ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

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NO. 357.

Bebel Accuses Princes

The Leader of the German Socialists Says That Berlin Has 40,000 Men Out of Employment.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Referring to the recent trial of Maximilian Harden, who was sued by Count Kuno von Moltke, a former military governor of Berlin, for defamation of character, August Bebel, the Socialist leader of the Reichstag, during the discussion of the 1908 budget, asserted that the vices revealed in the trial were so prevalent that if the police department brought all the guilty parties to justice a scandal exceeding that of the Panama Canal would

The guilty persons, the speaker averred, are to be found in the higher social circles, and they include Princes of ruling houses.

The police know the names of the victims, but they are afraid to attack lest the victims blurt out the names of the high personages who are guilty. A number of tragedies already have resulted from this state of affairs, Herr Bebel concluded.

Bebel also called attention to the condition in the country and declared this indicated that a crisis was at hand. He said the unemployed in Berlin already number between 30,000 and 40,000.

Owing to industrial conditions, price agreements and high duties, Bebel declared, Germany was paying the highest prices in the world. Holding up a loaf of bread, which caused prolonged merriment among the members, he said:

They still say this is a big loaf, but a loaf that weighed 41/2 pounds eighteen months ago, now weighs scarcely three pounds

Continuing, he said that official inquiry showed that the number of public school children in Berlin who never got dinner had risen to 4,841, while a large number of them had only bread and coffee for

Turning to home politics, Bebel announced that he disagreed with the declaratian made before the Reichstag by Chancellor von Buelow, that no Camarilla existed in Germany. He quoted from Prince Bismarck and Prince von Hohenlohe to prove the contrary.

The Evolution of Society A SOCIAL STUDY

Politicus, in "The New Emancipation"

Slavery is an ancient institution. It is not, however, the most ancient. Freedom is older.

Researches into primitive history reveal that the eras preceding civilization, so-called, the savages and barbaric, were eras not of savery, but of freedom. Among families, clans and gentes prevailed a condition of substantial equality. The means of production, the land and the simple tools used in hunting and fishing, were common property. The government was democratic. Substantially equal opportunity to produce the necessities of life and to enjoy them when produced existed among the various members of society. That such conditions existed among our Germanic ancestors, the Germania of Tacitus gives proof. Slaves there were, it is true, and laets or renters; these, however, were but the exceptions that proved the rule. Of the other Aryan people-the stream that flowed from the primitive Aryan home beyond the Hindoo-Koosh mountains into India, and the other that flowed westward into Greece and Rome-the same was true. Freedom was the rule; bondage the exception.

Slavery came in time, at the close of the barbaric and the beginning of the civilized era. Its cause was war. Its occasion was expansion among the tribes, necessitating the struggle for territory to sustain the increased number of flocks, herds and human beings. Conquest followed. Captives were made slaves of the victorious

But war raised up the military leader. With power and authority developed in the field and backed by victorious hosts, he returned to his tribe to establish there like power. Usurpation ensued. The primitive democracy gave way to monarchy. Communal land became the privately owned land of king and chiefs. Women were subjected; communal slaves became royal slaves, and fellow tribesmen

all rested upon this basis. Greece, with whose annals Freeman begins modern history, was a slave power. Even Athens, in that splendid period, in politics, art, literature, poetry, oratory, philos-which originated and still sustains human slavery." ophy, history so nearly ideal, Athens in the age of Pericles, rested upon a basis of slavery. Plato and Aristotle thought of slavery as an essential feature of human society. Rome, growing from the village by the Tiber into the one world power, was a hideous slave pen. The Roman slave, often a scholar, poet, philosopher, artist, infinitely the superior of his brutal, corrupt, plutocratic master, had no rights which that master was bound to respect. Life itself hung by a thread which the master might at any moment snap.

Slavery underwent transformations. In the closing period of Roman rule it began to merge into serfdom. When the waves of barbarian migration overwhelmed the empire, serfdom gradually became the dominant industrial institution. Its basis differed from that of slavery. The slave was the personal property of his master. The serf, instead, was attached irremovably to his master's land. condition was, in some respects, better than that of the slave. He had a habitation; he could maintain family life. Like the slave, how ever, his subsistence came in time to depend wholly upon the will of his lord. When, as the modern trust has developed out of competing corporations, the monarchy developed out of competing feudatories, serfdom received a new and harder status. As king ruled lords by absolute power, so, in turn, he permitted his lords to rule their serfs Serfdom now degenerated into a species of galling and bitter bondage, whose cry yet reaches us from medieval chronicles and from such a spokesman as "The Mad Priest of Kent."

Serfdom in time waned. The hostility of monarchs toward rival and jealous barons, the growth of towns in which burgherism or modern business took its rise, the invention of gunpowder, "which made all men of the same height," and levelled feudal castles like so many mud huts, the printing press, whereby the absurdities and barbarities of feudalism might be exposed by burgherism, and the discovery of America, opening to the Old World a new, with vaster possibilities, made for the decline of the old regime. Serfs, no longer needed by their lords and retainer, no longer tolerated by the monarchs as such, flocked to the towns seeking employment. Here arose a condition unknown either under slavery or serfdom; the battle for a chance to earn one's bread. The wage system was born.

The wages system was slavery in a new form. The worker was neither the property of his master, nor yet was he bound to the soil of his lord. He was free to move from place to place and seek employment. No lash revived his drooping energy. No auction block loomed before him. He was free to accumulate property, to own a work glory in their own infamy.

home, to marry and rear a family, to become himself a business man. All of these things some wage-earners did, and the theory obtained that all might do so.

In fact, but few did accumulate or own. Wages were determined by competition. The "iron law," as explained by Ricardo and popularized by Lasalle, fixed the worker's share at the subsistence level -"the natural wage," in the parlance of Ricardo; "great economist of the nineteenth century."

That European wage service is equivalent to slavery, is virtually conceded by American leaders of opinion; for who has not heard of "the pauper labor of Europe?" That American wage-earners are, however, in like state, America has been slow to recognize or concede. National pride accounts for this in part; the feeling that "America is another name for opportunity" is one that dies hard. Further, American wage-earners long enjoyed an advantage unknown to their European brothers.

Our civilized skirted the eastern coast and spread slowly to the westward. But for distance, seemingly illimitable, farther westward stretched the public domain. To this, the worker dissatisfied with his lot was ever legally free to betake himself, establish a home, rear a family, and acquire a competence and independence. For years this outlet was a real relief. Carlyle, ever skeptical of democracy, saw in this the substantial ground of America's comparative social peace and prosperity. Macaulay foresaw that, with its disappearance, would come in our eastern cities the economic pressure so well known in the Old World, and the familiar contest between "the statesman" urging "patience" and "the demagogue" pleading with the servile hordes to burst their bonds. Later, "The Prophet of San Francisco" pointed out the significance of the public lands as a safety valve from economic stress and painted in terrific rhetoric the conditions which must follow the exhaustion of this empire. Further, until settled and "settled right," the only labor question of which the American people could take serious cognizance was the question of black slave labor.

But that not all were insensible to the fact that the wages system is a slave system is shown by the following striking letter said to have been sent by Horace Greeley in 1845 in response to an invitation to attend an anti-slavery convention:

What is Slavery? You will probably answer: 'The legal subjection of one human being to the will of another.' But this definition seems to me inaccurate on both sides-too broad, and at the same time too narrow. It is too broad in that it includes the subjection founded in other necessities, not less stringent than those imposed by statute. We must seek some truer definition.

'I understand by slavery that condition in which one human being exists mainly as a convenience for other human beings-in which the time, the exertions, the faculty of a part of the human family are made to subserve, not their own development, physical, intellectual and moral, but the comfort, advantage, or caprices of others. In short, wherever service is rendered from one human being to another, on a footing of one-sided and not mutual obligationwhere the relation between the servant and the served one is not of affection and reciprocal good offices, but the authority, social, ascendency and power over subsistence on the one hand, and of necessity, servility and degradation on the other -there, in my view, is slavery.

Wherever certain human beings devote their time and thoughts mainly to obeying and serving other human beings, and this not because they choose to do so, but because they must, there (I think) is slavery.

2. Wherever human beings exist in such relations that a part, because of the position they occupy and functions they perform, are generally considered an inferior class to those who perform other functions or none, there (I think) is slavery.

Wherever the ownership of soil is so engrossed by a small part of the community that the far larger number are compelled to pay whatever the few may see fit to exact for the privilege of occupying and cultivating the earth, there is something very like slavery.

"4. Wherever opportunity to labor is obtained with difficulty and is so deficient that the employing class may virtually prescribe their own terms and pay the laborer only such share as they choose of the product, there is a very strong tendency to slavery.

Wherever it is deemed more reputable to live without labor, so that 'a gentleman' would be rather ashamed of his descent from a blacksmith than from a mere idler or mere pleasure seeker, there is a community not very far from slavery. And

"6. Wherever one human being deems it honorable and right followed captive tribesmen into bondage.

