

# 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!

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908

NO. 378

## UNION MEN, BE WISE

Support the Labor Press and Thereby Strengthen the Cause of United Workmen All Over the World—Don't Be a Back Number—Subscribe for Your Paper and Contribute to Its Columns.

The attitude of the average union man towards the labor paper is the most glaring example of excuseless ingratitude and selfish indifference which the times afford. The labor paper comes out 52 times every year, its columns bristling with news of the unions.

Its overworked editor seeks, sometimes vainly, to find out all about local happenings, so that he can make his paper a mirror of the union movement in his locality. He runs around from union to union, interrogating this one and that one, trying to learn some interesting thing with which to please his readers. He beseeches the secretary to send in items of interest, and week after week editorial columns are filled with complaints that the unions will not give up news which would be of lasting benefit.

The same men who refuse to step out of their way to impart this information to their labor paper, where it is eagerly sought, will fall over themselves in a desperate endeavor to get their names into the dailies, where they are snubbed nearly always, and occasionally all but kicked out.

It excludes from its columns the advertisements of merchants whose patronage it sorely needs simply because some Jim Crow union, which never gave a dollar towards the paper in its existence, has a grievance against the wife of the first cousin of the manager of the house aforesaid. The same Jim Crow union will buy with eagerness the dailies which carry columns of advertising from the same so-called unfair houses. And not only that, but oftentimes gives editorial indorsement of the house's attitude towards the unions.

The average man will refuse to give one dollar a year for his paper because, in his opinion, it has made one mistake, or because he does not like the editor, or because of something or other, while he will cough up ten or twelve dollars a year for a daily gotten out by rat printers and sold by rat newsboys, and of which every edition contains not only one mistake, but is in its entirety a colossal mistake.

Of course, there is much that can be said of the worthlessness of the average labor paper, but take this for granted, dearies, no stream can rise higher than its source. The character of a paper inevitably reflects the character of its readers. Nothing is much more certain than that a paper must reflect the characteristics of the class to which it caters.

The man who says a labor paper is unwittingly giving evidence of his own worthlessness and self-sacrificing enough of their own interests they would have papers worth support. As a matter of fact, the sharpest critic of a labor paper or editor is the one who knows nothing of either. It is so easy to drag down and so hard to build up. It is so much easier to destroy than to construct. It takes one-tenth of the time to tear a brick loose from a wall than is required to place it in position. A critic need not be overly wise to obtain a reputation for wisdom.

All of which leads us to the conclusion that the average labor paper is at least as worthy as the class it represents; that its editor is usually as good as the men who decry him; and that the paper and its editor have very largely the faults of the class to which he belongs.

"'Tis pity 'tis, 'tis true."—United Mine Workers' Journal.

## The Injunction and the Horses

By L. H. Dana in The Public.

A horse who was considerably overworked and underfed, became discontented when he saw some other animals of his own kind cavorting all day without a harness in the fields, and getting fat on the best provender the land supplied. Revolving the problem for some weeks in his mind, he finally resolved to pull a cart no more until the matter of oats and hours of labor should be managed with more equity. Therefore the next morning he became balky, and refused to budge a single step to take his owner down to Ball street, where a fancy prize was had for oats.

"Oh, very well," said Farmer C, taking the recalcitrant quadruped from the shafts, and turning him to forage at his case among some sand piles surrounded by a stout fence twelve feet high. "This is a free country, my dear horse; you need not work for me unless you incline."

The released worker ambled about among the heaps of sand until his dinner time came on, and found that he then greatly missed even his usual scanty feed of oats. The next morning the oat question seemed a still more pressing one. Going out, therefore, in the direction of the road to see if Mr. C were not disposed to take him back on better terms, he was amazed to find another horse hitched up inside the shafts in which he himself had toiled the day before.

"Good Comrade Horse," said he, "how can you pull my cart when you behold me starving in the sandy lot over here, all because I could not get enough to eat when I was tugging at that heavy wagon 15 hours a day? You see how little fat there is upon my bones; and if you persist in helping Mr. C, I perceive that I shall not be able to improve my state in life at all. Moreover, though the farmer now feeds you well because you take my place, yet when I am once starved to death, I assure you, you will fare as poorly as myself."

This argument appearing eminently sensible to the animal at work, he also ceased to pull the cart, and joined his fellow in the sandy field.

After subsisting on choice specimens of sand burrs for a day, "Dear Comrade," propounded one of the extremely hungry beasts, "what think you if we were to seek employment from Farmer P., who owns that large tract of ground yonder on the right? I hear that he is much more generous about his oats than Mr. C."

"A capital idea," replied his friend, "and one which shows that you have excellent horse sense."

Accordingly they waited until Farmer P. came by, and stated to him that they wished to draw his load and plow his farm for him.

"Sorry, indeed," said Mr. P., "but C. is a particularly good friend of mine, and has requested me to give no work to any horses that have quit his farm. He further tells me both of you are very irritable, and disposed to kick over any traces in which you get a chance to work."

This refusal to employ them much discouraged the poor beasts whose bones by this time were making an appearance through their skins; but reminding each other that if Farmer C could get no other horses in their place he would at length be forced to come to terms,

they began to expostulate with several work horses that were being driven toward the domicile of Mr. C. Scarcely, however, had they advanced an argument when they were surrounded by a drove of other horses, with tin stars around their necks.

"As you will remember," said one of those who wore the stars, we were appointed jointly by the horses of this vicinity and by Farmers C. and P., to ensure the execution of perfect justice to everybody in these parts. Now, therefore, I declare you are forbidden to whinny on the public road, or in any other way to molest, hinder or disturb the Private Enterprise of Farmer C. who has a right to starve his horses if he likes. On the other hand, nobody disputes your perfect freedom not to work for him and to forage around the sand piles all you choose."

On hearing this, the seekers after better food retired to the foot of a tall dune, and there they promptly laid down and died. Having been trained to work much better with their heels than with their heads, they knew not that the remedy for all their troubles lay within their easy reach.

N. B.—Grieve not too sorely, Gentle Reader, at their fate. This story is not true. You know that we do not permit our horses to be treated in this wise. However, when the Chicago police department refused the striking telegraphers the right of free speech in the public streets, it exceeded its authority as grossly as it would have done had it refused the companies the privilege of taking strike breakers along the public thoroughfare. It was the business of the employers to get assistants if they could without infraction of the law, and it was the business of the operators to use all proper means to keep the new men out. The city does not hire its police to protect one business interest against another one.

## MAY DAY FESTIVAL

THE WORKINGMEN'S SINGING SOCIETIES OF ST. LOUIS WILL CELEBRATE MAY 1 AT LEMP'S PARK HALL.

Friday, May 1, at 8 o'clock p. m., the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate May 1, the International Labor Day, at Lemp's Park Hall, Utah and Thirteenth streets. Admission is 10 cents a person. A fine concert program has been prepared. There will be speeches and dancing. A good attendance is expected.

Comrade A. F. Germer of Belleville, Ill., and Comrade John Zach will be the speakers of the evening.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

## NOMINATING CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

To the Members of the Socialist Party, Local St. Louis.

The city convention will be held Saturday night, May 2, at 8 o'clock, at 212 South Fourth street, to select a complete ticket for the November election, as follows: Three Judges of the Circuit Court, Circuit Attorney, Assistant Circuit Attorney, Sheriff, Public Administrator, Coroner, two Congressmen, one each in Eleventh and Twelfth Districts; three State Senators, one each in 29th, 31st and 33d Districts; sixteen State Representatives, 1st District (three members), 2d District (three members), 3d District (three members), 4th District (three members), 5th District (two members), 6th District two members.

OTTO KAEMMERER, City Secretary.

## BAKERS!

Stay Away From St. Louis

KEEP AWAY FROM

Heydt Bakery Co.  
Condon Bakery Co.  
St. Louis Bakery Co.

Trouble Imminent

All friends and sympathizers are requested to buy only BREAD



that bears the Union Label.

## ST. LOUIS CARPENTERS CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Washington, April 28.—The Supreme Court of the United States has been asked to take jurisdiction in the boycott case of John Shine and other members of the St. Louis Locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the Fox Bros. Manufacturing Company. The application was filed by former Judge Shepard Barclay. Fox Bros. Manufacturing Company is a member of the Millmen's Association, which in 1903 refused to employ any more union labor. Shine and other members of the carpenters' union are charged with having circulated a boycott petition. Fox Bros. obtained an injunction to restrain the boycott and the Federal Court of Appeals sustained the injunction.

## FAMINE IN AMERICA

In the Wealthiest Country on Earth Millions Go Hungry.

Do you realize that we are in the midst of a famine? asks the Chicago Daily Socialist and then proceeds to answer: Not one of the kind that swept the earth in centuries gone by as a result of pestilence, flood or drought. That sort of famine passed away when the modern machine for production and modern methods of storage came into existence.

But there is a famine to-day none the less. In hundreds of cities men, women and children are slowly starving to death, and are dying just as surely for lack of food as those who perish along Chinese rivers or on the plains of India.

There is scarcely a working class locality to-day where there are not hungry stomachs and ill-clad bodies. Hundreds of thousands of human beings are suffering from those primal animal necessities which are essential to the simplest maintenance of life.

These are plain, simple, terrible facts. Because some such things were taking place on a small scale in Cuba a few years ago they were seized upon as an excuse for an international war. When they have taken place in other distant countries governments have organized relief expeditions, great societies have been formed and the press has rung with appeals for aid.

To-day the press of America is bending every energy to stifle all mention of this famine. To a certain extent this is done on the foolish idea that in some way this silence will help to cure the condition. No one has as yet explained just how this method of treatment is supposed to work, except on the principle that capitalism, being a gigantic "confidence game," when "confidence" is lost the game stops, and that the surest way to restore confidence is to ignore its disappearance.

This silence really has a deeper reason, which appears when its manifestations are more closely studied. Not all the publications are silent. Only those which are read by the workers keep up the pretense of business revival. The trade journals, the publications which are intended exclusively for capitalist consumption, admit all that we have said.

This fact destroys the theory that the silence in the daily press is for the purpose of maintaining confidence—at least in the sense in which those words are ordinarily interpreted by those who use them. If the capitalists were really sincere in the belief that silence on the existence of the crisis would restore prosperity, they would be especially careful to conceal the facts from those who have control of industry and who are supposed to have the power to set its wheels in motion.

On the contrary, these persons are told the truth. It is only the working class whom it is sought to keep in darkness.

After all, perhaps the capitalist press is coming nearer to telling the truth than it really thinks when it claims that this silence is for the purpose of "maintaining confidence." It is not for the purpose of maintaining confidence in present business relations and thus "restoring prosperity," but for the purpose of maintaining confidence in the present system of society.

If the great mass of workers could know the facts that are published in the financial journals, could realize the extent of the misery that exists to-day, they would demand that a system that produces famine in the midst of plenty should be abolished and that the class that has so signally failed to manage industry should be removed from its ruling position.

Therefore the most strenuous efforts are made to keep the laborers from learning the truth.

The Socialist believes that there is no knowledge too good for the workers. The Daily Socialist believes that so far as the present artificial famine is concerned, the quickest way to secure immediate relief is to make the facts so public that action will be compelled, and that the only way to abolish forever the possibility of such famines is to educate the entire working class to such a knowledge of the facts that they will vote to abolish the system that produces such famines.

## THE SO CALLED TYRANNY OF LABOR UNIONS

While it is generally admitted that trade unions have come to stay and that organized labor is an established institution, it should also be admitted that their remarkable growth has been possible because of the high aims of the various organizations and the desire of members to give and receive fair treatment. A cardinal object of trade unionism "is to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor." In the face of the admissions referred to, and also in view of the laudable objects of the Union movement, we are constantly being preached to by the Union-smashing alliances and their subsidized organs about the "tyranny of labor unions." An able defense from this charge is made by the Pittsburg Leader in the following editorial:

Denunciation of the "tyranny of Labor Unions is common. It is a favorable theme of those who have their own private reasons for condemning Unionism among workingmen.

They invariably present one side of the case only and offer one-sided testimony to support the charge that they made against the Unions. That is deemed sufficient by them, and it is sometimes accepted as sufficient by persons who do not take the trouble to look upon the other side.

It is probably true that workingmen who have no sympathy with Unionism or who object to certain of its rules that directly apply to themselves have felt that the Unions are tyrannical. They may have hindered some one from working as he pleased, for wages he was willing to accept or as many hours as he chose to work. He regarded that as tyranny.

But he gives no thought to the tyranny there would be without the Labor Union, the tyranny of capital. That tyranny would make him work as some other man decreed he should, for wages that he was unwilling to accept, but had to take or starve, and so many hours that his health might be ruined, his life shortened and he deprived of all opportunity for the enjoyment of even the small reward of his toil.

It is to prevent this tyranny of capitalists that Labor Unions are forced to make rules and laws that may seem to be burdensome and oppressive to some workingmen and which undoubtedly do restrain personal liberty to an extent.

But if restraint of the liberty of the individual is tyranny, then all laws are tyrannical. In fact, the anarchist declares that they are and can give just as good and convincing testimony to prove that as does the class that talks about the tyranny of Labor Unions give to prove the Union's despotic oppression of the workingman.

The Labor Union question is whether workingmen through



their own personal liberties or whether they will without organization subject themselves to any restriction of those liberties that capitalists may desire to impose upon them.

And the right answer to that question is that the man who governs himself is free, while he who is governed by another man is a slave.

How much would labor get if each individual workingman was left to deal for himself with organized capital which was in possession of the goods of which the individual wanted a chart?

Each man would then be free from the tyranny of the Labor Unions. He could demand as large or accept as small a share of the products of his labor as he pleased. He would be a free man.

But he would be dealing with a man or with a combination of men, likewise free, in possession of both his share and theirs and with final authority to make the division. Unless he had back of him a power at least equal to that of the man or men who held the products he would have little hope of getting anything nearly equal to the share he was justly entitled to.

