Nice, Large Lemon --Sympathetic Strike a Misdemeanor in the Land of the Bean-Eaters.

Boston, Mass., April 3, 1908.—The sympathetic strike against the non-union shop was declared illegal in a decision by the Massachusetts supreme court in the case of Edward T. Reynolds et al. vs. the Building Trades Council of Lynn, comprising several labor unions. The majority opinion of the court is based in part on certain rules and by-laws of the union, and to this extent Chief Justice Knowlton dis-sents.

Under its rules, according to the court, the Lynn Building Trades Council undertook to decide each case of an individual grievance between a single employe and his employer, to decree what should be done by the employer as well as by the employe, and to enforce compliance with its decision by threatening and instituting a strike in which all members were bound to join. The court holds such interference with the employer's business not justifiable.

In specific terms the court declares that the strike in question was against the open shop and for the closed shop, and adds:

"It is settled in this commonwealth that the legality of a strike depends upon the purpose for which the employes strike. It is now settled that competition and similiary defenses are not a justification for inducing an employe o commit a breach of contract. It follows that in cases of persons under a contract to work, a strike or combination not to work, in violation of that contract, to secure something not due to them under that contract, would be a combination interfering without justification with the employer's business.

"In our opinion the facts were abundantly proved which made the strike an illegal combination—that is, an interference with the business for which interference there was not a justification. The occasion of the strike was the posting of the open shop rule. The strike was manifestly a strike against working under these rules.

"The members of the defendant unions, by the terms of their own rules, undertook to decide each case of an individual grievance

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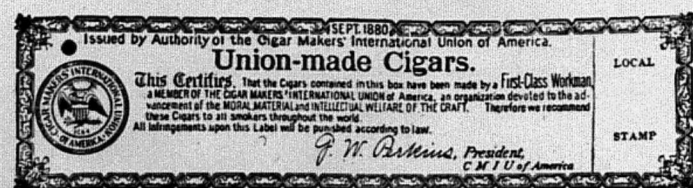
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between a single employe and his employer, to decree what should be done by the employer as well as the employe, and to enforce compliance with its decision by threatening and instituting a strike in which all members were bound to join. The strike in question was a combination for the purpose of making the union the arbiter of all questions between individual employes and their employers. It purports to include questions arising under contracts still in existence between the two.

"To force the employer to submit to a delegate body of employes is right under an existing contract, but a combination for that purpose is not a justifiable interference with their employer's business.

"We do not mean to say that a labor union can not combine to support a committee to take up individual grievances in behalf of the members. What we now decide to be illegal is a combination that such grievance (that is to say, grievances between an individual member of a union and his employer, which are not common to the union members as a class) shall be decided by the employes, and that decision enforced by a strike on the part of all."

Chief Justice Knowlton in dissenting does not think the union should be condemned because of the rules which govern it, under which every grievance is to be investigated by the executive board of the council. He regards the procedure provided by the rules and by-laws right and proper, and holds that the course of proceeding is entirely for the guidance of the members of the union.

The Panic and Wages

As the depression continues we see some talk in the press about reducing wages.

The wage-earner does not expect to entirely escape the consequences of an industrial depression. He is bound to suffer loss of employment, or at best to be employed on short time, and in this he shares with the employer as for the time being both are doing business at a loss. A good example of this is quoted from a recent statement of Grand Chief Stone of the Locomotive Engineers as follows:

"The threatened reduction in the wages of the employes in train service is absolutely unjustified from any point of view. Their pay is based on mileage basis, practically piece work, and they are only paid when there are services to be performed. Wages of the employes in the train service fall parallel with the shrinkage in business, plus increased living expenses away from home.

"When their earnings are \$150 per month, their expenses of living away from home are about 15 per cent, while at the present reduced rate of \$70—which has to be met by hundreds under present conditions—that expense will increase to at least 20 per cent of earnings, because they are held away from the home terminal until there is a full tonnage train to be handled, making a total automatic reduction already in wages from 60 to 70 per cent."