Thus arose slavery, the dominant industrial institution of the ancient world. Egypt, Chaldaea, Assyria, Babylonia, Medea, Persia, sons from all productive or general usefulness to his or her convenisnos from all productive or general usefulness to his or her own special user while he or she is rendering or has rendered no correspondcial use, while he or she is rendering or has rendered no correspond-

which originated and still sustains human slavery. With the destruction of the slave power came the blossoming forth of capitalism in the New World. Factory systems, railway systems, banking systems, mercantile systems, flourished like the green bay tree. A rush, unprecedented, for the public domain followed. Soon came the time of industrial pressure, the labor troubles of '77, the Henry George movement, the Farmers' Alliance, the People's party, the panic of '93, the railway strike of '94 and the never-to-be-forgotten campaign of '96, all followed in their order. And in 1900 the mask was boldly torn off. The pretense that America spelled opportunity for the working man was abandoned. old notion that, with industry and economy, the worker could climb the golden stair and become a merchant prince or industrial magnate, was thrown to the winds. The bald, brutal fact that the existing system had for the worker no other economic reward than that enjoyed by the slave, a bare subsistence, was acknowledged; and workers were invited to vote for the maintenance of the status quo and "prosperity," their reward to be "a full dinner pail."

Then came the opportunity for Socialism. To such a pass had four centuries of New World "progress" come at last. What might be hoped from coming centuries? The time was ripe for American workingmen to seek the mastership of their own destines, to "protect" themselves, to strike for freedom and opportunity to dwell in houses which they themselves had builded, and sit under vines and fig trees planted by their own hands.

THE CLAIMS OF A STRIKE-BREAKER. AGENCY.

The Eastern capitalist dailies have been giving big write-ups to the strike-breaking agency of Waddell & Malion, of New York City. This concerns claims to have a correspondence list of 225,000 men in different trades throughout the United States, and can throw an army of strike-breakers into any industrial center almost instantly. Every known trade is said to furnish its quota of traitors and there are also myriads of representatives of lost manhood who act as special "guards" to harrass strikers, so that another band of prostitutes known as lawyers can begin legal proceedings against honest workmen. Even photographers are supplied to take snapshots of strikers for court purposes, as well as other riff-raff that is on the outlook to turn a few dirty dollars. One would think that in this age of enlightenment such shameless acts of prostitution would not be paraded in jubilee, but the vicious scoundrels engaged in that sort of

The Brewery Workers' Gase Before A. F. of L. Convention

From the Official Proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of November 21, 1907.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BREWERY WORKERS' CHARTER.

Resolution No. 127-By Delegate J. H. Walker of U. M. W.

Whereas, The revocation of the charter of the United Brewery Workers of America marks a break with the old established principle, that the American Federation is a voluntary association of sov-

Whereas, "Inherently an international union is sovereign unto itself, and our Federation can rightfully exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up," as the President so well expressed in his report; and,

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor can only act as a mediator and conciliator in the disputes of the affiliated international unions, and has no right to enforce its decisions in an arbitrary manner. Such powers have never been delegated to the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote of all the international unions affiliated, nor in any other legal way; and,

Whereas, The members of the United Brewery Workers' Union have always been true union men, always conscientious in patronizing the various union labels and always eager to assist both morally and financially every union in trouble; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor considers the policy of, as inaugurated in New Orleans of the case of the United Brewery Workmen as very dangerous to future success, and as diametrically opposed to the "first essential principles upon which our federation is founded. And furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the Executive Council to return to the United Brewery Workmen of America the same charter which that Internatioanl Union has possessed before.

MINNEAPOLIS DECISION.

Your committee endeavored to have the representatives of the above organization try and agree among themselves on a settlement of their differences. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file of those organizations would be protected and promoted, if the Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workers could mutually agree on a reasonable basis of a settlement of their differences. The representatives of these organizations failing to reach an agreement, your committee recommends the following:

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman, or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organization of these trades, not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act conjointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City, Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

Any of the organizat interested in this controversy lating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision.

The committee reported as follows:

Committee recommneds reaffirming the action of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the following reasons:

1st. That the first Section of the Minneapolis decision left it entirely optional for the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters who were members of the Brewery Workers' Union to remain in the Brewery Workrs' Union or join the Unions of their craft.

2nd. The second clause of the Minneapolis decision prohibited the Brewery Workers from initiating engineers, firemen, or teamsters into the Brewery Workers' Union in towns or cities where those organizations had local unions of those trades established, but did not prevent the Brewery Workers from initiating engineers, firemen or teamsters into the Brewery Workers' Union where local unions of Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters did not exist. The second section of the Minneapolis decision clearly states that men working in breweries, and applicants for initiation, who are engineers, firemen or teamsters, shall be referred to the Engineers, Firemen or Teamters' Local Unions when such local unions exist.

3. The Minneapolis Convention decision provides that where a majority of the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters in a brewery are members of the Brewery Workers' Union, then the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters employed in the brewery shall be governed by the rules of the Brewery Workers' Union until such time as a majority of the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters working in a brewery are members of their respective organizations.

It seems to the members of the Adjustment Committee that a very wrong impression prevails in regard to the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision. For this reason the committee recommends that the charter of the Brewery Workers be restored, on condition that the Brewery Workers agree to accept and abide by the intent and spirit of the Minneapolis decision.

The committee further recommends that the rights of all employes interested or affected by the controversy brought about by this jurisdiciton dispute be fully protected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee further recommends that central bodies shall take no action toward seating or unseating representatives of Brewery Workers' local unions without first receiving instructions from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.
Delegate Hart—I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the report of

the committee be concurred in (seconded) Treasurer Lennon-Does the provision regarding the restoration

of the charter carry with it its immediate restoration. Delegate Lewis-I believe the statement in the report makes

that quite clear. I take it, without having consulted the other members of the committee, that if the Brewery Workers' representatives agree in accordance with this report immediately, the charter would be restored immediately.

The question was discussed by Delegates Conroy, Lewis and

Vice-President Duncan.

Vice-President Duncan moved that the recommendation of the committee be given officially to the representatives of the Brewery Workers present for their consideration, and that they be requested to report back at 3:30 for the consideration of the committee. The motion was seconded, but was not carried, the vote being 93 in favor of and 101 opposed to the proposition.

Delegate Winn-I understand there is a committee here representing the Brewery Workers' organization, and during this controversy I move you that they be given all the privileges of the

Delegate Keeter-I desire to amend by including in that motion the representatives of the A. F. of L., Brother Pierce of Columbus

and Brother Leonard of New Orleans. The amendment was accepted by Delegate Winn, and the mo-

tion as amended was carried. Delegate Walker (J. H.)-I move the following as a substitute for the report of the committee: That the Brewery Workers have

Delegate Morton-I rise to a point of order. The committee is reporting on the introduction of a resolution by Delegate Walker, who now moves to amend his own resolution.

The President declared the point well taken.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I rise to a point of order. The motion of Delegate Walker is a negative motion.

The President declared the point not well taken.

The question was discussed by Delegates Walker, Flood, Holland and Treasurer Lennon.

Vice-President Morris in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Comerford,

Fry, Wilson (W. B.) and Healy.

Mr. Louis Kemper of the Brewery Workers was recognized, and spoke at some length in favor of having the charter restored to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

The question was further discussed by Delegates McKee and

Brinkman.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

The report of the committee was discussed at some length by President Gompers. At the close of his discussion President Gompers said: I asked my fellow delegates representing the Cigarmakers' International Union to meet in conference in one of the rooms of this hall, and we have agreed upon a proposition to recommend to this convention. By their authority, as well as my own desire, offer the following as a substitute for the whole:

Resolved. That the charter of the International Union of Brew-Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

Resolved, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Brotherhood of stationary Firemen; the International Brotherhod of Teamsters and the International Brotherhood of Brewery Workers, but, on the contrary, are hereby reaffirmed.

Resolved, That within ninety days after the close of this convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement re garding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

Resolved, That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached, the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give

his reasons therefor.

Resolved, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agree ment the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may

President Gompers-I move this as a substitute for the whole

Delegate Walker-If there is no objection on the part of the convention I am perfectly willing to withdraw my amendment and

have the substitute offered in its place. No objection being offered, the amendment was withdrawn. Delegate Cable-I am not going to take up the time of the con-

vention in discussing this proposition; but as representative of the Coopers' Union, one of the organizations concerned very materially in the breweries, I want to inquire if we can not be included in that conference.

On motion debate was closed on the question pending; Delegate Healy—Did I understand the substitute to read that

the Brewery Workers' charter will be restored previous to the suggested meeting?

Treasurer Lennon-I think so.

Delegate Healy-I am totally opposed to that. The substitute offered by President Compers was carried on a viva voce vote.

Resolution No. 162-By Delegate J. B. Conroy, St. Louis Cen-Labor Union:

Whereas, It has become apparent to all of the affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. that an attempt is being made to coerce their members employed in breweries to desert their respective unions by an organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and

Whereas, A large number of men employed in the industry of beer making desire protection by affiliation with the A. F. of L.: therefore, be it

Resolved. That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to issue charters to such men employed in the beer making industry as will comply with all the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported as follows:

This resolution is practically covered in the report of the committee on Resolutions Nos. 97, 125, 127, and Minneapolis decision, on the dispute between the Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters' organizations. The committee therefore recommends that no action be taken on the above resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

ASSIST THE BAKERS' UNION BY BUYING NONE BUT UNION LABEL BREAD.