To get the power he needs he and his comrades in toil must give up to their Labor Unions their right to independence of action in the sale of their labor. As individuals they must sacrifice this for the material welfare of all, and it is this sacrifice that is demanded of them that is denounced by the anti-unionists as "tyranny."

It is the kind of "tyranny" upon which is founded all of the free governments of the world. It is a tyranny that must ever prevail if the whole social fabric of civilized government is not to fall to pieces. The individual must surrender part of his personal liberties for the common good, and it is only when he selfishly declines to do so willingly that this is tyranny to him.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

## FATHER PETROFF

### The Brave Member of the Second Duma Condemned for Unorthodoxy.

Father Petroff, who was a member of the Second Duma and an ardent supporter of Democratic Socialism against autocracy, has recently been unfringed for unorthodoxy by the Archbishop of St. Petersburg. A professor of theology, he was one of the most prominent, highly-trained and intellectually gifted of the priests of the Orthodox Russian Church.

In the March "Contemporary Review" a translation is given of Father Petroff's superb reply written to the Metropolitan archbishop, under the title "My Profession of Faith." Its ringing utterances should sound like a trumpet call throughout Christendom. Needless to say, it has been suppressed in Russia itself. In bold, picturesque phrase, and with the passionate sincerity of a man willing to die for the truth he proclaims, every paragraph strikes at the gigantic hypocrisy which to-day throughout the Western world speaks of "our Christian civilization."

Says Father Petroff:

"There are neither Christian kings nor Christian governments. Neither do Christian social conditions of life obtain. The highest classes bear sway over the lowest. A little knot of them hold in subjection the rest of the population, and ten and hundreds of millions of toilers. And from the masses they have wrested wealth, power, science, the arts, and even religion itself. Religion they have made their servingmaid. And to the bulk of the people they have left misery and ignorance. Instead of joy they give them drunkenness; in lieu of religion, crass superstition; and, over and above all, toil, the toil of galley slaves, thankless and incessant.

"Sacred property the highest classes term what they have seized by force, acquired by guile. When they owned slaves they gave to them, too, the name of sacred property."

Sternly Father Petroff demands, "Is this Christianity?" Further on he tersely sums up the historical explanation:

"Christianity conquered the world. . . . Christianity became the state religion, and the state did not cease for that to be heathen. How are we to explain this? By the fact that the spiritual forces of Christianity were not directed towards the structure and arrangements of society or the state. The Gospel was turned away from the grand work of establishing the kingdom of God in societies and states, and was concentrated on the narrow virtues of individuals and on individual salvation."

It is a strange thought that far away in Russia, in a monastic cell, amid the horrors wrought by the Russian Czarism, Father Petroff was writing in almost identical words the truth for Russian Christians that the Rev. R. J. Campbell, in a quiet English study, was inditing for the confusion of our comfortable British Nonconformity at home.

Further on, Father Petroff reviews the shameful history of the Russian Church in its evil compact with an evil "state," and concludes with a paragraph of terrible power:

"On January 9-21, 1905, when the people—that great and naive child—with its icons and crosses went forth to ask the authorities for justice and equity, when in answer to this demand a monstrous butchery was organized, and when gory heaps of slain men and women made the whole world shudder with horror, the Synod did not pass by this mountain of bloody corpses. No! The Synod drew near the sanguinary mound of bodies, not yet cold, stood before them, and in its "pastoral" epistle smote the slain with a villainous black calumny, saying that those who had gone forth to seek justice were bribed with Japanese money. In sight of the terrible hecatomb—the like of which the world had not beheld for long—from the lips of the "most holy" Synod there fell no words of reproof for the executioners, no sigh of pity for the victims, nought but calumny, deliberate calumny indorsed by the Synod, acting in the name, forsooth, of the entire Church.

"Such a Church my conscience does not acknowledge. I believe in one holy apostolic Church; but servile monkish Byzantinism, the soulless organization of Pobedonosteff in the guise of orthodoxy I reprobate with all my understanding and with all the vigor of my forces. I believe that Christ's truth will overmaster everything, and that both the Russian church and the Russian nation will become free and establish in their fatherland the kingdom of God. This I believe, and therefore in the near future I expect the resurrection of Russia and the life of the new, the coming world. Amen So, be it."—Petroff.

And in the same month that the burning words were published for the English world to read, our most courteous Bishop of London paid his fraternal visit to the Archbishop of St. Petersburg, who had cast out Father Petroff from his Church, and publicly embraced him.

The "Contemporary Review" should make strange reading for the Bishop on his return. Of this at least it may be certain, that Father Petroff's words will travel further than his polished episcopal utterances.

## 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.

Where would Francis, Wells and Beggs be today if, during the last 25 years, the legislative offices in city and state had been filled by Socialists, instead of Democratic and Republican boodlers? There would not have been any business for them.

## LEGALITY AND REVOLUTION

By JULES GUESDE

(Translated from *Le Socialism* by F. C. W. for Socialist Standard.)

Because, with the International, we shout warnings of pitfalls to the workers of France, whom it is sought to divert from political action under pretexts of the general strike and other operations of the holy ghost of Anarchism, some of the bourgeois press conclude that we have more and more the physiognomy of a parliamentary party. According to them we have renounced revolutionary procedure.

But then—you will think—there must be rejoicing among the conservative genus; surely the fatted calf already turns on the spit for the return of the collectivist sheep to the fold of legality.

Hasten to correct yourselves. Our brave quill-drivers start from what they call our rally or conversion to parliamentarism to denounce us with greater vehemence, and to vanquish us under the redoubled fire of their anathemas.

What, then, is this mystery? And how explain such manifestly contradictory language? Quite simple by this—which is not at all mysterious—that our adversaries do not believe a word of what they tell their readers. They know that far from turning the back to the revolution we maintain and impel the army of the workers in the revolutionary road, when, instead of allowing it to engage itself in the blind alley of a sympathetic strike, we show it the political power—the state—to be conquered.

This conquest is, indeed, an indispensable condition of the social revolution, in other words, of the transformation of capitalist property into social property. It is only after and by the political expropriation of the capitalist class that its economic expropriation can be achieved, as is recognized by the common program of Socialists the world over.

In order to restore the means of wealth production to the producers, there must be a proletariat having become the government and making law. It remains now to be seen how from being as now a governed class, the workers can and will become the governing class. The ballot, which has already installed us in numerous Hotels de Ville and which has put an important minority into the Palais Bourbon is the first means. But will it be the sole?

No more than we believed this yesterday do we believe it today. But since when, because it will not be all, must legal action be therefore nothing? Far from excluding each other, electoral action and revolutionary action complete each other, and have always completed each other in our country where—for all parties—the victorious insurrection has been but the consequence, the crowning of the ballot.

The antagonism that it is sought to establish—useless to inquire why—between the suffrage which commences and the stroke of force which terminates, has never existed except in the hollowest of phrases. History, all history, is there to demonstrate that the deviations from legality have always and necessarily been preceded by the usages and employment of that legality as long as it served as a defensive—and offensive—arm to the new idea, to the new interests in their recruitment, and while the revolutionary situation had not yet been produced.

It was legally and electorally that Orleansism prepared its advent to power. That, however, did not prevent it finally coming to musket shots in a three days' battle. The "glorious" three days immortalized by the July column.

It was legally, electorally, that Bonapartism installed itself at the Elysee. But this did not prevent it from employing force—and what force! The rifle killing Baudin, and the cannon shattering the Boulevard Montmartre—in order to move into the Tuilleries as the third and last Empire.

The Republic was no exception to this rule. Twice (under the July monarchy and under the Empire) it legally and electorally constituted its army and partly gained the country. But this again did not prevent the Republic, in order to become the 1907 government presided over by M. Fallieres, from having to pass through a violent accouchement by means of the forceps of street battles.

Well! Socialism today is legalist, electoralist, by the same title as all other political parties which have preceded it, and which are at present coalesced against it with what remains of their virility. We do not pretend to innovate, we content ourselves with the means of struggle and victory which have served others and of which we will serve ourselves in our turn. If anything is particularly idiotic it is the divergence that has been made between the means divided into legal and illegal, into pacific and violent, in order to admit the one and exclude the other.

There is not, and there never will be, other than a single category of means, determined by circumstances: those which conduct to end pursued. And these means are always revolutionary when there is question of a revolution to be accomplished.

The vote, however legal it may be, is revolutionary when on the basis of class candidatures it organizes France of labor against France of capital. Parliamentary action, however pacific it may be, is revolutionary when fought from the height of the tribune of the Chamber it beats the call to the discontented of the workshop, field and counter; and when it drives capitalist society to bay in the refusal or powerlessness of the latter to give the workers satisfaction.

Anti-revolutionary, reactionary in the highest degree, would the riot on the other hand be, in spite of its character of illegality and violence, because by furnishing the popular blood-letting that moribund capitalism needs for survival, the riot would put back the hour of deliverance. Not less anti-revolutionary, not less reactionary—and for the same reason—is all attempt at general strike that is condemned, through working class and peasant divisions, to the most disastrous and abortive results.

The duty of the Socialist Party is to avoid as a snare, as a machination of the enemy or to the profit of the enemy, all that which in spite of its scarlet and explosive character would mislead and uselessly exhaust our forces of the first line; and to use parliament, as we use the press and the meetings, in order to complete the proletarian education and organization, and to bring to a conclusion the revolution that is prepared by this end of a social order.

## ABOUT "ALIEN MENACE"

By Robert Watchorn, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Port of New York.

America will remain American, however great the flood of immigration. There is an offset to the influx of the alien millions, an offset that more than counterbalances any foreign influences immigration might plant upon this soil and that renders our institutions and our national character safe, while we remain a refuge for the oppressed of all lands.

The stork is busy in this country. The American babies far outnumber the arriving immigrants. The schools are turning out nothing but Americans. Fed from many nations their finished product is in case the same.

A child graduated from any of our schools, public or private, is of a type indistinguishable from any others of his fellow graduates, whether his parents immigrated to the United States a few years ago or came over on the Mayflower.

This indistinguishability of American children constitutes the great hope of this land. Whatever flood of previous race flows in their veins, they and their children are henceforth American.

For the first time in the history of this country the immigrants arriving at the port of New York last year exceeded a million. The number was 1,124,844.

But there has also been an ebb tide; 400,000 immigrants have returned to Europe since last July.

It is probably not true that 8,000,000 babies were born in the United States last year, though I have seen it stated that that was

the number. No official census figures are at hand to say just what the figure is for the entire country, but it certainly is more than double the annual roll of the arriving aliens, which would bring the country's present harvest of babies to more than 2,000,000. It is safe to say that the sum total of young Americans brought by the stork to the homes of the country last year was very far above this number.

Immigrants contribute very fully to the death rate in the United States, because of the hazardous occupations in which they find employment. They largely come from country districts, while here very many of them are huddled in close quarters in the cities, greatly to the detriment of their health.

Add the deaths to the large army of those who return to their native land and the residue is not great. All is in favor of the American baby keeping in the vanguard.

It must be remembered also that every baby born to an immigrant in this country is an American, and bound in time to assume the definite type of our country.

## The Labor Movement in South Africa

By James Keir Hardie, M. P.

Natal has the reputation among her sister states of being the worst governed colony in the empire. This is all the more remarkable since Natal is the only self-governing state in South Africa in which the British element predominates. In Rhodesia our own people also have the upper hand, but it is not yet a self-governing state, nor is it exactly the place of which one would like to boast so far as the administration of the Chartered Company is concerned. Natal is heavily in debt, has a Parliamentary system which shuts out the bulk of the people from any effective control over its affairs, and vests the government of the colony in the hands of the landowners. Thus 5,305 landlords and farmers return 29 members to the Legislative Council, whilst 4,014 townspeople only return 8 members. It is well to keep this fact in mind when thinking of how Natal is governed.

### The Labor Party.

Natal has a native question, and its handling thereof has been of the most unsavory kind. For callous, cold-blooded heartlessness some of its doings during the past few years would be hard to beat, even in the blood-stained annals of the Congo. In addition to its native question proper, Natal has an Asiatic problem entirely of its own creation. Along the coast there is a belt of rich land, on which tea and sugar canes thrive, and about the middle of last century the planters began to import gangs of Indian coolies to work for them on plantations.

To this day, from Madras to Tutticorin, one comes across compounds and offices labeled "Natal Native Supply Agency." These coolies come indentured for a term of three years, during which they must not leave their masters' compounds without a pass; and at the end of the term they are turned adrift, either to remain or find their way back to India, as they see fit. There are many thousands of them in the colony, in addition to the thousands employed in the plantations. Following in the wake of these coolies came traders and merchants to supply their needs; and many of these have grown rich and prosperous are now at the head of flourishing businesses in Durban and elsewhere. These traders are generally, though ignorantly, spoken of as Arabs, to mark them off from the coolie class. So long as the coolie was confined to the plantations, and the Arab trader was limited to supplying him with rice and loin cloths, no one minded much what happened to them. Now, however, when the British merchant is being hard pressed in the open market by his Arab competitor—or at least thinks and says he is—and the British workman finds the coolie coming into competition with him in the tailoring and other trades, there has gone up a great cry against the Indian. But it is only the old, old story of men expecting to gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles.

### Kaffir Farming.

There is an industry which is known as Kaffir farming, which, though not peculiar to Natal, has attained its greatest development in that unhappy colony. The system is this: A farmer for a company acquires ten, fifty or a hundred thousand of acres of land at a nominal price. Then he permits landless Kaffirs to squat on an acre or two, which they turn into a meagre patch. The return for this privilege varies. In some cases the farmer claims half the crop and one-half the stock raised; in others the squatter, after the manner of war villains of feudal times, gives the farmer so many days' work per year; but I understand in most cases the farmer frankly charges a substantial rent, which the Kaffir has to raise by selling cattle or by working a portion of the year in the mines. This latter is "Kaffir farming, and is, I believe, very profitable. The farmer who can get a sufficient number of rent-paying Kaffirs to squat upon his land does not need to trouble himself about farming; he becomes a full-fledged landlord, living after the manner of his kind. It is obvious, therefore, that the farmers and land owners of Natal, who, it must be borne in mind, are the real governors of the colony, have a direct pecuniary interest in two things—first, a large landless Kaffir population; second, large landed estates owned and managed by themselves.