While wage-earners are disposed to make the best of their hard lot in dull times, they do not relish being charged with the whole bill for the panic by sweeping reductions in wages.

Especially in this course objectionable to the wage-earner since he is in no way responsible for the panic, which was mostly created by the large owners of the stocks of the corporations who now propose to reduce his wages.

William G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, speaking recently on this subject, said:

"The wage-earners have not had a thing to do with this panic and loss of business except to suffer from the mismanagement of some employers and speculators who blundered in the game of dollars on Wall street. If he works he produces just as much per hour as he ever did; his living expenses are just as high as before."

During the recent panic the national government rushed to the relief of the gamblers of Wall street with millions of money, and now in a large sense these same gamblers are to try to maintain their dividends by reducing wages.

In some factories poor work is charged to the workmen who did it.

In the world of finance if there is any poor work it is intended to charge it to the wage-earner, who did not do it.

It makes no difference whether he works short time or no time, or whether his family is clothed, or housed, or fed.

There has been no reduction in the price of the necessities of life. These are nearly all controlled by trusts that never lower prices—they only raise.

In recent years, through the work of the national Civic Federation, and through the advance in methods adopted by both employers and employes in treating with each other, and through the stronger condition of trades Unions generally, the relations between employers and employes have been improved, and we are led to hope that progress along these lines will not be retarded now by senseless and useless reductions of wages which will surely lead to strikes now or later.

Such advance in wages as has come to labor in recent years has not compensated for the increased cost of the necessities of life, hence the unrest of labor even before the recent panic.

Reductions in wages now will fan the glow of resentment into a flame of anger which on the return of good times, will, for a year or two take the form of strikes for restoring reductions with interest added.

We pity the poor corporations, but it is at least no worse for them to do business at a loss of a dividend than it is for a wage-earner to lose a meal, and purely as a matter of business they can better afford to take the loss of dividend now while business is quiet, than by outraged labor to be subjected to the loss of several dividends later when business is good.

Reductions in wages can not stop a panic, but may sometimes start one.—*Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal.*

Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Socialism

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was invited by Susan B. Anthony to send to the Woman's Suffrage Conference, held in Rochester, just prior to our war with Spain, a letter on "Woman and the War." Following is Mrs. Stanton's reply to Miss Anthony, which will be interesting to many who had never learned of this grand old woman's development out of the conservative suffrage movement, into the recognition and acceptance of a broader need for the votes of men and women—that is, a need of economic freedom for all. She says:

"You ask me to send a letter as to woman's position in regard to the war. Many women with whom I talk feel aggrieved that they have no voice in declaring war with Spain, or in protesting against it. The vast majority of men are in the same position. Why care for a voice in an event that may happen once in a lifetime more than in those of far greater importance continually before us? Why groan over the horrors of war when the tragedies of peace are forever before us? Our boys in blue, well fed and clothed, in camp and hospital are better off than our boys in rags, overworked in mines, in factories, in prison houses and in bare, dingy dwellings called homes, where the family meet at scanty meals working ten hours to talk over their hopeless situation in the despair of poverty.

"A friend of mine visited the bleaching department in one of our New England factories, where naked boys, oiled from head to foot, are used to tramp pieces of shirting in a large vat. The chemicals necessary for bleaching are so strong as to eat the skin unless well oiled. In time they affect the eyes and lungs. There these boys, in relays, tramp all day, but not to music, or inspired with the love of country. In England they have machinery for such work, but in the land of the Puritans boys are cheaper than machinery.