The union men and union women who fail to patronize the Bakers' Union Label will commit a crime against the labor movement. The Union Label on every loaf of bread is the only guarantee that the bread you eat has been made in a strictly union shop. Let the

union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business

proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along ing of harmonious unity existing between man and the universe. It without the label the union would be dropped, because it would is created by that inherent tendency toward synthesis, which is show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the common to all men. It is developed by experience and first maniconsumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label fests itself in man's consciousness of his place and role in the uni-

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

The Wood Workers-Carpenters' Jurisdiction Troubles at the Norfolk A. F. of L. Convention

REPORT OF THE ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE. (From Official Convention Proceedings.)

The committee reported as follows upon the section of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the question of the Carpenters and Wood Workers and Resolution No. 119: Carpenters—Wood Workers.

The agreement reached between the representatives of the

Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Minneapolis, and ratified by the convention of the American Federation of Labor. had for its purpose amalgamation. The officers submitted the agreement to a referendum vote of the membership of each of their respective organizations. We have been officially informed by the U. B. of Carpenters that the membership ratified the agreement, and also have been informed that the membership of the Wood Workers

In connection with this matter, your attention should be called to the fact that we have received a number of communications from an Employers' Association in behalf of a company conducting a wood working establishment and also from several different wood working concerns insisting upon some definite course in order that they may conform thereto, be safeguarded from the results of contests by reason of the rival claims of each organization and conduct union establishments. This matter is reported to you and should receive your very serious and careful consideration and action.

Resolution No. 119-By delegates of Amalgamated Workers' International Union of America:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America has prior right to jurisdiction of factory wood workers which right has been recognized by charter issued to said organization, and by repeated decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions; by Arbitration Tribunal and action of the executive council;

Whereas, The membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union by a secret ballot (referendum vote) defeated the proposition to merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which was submitted pursuant to an agreement signed at Minneapolis during the 26th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, It is evident the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners do not respect the right of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to decide for themselves the form of organization that shall govern in the factory wood working trade as they are employing reprehensible methods to injure the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, that not only bring discredit upon the organized labor movement, but are creating a condition that tends to be conducive for the establishment of the open shop in the mills and factories. As instances of such tendency we can point to a number of centers where the Wood Workers' Unions had a good movement, which through machinations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is now almost disrupted, and the open shop prevails generally; in another instance they signed an agreement with a manufacturing concern of Chicago, Ill., compelling workers in a branch factory operated by the same company located within 150 miles of that city, to accept wages averaging 20 per cent less than the rate of wages in effect in the Chicago factory; and

Whereas, Experience demonstrates that the interests of factory wood workers can be conserved best by kindred crafts and as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is a building trade their interests are

not identical with factory wood workers! therefore

Resolved, That the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms approval of the jurisdiction proved in the Downey decision and that failure to comply with such decision shall be cause sufficient to revoke the charter of the offending or-

Committee finds according to the evidence submitted that the plan of amalgamation as indorsed at the Minneapolis convention, was not recommended by the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers to the members of their unions, in accordance with the agreement made at Minneapolis between the Carpenters and Wood Workers' organization.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Your committee recommends that the president and secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the president and secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, together with the president of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed to jointly recommend to the membership of the two organizations interested an amalgamation in accordance with the action of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Mulcahy, Vice Presi-

dent O'Connell, Delegate Lewis (T. L.), Duffy (Frank), McKinlay, Braunschweig and Gebelein.

Delegate McKinlay—I would like to offer an amendment to

the report of the committee. I move to amend by striking out all of the report of the committee with the exception of that part which calls for a meeting of the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters together with the president of the American Federation of Labor.

The motion was seconded and carried, there being but two dissenting votes.

Religion and Socialism

All the time when the orthodox religions are rapidly nearing their final and decisive crisis, and numerous pigmies of philosophic thought are making feeble efforts to stem the swelling tide of the new social and moral philosophy, that will come with the new social order, by such hypocritical religious concoctions as, for instance, the so-called "Cowper-Templeism," "Birreligion" and the stale "New Religion" of Mr. Campbell, at such a time it is interesting and, indeed, refreshing to learn the "religious" views of one of the most original and subtle minds of our day.

A French review, "Mercure de France," initiated lately an en-

quete on the question of religion, and in its last issue there appeared letters from some of the foremost men in the worlds of science, literature and art. Some of the answers are interesting, some of them are simply nonsensical, although they emanate from distinguished persons, such as, for instance, the celebrated poet, Francois Coppec, who writes, "I have said this morning, and shall say tonight, in my usual prayer, 'Credo in sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam.' That is my only credo and answer.'

M. Jules Lemaitre, the well-known writer and critic, candidly confesses that he knows nothing about the subject. But by far the most interesting answer comes from the famous Russian writer, our

comrade Maxim Gorky, who writes as follows: "Religious feeling, as I understand it, is a joyous and proud feel-

verse and life; then, evoking in him a joyous sensation of intrinsic freedom, it evolves into a feeling of pathos. Pathos is necessarily religious. The infinite variety of the phenomena of life, the beauty of man's endeavors to understand and solve its mysteries; the creative power of his yearnings for freedom, truth and justice; the slow but sure and ever-accelerating march of humanity towards perfection-those are the sources from which mankind draws its pathos.

The essence of humanity-let people with sluggish livers say what they will-is its onward march toward spiritual perfection, and the consciousness of that progress must evoke in every psychically sound man a religious feeling, a complete and creative feeling of faith and trust in his power, a feeling of hope for victory, of love, of rapture before the wonderful and wise harmony existing between his spirit and the spirit of all life.

"I think that we are now witnessing the beginning of the process leading to the development of a new psychological type-I see in the future a human being all of whose faculties will develop harmoniously, without interfering with, or contradicting, each other. This being I shall call perfect.

But for this development it is necessary to have a vast and free intercourse between men placed on a footing of complete equal--a condition which can be guaranteed only by Socialism.

"Such intercourse would give to each and all equality of experience, equality in principle, if not in practice. It will enable all men to understand one another; it will set up amongst them new relationships, free of hatred, jealousy and greed; it will allow everyone to take full advantage of the experience of others, and all to be benefited by the experience of each.

"By experience I mean the totality of our knowledge of the fruits of our creative activity to the spheres of science and arts-those

highest spheres of our intellectual activity.

'Such experience if possessed by the masses would enrich humanity and evoke in man a sense of dignity and self-respect, a proud desire to compete in creative activity with the generations of the past, and aspire to set up a higher standard for the generations to come.

"Then human life would become a process of creating, then man would not only feel his connections with the past, but also clearly conceive the influence of his spirit on the future. This fact should not be forgotten, our consciousness is capable of infinite expansion. "And so, religious feeling, as I understand it, must exist, and

develop, and ultimately make man perfect."

Unfortunately, since he became an active member of the Russian Social-Democrate Party, Maxim Gorky has not been a very prolific writer, so fully and whole-heartedly did he identify himself with the precarious fortunes of the party. But when the Russian revolution gives way to systematic and ready evolution in the direction of Socialism, we may look forward to some great works from the pen of that original and clever writer, works that will considerably enrich Socialist literature, as well as that of the world in general.-S. N. Preeve, in London Social-Democrat.

FREETHINKERS LECTURE AT THE SOUTH ST. LOUIS TURNER HALL.

The Freethinkers' Society, or properly speaking, the Freie Gemeinde, of St. Louis has been for some time attempting the organization of an English-speaking branch of their society. It was for this purpose the society engaged Mr. E. A. Stevens to lecture before it in English. Mr. Stevens is a prominent advocate of free thought, and was at one time secretary of the American Secular Union.

In his address, "God in the State," he brought out many facts concerning the relation of church and state in this country. In speaking of the purpose of the American Secular Union, he cited many instances in which the churches are indirectly supported by the government. He gave the figures of untaxed church property as \$1,860,-735,000, and mentioned as an instance that on the property of Trinity church in New York, valued at over eight million dollars, there were 76 saloons and 98 houses of prostitution, all paying tribute to the glory of God. To any one who boasts that his country is not dominated by any religious sects calls attention to the Army, Navy and Congressional Chaplains, and to the fact that every state in the Union has some punishment for violation of Sabbath Laws, and to "that hypocritical lie, 'In God We Trust.'"

Dr. Emil Simon, well known to Socialists of this city, introduced

An excellent musical program was rendered as part of the entertainment of the afternoon. SEND US THE NAME and address of people interested in

Socialism and sample copies of Labor will be sent them. This is the easiest and best way to get subscribers for our press. Try it and see.

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IS IT A CRIME TO EXPOSE CRIME?

why Bernarr McFadden Has Been Convicted by the Hypocrites of Federal Court Judges
—Do Criminals Teach Morality?

Bernarr McFadden, publisher and editor of the Physical Culture Magazine, has been convicted in the federal courts of the United States under the charge of sending "obseene literature" through the mail, the literature being copies of his magazine.

Mr. McFadden has just published a statement headed "A jail the Reward for the Exposure of Obvious Evils!" which we hereby submit in full for the consideration of our readers:

'Nearly twenty-five years have elapsed since I first became interested in physical culure. At the beginning of the period in question, I was a poor, miserable, emaciated youth. I was in what one might term a hopeless condition. The present was worse than a miserable existence; the future promised nothing but an early grave.