How far such a class can be trusted to deal with native affairs is one of those questions which must be considered in the light of recent events in the colony. Needless to say, there are many enlightened farmers who try conscientiously to do their duty by the blacks, but in the very nature of things these are bound to be a comparatively small minority. Outside the farming class there is a large volume of opinion, much of it voteless, or practically so, which is in sharp disagreement with the native policy of the last and the present governments; but, as is always the case, this sympathy is passive rather than active, whereas, the forces which drive successive governments forward are very much the other way. The "Natal Mercury" is the organ of the quasi-pro-native party, though its sympathies—or, rather, the expression of them—are limited by business considerations, a remark which applies to others than the editors of the paper in question.

### The Native Question.

The Labor Party has three members in the Natal Parliament—Nelson Palmer (an old-time Democratic Clubber of the Chancery Lane period), who sits for one of the Pietermaritzburg seats; John Connolly, member for Ladysmith; and Dr. Haggart, one of the members for Durban. The little party of three out of a total of 47 members has already made its mark and won the respect and confidence of large bodies of electors. Business people instinctively feel that a party which is neither pro-planter nor pro-farmer is in a position to take an unbiased view on such questions as the franchise, taxation of land, and the treatment of natives; and if only the members will hold themselves aloof from the temptation to take office, there is a big future for the party. A strong fighting lead is all that is needed, and the rest will follow. But to give this much-needed lead it must clarify its views on native and Asiatic questions. So far as I could gather, Mr. Connolly is the only member who has made anything of a stand on these matters, and a speech of his delivered to his constituents towards the end of last year contained a strong plea for fair dealing towards Arab and native alike. Per contra, Dr. Haggart has seen fit to rush into print (in the London Times) in defense of the government and its native policy.

### Trade Unionism.

Trade Unionism, unlike the Jingo egg, is only strong in parts. The difficulties in the way are great, and the prevailing depression does not tend to lessen them. The leaders of the movement, together with the members of the Labor Party, had been warned by the press that it would be fatal to them to lend me any countenance, which probably accounts for the special warmth of their greeting and for the trouble they were at to make my visit enjoyable and profitable. There is a branch of the S. D. F. in Durban, and a branch of the I. L. P. is about to be formed. There is thus the nucleus of a good



Socialist movement, the fruits of some very active propaganda work in the past. One of the largest booksellers in the city devotes one window to a display of I. L. P. and Clarion and other Socialist publications, for all of which there is a ready sale. Of the meetings which were broken up in Durban and elsewhere I shall have something to say later.

## WORKERS HAVE BRAINS AND VOTES

By Robert Hunter.

Probably a million union men throughout the country are unemployed. Millions of non-union men are also unemployed.

The other day in New Jersey the Standard Oil Co. wanted workmen. Two gangs of Poles and Italians came to take the jobs. A battle ensued, and these starving men stoned each other, would have killed each other—for the sake of a job.

A few days ago in New York James Farley, the strike breaker, advertised for scabs. Thousands answered the advertisement. Before three offices they fought each other for admission. The police tried to maintain order, but it was impossible. In despair and rage, the unfortunate men turned upon the police.

Let us look at the other side. There is a strike on the street railway line of Chester, Pa. Mounted police are in charge. A crowd of strike breakers from New York tried to start a car. They barely escaped with their lives. In the evening thousands of enraged men and women charged the mounted police.

Others of the New York men are going to take the place of strikers at Pensacola, Fla. A regiment of infantry and two Gatling guns are there to intimidate the strikers and to protect the strike breakers.

Let any man calmly ask himself, is this civilization or is it savagery?

We have outlawed bull-fighting and cock-fighting. We are too humane to see animals tortured. But what about our human brothers?

A few thousand unemployed are taken from New York to fight a few thousand other men in Pennsylvania and Florida. They stone each other; they face Gatling guns; regiments of soldiers and mounted Cossacks strike terror to their hearts.

A Democratic mayor in Pensacola and a Republican mayor in Chester offer their fellow townsmen, who have helped to elect them, Gatling guns and Cossacks.

Hungry women and children stand behind the scabs; hungry women and children stand behind the union men.

The scabs and unionists ought to be brothers, but are tearing each other to pieces; with Gatling guns and soldiers on the side of the scabs.

Cock-fighting and bull-baiting are pastimes compared to this human warfare.

And the most monstrous thing of all is that working men are themselves responsible.

They have brains and votes.

The statement can not be disputed that the liberation of the laboring class is being retarded to-day by the indifference and oft-times the antagonism of the women of the laboring class.

Man's evolution and growth to an analytical, logical state of mind has been a slow process. He has expended his greater time striking at effects while he has tenaciously defended the institutions and conditions that produced those undesirable effects. He has not only denied the inevitable law of cause and effect, but has presumed that he is greater than nature—that he can establish social laws that will set aside natural laws.

## Woman, the World Is Waiting for You

By Luella R. Krehbiel in The Socialist Woman.

The female exercises the right of initiative throughout the animal kingdom, and she exercised this right in human history down to the time when her will and freedom were subjected in behalf of property rights. The subjection of woman was the greatest mistake ever made by man. The propertied class has ruled both church and state, and it naturally followed that church and state declared in favor of woman's subjection, and woman, through her material dependence and hypnotized mental state, became a helpless, deficient dependent. Instead of woman taking a negative position, she should have taken the initiative in all things. It is woman who nurtures the race into being, and it is this long period of nutrition that enables her to make the race just what she is herself, and a subject motherhood means a subject race. When women amount to little, men amount to but little more. A subject motherhood has filled our world with war, crime, insanity and imbecility. Instead of woman taking a negative position, she should take the initiative and her talents should be developed to their highest capacity that she may transmit these powers to posterity.

Woman lost her freedom and her individuality when man assumed absolute property control, and she will never be liberated and the race, through her, until she again becomes industrially free and independent.

Socialism is the first movement in the world's history that has admitted woman's right to an economic independence, and the first that has set forth a scientific method by which this right might become a practical reality. There are millions of women to-day who are sold both inside and outside the marriage state for homes and support, but in their ignorance and helplessness they know not which way to turn, and have given up in despair.

No movement can become a universal and permanent success until women become imbued with it. Woman's greatest duty is to woman, and every one who has learned the message of Socialism to the human race should be putting forth every possible effort to carry this message to every woman who is yet ignorant of it. There is a vital work to be done among women by women. The Socialist women all over our land should get into close touch and under a bond of need and sympathy should co-operate and inaugurate a campaign of education that would sweep everything with it.

Our women, backed by the locals, should band themselves together in all of our larger cities and carry our literature to the women in bondage everywhere. They should first be canvassed with literature and then invited to the local. In a number of our towns our women are holding parlor propaganda meetings, taking up the studies of history, economics, parliamentary law and such things. These meetings are very beneficial, both in so far as gaining knowledge and giving practice in propaganda and official work is concerned. Neither men nor women will ever become active until given something to do, until allowed an opportunity for individual expression. We shall never have a permanent society until every member of that society is granted a full expression of his individuality. It is well for the women of the locals to prepare every alternate program for the locals, and the children should be used on these programs as much as possible.

There is a great work in the Socialist movement that is especially woman's work, and our women all over the land should come into close touch and sympathy, and inaugurate a campaign of education that would free the world from all the shame and degradation of economic slavery. All the work done by our women should be reported in some of our men's papers or departments.

### Call for Woman's Delegate Meeting.

To All Socialist Women's Clubs and All Socialist Women, Greeting—The Socialist Woman's League of Chicago, believing in the power of organization for the furtherance of woman's investigation in Socialist thought, requests that all Socialist women's clubs send representatives to Chicago to a delegate meeting to be held at

the time of but not conflicting with the national convention. And we request that Socialist women not members of women's organizations take part in the discussions of the meeting. We will be glad to have letters of inquiry or suggestion from any who may not be able to come. Address all communications to the secretary, Mrs. Margaret Allen, 814 North Mozart street, Chicago.

The Committee of The Socialist Woman's League, Chicago.

### Dr. Koch's Great Service to the Working People.

Two weeks ago Dr. Robert A. Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, landed on our coast. Though he has been wined and dined during the past week by some of the most eminent American scientists and physicians his coming has really created very little commotion. Probably it has been scarcely noticed outside of scientific circles. Though the press has given, in some cases, nearly a column of reference to him, as compared with the coming of some prince or pontiff or general, the mention of Koch's arrival in this country has been as a mere local item in some country newspaper. But what king or pontiff or general can claim such service to humanity as that which has been rendered by Dr. Robert Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, the germ of consumption? In every large city in the world the death rate from tuberculosis has been reduced from 30 to 50 per cent since this great discovery was made some 20 years ago. In New York City, though the population has doubled since 1881, there are no more deaths from this disease now than there were then. In 1881 6,123 persons died of consumption as against 6,049 in 1901. In greater New York alone there are nearly 10,000 less deaths yearly from this one cause than there would be if the death rate were as great as when Dr. Koch made his wonderful discovery. This visit of the renowned Dr. Koch to our country may serve to spread the news that some 20 years ago he gave to the world the simple, untechnical knowledge, which if properly applied will, according to Dr. William H. Welch, America's leader in scientific medicine, in one decade, reduce by one-half the death rate from that plague which causes this good world of ours to yield up of precious lives each year 1,095,000!—each day 3,000!—each minute 2!—as a sacrifice to this plague—the preventable and curable character of which Dr. Koch demonstrated so long ago. What a precious boon is conferred upon mankind by the heralding of the glad tidings that tuberculosis is not an hereditary disease. Dr. Koch's services can not be measured by the annual saving of lives alone.

### This Is Good Logic.

"If Socialism can not be met fairly by reason and argument, in frank, open discussion, then its onward sweep can not be checked." says a Milwaukee daily. That's true. So far capitalism has sought to kill it off by the most wretched falsehoods and misrepresentations, and it gets livelier every minute. But it would succeed no better by "frank, open discussion," and it can not begin the experiment too soon to suit us.

## 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

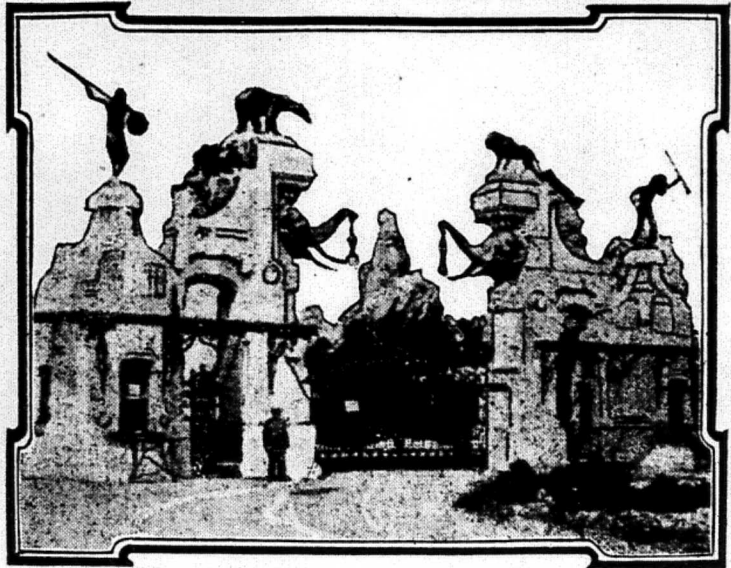
State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

### ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

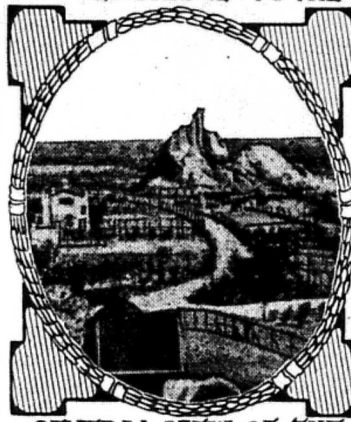
Local	Secretary
Macedonia (Commerce).....	H. D. Miller
Maplewood.....	
(3443 Commonwealth).....	H. L. Howe
McCracken (Route 1, Sparta).....	
	M. E. Davidson
Middletown (Marling).....	J. B. Elton
Miller.....	T. J. Hood, Jr.
Mountain View (Route 1).....	
	C. B. Hamilton
Monett.....	U. S. Barnesley
Morley.....	J. H. Bryant
Mt. Vernon.....	G. A. Cammack
Milan.....	R. D. Morrison
Minaville.....	W. W. Cosby
Myrtle (Jeff).....	J. U. Lionberger
Nevada (628 E. Cherry).....	J. H. Amos
Neosho.....	L. B. Jones
New Harmony (Sikeston).....	L. Love
Novinger.....	Alex Nimmo
Oak Grove (Blodgett).....	J. T. Schneider
Olivette (Route 2, Clayton).....	
	J. E. Lehner
Oran.....	Z. L. Glenn
Pineville.....	Frank Gardner
Phelps (Route 2, Miller).....	F. A. Bryant
Piedmont.....	G. R. Martin
Pleasant Valley (Blodgett).....	C. Forrest
Poplar Bluff.....	C. Kuecht
Puxico.....	B. S. Montgomery
Raley Creek (Galena).....	Dick Myers
Reeds Spring.....	L. McCullah
Rockview.....	C. H. Jones
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff).....	
	A. F. Ruser
St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.).....	Otto Kaemmerer
St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson).....	A. Tschirner
St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.).....	
	R. G. Lobb
Sedalia (9th & New York).....	
Sikeston (Blodgett).....	J. W. Barnett
Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.).....	J. W. Adams
	E. B. Schofield
Stotts City.....	C. F. Krueger
Thayer.....	F. W. King
Trask.....	C. H. Dawson
Trenton (700 Florence).....	H. H. Perrin
Tribune.....	E. C. Bailey
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora).....	
	H. L. Cottingham
Unionville.....	O. R. C. McCalment
Vanduser.....	W. R. Vowels
Verley Park.....	P. Hohl
Vardella (Route 1, Iantha).....	
	F. Eddleman
Wappapello.....	R. Wilson
Warrensburg (Route 7).....	W. F. Sutton
West Plains.....	J. F. Williams
Willow Springs.....	N. B. Wilkinson
Winnipeg.....	E. F. Nelson

# AN ANIMAL PARADISE

HAGENBECK'S HOME-MAKING FOR WILD ANIMALS AT STELLINGEN



ENTRANCE TO THE PARK, STELLINGEN



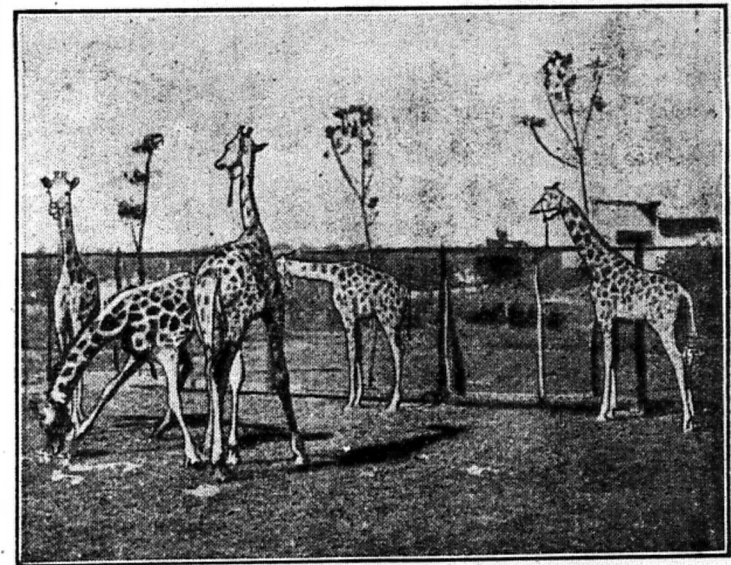
GENERAL VIEW OF THE GARDENS.