"On a platform of one idea mothers can not discuss these wrongs. We may talk of the cruelties in Cuba now, on any platform, but not of the outrages of rich manufacturers of Massachusetts. Under the present competitive system existence is continual war; the law is

each for himself, starvation and death for the hindmost. My message to-day to our coadjutors is that we have a higher duty than the demand for suffrage. We must now, at the end of fifty years of faithful service, broaden our platform and consider the next step in progress, to which the signs of the times clearly point—namely, co-operation, a new principle in industrial economics. We see that the right of suffrage avails nothing for the masses in competition with the wealthy classes and, worse still, with each other. Women, all over the country, are working earnestly in many fragmentary reforms, each believing that her own, if achieved, would usher in a new day of peace and plenty. With woman suffrage, temperance, social purity, rigid Sunday closing laws and physical culture, could any, or all, be successful, we should see no changes in the condition of the masses. We need all these reforms and many more to make existence endurable. What is life to-day, to the prisoner in his cell, to the feeble hands that keep time with the machinery in all our marts of trade, to those that have no abiding place, no title to one foot of land on this green earth? Such are the fruits of competition. Our next experiment is to be made on the broad principle of co-operation. At the end of fifty years, whose achievements we celebrate to-day, let us reason together as to the wisdom of laying some new plank in our platform.

"The co-operation idea will remodel codes and constitutions, creeds and catechisms, social customs and conventionalisms, the curriculum of schools and colleges. It will give a new sense of justice, liberty and equality in all the relations of life. Those who have eyes to see recognize the fact that the period for all the fragmentary reforms is ended. Agitation of the broad questions of philosophical Socialism is now in order. This next step in progress has been foreshadowed by our own seers and prophets, and is now being agitated by all the thinkers and writers of all civilized countries.

"The few have no right to the luxuries of life while the many are denied its necessities. This motto is the natural outgrowth of the one so familiar on our platform and our official paper. 'Equal rights for all.' It is impossible to have 'equal rights for all' under our present competitive system. 'All men are born free, with an equal right to life, liberty and happiness.' The natural outgrowth of this sentiment is the vital principles of the Christian religion, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' In broad, liberal principles the suffrage association should be the leader of thought for women, and not narrow its platform from year to year, to one idea, rejecting all relative ideas as side issues.

"Progress is the victory of a new thought over old superstitions!"

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Socialism" May Justly Be Called.



One of the best (if not THE best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907.

It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

The retail price of the pamphlet "The Catholic Church and Socialism" is advertised as 10 cents; but we have made special arrangements whereby we are in a position to sell it for 5 cents a copy, and mail it to any address, postage prepaid. Read it! It is good! Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

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 South Tenth, 1st Thursday | | G. Boling |
| 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. Woehrl |
| 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. Groetke |
| 20 | 3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th | Wednesday | F. Mittendorf |
| 21 | 3129 Easton, 1st and 3rd | Wednesday | C. O. Bishop |
| 22 | 3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd | Friday | Jno. A. Mitchell |
| 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 |
| 27 | South Branch, 5524 Easton, every | Wednesday | W. F. Ablng |
| 28 | North Branch, 2318 Gillmore, 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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Socialist News Review

National Committee Elected.

By a recent referendum the following were elected as members of the national committee for New York: Joseph Wanhope, 703 East 135th street, New York City; Algernon Lee, 243 East 86th street; Sol Fieldman, 15 Sylvian Place, and John Spargo, Yonkers, New York.

Increase in Socialist Vote.

Rockford, Ill., April 13.—The Socialist vote here this election averaged 500, as against 222 last spring. There was a full ticket in the field. The Socialists had to contend against a Union Labor ticket besides the old party tickets.

Propaganda in Pennsylvania.

State Secretary Ringer of Pennsylvania writes that National Organizer Comrade M. W. Wilkins held fifty meetings in Pennsylvania from January 25 to April 3, and that he organized six locals with a total of 58 members during March.

Socialism Among French-Canadians.

Comrade Louis Goazou, editor of the French paper, "L'Union des Travailleurs," of Charlevoix, Pa., is on an extensive propaganda tour in the New England states and in Canada. He spoke in Toronto, Montreal, Claremont, Franklin, Nashua and other places.

Robert Hunter Hurt.