"There is no need of my telling a long story of my experience due to my interest in physical culture. Suffice it, that these experiences brought about a definite recovery, besides building for me the body of an athlete. Such phenomenal results naturally aroused my enthusiasm to the highest pitch. Here, so it seemed to me, was a cure-all for nearly every malady that was but little understood. When I realized the appalling ignorance of the general public as to the marvelous value of these natural methods of building and maintaining health, I concluded that I had discovered an opportunity for a life-work. I dreamed over the beneficial results that would accrue to humanity. I gave up a business career in which I had good prospects. I went back to school and studied that I might prepare my-self to write, teach and lecture on the important subjects alluded to. I was successful almost from the start of my active career as a teacher, but I was not satisfied with teaching. I wanted to reach the people. I felt that I had within me the spirit of a reformer.

In all these years I experienced a certain growing feeling of contempt for business. I did not want to be a business man. Money, it seemed to me, was of no value. But when I started my physical culture propaganda I began to realize that without money I could accomplish but little in this work. Article after article that I would send to the newspapers and magazines would be sent back to me, with thanks. They would not publish physical culture literature at any price. Editors at this itme were blind to the real needs of the public. I began to most emphatically realize the value of money as a power in advancing this work. I therefore determined to become a business man, and I followed my desire in this direction with the same intense determination that I had the ambitions of previous I first placed a patent exerciser on the market, and through my efforts thousands of these were sold. I finally acquired sufficient financial strength to begin my real career—that of publishing

physical culture literature

It was in the year 1898 that the Physical Culture Magazine began its career. There is no need to recite the wonderful success of this publication. It started as a mere circular, and it is now read wherever the English language is spoken. It has been announced in the editorial columns of this publication again and again, that we aim to lead a reform for a cleaner, stronger and nobler manhood and womanhood; that we are trying to annihilate the great curses that are now degrading humanity; the most important of these same curses being Prudishness, corsets, muscular inactivity, gluttony, drugs, alcohol and tobacco. Our principles demand the following of those natural laws of life that results in the highest mental and moral development, thus we stand for (1) The sacredness of the marriage vows to such an extreme extent that we advocate a continent life, excepting when procreation is desired and a legitimate preparation has been made for it. (2) Total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors, stimulating foods and drinks, and (3) A regular use of the muscular system essential to its highest development.

Much more might be said of these principles, but in the main the allusion just made to them shows very clearly that we are teaching morals as high, if not higher than any other society or organization, religious or otherwise, in existence—that we are advocating every principle that is inclined to elevate and ennoble humankind.

No one can study the physical and moral condition of mankind of today without being impressed with the terrible results that accrue from the perversion and the excesses that come from lack of knowledge of the laws of sex. The appalling facts in reference to these mighty evils, confront one at every turn. The insane asylums are filled with wrecks of this kind; the hospitals and the jails accommodate perverted specimens of humanity who are suffering the penalties of their own sins and those of their parents. With all these facts so clearly set forth, could one refrain from performing what he sincerely believes to be his duty in doing and making every effort to stem the tide of this mighty degenerating influence? Could he refrain from calling the attention of intelligent people not only to the evils themselves, but to the need of doing something by which these latter might be crushed forever? In editorials, in articles, in books. I had, to the best of my ability, tried to enlighten the readers of physical culture literature, but I was not satisfied. It seemed to me that there was a need of a drastic awakening! The public, so it appeared, could not be made to understand the seriousness of these crimes against self that were everywhere being perpetrated by sexual evils without plain words and direct phrases. I began searching for what might be termed a startling method of arousing the public conscience. It came to me that a story that would lay bare these terrible evils, and would at the same time show the frightful effects that are visited on the victims of the evils alluded to, might teach a lesson that books of instruction, editorials and articles could not possibly

I recalled the wonderful influence of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the slave traffic. Many have claimed that the influence of that novel brought about the war that freed the negroes. The meat-eating habit was struck a terrible blow by that famous novel, "The Jungle. The book has had a marvelous effect on the life of the average individual of today. More than that, thousands of persons have procured their ideals, strengthened their ambitions, and in some cases, actually created their life purposes with the help of the books of

fiction that they have read.

As I was in this frame of mind, you will naturally realize that I was ready for a serial story that I thought might be a power towards the evolution of the higher morality and a nobler conception of life that would, from a standpoint of sex, effect as much as has been accomplished in another direction by "The Jungle" against the meateating evil, or "Uncle Tom's Cabin" against the slave traffic. It was thus that I accepted the serial story which began in the October number of 1906, of the Physical Culture Magazine, that was entitled "Growing to Manhood in Civilized (?) Society." I felt that this story would turn on the light on what might be termed infected places; that it would arouse public sentiment to the need for making some changes in the frightful immoralities that exist almost from the beginning of human life; from childhood unto but a little this side of the grave. With these exalted purposes in the publication of this story, you can well realize my amazement when I was arrested on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mail, and that the offending matter was contained in the second, third and fourth installments of the serial as published. There is no need of describing in detail my experience in this prosecution. The charge was made and maintained that the entire story was indecent, lascivious and obscene. The judge especially dwelt upon one part of the story where reference was made to what was supposed to be the seduction of the girl, though later this story shows that this girl at the time was an immoral character. * This seduction was not described in detail, such as was done in thousands of newspapers at the time of the Thaw trial, but simply mentioned facts that you can find see how well it works. Don't get into an argument and lose your

at the Federal Building, Trenton, N. J., and Judge Lanning presided. He seemed to be prejudiced against me from the very beginning.

Various witnesses were examined to prove that I was the responsible party in the publication of the story and in the management of the business which controlled the mailing of the magazines. The prosecuting attorney luridly painted to the jury the terribly demoral-izing effects of literature of this character. "Would you have your boy or young girl read such a story?" he emotionally repeated on several occasions, and tried to conyev the impression that the magazine was bought mostly by children. In reality, there are few boys and girls who have the opportunity to read it, unless it is bought for them by their parents. The prosecuting attorney also read various passages from the story and interpreted them in accordance with his views. But many of these same passages were read by my attorney in summing up the trial, and the opposite and actual meaning of them was presented. Judge Lanning made it quite plain just what sort of a verdict he desired, in his instructions to the jury. Hence there was but little doubt as to what would be the verdict after the jury had retired to consider the evidence. I must admit, however, that I did not quite expect that a verdict would be reached so quickly as it was. I had an idea that the jury would read the story in part at least, and attempt to give the tale the consideration which it deserved. But the jurymen returned to the courtroom in such a short period that apparently they rendered their verdict simply on the basis of the brief extracts of the serial as read to them by the district attorney. Probably not one of the jury had ever read a copy of Physical Culture Magazine. Certainly not any of them took the trouble to read a copy before rendering a decision. They knew nothing of the purposes of the publication of the serial, and perhaps cared less. A few extracts had been read to them, and from these they concluded that I was guilty of a crime. Exactly the same policy could be pursued, for instance, with the Bible, and a conviction would no doubt result. In other words if you were to take part of this sacred book and read them to a jury, and make evil interpretations for them, and in no way consider the object of the book, the average jury would unquestionably consider such passages lewd, lascivious and obscene. In fact, George Francis Train was convicted on one occasion for this crime (?) He published extracts from the Bible, though I understand there was no penalty after the source of the quotations was made known.

No human being that has ever read the Physical Culture Magazine, or who is familiar with the principles for which it stands, could possibly interpret the story as did judge and jury in this instance.

I was not surprised at my conviction after noting the attitude of judge. Hardly any other result could have been expected.

But I must admit that when sentence was pronounced, I was more than surprised. I was amazed. The least I could have expected from the most prejudiced judge would have been a consideration of my motives. When, however, he announced that the crime I had committed had been so serious that he considered it his duty to fine me \$2,000 and to confine me in the New Jersey state penitentiary for two years at hard labor, I was almost stricken dumb. Here was a story that had for its purpose, the elevation of mankind by shedding light upon the vicious conditions that exist practically everywhere. It was not published to appeal to the erotic nature of the public with a view of increasing the sales of my magazine, but there were high moral purposes back of it. If it was a crime to publish a story of this kind, how about the crime committed by thousands of newspaper editors in publishing details of immoralities brought to light in the Thaw trial? How about the hundreds of novels, many of which can be bought in almost any book store, wherein by description, the relations between lovers are made far more obvious than they were in the novel in question?

Much more might be said in regards to the matter, for I feel that I am a victim of what may be termed an outrageous injustice. I feel that every intelligent man who would carefully consider this prosecution, would come to a similar conclusion. This case has been carried to the United States supreme court, where I have hopes of reversing the decision, or perhaps of declaring the law itself unconstitutional. But there is nothing sure about results, of this character, though while this litigation is in progress, I am glad to say that I am enjoying the liberty that is the inalienable right of every American citizen. The only possible way, therefore, of escaping the penalty of my crime (?) is to appeal directly to President Roose-

velt for a pardon.