In the erection of zoological gardens nowadays there are signs that certain much-desired improvements are at last being introduced. Small prison-like dens are giving way to open inclosures, the animals' surroundings are becoming more and more congenial, and the whole system is being conducted on a healthier and more practical scale.

feet in height, and looking for all the world like miniature Alps.

From this point some 600 animals and birds can be seen at one time without detecting a cage or an iron bar. Naturally, the animals seen to the very rear of this spectacle are rather indistinct. But intersecting paths allow one to approach quite close to them, and by following these paths one learns, through the explanation of the proprietor, the method that has been adopted in laying out these wonderful gardens. In a word the animals are confined to their respective inclosures by means of deep ditches and other cunningly devised arrangements which the public cannot detect.

The lions' quarters are a case in point. First of all comes the public footpath. Immediately in front of this is a narrow strip of garden full of semi-tropical shrubs and plants. Looking over these you get an uninterrupted view of lions and tigers only 30 feet away. But the animals cannot get loose, a deep ditch, half full of water, being concealed between the narrow garden-strip and their den. Visitors ask so many questions about this ditch, which is hidden from their



The Garden of the Giraffe House.

Soon it is to be hoped that the old-fashioned "zoo" will be a thing of the past.

No man is a better authority on zoological gardens than Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg. At his animal park at Stellingen, a pretty little suburb of the German shipping port, you can now inspect a zoo unlike anything else of its kind in the world.

Zoological experts who have visited it declare that the zoos of the future will be erected on this plan. Already the enterprising Japanese are building one after Mr. Hagenbeck's design.

It was the writer's privilege to inspect this much-discussed zoo recently. The gardens occupy some 36 acres of ground, and in size, therefore, are slightly larger than those at Regent's park, London. Moreover, so popular has the zoo become that arrangements are now being made to add an additional 26 acres to the park. But the garden is unique for the daring manner in which wild animals are presented to public view. Entering the zoo by the main gates—an elaborate structural device ornamented with bronze figures of men and animals—one passes down a shaded walk. Just as you begin to wonder where the animals are housed, there bursts upon you a spectacle of animal life the like of which can be seen nowhere else in the world.

Immediately in front of you is a spacious lake on which water-fowl congregate. Behind them, on slightly raised ground, are scores of hoofed animals, such as zebras, camels, dromedaries, wild horses, wild asses, yaks, alpacas, etc. At the extreme ends of their inclosures are artistically conceived cave-like shelters, into which the animals can retire in bad weather, or out of the heat of the sun. Behind these again, at a slightly higher elevation, come the quarters for the big cats, while immediately behind these rises a ridge of mountains on which you observe ibex, mountain sheep, and goats. There are nine distinct peaks towering from 60 to 160

view by the plants and shrubs, that the proprietor has now erected a turnstile, and for a small fee one can pass right to its edge at one corner of the den. The inclosure is a very spacious one, measuring 60 feet long by 45 feet broad. As one gazes at the big cats one can almost imagine it is an Indian jungle scene, so natural are the surroundings.

Above the lion-house Mr. Hagenbeck is now placing a number of the larger birds, such as vultures, eagles and owls. They have each little rock shelters in which they can retire, and are kept in captivity by long, thin steel chains attached to their legs. Slightly to the left of the inclosure for hoofed animals and lions are the quarters of a number of Arctic animals. In a large basin are seals, sea-lions, penguins, gulls, etc. Just above them are some fine polar bears. They appear to spend their time in clambering over pieces of ice. The bears are separated from the seals by a broad and deep ditch which the public cannot detect. To the bears' immediate left may be seen reindeer and other animals from the Arctic regions.

The whole structure is so designed that it can be ascended on one side by means of a winding stairway and descended on the other by a toboggan-like slide. From the summit one gets a magnificent view of the gardens and the distant port of Hamburg.

It is in this portion of the grounds that we find the refreshment-rooms, admittedly the finest ever erected in any public zoological gardens. The two main dining-rooms can seat at one time 700 persons, and the walls are decorated with a collection of horns, heads, and antlers valued at over \$10,000. There are also a number of private dining-room suites for parties, many of them very elaborately furnished. The restaurant faces the animals.

All this section of the park was laid out and erected in the record time of three years!

HAROLD J. SHEPSTONE.



**LABOR.**

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

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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



**CHANGE OF ADDRESS.**

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

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

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

**SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

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

**SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.**

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

**ANOTHER MESSAGE**

President Roosevelt has sent another message to Congress.

The document contains a number of good recommendations which should be enacted into law. Present indications are that neither the House of Representatives nor the House of Lords, called Senate, will pay much, if any, attention to this latest message.

The salient features embodied in the President's message, are:

Ending the reign of the great law-defying and law-evading corporations, by will of the American people.

Establishment of a postal savings bank as one feature of this session's financial legislation.

Establishment of forest reserves throughout the Appalachian Mountains, where they will have direct connection with conservation and improvement of navigable waters.

Appropriations to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to carry out the Hepburn law.

Argument in favor of the employers' liability law, which "comes short of what ought to be done, but is a real advance."

Attack on the demagogue who strives to arouse the feeling of class consciousness among working people.

Relief from the abuse of power of injunction—"they are blind who fail to realize the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of worthy citizens by the use that has been repeatedly made of this power of injunction in labor disputes.

Condemnation of anarchy of condition of absence of regulation.

Nation should have control both of business and of agent by which the business is done in interstate commerce, as any attempt to separate control must result in grotesque absurdity.

In connection with the proposed Anti-Injunction legislation, President Roosevelt, in his message, says:

They are blind who fail to realize the extreme bitterness caused among large bodies of worthy citizens by the use that has been repeatedly made of the power of injunction in labor disputes.

The heartiest encouragement should be given to the wageworkers to form labor unions and to enter into agreements with their employers; and their right to strike, so long as they act peaceably, must be preserved. But we should sanction neither a boycott nor a blacklist which would be illegal at common law.

Every far-sighted patriot should protest first of all against the growth in this country of that evil thing which is called "class consciousness." The demagogue, the sinister or foolish Socialist visionary who strives to arouse this feeling of class consciousness in our working people, does a foul and evil thing.

The man who preaches hatred of wealth, honestly acquired \* \* \* is a menace to the community. But his counterpart in evil is to be found in that particular kind of multimillionaire who is almost the least enviable, and is certainly the least admirable, of all our citizens; a man of whom it has been well said that his face has grown hard and cruel while his body has grown soft; whose son is a fool and his daughter a foreign princess; whose nominal pleasures are at best those of a tasteless and extravagant luxury, and whose real delight, whose real life work, is the accumulation and use of power in its most sordid and least elevating form. In the chaos of an absolutely unrestricted commercial individualism under modern conditions, this is a type that becomes prominent as inevitably as the marauder baron became prominent in the physical chaos of the dark ages.

The paragraph in the foregoing quotation set in stronger type was suppressed by all the St. Louis daily papers but the Globe-Democrat, while carefully striking the paragraph from the body of the message, overlooked to remove the "box border" quotations next to the headlines over the document.

President Roosevelt is wrestling hard with the labor and social problems. Undoubtedly, he means well, but he is enveloped, body and soul, in the hide of middle class conception of the great modern labor movement, created by the capitalist industrial revolution of the last 50 years.

His advice against that "evil thing which is called class consciousness" must make any Socialist smile, who is acquainted with the meaning of the term class-consciousness.

In the very next sentence the president flatly contradicts the preceding sentence by saying:

"The demagogue, the foolish or Socialist visionary who strives

to arouse this feeling of class consciousness in our working people, does a foul and evil thing."

Poor Mr. President! Don't you know that the "foolish Socialist visionary" does not know anything about class-consciousness, that his "visionary Socialism" prevents him from taking an active part in everyday class struggles between the forces of Capitalism and Organized Labor?

Mr. President: If the American labor movement of today could show a little more class consciousness in their political work, we assure you that your labor reform propositions would not be so flagrantly disregarded by both houses of the U. S. Congress.

Now, this you should not forget!

Some of the labor legislation so insistently advocated by President Roosevelt have been leading features in the Socialist platforms of the last twenty-five years.

President Roosevelt will leave the White House as a much wiser man. He may then be convinced that there is a class struggle on in this country, for which neither the capitalist corporations nor the labor organizations are responsible. The factory system produced the factory lord and the factory slaves, the railroad system produced the Harrimans and the millions of railroad employes. Both sides are trying to protect their interests, their class interests.

Not to teach class-consciousness to the working men would mean to leave them forever unconscious of their conditions.

As president of the United States Mr. Roosevelt wields a tremendous influence. This influence, however, does not seem to move the great capitalist Solons in both houses of congress whenever the president demands some legislation for the benefit of the working class.

His influence shatters at the rock of the material class interests of Capitalism! There is where the class interests become the motive power for the class struggle—the class struggle as a fact, not a theory!

If President Roosevelt and 50 other fighters like him, would today be seated in Congress as the representatives of two million politically organized class-conscious workmen, he could not only raise hell (excuse the expression.—Ed.), but he could whip the Democratic and Republican Congressmen into line and enact the Rooseveltian labor measures into law in less than no time.

Capitalism knows no sentiment in politics except during campaigns. Capitalist politics is "Real politik," as the Germans correctly call it.

Since President Roosevelt has seen fit to incorporate the question of Class-consciousness in his special message, it may not be out of place to repeat the Socialist definition of it. We quote Karl Kautsky, the great writer on Labor and Socialism:

"The class strife between the two classes of the proletarians and capitalists is not one that can be introduced into or at will left out of the social movement. It is the natural result of the conflicting interests that exist between those two classes, a conflict that is as old as the capitalist form of production itself, that is born of and can only cease with it. The class strife is not the product of Socialism; just the reverse; it has furnished the foundation to both Socialism and the labor movement. Socialism does not preach this strife; it only attests the fact that such exists, points to the law thereof, and elucidates its significance. It is not an invention of Socialism; wherever the contrast exists between class interests, that strife will be found.

"None better than the Socialists strive to supplant the low, personal form of the class-struggle with the higher one of principle; but so long as the contrast of classes continues they neither could, should, nor would lay it aside. When today a person of education declares he sympathizes with the proletariat, but would have nothing to do with Socialism because 'it raises the standard of class conflicts,' he only shows that either he has no understanding of what the term implies, or that his sympathies are in fact on the side of the exploiters. In the latter alternative his argument is a flimsy pretext; in neither case does the social movement lose aught if such elements stay away. On the other hand, the social movement receives with open arms all those who are honest in their sympathies with the proletariat. The view that only the 'horny handed sons of toil' are entitled to participate in the class struggle of the proletariat never met with general acceptance, and has not today any representative among Socialists. They reject neither men of culture nor even men of property.

"It is an error to believe that but for Socialism there would be no class struggle between proletarians and capitalists; the truth is that without that class struggle there would be no Socialism. What Socialism has done is to give to this struggle, which formerly was sporadic, a permanent object; to unite into one compact body, conscious of its aim, the various discontested detachments of labor; and it is only by reason of its participation in the life issues between the two classes that Socialism has developed from a sect, or debating body, into a world-wide movement."

**PROSPERITIS**

Prosperitis is the latest disease which threatens the lives of thousands of American people. Like cholera and other fatal diseases prosperitis finds its harvest among the poorer classes, the wage workers. The symptoms of the prosperitis disease are peculiar: At first the patient gets down to a stupid dreaming, then he feels an insatiable appetite, which gradually develops into a state of permanent hunger. Next he suffers a painful feeling caused by severe contraction of the stomach, a kind of hunger cramps. After several days or weeks the patient begins to feel very nervous and restless, is running about a great deal, sometimes from workshop to workshop, from factory to factory, in such a manner that well-to-do people consider him foolish. But prosperitis does its life-eating work. The patient is getting pale, his cheeks are getting thin, he is losing in weight. A feeling of despair overcomes him, a feeling of helplessness, which increases in intensity as the emptiness of the stomach increases the pains caused by the natural process of contraction. Of course, doctors prescribe for him various patent medicines: Dr. Rep Ubligan prescribes his Full Dinner Pail liver oil and his Protection dyspepsia pills, while Dr. Dem O'Crat offers his Anti-Monopoly gripe tablets. But all of no avail. Prosperitis gets worse, the disease makes the patient weaker and weaker, he gets into a condition of melancholy, dreams of self-destruction, and in many cases consumption develops and relieves the victim of the sufferings.