Stamford, Conn., April 9.—Robert Hunter, the millionaire Socialist who figured conspicuously in the demonstration of New York's unemployed that led to the recent bomb-throwing in Union Square, was thrown from a horse near his home in Noroton, Conn., this afternoon and severely injured. His collar bone is broken and he may be hurt internally.

A Polish Branch Organized.

Our comrades in Staunton, Ill., report the organization of a Polish Socialist branch with about 30 members. The Staunton comrades are very much encouraged by the increase of the Socialist vote in the recent municipal elections. Out of a total vote of 1,000 the Socialists polled about 200.

The California State Organization.

Comrade Tuck, state secretary of California, reports: "The dues paying membership for the month of March, as shown by the dues stamps purchased by the locals from this office, was 2,398 members. The movement in this state is growing rapidly and California intends to hold its place at the head of the column for percentage of votes cast."

Socialists Near Election.

Mena, Ark., April 13.—The Socialists in this city took part in the election by putting up candidates for mayor and judge. The candidate for mayor came near being elected and the judge was. The vote stood as follows: For Mayor—J. P. Davis (Dem.), 366; W. J. Dunman (Soc.), 220. For Police Judge—C. C. Palmer (Dem.), 269; S. L. Linsay (Soc.), 318.

Comrade Lewis in St. Louis.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis of Chicago, the well-known Garrick theater lecturer, spoke last Monday evening in St. Louis at Druids Hall to an audience of about three hundred people. The subject of his lecture was "Evolution" and the audience followed his line of arguments with intense interest. Collection and sale of literature amounted to nearly \$30.

Socialism in Post's Home Town.

Battle Creek, Mich., April 13.—The Socialist vote was 418, an increase of 100 over last year. F. A. Kulp was elected alderman by 25 over G. O. P. candidate. Things are looking up. This city is the home of C. W. Post, president of the Citizens' Alliance, which is making a systematic attack on Socialism. He wrote the advertisement which recently appeared in all the capitalist dailies headed, "They're After You."

Socialist Victory in Austrian-Poland.

In the election to the Galicia Landtag (assembly)—Polish party of Austria—in the cities, the following parties elected their men: 14 Democrats, 4 Social-Democrats, 4 Conservatives, 1 German-Nation. In view of the fact that the wage earners have no right to vote, the election of four Socialists is significant; the agitation having to be carried into the small storekeepers and property holders paying direct taxes. Yes, even Poland is waking up.

Will Affiliate with Socialist Party.

A certain central committee has been maintained by the Slavic comrades, unattached to the party, and of which Comrade Petrich of Chicago acted as secretary. The organization was composed of twelve locals in different parts of the country and known as the "Slavonic Socialist Association." The Chicago branch has joined the party and Comrade Petrich reports that each branch will become an integral part of their respective state organizations. A weekly publication in this language is being issued, entitled "Proletarec." Address 57 South Center avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Practical and Impractical Socialists."

Talking Socialists and acting Socialists were contrasted by Anne Swanson, who spoke before the Chicago Christian Socialists Sunday afternoon. The speaker discussed Socialists who made converts to the party and those whose interest is merely dilettante. She asserted the latter class is of little or no use in increasing the membership of the party, but that by their hair-splitting and dissension they drive members away from the party. She told of the results obtained in Milwaukee by what she termed practical propaganda as against the slower results of what she called the "scientific" propaganda practiced in other cities.

The Free Speech Problem in New York.