When the laws of any country prosecute and imprison men who are working for the upbuilding of the race from every standpoint, there must be something radically wrong with the laws. I do not beieve that the exposing of a vicious condition, with a view of eliminating it, constitutes a crime. But I do not care to spend two years of my life at hard labor in a penitentiary and I want every intelligent citizen of this country who believes as I do in this regard, to put his shoulder to the wheel, and use what influence he can change this verdict. One of the most remarkable proofs of the harmless character of the story was the information given to me personally by one of the assistants of the first postmaster general after my arrest: That not a single complaint had been received about the story, although there had been five installments already printed, and these installments had been read by several hundred thousand people. I have thousands upon thousands of letters in my files from those who have been grateful to me because of that which they learned through the reading of physical culture literature. Many of these letters are from persons who claimed that I had saved their lives. To state that there are at least a million or more readers of the books and magazines that I have published is a reasonably small estimate. Considerably over a million meals are served annually in the Physical Culture restaurants which I started for the purpose of furnishing wholesome and strengthening food at a reasonable price, and food, mind you, that does not stimulate or excite abnormal characteristics. I have started a school for educatnig young men and young women in this wonderful reform work. When they graduate they are thoroughly prepared to teach and to treat those in need of increased physical health. Mrs. Teats, one of the evangelists of the W. C. T. U., who has lectured to these students, and who has studied them and their work, states that she has never at any time been in a community more pure minded, or more moral than she found at Physical Culture City, where these students reside. I have started sanatoriums, one in Battle Creek, Mich., with a capacity for nearly 500 patients; one at Physical Culture City, N. J., with a capaicty for 100 patients, and another one in England, all to the purpose of treating and curing disease by natural methods and without drugs. No other methods but ours can in any way bring about the marvelous results that we are performing daily at these institutions. Please note also that this monumental work has been done in the last ten years. It has been built up without financial backing. In the beginning, my office consisted of desk room in one of the large commercial buildings in New York, and for which I paid the munificent sum of \$10 a month. The various companies I now represent, have a list of nearly one thousand stockholders, employ about two hundred and fifty people and have a monthly payroll of about \$10,000. Shall all these enterprises, built up by hard and conscientious work, be dealt a blow by the imprisonment of their founder? Yours for justice,

BERNARR MACFADDEN.

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E. H. THOMAS, Editor. The Vanguard is published monthly 19 the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee. Wis.

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PUBLIC MENACE

The October grand jury in its final report held up the House of Delegates as a disgrace to the citizenship of St. Louis. Here is the summary of the grand jury's findings:

The House of Delegates, as constituted and controlled, is a menace to decency, order and good government, and a disgrace to the citizenship of St. Louis.

The majority of its members possess neither the qualifications nor the ability to qualify them for the discharge of their duties.

It is lamentable and regrettable that those members who have the capacity and are disposed to render public

service are in a hopeless minority.

The House is dominated by a "combine," which, we are confident, was organized not to promote legitimate policies,

but for ulterior purposes. All members of the combine are not venal and corrupt. Some who vote with them are actuated by honest motives in endeavoring to obtain beneficial legitimate legisation which otherwise they could not accomplish.

Legislation of a beneficial public character has been

The character of the combine is reflected by its selection of officers, some of whom are absolutely unfitted for

any position of public or private trust.

Many irregularities in city contracts have been dis-

What the grand jury has stated in its final report to Judge Muench the Socialists had pointed out dozens of times before. For years the same story has been repeated, the same charges made, the same facts repeated, but the Democratic and Republican party machines required the political support of these very same corrupt elements, hence they received the nomination and secured their election. While during the campaign weeks the Democratic and Republican job hunters carry on adog-and-cat fight, the moment they are elected as members of the House of Delegates they co-operate in their corrupt work as harmoniously as any gang of highway robbers or safeblowers.

Yet the people themselves are more or less to blame for the deorable conditions in our Municipal Assembly. It is a well-known fact that some of the aldermanic candidates spend many hundreds of dollars during the campaign, as a rule much more than the total amount of their two years' service, if elected. And that these Warner-Priesmeyer statesmen are not in politics for glory, is also a fact well known to every citizen who votes for them. As a rule, these corruptionists are "good fellows," always "on good terms with the boys," and enjoy the undivided support of their party machines.

The October grand jury report reads like a funeral sermon for Gov. Folk's capitalist reform politics. Reformer Folk, with his little reform stick, kicked off a few of the poisonous berries from the tree of political boodle, but never touched the powerful roots. Result: the same tree has grown wonderfully ever since, has been in full bloom every season, and produced better boodle crops than befoer.

UNCLE CANNON

Congress convened last Monday. Joseph G. Cannon was reelected speaker, in spite of all the protests addressed to the congressmen by the labor unions. A dispatch sent out from the Republican headquarters in Washington as early as Nov. 25 contained the following information:

Many members of the House of Representatives have received leters from trades union organizations or assemblies in their districts protesting against the re-election of Joseph G. Cannon as speaker of the House, and asking for a statement of their attitude toward the speaker. A can-vass among members who have already arrived in Washington shows that a majority of them have replied to these communications in substantially the same vein. That is, the writers have been told that Mr. Cannon's name will undoubtedly be the only one presented by the Republican caucus for speaker.

A Washington dispatch dated Washington, Nov. 27, says: The effort of the Federation of Labor to defeat Speaker Cannon for the speakership of the House has come to naught. Without exception, the Republican members of the House have received letters from the labor organizations in their districts calling on them to oppose his selection. Despite that fact, no other name will go before the Republican caucus at the end of the week.

Sooner or later the workingmen of this country will wake up. Today they act like babies, politically, and they are treated like babies, too. Petitions, protests, political praying and political braying may yet continue for a while, and so may the political preying of Cannon, Littlefield & Co., but a radical change will come some day. Our many years of appealing and warning to our fellow workers, and the lessons Organized Labor lately received from the capitalist political parties, have not been in vain. If we decipher correctly the handwriting on the wall of Ameircan politics there will be some change in the U. S. Congress in less than ten years. Where Cannon & Co. now reign supreme the voice of Labor and Socialism will soon be heard, and many a political mercenary of Capitalism may have to leave foreyer the "sacred halls" of Congress.

NEW BOOKS

A SOVEREIGN PEOPLE. A study of Swiss Democracy, by Henry Demarest Lloyd. Edited by John A. Hobson. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50. This interesting book represents some of the last literary work of the author. In 1901 and 1902 Harry Demarest Lloyd paid two long visits to Switzerland in order to make a close study of the structure and working of democracy as expressed in the social institutions of the little Alpine republic. He gathered the material, wrote down his observations, but, unhappily, he did not live to finish the work, and his friends entrusted the editorial work to Mr. John A. Hobson. The author of "Wealth against Commonwealth" left to his friends and admirers a splendid literary bequest in his work "A Sovereign People." The book is divided into 15 chapters, as follows: A Laboratory of Democracy, The Growth of Swiss Democracy, The Commune, The Landsgemeinde or State Commune, Popular Checks on the Representative System, Direct Democracy in the Federation, The Nationalization of the Railroads, The Nationalization of the Alcohol Trade, The State tor the Workers, Industrial Peace, Municipal Ownership, The Cooperative Movement, Swiss Socialism, Effects of the Referendum and Initiative, The Fruits of Democracy. The chapter on "Swiss Socialism" will be of special interest to the English-speaking Socialists, because to some extent the Swiss Socialist movement had to overcome the same obstacles and popular illusions about "our free country" as our movement in this country.

The book may be secured through the Labor Book Department. Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

DIE ANFAENGE DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERBEWE-GUNG IN AMERIKA (The Beginnings of the German Labor Movement in America). By Herman Schlueter, Editor-in-Chief of the New York Volkszeitung. Published by J. H. W. Dietz, in Stuttgart, Germany. No student of the American labor movement acquainted with the German language should fail to read this work which contains most valuable information. The author informs us the formation of a Journeymen Bakers' Union in New York in 1741, the members of which were indicted on charges of conspiracy, because they had "refused to bake bread except under certain conditions" and demanded higher wages. In 1791 a "Shoe Workers' Union" was organized in Philadelphia, and in 1796 the members went on strike for higher wages, but were defeated; in 1798 the strike was repeated and the men won out. A year later a ten weeks' strike of Philadelphia shoe workers was brought to a sudden end by the courts. In 1802 the sailors in New York struck for an increase of wages from \$10 to \$14 a month. In 1809 a general shoe workers' strike took place in New York to "protect ourselves against the tyranny of capital." A Journeymen Tailors' Union was organized in New York in 1806, while the New York journeymen hatters organized in 1819. A New York Typographical Socety existed in 1817; a general tailors' strike took place in New York in 1827, some of the strikers being "convicted for conspiracy" and sent to jail. In 1833 the trade unions of New York city organized a local central body known as "General Trades Union." "The National Trades' Union," organized in 1834, and composed of various local unions of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., held national conventions in 1834, 1835 and 1836, and published its own labor paper, known as "National Trades Union" and later as "National Laborer."

These few quotations may suffice to give the reader an idea of the great historical value of this work. The book is \$1.00, and can be secured at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street, St.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS

In his first anual report, which appeared in March, 1886, Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, paid special attention to the study of industrial depressions. Mr. Wright gives the following definition of panics, crises and industrial depressions:

"A panic or a crisis is usually short, sharp and decisive in its results. A depression is a condition which has duration of time attending it. Panics and crises may occur without a resulting industrial depression, as has been the case many times, and an industrial depression of much severity may occur without producing a financial or commercial crisis or panic, although financial conditions are always more or less disturbed during the continuance of an industrial depression. The terms crises, panics and depressions are used under these distinctions. * * * The features of regularity and contemporaneousness of crises and depressions have been apparent since the commencement of this century. Crises and panics with more or less of industrial depression acompanying them, have occurred in various countries, but there were not such strong connecting influences and facts and associated conditions as have been observed during the past fifty years. * * * The great producing nations of the world, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and the United States, have been so closely allied in industrial conditions that they really constitute a group of nations which should be considered, integrally and as a whole, in any logical study of panics or depressions. Other states and countries have been more or less involved in all the panics and depressions which have occurred in the countries named, but the great leading influences which are observable in all depressions and panics belong to one or more, or all, of all the

Commissioner Wright points to the fact that there were crises and industrial depressions simultaneously in the above mentioned sible; in spite of the law, if the people will not quietly submit. The

countries in 1837, 1847, 1857, 1867, 1873-78 and 1882-86.