Lately the bacilli of prosperitis have been discovered and there is a chance of checking the deadly disease. It has been found by men of science that the prosperitis bacilli are being spread broadcast by Democratic and Republican stump politicians in the employ of Capitalist corporations.

It is claimed that the present prosperitis pestilence is the direct result of the last period of Republican full dinner pail prosperity.

It will be remembered that some 20 years ago, when the cholera broke out in Hamburg, the public authorities of that great city were helpless to successfully fight the disease. The health officials appealed to the Socialist Party of Hamburg for help. Several thousand Socialists immediately offered their services to the Health Department. All the sanitary instructions given and the precautionary measures proposed by the department were promptly carried out within less than forty-eight hours, and within a few weeks cholera disappeared from the Hamburg district.

Prosperitis must be fought on similar lines. Since the disease has been brought about by the capitalist politicians in power, there is no hope that either the Democratic or Republican doctors will be able to remove or kill the bacilli. The Socialists' services are needed to apply the sanitary measures, to fumigate the political burghs of Capitalism until the bacilli are wiped out and the prosperitis disease will no longer endanger the lives of millions of proletarian men, women and children.

Socialism will be the carbolic acid which kills the germs causing the disease.

**THE BIG CINCH**

For some time the progressive citizens of St. Louis demanded the revision of the St. Louis City Charter. Almost every civic and ward improvement association in the city endorsed the movement, including all the labor organizations.

The "Big Cinch," of which Mayor Rolla Wells, Dave R. Francis, Carleton and others are the leading spirits, opposed the Charter Revision movement from the start. However, as soon as the revision movement became general the "Big Cinch" schemed to get control of it. This could best be done through the "Civic League," which now pretends to be very much interested in the Charter Revision movement. Last week the Civic League elected its Board of Directors, with D. R. Francis, Carleton, Robert Moore, etc., as the leading spirits.

Now watch the "Big Cinch" working for Charter Revision!

The foregoing lines will explain why the Affiliated Business Men's Association has now changed front and advocates Charter amendments instead of Charter revision.

**HISTORIC UTTERANCES**

"The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public, I'm running it for my own benefit."—Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Central Railway.

"The damned fools don't know what is good for them."—J. Pierpont Morgan, speaking of the striking steel workers in September, 1901.

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country."—George M. Baer, mine owner, during the coal strike of 1902.

"I see no solution of the problem until hunger compels capitulation."—Charles L. Eidlitz, President of New York Building Trades Employers Association, during the lockout in July, 1903.

"To hell with the constitution!"—Major McClelland, commanding the state militia (paid by the Mine Owners' Association) during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout of 1904.

"Habeas Corpus be damned! We'll give them post mortems instead."—Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the Colorado militia, defying the order of the civil courts.

"What's the Constitution between friends?"—Timothy Cambell of Tammany Hall.

"I'm working for my own pocket all the time."—Richard Croker of Tammany Hall, under whose regime Schmittberger became a power in the police.

"Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. \* \* \* They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"God knows, I don't."—William H. Taft, at Cooper Union, February, 1908, when asked "What can be done to give men work in hard times?"

"Strike! They (the American workingmen) have no jobs now. We do not want to take up work again now. So what can they do? They will have to submit or they will starve."—J. Pierpont Morgan, February, 1908.

"The Club is mightier than the Constitution."—Inspector Schmittberger of the New York force in the police riot in Union Square on March 28, 1908.

—N. Y. Socialist.

**Editorial Observations**

The Narrow-Minded Sons of Creation Are Opposed to Woman's Suffrage, but never to Woman's Sufferance, because Male Suffrage is based on Female Sufferance.

The Unemployed Problem Is Getting Quite Serious in South Africa. So grave is the situation that the mine owners are afraid of their former employes and are now demanding military protection for their offices and buildings.

The Supreme Court of Nevada Declared the Boycott Unconstitutional and ordered the confiscation of the funds of the Goldfield Miners' Union. The Union had placed a boycott on a paper owned by a certain L. C. Bronson, who applied to the courts for "protection."

Joseph Folk, the Governor of Missouri, Has Opened His U. S. Senatorial campaign. In one of his campaign speeches he eulogized the Democratic party of Missouri as the party which has taken up the great work of reform. Did Gov. Folk really intend to tell a big lie?

Ferdinand C. Schwedtman, the Secretary of Van Cleave's St. Louis branch of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, is now engaged in "labor journalism." Under the name of "The Workingman," he publishes a small four-page sheet as the organ of a so-called "Workingmen's Protective Association," i. e., a Union of Non-Union Men.



**Who Will Be the Presidential Candidates On the Socialist Party ticket?** We don't know. But after all this question is of secondary consideration. The questions to be decided first by the national convention will be the questions of platform and general policy and tactics. Then the nomination of presidential candidates will be in order.

**If Anarchy of the Worst Kind Really Exists Anywhere in This country,** it certainly does in the great Republican city of Philadelphia, where bribery, boodle and general political corruption has reigned supreme for generations and where at the present time the police anarchy finds its expression in the breaking up of orderly hall meetings held under the auspices of the Socialist Party.

**By a Vote of 199 to 83 Congress Decided Against the President's** program for four battleships, and adhered to the recommendation of its Committee on Naval Affairs for two vessels. This result was reached after a debate lasting for four hours and was received with applause. The president's special "Anarchy Message" has also met with little encouragement in the House, and the prospects are that the recommendations contained therein will be entirely disregarded.

**Der Wahre Jakob, a Socialist Humorous Paper Published in** Germany, was excluded from the mails by Postmaster Wyman of St. Louis on the ground that it was "indecent." On appeal to Washington the postmaster was sustained. This paper has a circulation of 300,000 in Germany, Austria, France and England, but in "free" America it is different—especially in the highly moral city that is noted for its House of Delegates' combines.—Scott County Kicker.

**One or Two Sensational Boodle Investigations and Bribery** trials are a necessary feature for every political campaign. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party would have any campaign issue if it were not for the small-fry boodlers who are not clever and slick enough to escape detection. Joe Folk needed Lehmann, Kratz & Co. as a stepladder upon which he climbed into high office. Sager is trying the same thing; he is anxious to use Warner, Priesmeyer & Co. as stepping stones leading up to higher political honors.

**There Are Spies at Work in the St. Louis Labor Movement!** We are informed on good authority that a well-known trade unionist leader, formerly business agent of the Bartenders' Union No. 51 and a leading delegate in the Central Trades and Labor Union, is to-day in the employ of a local private detective agency. Indications justify the assumption that the man had already been active for the private detective agency at the time when he served as bartender at one of the labor union halls. For the benefit of the local labor movement we publish this information. Secrecy on our part might work injury to the unions and their members.

**The Socialist Party National Convention Will Open in Chicago** May 10. This will not only be the most important gathering the Socialists of this country have ever held, from the Socialist point of view, but the convention's work will be closely watched by the common enemy. The times of "Sport Socialism" have passed in this country; to use a common expression, the Socialists of the United States are "up against it," i. e., up against the proposition: Are we to be a Socialist Party in fact or in name only? No more political child play work in the American Socialist movement! We are convinced that the Chicago convention will not stand for it, but will get down to the real work necessary to make our party what it should and must be.

**According to Last Sunday's Globe-Democrat Our Last Week's** list of "union" aspirants for Congress on capitalist party tickets requires a slight revision. Of the "union" or "card" men aspiring for congressional honors we mention: Joseph A. Jackson, Hugh I. McSkimming, James Conroy, Colin M. Selph, Edward McCullen. It would "come with bad grace" from the editor of St. Louis Labor to deny that any or all of the above-named gentlemen would make excellent decoration material for the U. S. Congress, especially so since some of the aspirants are in close touch with the statesmen at the City Hall, at the Jefferson Club and St. Louis Democratic Club, while others take political lessons and "soft drinks" at "Snake" Kinney's new buffet on Pine street.

**The Prohibition Craze, Coming at This Critical Time of the** industrial crisis, finds the indorsement of some of the big corporations and frenzied financiers. If they succeed in working the great mass of the people into a prohibition frenzy the great labor and social problems will be temporarily sidetracked. While the wage slaves are pulling hairs and scratching each other's eyes about the beer and water question the slick capitalist corporations will get in their work against Socialism and Trade Unionism and forge new chains of slavery for the working class. It is significant that at this very time when the fight between Capitalism and Organized Labor is getting more intense than ever before, some of the Western railroad magnates have raised the prohibition issue with their employes. Prohibition is being used as a political lightning rod on the bastille of Capitalism.

**Jingoism and the War Spirit Is Fostered and Inflamed, Says** Robert Hunter. The people are made to feel that the nation is in danger. Gradually military funds pile up, gunboat is added to gunboat, and regiment to regiment. Almost imperceptibly, Republicanism and Democracy give way to militarism and oligarchy. Are we at the beginning of this transition? Chairman Tawney of the Committee on Appropriations made a statement in the House the other day which was suppressed by the newspapers. It was a startling statement, ominous and threatening. He said that we are spending now on war accounts and in preparation for war more than any other nation in the world. We are this year expending 85 millions more than England, 136 millions more than Germany, and 153 millions more than France. No comment is necessary. We have a "Republican" government trying with might and main to destroy our Republic. But how many of our citizens care?

**Here Is What the Mirror Has to Say On Woman Suffrage:** Jane Addams has recently been among us and awakening in us some of her own sane idealism. In contemplation of the character, the work, the influence of Jane Addams, we are led to quite acute contempt for all those solid-bone-headed persons in "pants" who affect and profess to believe that woman is not fitted actively to participate in affairs of government. Where is the man in politics in St. Louis who is comparable in any intellectual or moral quality with Jane Addams? Where is the man better fitted than she to vote or to legislate? Who can say that the addition of such persons to the electorate would be other than beneficial to the mass? Jane Addams, distinguished as she is, is but one of many such women whom we keep in servitude, political and economic. It is a disgrace to the country that the sex to which the Jane Addamses belong should be kept in the same category with idiots and barbarians not taxed. Jane Addams has done more to civilize Chicago than any hundred male voters that the city ever possessed.

**Speaking of the Woman's Suffragist Movement, Louis Post** writes in The Public: In Maine, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Kansas—in short, wherever petitions in favor of woman suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent to the legislature, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants and generally have outnumbered them 50 or 100 to one. In New York, at the time of the last constitutional convention, the suffragists secured 300,000 signatures to their petitions, the 'Antis' only 15,000. When Chicago women, led by Jane Addams, lately tried to obtain a municipal woman suffrage clause in the new city charter, 97 organizations with an aggregate membership of 10,000 women, petitioned for suffrage, while only one small organization of women petitioned against it. Most women are indifferent, as the great majority of all classes under civil disabilities, men as well as women, always are; but, of the women who take any interest either way, the large majority are in favor of woman suffrage. This has been shown whenever and wherever the matter has been brought to a test.

**Here Are Some Pictures of Popular Misery. The Parents of** fourteen children who failed to attend school regularly appeared before Acting Assistant Prosecuting Attorney William Harvey in response to summonses issued by the School Board, and every one of them had an excuse to offer. Three mothers explained that they could not send their children to school because of the lack of clothing. The parents of two other children offered sickness as an excuse, while the others declared that they had to send the older children to work to help support infant brothers and sisters.

**Mrs. Louise L. Werth of 4021 West Belle Place, the Brave** woman suffrage champion, in answering some of the anti-suffragette Elinor Glyn's flimsy arguments, says: "Yes! Men place women on a pedestal of honor because they say they are so dear to them, because they love them too much to burden them with the great work of a vote, which would occupy about one hour every two years. In fact, they love them so much that they place them on a high pedestal of their affection and respect, along with the criminal, the idiot, the lunatic, the minor and the Chinaman. But there is hope for the criminal to be restored to honorable citizenship through pardon; the lunatic is sometimes cured and returned to citizenship; the male minor becomes of age and snaps his finger at his mother and leaves her far behind on the high pedestal of man's affection."

**Mayor Fred Busse of Chicago is Training the "Central Detail"** of the Chicago police in street fighting. They are being taught to fire by platoons, to move in solid squares and in all the tactics employed by soldiers against an enemy occupying a city. The question naturally arises as to what enemy is expected to appear on the streets of Chicago, says the Chicago Socialist. It is not necessary to hazard any guesses on the matter. Everyone knows that it is the workers of Chicago whose heads are to be beaten and bodies perforated with bullets by this new squad. No matter how many laws may be broken on the Lake Shore Drive; no matter how many streets Marshal Field & Co. may steal; no matter how regardless of the law the corporations that have taken possession of the various privileged positions in Chicago may be, this famous riot squad will not be turned loose on them.

**We Don't Know Whether the Office Seeks the Men or the Men** seek the office, but we do know that there is considerable hide-and-seek work in St. Louis "labor politics." At last Sunday's C. T. & L. U. we saw quite a number of political wire-pullers in the "galleries" listening to the preliminary stump speeches of political celebrities and aspirants for political honors on the capitalist party tickets. While listening to some of the political arguments we were reminded of the two spiders and the flies. The Democratic spider and the Republican spider, conveniently and proudly fortified in their spider webs, had just spun in a number of poor, foolish flies. There were several other flies, somewhat slicker and smoother than the common flies, which the two big spiders permitted to move more freely and by their humming and buzzing attract the great mass of the less experienced flies, which, as they came within the spiders' easy reach, would be mercilessly bound and woven in. As a rule there was no escape the moment the Democratic or Republican spiders managed to get hold of the poor wretches. Just now there are quite a number of political muckflies humming between the Democratic and Republican spider webs and the local labor unions. By November 3, or before, there may be a demand for soap, lye and scrub brush to rid the labor union halls of some of the black spots left by these political muckflies.