A New York correspondent writes: The absolute disregard of law which the police showed in their frantic, brutal and ignorant effort to break up the meeting of the unemployed held in Union Square is being roundly denounced in letters which are written to the New York Evening Post, the only paper to keep its head during the orgy of brutality and crude, yellow journalism which followed the affair. Men who have no affiliation with the Socialist Party and no sympathy with its opinions are writing the letters. One correspondent, Thomas C. Hall, a professor at the Union Theological Seminary, asserts that there should be some place set aside in New York where such meetings could be held and suggests that it be Union Square. In his letter Hall says: "Sir—The present writer has no particular faith in 'natural rights,' nor any desire to assert a 'natural right' to unlimited freedom of speech. On the contrary, he believes that the extent of all freedom has always been and always will be determined by the prevalent views and interpretations of social expediency. We are still really very far behind more civilized countries in political organization, and nothing is now more needed than some safety valve where even anarchy of the frothiest, bloodiest, wild-eyed variety may get over its spasms without hurting anything but the reputation of the speaker for sound common sense. England has practically no trouble with 'anarchists,' although London is full of them. To set good-natured, ignorant, stupid policemen, who can not even write decent English, to controlling the speech of men who, whatever the fallacy of their opinions, at least have a certain kind of education, is to sow only bitterness and a sense of wrong. I heard a man abuse Queen Victoria in London, once, and was surprised to see that two policemen were protecting him from violence, and when I remarked on this to one of the guardian policemen, he replied, with fine contempt, 'It amoooses 'im and don't 'urt 'er.' What the Amer-

ican city now needs more than anything else is some absolutely free forum. Union and Madison Squares seem too congested already. Central Park is too full of women and children, and should not lose its character of playground; so perhaps, in spite of congestion, under proper regulations, Union Square at certain hours might be given up to absolutely free political harangues and discussion." E. W. Ordway of Brooklyn writes that he hopes Hunter will press the free speech issue.

The Socialist Review.

We have received No. 2 of Socialist Review, the new monthly magazine published by the Independent Labor Party of England. It contains contributions as follows: "Karl Marx." By E. Bernstein. "The Socialist Review" Outlook. By The Editor. "Henry George and Socialism." By J. C. Wedgwood, M. P. "Priestcraft and Progress." By Rev. C. L. Marson. "The Licensing Bill, a Symposium." By (1) Leif Jones, M. P. (2) Edward R. Pease. (3) Joseph Rowntree. (4) Philip Snowden, M. P. "Fighting a Scourge." By Dr. M. D. Eder, B. Sc. (London). "Sir Aaron Ballyrag." A Novel. Chap. II. Address the "Labor Leader" Office, 5 Cromford Court, Manchester, or post free from I. L. P. Publication Department, 23 Bride Lane, London, E. C., for 8d.

Socialist Strike Breaker Promptly Ousted From Party.

"About three weeks past a communication was received by Denver Local Socialist Party, from the Machinists' Union of Denver, to the effect that one J. M. Ludwig, a member of the Socialist Party and recently nominated for alderman in the Twelfth ward, was acting in the capacity of a scab, or strike breaker, in the Denver & Rio Grande shops. A committee was elected to investigate the charges, and reported them correct and true. Ludwig was notified to appear before the business meeting of the party Wednesday, April 1, for trial. He did so and made no denial and in no way disputed the report of the investigating committee. The investigating committee found that the strike committee of the union had offered him strike benefits if he would come out. Members of the party had tried to persuade him to quit work, but he refused flatly to do so. In the face of this evidence a motion was carried to expel him from the party at once. The city campaign committee at its meeting Thursday evening, April 2, elected the undersigned to prepare a statement of the case for the press of the city, as we desire the public to know that we stand for the united action of the workers in the shop as well as at the ballot box.—J. A. Brusio, Thos. L. Buie, Committee." The foregoing communication from the committee of the Socialist Party speaks for itself. The Socialist Party has no room in its ranks for any man who will become a traitor to the principles of Organized Labor. It is a noticeable fact that the Democratic or Republican party has never gone on record by an expulsion of a member who has committed treason to the working class. The very fact that the Democratic or Republican party has never taken official action upon the scab or strike breaker who becomes an ally of the employer to defeat unionism in a struggle with the exploiter for better conditions is absolute proof that neither of the old parties stand behind Organized Labor in its efforts for the uplifting of humanity.—Miners' Magazine.