In discussing the causes of these crises and depressions, Mr. Wright comments as follows:

1837. "The depression of 1837 was the result of financial troubles. The expansion of credit brought the train of evils of this period. There were many circumstances which seemed to agravate the difficulties of the time, but they were mostly of a financial nature. Speculation, unsatisfactory financial condition of the country, inflation of the currency, unnatural extension of the system of internal improvements, short crops, over-trading, extension of credits -all these contributed their influence in causing a crisis, and the crisis, aggravated, grew into an industrial depression."

1847. "The depression resulting from the crisis of 1837 continued with more or less severity for four or five years. Then a reasonable degree of prosperity was experienced. In 1846 came another change in the tariff and much agitation and discussion followed. Apprehension arose, fluctuation of prices ensued, imports largely increased, and the shipment of gold to foreign countries increased accordingly. The industries of the country became affected in the way of prices and profits, although the general business of the country in volume was not seriously involved. The years 1847 and 1848 passed with sufficient depression, however, to constitute those years a period of stagnation."

1857. "The industrial depression of 1857-58 was incidental to the financial panic. Wages were not affected to any great extent, nor was the volume of business. Speculation, extension of credit, and all the usual accompaniments of financial disturbances ushered in

1867. "The year 1867 can hardly be called one of financial panics or industrial depression, although 'hard times' apparently prevailed. The stimulation of all industries resulting from the war, the speculative enterprises undertaken, the extension of credits, and the slackening of production necessarily caused a reaction, and a consequent stagnation of business; but the period was hardly spoken of by business men as one of any particular hardship. People for a while began to be conservative; but the impetus engenedered by the war should not be overcome, and it was not until the crash of 1873. that the effects of undue excitement in all branches of trade and business were thoroughly realized."

1873-78. "The causes alleged for the disturbances in trade and industry during this period are very numerous. The United States felt the result of German overtrading and overspeculation as reflected through Great Britain, and these and other exterior influences, combined with ample causes of our own, without looking abroad, caused the financial crisis of 1873. There had been a period of excessive speculation, especially in railroads and real estate; large failures following that of Jay Cooke, inflation of the currency, high protective tariff, large immigration, and the natural stimulus given to industry by the war, brought the monetary of the country to a crisis, resulting in general distrust, fall of prices, apprehension, and all the train of evil which follow such crises. The result was an industrial depression, lasting until the later part of 1878, and this industrial depression was far more severe than any that preceded it or that which has followed it. This depression was so great, and the disturbances resulting from it of such varied and distressing ramifications that it stimulated the study of panics and depressions to a greater extent than any preceding period. The industrial depression of 1873-78 was very severe in extent and duration, although, like all other depressions, there was much apprehension to be added to the reality. As an instance of this, it was currently said, and generally believed, although the source of the information was never given, that there were at least 3,000,000 mechanics out of employment in the United States. Activity was restored in the latter part of 1878, and continued, with more or less prosperity accompanying it, until 1882.

1882-86. "The depression for this period came in gradually and without the usual accompaniments of financial panics and crises. During the year ending July 1, 1885, there were, according to the best estimates, about 1,000,000 men out of work. A million people out of employment, crippling all dependent upon them, means a loss to the consumptive power of the country of over \$300,000,000 a year. * The popular idea of the severity of the depression led one to suppose that all branches of business were severely stagnated, and that failures were the order of the day."

II.

We consider the foregoing quotations from Carroll D. Wright's first annual report of sufficient historical value and importance to bring them to the attention of our readers. It is over 21 years ago when this first report of the Bureau of Labor in Washington was published, and Mr. Wright was the first one who tried to give a concise historical review of the crises, panics and depressions of the nineteenth century.

In 1893 came the next industrial depression. It was estimated that there were over two million people out of work. The condition of the unemployed everywhere grew desperate. On the Chicago lake front, on the San Francisco sand lots, in New York, St. Louis, everywhere, general distress. The unemployed movement to Washington was one of the features of that industrial depression. A slight improvement was apparent in 1897 and 1898. The Cuban insurrection, in which American capitalists were much interested, led to "Our Spanish War." When the "Maine" exploded in the harbor of Havana the question was settled: War against Spain! American Imperialism raised its monstrous head: Porto Rico-we'll take it! Cuba-we'll put our hands on and keep it! The Philippines, why, they belong to us! Thus the American capitalists managed to plunge our country into Imperialistic adventures and war, and this meant a "recovery of business." In addition to our own Spanish and Philippine wars, there were the military operations in South Africa, and later the Russian-Japanese war. And war means business and prosperity for somebody. The iron and steel industry, the meat industry, the production of breadstuffs, cotton, etc., was advantageously influenced by this spread of Imperialism and militarism. Prosperity was artificially kept up until after the St. Louis World's Fair. Thinking people realized that the madhouse work of our American industrial and commercial speculators and financial highway robbers could not continue forever without a catas-

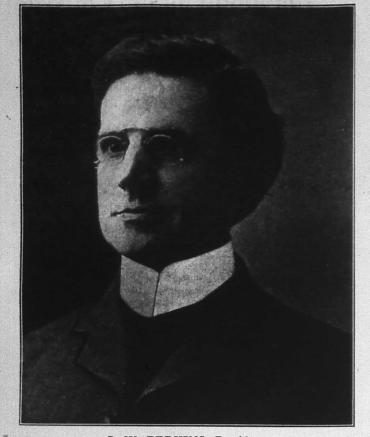
And the crash came over night. Old, experienced financiers like Russell Sage, Rockefeller and others had given the warning, but without avail. The destructive work had already been done and the disastrous result was the natural outcome.

We are in the midst of the financial crises today. Nobody seems to know the possible outcome. In order to avoid the general crash the financiers decided to keep the people's money, lawfully, if pos-

1877-THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY-1907

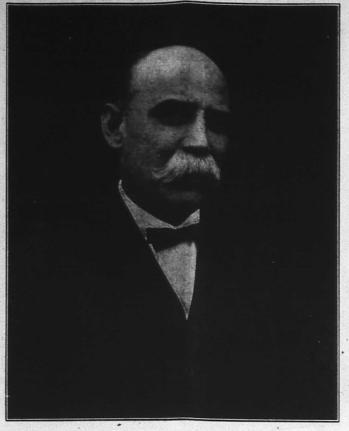
Cigar Makers' International Union Local No. 44, of St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, December 11, at 8 p. m., at the Odeon, Grand and Finney Avenues—Admission Free! Admission Free!

Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 of St. Louis will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the organization in a manner which, to say the least, will be elaborate. The celebration will be held at the Odeon on Wednesday evening, December 11, and will consist of a musical and literary entertainment, with speeches by Samuel Gompers, president



G. W. PERKINS, President. Cigar Makers Int. Union.

of the American Federation of Labor; George W. Perkins, president of the International Cigarmakers' Union, and David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union. Special invitations have been sent to all the old-time members of the union, wherever they could be reached, and the celebration will partake somewhat of the nature of a home-coming and reunion of old friends as well as a commemoration of the union's birth. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of the following: Charles Goodman, James Conlon, Philip A. Hofher, Fred Altheide and Philip H. Muel-



DAVE KREYLING, Secretary. Central Trades and Labor Union.

ler. This committee has worked hard to make the celebration a success and, judged by the interest being displayed by members of their own as well as other unions, they will not be disappointed. Invitations also have been sent to the various business and civic bodies. The union was chartered in 1877, has been in continuous existence ever since and today has a membership of about 1,000. Cigarmakers Union No. 44 is an organization which has gone along through its 30 years of life performing its functions in a quiet, unobtrusive manner. It has had no great strikes to attract public attention and whatever it has done for its members in the way of advanced wages and improved conditions in the workshop has been done around the conference table. This union, together with several more of the older unions, has been the mainstay of the labor movement in this city. The members and their friends are looking forward to a pleasant evening's entertainment. The following talent has been engaged for the occasion: Miss Ranny Frankel, soprano; Mr. John Rohan, baritone; Mrs. Samuel Baldwin, pianist; the Mendelssohn Quartet; Miss E. Holland, elocutionist; Miss Celie Bergherm, pianist, and Mr. William May, elocutionist.

PROGRAM.

..... Chairman Mr. Charles Goodman.

I. Piano Sofo-"L'Argentine Maz, Silvery Thistle".... E. Ketterer Mrs. S. H. Baldwin.

2. Recitation-a. "Gone with a Handsomer Man".... Will Carlton

b "Man Was Made to Mourn".....Robert Burns Mr. William May.

Address......Secretary Central Trades and Labor Union Mr. David Kreyling.

Miss Celia Bergherm.

Mr. John Rohan,



SAMUEL GOMPERS, President. American Federation of Labor.

Accompanist: Mr. G. R. Saylor.

Miss Fanny Frankel. Accompanist: Miss Linda Franklin.

... President American Federation of Labor Mr. Samuel Gompers. 10. Address......

people who entrusted their money to the banks are told in plain

Keep quiet! Don't get nervous! Go to sleep! We'll take care of your money! You can't get it no matter how urgently you may be in need of it!"