**The Panic and Its Destructive Effect on the Industrial Conditions** can best be judged by the following quotations from the "Commercial and Financial Journal": Gross earnings are decreasing at the rate of \$300,000,000 a year, which means that \$300,000,000 a year less is being spent for productive work. The country is at present passing through one of the severest periods of trade prostration in history. It is admitted by the Wall Street Journal that the period of recovery from the panic may extend over eighteen months or longer. Conditions in the cotton trade continue to occupy a prominent place. The members of the Southern Hard Yarn Spinners' Association, in which most of the cotton mills of the South are represented, met to discuss the complete shutting down of the mills for a time. Since the beginning of the wage reduction in New England the pay of 153,500 mill hands in the Northern States has been affected. Of this number 144,000 are employed in New England and 9,500 in New York state mills. Similar conditions exist in the Southern cotton mills. The taking of cotton by the American mills is now 956,015 bales less than last year and it is estimated that one million bales less will be required by the mills this year than last. Conditions in the steel trade are seriously affecting the men employed in that industry. It is now stated by the Wall Street Journal that the production of iron ore will reveal a heavy shrinkage this year. The current year will show an exceptionally heavy reduction in iron ore shipment and iron production. It is now believed that not more than 25,000,000 tons of iron ore will be brought down from the Lake Superior district this year, against over 42,000,000 tons last year.

**One of Last Sunday's Capitalist Papers Published the Following** extract from Hunter's book, "Socialists at Work": "Both Liebknecht and Jaures, two of the ablest parliamentary leaders the Socialist movement has produced, have often spoken of the necessity for gaining a considerable majority of the people before attempting to put Socialist principles into operation. Liebknecht said: 'It would be both stupid and ingenious to exact that we should have a majority sealed and ready in our pockets before we began to apply our principles. But it would be still more ingenious to imagine that we could put our principles into practice against the will of the immense majority of the nation. This is a fatal error, for which the French Socialists have paid dear. Is it possible to put up a more heroic fight than did the workmen of Paris and Lyons? And has not every struggle ended in a bloody defeat, the most horrible reprisals on the part of the victors, and a long period of exhaustion for the proletariat? The French workers have not yet fully grasped the importance of organization and propaganda, and that is why up to the present moment they have been beaten with perfect regularity. . . . Not to contract, but to expand,' he continues, 'should be our motto. The circle of Socialism should widen more and more until we have converted most of our adversaries to being friends, or at least disarmed their opposition. And the indifferent mass that in peaceful days has no weight in the political balance, but becomes the decisive force in times of agitation, ought to be so fully enlightened as to the aims and essential ideas of our party, that it will cease to fear us and can no longer be used as a weapon against us. All the legislative measures which we shall support, if the opportunity is given us, ought to have for their object to prove the fitness of Socialism to serve the common good.'"

**Serious Accusations Against Cortelyou! In a Volume of More** than 300 pages, entitled "The United States Government Shame," Edwin C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General from July 1, 1899, to March 22, 1907, makes a bitter attack upon George B. Cortelyou, who until his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury was Postmaster General, and certain of his assistants in the government bureau. The attack is based upon Mr. Cortelyou's conduct of the so-called Lewis case or the action of the Postoffice Department in connection with the People's United States Bank of St. Louis, the Woman's Magazine and the Woman's Farm Journal, of which the Lewis Publishing Co. of St. Louis, Mo., was proprietor. In his introduction Mr. Madden says: "For some time past government officials have been exposing the iniquities of corporations, trusts and individuals, but iniquities of their own, many times worse, have long been concealed." Mr. Madden cites forty "exhibits" to prove the contentions. The gist of the charges is that the Postoffice Department, without precedent, instructed an investigation of the People's United States Bank, a Missouri corporation organized by E. G. Lewis, head of the Lewis Publishing Co., to furnish banking facilities to persons otherwise without them. The result of this investigation, Mr. Madden declares, was a fraud order issued by the Assistant Attorney General

attached to the Postoffice Department against the bank. He asserts that Mr. Lewis was denied a hearing on this order and that he was never given an opportunity to see the charges made against him; also that no person ever lost a penny from their dealings with Mr. Lewis, except a 13 per cent loss suffered by the stockholders when the fraud order closed the bank. Following the order, Mr. Madden says, the Postoffice Department began an investigation of Lewis' two publications, and a recommendation was made that the Woman's Magazine be restricted from the mails and that Lewis be cited to show cause why he should not be denied second-class rates for the Woman's Farm Journal. These cases, Mr. Madden asserts, were brought before himself in his capacity as Third Assistant Postmaster General for trial, and after they had dragged out several months he finally ruled in favor of Lewis. This ruling, he asserts, angered Mr. Cortelyou, and he was called into his chief's office in February, 1907, and told that the president would accept his resignation. The resignation was tendered and became effective March 22, 1907.

## The World of Labor

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

### Strike Differences Adjusted.

The granite cutters' strike in Massachusetts has been adjusted and the threatened spread of trouble prevented.

### Theatrical Brotherhood Wins.

The seven-years' fight of the theatrical stage employes against certain houses in Detroit has been won. The union is recognized and union conditions will prevail.

### Strike Breakers to Take Machinists' Places.

Marshalltown, Ia., April 26.—Sixty strike breakers from Chicago and Minneapolis were placed at work in the Iowa Central shops in an effort to overcome the strike of machinists.

### Twenty-Five Thousand Cotton Factory Employees Idle.

Spartanburg, S. C., April 27.—The closing of the cotton mills until July 1 was decided upon at a meeting of the mill owners, and will throw 30,000 or more people out of work. It was resolved that the mills accept no further orders for cloth at present prices.

### To Lock Out 25,000 Shipbuilders.

London, April 25.—The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation announced that unless the ship workmen on the Northeast Coast, who went on strike the middle of January against a proposed reduction of wages, resume work by April 25, all the shipbuilding yards in the country will be closed. Such a lockout would involve directly fully a quarter of a million workmen. The purpose is to cut off the support which the strikers have been receiving in other yards and thus starve them into submission.

### Liberals Show Their Hypocritical Labor Friendship.

The British miners are up against a hard fight to secure the passage of their eight-hour bill in Parliament. The Liberal government is inclined to play into the hands of the mine owners, and the latter are backed up by nearly the whole of organized British capitalism in fighting the eight-hour bill. As a result the executive committee of the Northumberland miners, who have heretofore held aloof from the Labor Party, decided to recommend that the members vote in favor of joining the Labor Party.

### Strikers Appeal to Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chester, Pa., April 26.—A committee of the Board of Trade and representatives of the striking conductors and motormen formerly employed by the Chester Traction Co. have arranged to go to Washington to see if the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Department of Labor and Commerce can take action with reference to the street car strike situation in this city. It is believed the Interstate Commerce Commission can look into the matter because the lines of the Chester Traction Co. operate between Darby, Pa., and Wilmington, Del.

### Canadian Railway Employes Federate.

A federation of all the union men employed in the shops of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railroads has just been completed. They will fight the reductions in the new wage scale. Similar action, it is said, may be taken by all of the American railroads and may mark the beginning of a struggle between the unions and the railways. The magnates, fearing that their roads will be tied up if they attack those employes engaged directly in transportation, have decided to centralize their wage-chopping campaign against the shop men.

### Organized Labor's Success in England.

The British House of Lords made a vigorous kick, but it did not dare defy the people, and reform legislation has been the result. What has been done in England we can do here, and all that is required is a few more decisions such as those recently rendered by the United States Supreme Court to arouse the workmen of the country to the peril of having their organizations for self-protection declared outlawed as conspiracies. The Taff-Vale decision in England dug its own grave and the interpretation of the Sherman law as applied to trade unions may result equally as well here with labor united in political action.—Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

### Miners and Operators in Deadlock.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—The joint state convention of Illinois miners and operators was concluded at 4:15 this afternoon in a deadlock. It was decided to refer both the shotfirer question and the closed shop proposition to a referendum vote. The operators will vote on the closed shop proposition, and if they decide to continue their demand for this measure negotiations between the miners and operators of the state will then cease. The miners will vote on the shotfirer question, and if they thus decide that they will no longer pay these men, a general strike of 70,000 men will follow. Unless both the miners and operators concede these, their most desired points, a strike will follow until further negotiations can be completed by the officials of the two organizations.

### Taft's Chicago Labor Speech.

The speech of Secretary Taft before the Order of Railway Conductors in Chicago two weeks ago has aroused a great deal of comment in the capitalist as well as the labor press. Many of the papers are asking what Taft really means and whether he is becoming an alarmist and calamity howler. His prediction of a coming 'gigantic controversy between labor and capital,' which he hopes "will be settled peacefully," and which is to be decisive in arranging "once for all" the shares of labor and capital in "the joint profits which they create," is regarded as a sanguinary prophecy by some of the editor men, who are wondering when this contest is going to begin. They can search us; we don't know. Perhaps Roosevelt knows—he knows everything.—Cleveland Citizen.

### Outlawed Labor in Porto Rico.

The workers of Porto Rico, like the workers of the Philippines, are getting a sample of the kind of blessings the governing powers here confer on those coming under their rule. Julio Aybar, a union man of San Juan, P. R., was sentenced to four and eight months on two counts for criticizing a judge in the "Union Obrera," the organ of the A. F. of L. The judge's name was not mentioned in the article at all. Aybar appealed to the District Court and Judge Quinones increased the sentences from four to eight months and eight months to one year each. The Times of San Juan says: "The sentence of Judge Quinones is remarkable and establishes a precedent here which gags the press and is a restraint on the freedom of expressing oneself through the newspapers." Aybar then had habeas



corpus proceedings started in his behalf and Judge Quinones further showed his hand. Three friends gave bond in the sum of \$4,000 for the release of Aybar, who was released and set out for home. Twenty-four hours after he reached there he was arrested on the order of Judge Quinones, who claimed the bondsmen did not live in the district. Later the judge claimed the papers were not made out correctly, an insignificant error being made. Aybar remained in jail. The Times of April 8 lashes the judge for his action, referring to him frequently as this "most upright judge," this "learned judge," etc. The judges in Porto Rico are following the example of those here and serve the owners of the island as legal policemen.

**Monthly Lectures Under Auspices of St. Louis Carpenters' Union.**

Monthly lectures are a regular feature of the work of Carpenters' and Joiners' Union No. 1569. Its members believe that the benefit derived from a discussion of the subjects listed below will encourage them to go on with the upbuilding of their organization. These meetings are open to the public, and take place every second Saturday evening. No business is transacted at this meeting, and therefore members of other unions are welcome to attend as though they belonged to the Carpenters' Union. The subjects for the next quarter are: Saturday, May 9, 'The Pressing Need of the Trade Union To-day.' Saturday, June 13, 'Our Trades Unions and Political Action.' Saturday, July 11, 'Independence Day in 1776 and To-day—a Comparison.' The meetings will be held at Mills' Hall, Seventeenth and Wash streets.

**Trainmen Granted Most of Their Demands.**

After two weeks of daily conferences at Chicago between representatives of union men engaged in railway trains service and the general managers of the principal railroads west of that city, working conditions have been adjusted to meet the provisions of the federal 16-hour day law for employes in the operation department, and an agreement was reached last Wednesday. It was signed by President A. B. Garretson of the Order of Railway Conductors, Grand Master P. H. Morrissey of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, Grand Master W. S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood and J. J. Hanrahan of the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood and by the committee of general managers representing the 21 railroads interested. **Monthly Lectures Under Auspices of St. Louis Carpenters' Union.**

**Labor Protective Legislation Here and Abroad.**

In striking contrast with conditions in the United States is the position of the foreign workman who is injured by accident in the course of his employment. Practically every foreign country of any importance industrially has recognized the principle that the workman is entitled to compensation for injuries received in the course of his employment. Twenty-two foreign states have enacted such legislation, namely: Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden, Western Australia. Here we have the trusts and their hand-maidens, the Parys, Posts and Van Cleaves to tell us what's what. They regard workmen of to-day as being worth less than was a thousand-dollar 'nigger' half a century ago.

**President Roosevelt Signed Employers' Liability Bill.**

Washington, April 28.—President Roosevelt has signed the employers' liability bill, upon receiving an opinion from Attorney General Bonaparte that the measure was constitutional. The bill makes railroads or other common carriers, while engaged in interstate commerce, liable for the injury or death of an employe if the injury results, in whole or in part, from the negligence of any of the officers, agents or employes of such carriers, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency of equipment. This provision is made applicable also to carriers in the territories, the District of Columbia, the Panama Canal zone and other possessions of the United States. It is provided that in any action brought under the provisions of the bill, the alleged employe shall not be held to have assumed the risk of his employment in any case where the violation by the carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employes contributed to the injury or death of the employe. Any contract, rule, regulation or device to enable the carrier to exempt itself from liability under the act is rendered void by a specific declaration to that end. Provision is made, however, that the carrier shall receive credit for any contribution made to the employe or his family in the form of insurance, relief, benefit or indemnity. An action for the recovery of damages must be commenced within two years from the date of the cause of the suit. In his opinion the attorney general indicates that the bill is confined in its scope to "common carriers by railroad," as distinguished from the act declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, which embraced "all common carriers engaged in interstate commerce and foreign commerce." The attorney general then shows through court decisions and constitutional interpretations that this restriction does not make the act repugnant to the constitution, but is in line with such statutes which have been upheld in the highest tribunals.