Postmaster Censorship in St. Louis.

The German Socialist paper, "Der Wahre Jakob," an illustrated satirical paper published in Stuttgart, with a circulation of nearly 300,000, was held up two weeks ago by Postmaster Wyman of St. Louis, Mo., as "indecent literature." Those artists over in Germany don't seem to know the great height of ethical conception among St. Louis politicians. Why, a common dog-catcher in St. Louis is ethically far above the postmaster general of Germany! And when we get up to the St. Louis House of Delegates members and then further up to the postmaster of our community, the conception of morality and ethics become so infinitesimally fine that they get beyond the reach of the average mortal's ethical eye. The picture objected to by Postmaster Wyman represented the German Imperial Chancellor Count von Buelow and his Secretary of Finance of the Empire. As the "basis" of the cartoon the artist selected an old German proverb on "the unnatural way of making money in a natural way." Von Buelow, who is very anxious to again squeeze hundreds of millions of marks out of the German people for military purposes, is sitting on the ground, dressed up in his official robe, watching expectantly his imperial financial secretary, solemnly saying: "Wonder how much this fellow will be able to squeeze out!" The Secretary of the Treasury is dressed in his nightshirt, and a most unfortunate coincident, probably dictated by nature, influenced the great German statesman to mistake a porcelain pot-de-chambre for an armchair. Any German reader will understand the meaning of the picture without thinking anything wrong about it. With our honorable Postmaster Wyman, however, the picture looks entirely different. After this, any ignorant, illiterate country grocery storekeeper and postmaster of the fourth or twenty-fifth class may arbitrarily enforce a rigid press censorship. Nearly 300,000 copies of the same issue of "Der Wahre Jakob" went through the mails of Germany, Austria, France, England and America in safety, except the few copies which found their way into St. Louis, the city of political purity and moral ecstasy, which were promptly held up by Postmaster Wyman. Thank God that HE gave us the Cherubim of a postmaster who will not permit that the good political morals and the high ethical standard of mankind in St. Louis be not adulterated or destroyed by the culprit of a Stuttgart cartoonist. We shall petition Emperor William of Germany to present the Order of the Red Eagle to Postmaster Wyman of St. Louis. He has deserved the distinction, and deserved it honestly, because he did what no Postmaster General of Germany would ever dream of doing: He simply kicked the paper out of the mail because the paper had "indecently" published a kick against the German Imperial Chancellor Herr von Buelow, the arch-enemy of the Social-Democratic party with its three and one-half million Socialist voters. An appeal to Washington had the expected result: the St. Louis postmaster's censorship was upheld. What next?

Free Thought Lecture.

Dr. Emil Simon will lecture on "Agnosticism" at the Barr Branch Library, Jefferson and Lafayette avenues, on April 23. The Free Thought Educational Society is conducting the lectures and all are welcome; admission is free. Anyone interested in progressive ideas is invited to join the society.

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The Socialist Vote in Staunton, Ill.

At the municipal elections in Staunton, Ill., held April 7, the result was as follows: Town Clerk—B. G. Fridli (Dem.), 454; John H. Harding (Rep.), 371; John Deppe (Soc.), 181. Assessor—W. N. Mitchell (Dem.), 314; George A. Roberts (Rep.), 505; Herman Rahm (Soc.), 197. Collector—Joseph W. Rizzio (Dem.), 470; William G. Quade (Rep.), 379; E. A. Wieck (Soc.), 169. Commissioner of Highways, District No. 3—H. E. Scroggins (Dem.), 419; John Johnson (Rep.), 377. Justice of the Peace—W. A. Parke (Dem.), 383; John H. Chapman (Rep.), 386; Peter Moerth (Soc.), 185. Constable—Walter Stiff (Dem.), 481; Richard Hanel (Soc.), 247. School Trustee—George Ahrens (Dem.), 344; H. O. Panhorst (Rep.), 398; Wm. Koenigkraemer (Soc.), 224.

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