This is the way the system works—the system built up on the exploitation of labor and skinning of the people.

What has brought this present crisis about?

We hear many of our comrades give the old stereotyped expression: "Overproduction and under-consumption!"

Let us not be to superwise. Let us not use old stereotyped phrases that neither Marx nor Engels would use were they living today and could judge the conditions which produced this latest financial trouble.

It is generally admitted by the leading Socialist thinkers and writers that the present crisis was neither caused by overproduction nor by under-consumption, but by the capitalist madhouse speculations with other people's money.

In a very ably written editorial the Berlin Vorwaerts discusses the presents ituation and comes to the conclusion that this crisis will not be confined to the United States, but will also make itself severely felt in Europe. The moment the trouble began in America, when the Knickerbocker Trust Co. crash created consternation among the American financial world, the German Reichs-Bank and the Bank of England increased their discount to 7½ and 7 per cent. This was done to limit the export of gold to America. The American credit crisis originated in the crash of the copper speculation. the catastrophe was at hand. The crash in the market values of be glutted, because with them it is a question of securing the highcopper shares and securities came and hundreds of millions of dollars est possible prices for their products, hence the market must be prowere lost, For the month of October alone the total shrinkage amounted to over \$600,000,000.

These copper speculators had carried on their desperate swindle games not with their own money, but with the money which other people had deposited with theso-called trust companies, and these trust companies were "owned" and managed by these very same

When the crash in the copper market values came and it was found that half of all these values were wind, one of the trust companies went to the wall. This was the Knickerbocker Trust Co. in New York. The excited depositors almost stormed the building demanding their money. It required several hundred policemen to club "confidence" into this excited army of confidence-losing depositors whose money was blown into the copper speculation swindle, With a capital stock of less than two million dollars the Knickerbocker Co. had accepted deposits totaling almost \$70,000,000, and most of these millions were loaned out for windy speculation

The panic in Wall Street was followed by "runs" on several other banking institutions in different parts of the country, with the result that the public confidence was gone. That prolonged industrial depression will be the outcome of this financial "flurry" no one will doubt. Thousands of people are already out of work, not on account of overproduction or under-consumption, but as the result of the desperate speculations of the financial highway robbers.

Modern industry and commerce is carried on mostly on the credit system. Why have the banks increased their discount rates? The withdrawal of gold means for the bank a necessary limitation in the granting of credit to industrial and commercial institutions. By demanding high rates of interest on the money loaned out the banks practically enforce the limitation and curtailment of industrial and commercial operations. To limit commercial operations means curtailment of industrial production. Industrial establishments are thus prevented from fulfilling their financial obligations, because their products fail to find the ready market. For a while industrial and commercial concerns will try to have their credit extended and ostpone more serious trouble. But the banks, with their own limited credit at this time, must insist on payment, and bankruptcy is the result.

The Berlin Vorwaerts concludes as follows:

"The American crisis has already affected the industrial activity. The American iron market is completely demoralized, but it is not yet sure whether the Steel Trust will proceed with a more radical limitation of production. If further great quantities of American iron is thrown on the world's market, it will tend to lower prices, and accelerate the international crisis. If on the other hand production is curtailed, the result will be equally discouraging. Men will get out of work, and this industrial crisis will hit the working class especially hard, because hand in hand with the crisis goes the shameful increase in the cost of living. Capitalism is better organized to-day than ever before, and all that remains for the working people to do is to strengthen and solidify the organization of labor. Every union man must become an agitator and organize for his union, and at the same time he must strain every nerve to build up a strong Socialist political movement, in order to check the anarchy of Capitalian " talism!

The old crisis theory of overproduction and under-consumption does not seem to hold good for the present crisis and depression. There is no longer the old "planless, capitalist production," of which the Socialists of twenty years ago spoke in their party platform. Since the crisis of 1893 capitalist production has been wonderfully systematized. Don't imagine for a moment that the Standard Oil Co., the United States Steel Corporation, the Chicago Meat Trust and all the hundreds of other powerful corporations are carrying on a "planless capitalist production." Nothing of the kind!

These concerns take good care of the "overproduction;" they see By all imaginable means the prices of copper were forced up until to it in due time that the market which they alone control shall not tected against overproduction.

These arguments may have been perfectly in order years ago. but we must not forget that conditions have changed most radically Neither Marx nor Engels intended to lay down a law on the origin of crises and industrial depressions which should be applicable to all cases, or which should be accepted as an eternal truth.

Editorial Observations

JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY! Join the union of your trade! Assist in the organization of the proletariat!

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION has been an absolute failure. With a debt of at least \$2,500,000, this great capitalist show will close its doors.

SECRETARY TAFT WAS BANQUETED by the military governor of Moscow. Toasts were given in honor of Nicholas II, the murderous Czar, and in honor of President Roosevelt. Solidarity

J. PIERPONT MORGAN had a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House. Morgan, the man whose business interests have been well taken care of during the present financial flurry, has become the idol of Roosevelt. He is no longer an undesirable citizen. A great patriot is J. Pierpont Morgan!

YOU CAN NOT STUDY SOCIALISM without studying Socialist and labor literature. You can not understand the Socialist and labor movement without taking an active part in the proletarian class struggle. Socialist literature for sale at the St. Louis Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

THE PETERS' SHOE CO. OF ST. LOUIS will hold a stockholders' meeting on Dec. 16 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the capital stock from \$1,250,000 to \$1,750,000. This would indicate that the shoe workers' strike put the company in the hole and that some of the profits formerly accumulated must now be put forth as increased capital stock.

THOU HAPPY NEWPORT DOG! A Newport (R. I.) dispatch says: Mrs. Burke-Roche Batonyi's only companion these fall days is a small Italian greyhound, just the size for the arm, which she carries through the streets carefully blanketed in dark green broadcloth. There was surprise when Mrs. Batonyi sat in a street car and taking a handkerchief from a pocket in her canine's blanket, gently wiped the eyes and nose of the dog.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is hunting for an issue. With Roosevelt as a trust-tamer and corporation regulator, Mr. Bryan is placed in a somewhat peculiar position. What issue can the statesman from Nebraska select? Roosevelt has monopolized all the Bourgeois radicalism which Bryan might have used for his next presidential campaign. With Roosevelt on the one side and Socratism on the other, Mr. Bryan will have a hard road to travel.

SOME ST. LOUIS RETAIL MERCHANTS' Association protests against any attempt to establish a parcel post. The private express companies applaud. These much troubled middle class merchants are afraid of the big mail order houses that might extend their sphere of activity if Uncle Sam should go into the express business. Thus the same small dealers who are being crushed to the wall in the great process of industrial and commercial concentration, become a reactionary factor in the social reform movement

ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND divorces in the United States within the last twenty years! Who is to blame and what is the cause? These questions were asked in last Sunday's St. Louis Republic, and some of the leading men tried to answer them Queer as it may seem not one of them not even Archbishop Glennon, had the audacity to make Socialism responsible for these 1,300,000 divorces. As a rule, the same gentlemen insinuate that Socialism would destroy home, family life, marriage, and God knows

SIGNS OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE are freely advertised by the capitalist newspapers of the country, but we fail to see where the confidence comes in. More and more men are getting out of work, even thousands of Hungarian, Italian and Slavonian wageslaves are making strenuous efforts to escape the blessings of Republican full dinner pail prosperity by returning to Europe. While the great financiers may succeed in establishing some resemblance of order in the present chaotic financial conditions, they will not be able to prevent the industrial crisis which has already set in on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CAMPAIGN machinery has been put in motion. Some of the periodical cablegrams about the end of Socialism everywhere have made their appearance in the Globe-Democrat. About a month ago we read the one full column cablegram from Australia, where Socialism was iow a thing of the past. A week or two later came the London cablegram about the final deathblows to Socialism in England, and last Sunday the G.-D. informed its readers, by means of a Paris cablegram, that Socialism in France was soon to be buried, that Socialism ruined a French town, that the capitalists would now have to save the people from Socialist misrule, etc. We shall get more of this anti-Socialist information before November, 1908.

SLAVES IN ST. LOUIS SHOE FACTORIES. In olden times, under the feudal servant system, no man or woman could leave the employ of the "lord" or "master" without his written permission. In Eastern Prussia, in Russia and Southeastern Europe this system is still in vogue. We have the same system of chattel service in the shoe factories of St. Louis. Here is a copy of the so-called release slip: "Date: Nov. 30, 1907. Release. This is to certify that John Chatelslave, who left our employ on Nov. 10, without giving three days' notice, has this day returned and volunteered to resume his former work. We have the position filled. Member: The Brown Shoe Co. Location: Buster Brown Factory." This is the Citizens' Industrial Alliance blacklist system, to which Honorable Van Cleave would like to have every American wage worker slavishly submit.

The World of Labor

IRON MOUNTAIN MEN LAID OFF.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway is laying off a large number of its shop employes at Little Rock and a similar course is being pursued by other Southwestern lines.

NUNEMACHER LEFT IN THE COLD.

It will be pleasing to members of organized labor to know that C. Nunemacher, the Louisville union-hater, who has been fighting the Typographical Union in particular for many years, has been refused the Chairmanship of the Board of Safety in the Falls City by Mayor Grinstead. The Eight-Hour Printer of Louisville says this position would have permitted Nunemacher "to use a power against organized labor, the chief thorn in his side."