**The Werner 'Unfair' Book List.**

The Allied Printing Trades Council has sent out letters to the officers and members of affiliated unions giving a list of the books published by the Werner Co. of Akron, O., now an "unfair" concern. Last June this firm locked out its bookbinders because of their refusal to renounce their allegiance to the union, it is said. "While the privilege to boycott has been legally executed," the letter says, "the American privilege of individual freedom of action still remains unhampered. We therefore offer this list as a guide to yourself and friends, with the expectation that will govern yourself in accordance with the dictates of your own welfare as trades unionists." The following books are published by the Werner company:

- Encyclopaedia Britannica ..... 31 volumes
- Standard Encyclopaedia ..... 12 volumes
- New American Encyclopaedia and Dictionary ..... 12 volumes
- President's Message ..... 12 volumes
- Tissot's Life of Christ ..... 3 volumes
- World's Best Literature ..... 31 volumes
- World's Best Literature ..... 46 volumes
- Millennial Dawn (English) ..... 6 volumes
- Millennial Dawn (German) ..... 5 volumes
- Millennial Dawn (Swedish) ..... 3 volumes
- Student's Reference Works ..... 3 volumes
- Works of Voltaire ..... 41 volumes
- Works of Maupassant ..... 17 volumes
- Works of Flaubert ..... 15 volumes
- Works of Disraeli ..... 15 volumes
- Works of Mulbach ..... 18 volumes
- Deeds of Valor ..... 2 volumes
- Makers of History ..... 17 volumes
- Historian's History of the World and World's Best Orations.

**Socialist Sunday Schools.**

The attention of the comrades is called to the schools that have been established for instruction in Socialism. North Side Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street. South Side Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 212 South Fourth street.

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**Missouri Socialist Party**

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

**EVERY LOCAL SHOULD GIVE ITS SHARE.**

The amount necessary to pay the sundry expense of our seven delegates is still short. If your local has not responded to this call you should see that immediate action is taken. Send all sums to the state office not later than May 6.

**Politics for Union Men.**

National Committeeman Behrens orders 200 copies of a folder, on Union Labor Politics, that was gotten out by Local St. Louis. Locals in towns where labor organizations exist will find it splendid propaganda material. One hundred are sent postpaid for 25c. Order of Otto Kaemmerer, 212 South Fourth St., St. Louis.

**This Is For Your Local.**

What steps have been taken to have a full ticket up in your county? Have you written your state committeeman about nominations, etc.? If not it is high time it was attended to. Locals in the 3d, 6th, 8th, 9th and 16th districts should send their nominations for Congress to the state office, as there are no committeemen for those districts.

**Blank Postal Cards.**

Has your local tried some of the postal cards furnished by the state office? Secretary Ristine of Jasper County says they fill a long-felt want. Comrade O'Dam of Flat River orders 100 for his local. The price is 15c per 100, postpaid. The card is so arranged that you can use it for notifying the members of different kinds of meetings or for any correspondence.

**CREATING A DISTURBANCE.**

"The Scott County Kicker" is a source of misery to the old party men in Southeast Missouri. Editor Hafner understands Socialism and believes in it. He always has a "bait" out for some unwary politician, and when they bite he gives them such a drubbing that they seldom "rise" a second time. He is using Haywood's St. Louis speech just now and it is certain to suit the politicians very little.

**New Locals Organized.**

Clyde A. Berry of Joplin has organized two more locals in Jasper County; one at Tuckahoe with 14 members, and the other at Alba with 11 members. J. H. Branam lands another one in the northern part of Scott County with 5 members. Comrade J. J. Benzick of Leasburg has reorganized the Socialists of Delhi; they start with 7 members. Longwood, a suburb of St. Louis, was organized by comrades in the county; 5 charter members and plenty more in sight.

**Propaganda of the First Class.**

"The Constructive Program of Socialism," by Carl D. Thompson, Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin, is a pamphlet that every local should make use of. On every hand people are inquiring about what the Socialists propose to do, and how they are going to do it. These are timely questions and must be answered. Comrade Thompson's little book is just the thing to answer these inquiries with. Don't get into an argument; just sell the man who is looking for information a copy of Senator Thompson's pamphlet, and if he is able to think, "The Constructive Program of Socialism" will do the business. The price is 15c per copy, postpaid; 25 copies, \$2.75. Order of the state secretary.

**Selecting Candidates.**

The Second Congressional District has agreed on B. McAllister of Marceline as a candidate for Congress. The Tenth District Socialists have selected G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis as their congressional candidate. State Committeeman Ira Smith says he has the selection of a candidate in the 14th District under way. The vote closes May 4. A congressional convention for the 15th District was held at Webb City on April 26.

The following ticket has been selected for Butler County: State representative, F. A. Ruser; sheriff, F. Baker; prosecuting attorney, A. Q. Miller; public administrator, S. S. Everhart; coroner, C. Knecht; surveyor, John Adams; judge, eastern district, L. B. Walker; western district, H. C. McCullough; constable, G. W. Holt. St. Francois Socialists have nominated the following candidates: State representative, G. W. O'Dam; judge, first district, C. D. Cole; second district, R. C. McCrory; sheriff, H. C. Bennecke; prosecuting attorney, J. Halloway; assessor, P. A. Huffer. Local St. Louis will hold a nominating convention on May 2 and select candidates for all offices that are wholly within the city. Locals everywhere should push the selection of a complete ticket with vigor. Much time will be required to get the signers that the law requires. The signers needed for a state senatorial petition are even harder to secure than for a congressional petition. This means—get busy.

**A Word to Our Comrades at the National Convention**

We, the organized Socialist women of the United States, and the many of us who are still unorganized, owing to a lack of strong, concerted action on the part of our party in behalf of our sex, all of us, appeal to you, our comrades at the convention.

When you have come together to revise the platform of the Socialist Party, to meet the demands of present-day problems, to proclaim again the principles for which we stand, then, comrades, don't forget the woman question. It is a mighty, burning question of the hour; more important than any other question before the civilized world today, except the labor question itself, and it is closely interwoven with the labor question, because it was born of the same source and has developed through the same conditions. When small groups of men toiled in little workshops with manual tools owned by each individual worker, there was, and could be, no labor movement in the present sense of the term; and when women toiled alone in domestic seclusion at their domestic industries, there was and could be no woman's movement. But when the small workshop was replaced by the factory, and the manual tool by the machine, when the capitalistic mode of production called man and woman forth to produce social commodities side by side, then both the labor movement and the woman's movement were born. It is only natural and logical that they grow and develop simultaneously, and it is only natural and logical that they should champion each other's cause and help to fight each other's battles.

In every country of the world in which capitalism has created conditions similar to our own we behold the woman's movement growing and voicing the demands of an oppressed womanhood. Everywhere women are struggling to obtain just recognition for their social and economic services to the state, and everywhere they are clamoring for the political rights that are being unjustly withheld from them. In Austria, New Zealand, Norway, Finland and four states of our own Union women have already obtained their complete enfranchisement, and in many other states they have some limited form of suffrage. In England, the foremost country in the woman's movement to-day, the "suffragettes" have brought about a strong, united, militant organization of women, such as the world has never seen, and the women of our own country are keenly awakening to the consciousness that they are not citizens of a republic, but subjects to a government of men.

Until now the women of this country have stood alone in their

struggle, unaided by any potent political factor. The old political parties that are in politics for business merely, and are as poor in principles as they are rich in graft, saw no political advantage in promulgating the cause of the disfranchised women. But the strong young Socialist Party, with its lofty principles and its unerring fidelity to the cause of labor, the young Socialist Party that is just becoming an important factor in American politics, and will accomplish great things in the near and hopeful future—it must and shall lend aid to the woman's movement.

We know that theoretically we have your full support. We know that the Socialist Party of the United States, as every other Socialist Party in the world, recognizes sex equality as one demand of its fundamental principles. But mere theoretical recognition will not suffice. We demand of you strong, practical action. We demand that the Socialist Party shall institute an active campaign in behalf of obtaining the ballot for women. We demand, above all things, that the Socialist Party shall pay far more attention than it has paid heretofore to the organization of women within our own ranks, and that the main object of such organization shall be the bringing about of a national working women's movement, to offset the narrow-minded viewpoint of the bourgeois women who do not and can not fully present the working woman's side of the question.

But why—some of you ask—why should we pay more attention to the woman's movement than to any other reform movement, as, for instance, the eight-hour movement, the anti-child labor movement, and so forth, that likewise has our moral support? You shall pay special attention to the woman's movement because it is a live and burning issue, because it is a supreme need of the hour. If you do not champion the woman's cause, if you do not help the five million wage-earning women of this country to obtain their political rights, then the women will flock to those who are willing to help them, instead of flocking around the banner of Socialism.

Let us remember, comrades, that as surely as there is a class struggle, there is also a sex struggle; and that the working woman has a double burden to bear—the burden of her class and the burden of her sex; that she is doubly exploited—as a worker and as a woman. By making the woman's cause your own you not only prove your loyalty to the exploited and oppressed, you also win over to Socialism thousands of women and the children whom these women educate. Furthermore, you so educate and influence these women that they will be enabled to use their voting power wisely and well when their political emancipation shall have become realized.—Hebe, in The Socialist Woman.

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# Central Trades and Labor Union

Last Sunday's Trades and Labor Union session was not as well attended as the previous meetings. The Conroy-Sarber affair took up some time.

Eugene Sarber and James B. Conroy were acquitted of the charges brought against them by John T. Nonnenkamp, that they were not eligible to membership in the Central Trades and Labor Union because they were not working at their trade or for their organizations.

Neither of the men accused denied that he was in the pay of the brewers. Each proved that he was still employed by his organization and was, therefore, eligible to membership in the central body. Sarber said that while he was no longer business agent of Machinists' District Council No. 9, he held an organizers' credential from his international union. On this issue the investigating committee found in their favor and reported the charges unfounded. The committee's report, in part, was as follows:

Upon examination, Delegate Nonnenkamp stated that he had no witnesses nor evidence to substantiate his charges against Delegates Sarber and Conroy, declaring he knew that they were not working at their trades, and that he had heard they were not employed by their organizations.

The committee impressed upon Brother Nonnenkamp the importance of having something more substantial than hearsay evidence to render his charges even worthy of consideration; but repeated questioning failed to bring forth anything but his own unsupported statement.

Delegates Sarber and Conroy—although not required to do so, inasmuch as Delegate Nonnenkamp had nothing with which to support his charges—produced evidence showing each to be employed officially by their respective organizations.

Brother Sarber produced credentials as a national organizer for the International Association of Machinists said credentials being properly signed and sealed.

Brother Conroy proved by Secretary Amann and Vice President Pierce, both of whom were present, that he is now, and has been for about five years, officially employed as business agent for Local No. 6, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

After a careful review of the entire case, the committee came to the conclusion that Brothers Sarber and Conroy have not violated, and are not violating the laws of this body, and we, therefore, find them not guilty.

Before the motion was put, Delegate Nonnenkamp made a lengthy statement, criticizing the manner in which the trial was conducted.

The committee reported in favor of an amendment to the constitution requiring more than a single delegate to join in charges before they could be made the subject of a formal investigation by the central body.

The legislative committee reported a complaint of Factory Inspector Sikes that Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Falkenhainer refused to issue warrants asked for by Sikes against persons accused of violating the child labor law. Secretary Kreyling was instructed to complain of the assistant prosecuting attorney to Attorney General Hadley.

The legislative committee submitted the following report:

### Report of Legislative Committee.

Aschenbroedel Club, April 26, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Central Trades and Labor Union, Greeting:

As announced at the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, the Legislative Committees of the Central Trades and Labor Union and Building Trades Council met at the B. T. C. headquarters, together with the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor, for the purpose of considering proposed plans of political action. The president of the State Federation of Labor, Thomas J. Sheridan, was elected chairman of the combined committee.

For about an hour the committee listened to expressions of opinion from Messrs. Biggs, McCullen, McKimming and Haller, all advocating the activity of organized labor in the primaries, and then went into executive session. There were 16 committeemen present, and every one of them spoke. After which, on roll call, every member of both committees, with the exception of one of the delegates from the Building Trades Council, voted in favor of the indorsement of the political plan of the State Federation of Labor, as follows:

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor of Missouri:

Recently the Legislative Committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor addressed a communication to all unions of Missouri urging them to select a legislative committee of three members to act in conjunction with similar committees appointed by other unions for the purpose of bringing out candidates for legislative positions who can be relied upon to support labor measures indorsed by the Missouri Federation of Labor.

The Legislative Committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor now recommend that in each State Representative, State Senatorial and Congressional district these committeemen immediately meet and decide who is the most available candidate, irrespective of party affiliation, and that the candidate thus decided upon shall then be given the undivided support of organized labor. In districts which are dominated by one of the political parties it is advisable to nominate a candidate from that party if possible.

The committee further recommends that in cities having two or more state representative, state senatorial or congressional legislative districts, the general committee to be so sub-divided that the committeemen living in different legislative districts can organize the union men and bring out candidates for the legislature their respective districts.

The Legislative Committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor also recommends that the general committee arrange to defray the legitimate expenses of the candidates as far as possible.

Names of candidates decided upon for support should be filed with the county clerk and the secretary of state by the candidate himself, prior to June 4. (See direct primary law, Session Acts 1907.)

Local committees are requested to notify the chairman of the State Legislative Committee of progress being made, and also to furnish the name and address of the chairman and secretary of each local committee as soon as chosen.

Names of all candidates indorsed by local committees shall be immediately reported to the chairman of the State Legislative Committee for indorsement by the Missouri Federation of Labor.

We earnestly recommend that this plan, which has been repeatedly indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor, be indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed, in conjunction with the Legislative Committee of all unions appointed in conformity with the foregoing appeal of the State Federation, to immediately proceed to carry out its provisions.

In selecting candidates for support in the primaries, same shall be done by the union men who live in the districts for which the candidates are named. And for this purpose we recommend that a meeting be held in Aschenbroedel Hall next Sunday night at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Legislative Committee, to which shall be invited all Legislative Committees, all candidates, and all union men who intend to actively participate in this political action, for the purpose of selecting our candidates. In case an agreement can not be reached by the residents of any district, a convention of union men shall be called in that district.

Respectfully submitted, Percy Pepon, W. M. Michaels, W. J. Kiely, J. P. McDonough, T. S. Lynch, Legislative Committee.

The report caused a lengthy discussion, in which much was said for and against Socialism, and for and against a great many other things. Arguments as old as Wallhalla and as far spun out as the trans-Atlantic cable to Liverpool were brought forth with apparent emphasis. After the exhaustion of the political eloquence the report of the committee was adopted by 46 votes, which showed an attendance of about a hundred delegates, while in former meetings from 250 to 300 delegates attended.

The trouble between the brewery workers and the employers came up again, and communications from the union and the St. Louis Brewing Association, declaring that the recently signed agreement had been violated by the other, were read. In order to keep the affair, which involves only three malsters, whose places are contested by the union, and who are being retained by the owners, from looming up too big, a special investigating committee was appointed to look into the trouble. On this committee are: Secretary David Kreyling, Leo A. Woodward, J. A. Jackson, Phil Hofer and William Straubinger, the same men who were on the strike arbitration committee.

## Our Book Department

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## 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—444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th Wednesday..... P. F. Schurig

2—2033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd Wednesday..... F. Rosenkranz

3—Unorganized, at large..... G. W. Groeteke

4—Unorganized, meets with sixth.

5—1116 Dillon, 1st and 3rd Sunday..... A. Siepmay

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 Lemph, 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..... L. L. Wylie

16—1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd Tuesday..... Jul. Siemers

17—2126 Madison, 1st and 3rd Tuesday..... W. W. Baker

18—2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesday..... W. E. Kindorf

19—3939 North Nineteenth, 1st Tuesday..... F. W. Groeteke

20—3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th Wednesday..... F. Mittendorf

22—2633 Locust, 2nd and 4th Friday..... G. W. Payne

23—3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday..... Jno. A. Mitchell

24—3129A Morganford Road, 1st Friday..... Otto Mehl

25—4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th Friday..... David Allan

26—2735 Vandeventer Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday..... M. Duerrhammer

27—South Branch, 5524 Easton, every Wednesday..... W. F. Abling

27—North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday..... Hy. Gerdel

28—5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Thursday..... Joseph Barratt

Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd Thursday..... Miss E. M. Bassett



## Socialist News Review

### The Constructive Program of Socialism.

By Carl Thompson. Price 15 cents a copy. This pamphlet should be read by every Socialist and Trade Unionist. Order at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

### Mother Jones in Dallas, Tex.

Last Thursday, April 23, Mother Jones addressed a well-attended public mass meeting at the City Hall in Dallas, Tex. The old pioneer of the labor and Socialist movement is doing good work for the cause.

### New Dutch Socialist Publication.

The first issue of the "Volksten," a Socialist monthly, printed in the Holland language, will appear in May. Subscription rates 50c per year, in clubs of ten or more 25c. Address the publication office, Holland, Mich.

### A New Italian Paper.

The Chicago branch of the Italian Socialist Federation has recently started a weekly paper entitled "La Propaganda." The publication office, to which all communications should be addressed, is 108 East Chicago avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### Public Meeting at Phoenix Hall.

The Seventeenth and Twentieth Ward Comrades are perfecting arrangements for a meeting to be held Sunday, May 17, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Phoenix Hall, Cass and Jefferson avenues. G. W. Boswell of Brentwood will be the speaker. Admission free.

### Comrade Goazion in New England.

Comrade Louis Goaziu, editor of the French Socialist weekly, "L'Union des Travailleurs," in Charleroi, Pa., continued his successful propaganda tour in the New England states last week. He spoke in meetings at Woonsocket, Providence, Olneyville, New Haven and Danbury.

### Mrs. Krehbiel in Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Mrs. Luella R. Krehbiel, national organizer for the Socialist Party, spoke in Council Bluffs on Sunday, April 12, in the afternoon and in Omaha that evening at Crouse hall. The following evening she spoke a few moments at the labor meeting which was being held in Washington hall.

### To the Jewish-Speaking Comrades of St. Louis and Vicinity.

After several attempts we succeeded at last in organizing a Jewish-speaking branch of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party, with 14 members. Our purpose is to carry on a systematic education of Socialism and do effective propaganda work for the Socialist Party among the people of the Jewish ghetto. Every Jewish-speaking Socialist is urged to join and help us do the work. We meet every Friday at 8 p. m. at 1410 Biddle street. Natapoff, Organizer; Fegan, Secretary.

### Lewis to Tour for Chicago Daily Socialist.

Beginning Saturday night, May 2, Arthur M. Lewis, course lecturer at the Garrick theater, Chicago, will begin a lecture tour of the United States and Canada under the auspices of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Lewis will open at Toronto, May 2, in the Lyceum of the Toronto labor temple. The Toronto Socialists are hard at work advertising the meeting and a big crowd is promised. Other towns and dates up to and including May 9 are: Buffalo, N. Y., May 3; Rochester, N. Y., May 4; Cleveland, O., May 5; Dayton, O., May 6; Toledo, O., May 7; Grand Rapids, Mich., May 8, and South Bend, Ind., May 9.

### Stenographer for National Convention.

The national executive committee has decided that a stenographic report of the proceedings of the national convention shall be taken. Arrangements have been made accordingly. The committee has been called upon to nominate and elect two auditors to audit the accounts of the national office prior to the convention. The questions have been submitted to the committee as to the advisability of the national executive committee holding two meetings, one immediately preceding the convention, May 7, and upon the day following the adjournment of the national convention.

### Prepare First Issue of Daily Call.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association of New York announces that the first part of May the New York Call, a Socialist daily and trade union evening paper, will report in detail the general news of the world, giving due prominence to labor's side of all current history. The price of the paper by mail will be \$3 a year, six months \$1.50, and three months 75 cents. The publishing association has considerable of a fund with which to begin operations and the necessary machinery is now being installed. Some of the big blue dailies of New York will know there is opposition in the field before many moons.

### Darrow to Defend Fred Warren.

Girard, Kas., April 29.—Clarence Darrow of Chicago, whose defense at Boise stirred the nation, will defend Fred Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, under indictment for issuing a postal card offering a reward for the kidnaping of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky, shortly after the "kidnaping" of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from Colorado to Idaho. Darrow has been in Kentucky investigating the case, which developed after the shooting of Governor Goebel, in connection with which Taylor left Kentucky for Indiana, and has refused to go back or to allow himself to be extradited. The trial of Warren will open at Fort Scott, Kas., May 4. Darrow has informed the Appeal to Reason that he will be ready when the trial is called. Interest in the approaching trial is whetted by the memory of the tremendous defense which Darrow made for William D. Haywood, when the official of the Western Federation of Miners was on trial for his life before a jury at Boise, Idaho.

### Maine Socialists in Convention.

Lewiston, Me., April 28.—The Socialist Party of the state of Maine held its state convention in G. A. R. hall, this city, with 35 delegates present. The convention was a very enthusiastic one throughout. Robert Henderson of Madison served as chairman and Curtis A. Perry of Portland was nominated for governor of Maine amidst a storm of applause. Perry has been identified with considerable committee work before the Maine legislature in favor of measures advocated by the Socialist Party, particularly the initiative and referendum, the municipal ownership of coal yards, the election of United States senators by the people, etc. The platform calls upon all laboring men and farmers who find it hard or impossible to live properly under conditions as they exist, to unite with those who are striving for Socialism. At the close of the state convention a convention for the second congressional district was convened, at which George A. England of Bryants Pond was enthusiastically nominated as candidate for congressman.

### Strickland in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., April 24.—A plea for the political organization of labor was applauded by the Federation of Labor in this city at the meeting held to protest against the recent high court decisions which are regarded as a menace to the very existence of organized labor. Fred G. Strickland, a Socialist of Indiana, who was invited to speak, took for his speech the recent article by Samuel Gompers which called for a political organization of labor, and showed that such an organization is only possible by uniting on the political field as the workers have on that of industry. He showed how hard battles, which at first had seemed impossible, had been won by organized labor, and said that a political unit of the same sort could accomplish like results in national affairs. Strickland then proceeded to show that the present situation, brought about by the recent decisions

of the supreme court, makes it mandatory for organized labor to use its political power to the uttermost. He then pointed out that the workers had used their industrial power effectually only as they had organized distinctly on that field. If they now propose to make similar use of their political strength, they must organize as workers on the political field, carrying their own membership cards, paying their own dues and conducting their own organization," said Strickland. The address aroused general and genuine enthusiasm. Resolutions were adopted in opposition to the stand taken by the supreme court decisions. After the meeting a number of the officials of the local unions asked the speaker to address their organizations.

### SOCIALISTS WILL SPEAK.

The meeting of the Civic Societies of Milwaukee last Tuesday turned out to be a lively occasion. The capitalistic interests have been trying to use these civic federations as a means for propagating their reactionary schemes, but they are not meeting with great success. The Social-Democrats were on hand last Sunday, and gave some enlightening statements on municipal ownership, the referendum and initiation and kindred subjects. A resolution was proposed that a committee of five be appointed to represent the civic federations at the approaching Milwaukee charter convention and use their influence to have the initiative and referendum incorporated in the new charter. This resolution was opposed by the capitalistic elements. After a long and interesting discussion the resolution was laid over till the next meeting, and Socialists Berger, Thompson and Gaylord were invited to attend and speak on the initiative, referendum and recall. Thus the open-minded portion of the public is strongly inclined to investigate the principles and tactics of the Social-Democracy.

### Old Parties in Milwaukee Getting Together.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 20.—As the Milwaukee Social-Democrats grow more formidable, the Milwaukee Republicans and Democrats are becoming more friendly to each other. The two old parties are coming to an understanding that they must work together if they hope to defeat the growth of Socialism. Says the Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican): "It is understood that the six Republican and four Democratic members of the new county board have tacitly agreed to get together on all propositions relating to the welfare of their respective parties and by this means defeat the Social-Democratic members of the board. The Social-Democrats are six in number. This would indicate a sufficient majority to carry before it most propositions in which a split between Republicans and Democrats might result. In consequence thereof the two older parties have agreed on a friendly understanding, the Republicans to throw their influence toward Democratic measures in return for Democratic support on Republican measures. This arrangement is understood to have been made quietly, without the intervention of a caucus. Further comment is unnecessary. The Anti-Socialist Party—the Capitalist Party—is beginning to shape itself!"

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### Now, What's Next?

The following capitalist press dispatch (for the correctness of which we accept no responsibility) may interest our readers: "New York, April 25.—Powerful influences for a Christian Socialist propaganda on an extensive scale are now at work. A secret organization has been formed, which, it is said, already numbers 200 clergymen, among whom are some of the most prominent in the country, but who are not willing as yet to have their names made public. Among them is said to be an Episcopal bishop. The secret organization has been named 'The Ministers' Socialist Conference' and, although similar to the newly organized Christian Socialist Fellowship, which is propagating Christian Socialism, is composed entirely of clergymen. It is the intention of the organization to issue a manifesto addressed to all clergymen in the United States, calling upon them to affiliate themselves with the new body as soon as possible, either secretly or openly, and do all in their power to win their congregations over to the tenets of Christian Socialism. After the issuance of the manifesto it is the intention of the organization to call a national conclave of clergymen for the purpose of definitely deciding upon the formation of a national body, to have branch offices in the large cities of the United States, with a view to making the body the greatest and most powerful religious organization ever known in the United States."

The Rev. John Long of the Park Side Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, who has been elected secretary of the new organization, has issued the following statement: "A large number of ministers have already allied themselves with the new movement, the most powerful and influential having expressed it as their desire that their names be withheld from publication until a sentiment has been organized among their congregations which will permit them to come out into the open. The clergymen who have affiliated with the organization have come to the conclusion that Christianity will not work under a competitive commercial system and that the inauguration of Socialism is necessary for the practical application of Christianity to the needs of civilized human beings. We regard Socialism as the economic expression of Christian life. The only way Christianity can triumph upon earth is by the establishment of an International Co-operative Commonwealth to be governed by the majority of all Christians."

### The Philadelphia Police Anarchy.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The police, in accordance with their usual habit, swooped down on a peaceful meeting Sunday afternoon at the hall of the downtown Jewish branch, 512 South Third street, and committed an outrage that has angered the entire city. The meeting place is the private property of the Jewish Socialists, but the anarchistic police stationed themselves at the door of the hall at first and refused admittance to those who wanted to enter. A young Socialist by the name of Abram Gild of 216 Greenwich street tried to enter the hall. He is a newcomer to this country and can not speak a word of English. A detective at the door accosted him and asked him what he wanted.

The young man could not understand him and thought that he was the doorkeeper of the hall and that he wanted money for admission to the hall. He dug his hands into his pockets to get something, whereupon, the detective grabbed him roughly and led him to the station house. Next morning, at a hearing that was a farce, he was sentenced to 30 days without waiting to hear a word of defense from those who were with him and who could speak the language. After the first arrest the police withdrew, the Socialists entered the hall and continued the meeting. Figenbaum of New York was the speaker. After the meeting had continued for an hour a detail of police entered the hall and proceeded to empty it.

The audience remained seated, whereupon the police grabbed each individual and threw them bodily out of the hall. Two girls who did not move with the agility the police expected were arrested. The girls' names are Rose Rasch, 233 Brown street, and G. Gaben, 1056 Germantown avenue. Under a trumped-up charge they were railroaded to jail, a ten-day sentence being given each. The legal committee called a special meeting and the matter is to be taken in hand.

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		OTTO KAEMMERER,	Secretary.

### Staunton Labor Unions Protest.

Saturday afternoon, April 25, the labor unions of Staunton, Ill., and vicinity, held a public mass meeting at the City Park to protest against the U. S. Supreme Court's recent anti-labor decisions in injunction cases. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Staunton Trades Council and about 800 people attended. Resolutions endorsing the action of the A. F. of L. in endeavoring to bring about the amending of the Sherman anti-trust law were adopted and will be forwarded to the congressmen and senators in Washington.

### Lecture at Self-Culture Hall Association, 1832 Carr Street.

Mr. Owen Miller, President of the Central Trades and Labor Union, and Secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, will give a free lecture on Sunday night, May 31, at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr St. Mr. Miller is probably the best-known labor leader in St. Louis and his subject "Some Labor Problems," is one on which he is thoroughly and eminently qualified to speak. The public is cordially invited.

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