PRESSMEN WIN IN LEGAL FIGHT.

Justice McCall, in the New York Supreme Court, denied the application of the United Typothetae of America for a continuance of the temporary injunction obtained by the typothetae restraining the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, the Franklin Association No. 23, and the Job Press Feeders' Union No. 1, and all the members and officers of each of these unions from refusing to carry out the agreement made between the unions and the typothetae on January 8, 1907.

MINERS INSIST ON CASH PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 1.-About 5,000 of the 16,000 men employed in Indiana mines did not work Tuesday of last week, because they were offered part of their semi-monthly pay in checks, refusing envelopes which contained 60 per cent cash and 40 per cent checks. Dering Company of Chicago and Vandalia Company of Indianapolis, with sixteen mines idle, are the first of Chicago and Eastern Illinois interests to raise the question of the men's right under the state law and under wage contracts to quit work for such cause and without submitting grievance to arbitration.

RUSSIAN METHODS OF SETTLING STRIKES.

Capitalist papers published the following dispatch: "Louisville, Ky, Nov. 26.-The street car strike came to an abrupt end today following wholesale arrests of strikers charged with entering into a conspiracy to create a riot. Over fifty warrants were sworn out and twenty-four arrests have been made, each prisoner being held under \$5,000 bond, which none has been able to give. As the charge is a felony, punishable by imprisonment of from one to five years, and as fully 150 strikers are said to have attended the meeting at which the decision to attack cars was made, the strikers were thrown into a panic and hastened to bring the strike to a close."

SCHOOL TEACHERS DEMAND BETTER PAY.

Nashville, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Washington County Teachers' Association, which has been in session here, closed last night with res- MANEWAL'S Health-Producing Breadolutions regarding the schools of the county. One resolution de- The Bread that's strictly Union Made. plored the fact that the teachers were asked to work for a salary far inadequate to the requirements asked of them, yet they did not feel, in view of the incompetency of many teachers, to ask for an increase. The resolution carried with it a proviso that the salary question be adjusted forthwith and the grade of teachers holding positions in, the county be raised to such a standard that they could consistently ask for an increase in salary. It passed unanimously.

LONDON GARMENT WORKERS DEMAND BETTER CONDITIONS.

At a recent monthly meeting of delegates from the various London branches of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses the following resolution was passed: "This meeting, representing the London branches, is of opinion that the time has arrived when steps should be taken with a view of getting employers to provide workshop accommodation for the men and women they employ, being convinced that the practice which so largely obtains in the West End and city of compelling men to provide and pay for their workshop accommodation constitutes a very grave injustice, and is in direct contravention to the definite promises made by the better class firms in 1891.

INTERNATIONAL PRINTING TRADES CONGRESS.

An international printing trades congress was held in Paris recently. Unions of France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Crotia, Servia, Italy, Luxemburg, Belgium, Sweden and Portugal were represented. Two British trade unions, the London Society of Compositors and the Scotch Printers' Union, were also represented, though they have not joined the international organization and had no vote. The first part of the proceedings were taken up with a discussion of proposals for building up an international war chest for the defense of members, especially in lands where the organization is weak, and for instituting an efficient control over the organizations in the various countries so that the money of the international federation shall not be frivolously spent. Regret was expressed that America was not represented.

ALL THE RESULT OF UNION.

A contributor to the Union Label of San Jose, who signs himself "S. E. F.," is the producer of these pithy paragraphs: "You, I. everything-even our thoughts are the result of union. Marriage is a union. Your church, lodge, society is the result of the eternal idea of union. And, more, they all practice even more drastic closed shop methods than do the labor unions. Uncle Sam has protective tariff to enforce his closed shop, and the marriage relation is closed shop, pure and simple. No church will allow you to partake of its spiritual benefits until you have signed its constitution and by-laws—its articles of faith or creed. No lodge will admit you until you have set up your signature to its closed shop agreement. Your club is a closed shop to all but its members. Society closes its doors to all who do not obey its mandates, and if you don't pay tribute to the great closed shop of conscience you'll find Heaven itself has established the same rule."-Rochester Journal.

THE PETTIBONE TRIAL IN BOISE.

Once more the jury has disagreed in the Steve Adams case. This whole costly fight must be fought over again. There seems to be a determination on the part of the Mine Owners to hang somebody connected with the Western Federation of Miners. The same old tactics-Pinkerton detectives, McPartland confessions, and efforts to prejudice and pack the jury-are attempted each time. The trial of Pettibone has just opened at Boise as Adams' closes at Rathdrum. 'The only hope of the Mine Owners' Association lies in the possibility that the workers of the country will grow weary of fighting and indifferent to the fate of their fellows. This must not be permitted. Now that the Pettibone trial is on there should be an immediate revival of the Moyer-Haywood conferences, an increased interest on the part of organized labor, a rallying with funds and agitation to prevent the attempt to sacrifice some one in order to justify the Pinkertons and glut the revenge of the Mine Owners

HOW LABOR LAWS ARE MISCONSTRUED.

A report from Attleboro, Vermont, says: Judge Fred B. Bryan gave an interesting decision in the case of the R. F. Simmons Company, charged with employing women overtime in factory. Two complaints were made by the state factory inspector against the Simmons Company, one of the largest in the country. The corporation admitted that it had employed the five young women mentioned more than 58 hours a week, but it also stated that they had ceased their regular work on the occasions mentioned, and were engaged in pack-

ing and wrapping up goods for shipment. The judge said he did not construe that as a violation of the laws on the matter, as it was a departure from their employment, nor was their work done in a room where there was machinery. Bryan says he is sustained in this ruling by a decision of Judge Morton of the supreme court in a Fall River case. This decision is of vital importance to manufacturing jewelers, as there are times during the rush season when it is necessarv to take women from other lines of work and allow them to make up packages.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN NATIONAL AND INTER-NATIONAL UNIONS.

The thirty-three largest trade union organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have increased their membership as follows:

Name of Organization.	1907.	1906.
1. Mine Workers of America	254,900	237,900
2. Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood	192,900	163,700
3. Painters of America	62,400	55,500
4. Machinists Union of America	56,000	50,000
5. Clerks, Int. Protective Association	50,000	50,000
6. Iron Molders Union of N. A	50,000	45,000
7. Typographical International Union	42,800	43,800
8. Cigarmakers, Int. Union	39,900	39,100
9. Musicians, American Federation of	37,500	35,400
10. Teamsters, Int. Brotherhood	36,600	40,200
11. Hotel and Restaurant Employes	36,300	34,500
12. Garment Workers of America	33,400	24,000
13. Longshoremen's Association of the U. S	32,000	34,000
14. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	32,000	. 32,100
15. Street Railway Employes' Association	32,000	30,000
16. Electrical Workers, Int. Brotherhood	30,200	21,000
17. Seamen's Union of America	24,800	19,400
18. Barbers' National Union	24,100	23,100
19. Steam Engineers' National Union	17,500	17,500
20. Journeymen Tailors' Union of America	16.700	16,600
21. Printing Pressmen's Int. Union	16,600	16,600
22. Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters'	16,000	15,000
23. Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	15,700	12,800
24. Metal Workers Int. Union	15,300	12,900
25. Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	15,000	15,000
26. Maintenance of Way Employes	13,200	12,000
27. Granite Cutters' National Union	12,600	11,300
28. Stationery Firemen, Int. Brotherhood	12,500	12,300
29. Textile Workers of America	11,400	10,000
30. Bakers and Confectioners Int. Union	11,000	10,600
31. Metal Polisher Int. Unions	10,000	10,000
22 Iron and Steel Workers, Amalgamated	10,000	10,000
33. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	10,000	10,000

...1,271,300 1.171.300

MANEWAL

All those who like good Bread and Cake Will wisely act and promptly take

> Ye Housewives, now make up your mind That you will buy no other kind, And do repeat: "No! No! No! No! No! None but MANEWAL'S Bread will go!"

The Union Label, Neat and Clean, On MANEWAL'S Bread it can be seen. 'True Union folks," the Housewife said Buy MANEWAL'S Cake and MANEWAL'S Bread!"

> Your husband and your child you love, To make them happy you always strove. There's happiness in buying straight MANEWAL'S Cakes and MANEWAL'S Bread.

Age Pensions

What a Capitalist Daily Has to Say on This Important Question, Which the Labor Movement Must Take Up Sooner or Later.

(Editorial from The Cincinnati Enquirer.)

While it can not as yet be said to be an issue in politics, the agitation of the question of old-age pensions has begun in this country. It need hardly be said that its adoption would be the widest possible departure from the principles which we have always supposed lay at the foundation of our government. It was partly as a protest against too much government that we set up for ourselves, and the prevalent belief was that the proper function of the state was to protect life, reputation and the rights of property, leaving the development of society and business to natural laws. It has been under that theory that we have grown great and powerful, that individual initiative and enterprise have been stimulated, that equal opportunity has been offered to all alike, and that men of ability and industry, secure of their reward, have founded and carried on the great industries, started and sustained the vast commercial undertakings and built up the institutions of learning and of charity which have made the country what it is.

That we have drifted far from these early doctrines nothing makes more evident than the fact that old-age pensions are being discussed; in other words, that the claim is made that the state is bound to take care of every one who has grown too old to work. If such be the case, it is difficult to see why it is not equally bound to see that every one able to work has it furnished them, and that all who for any reason can not are provided for.

This would make the state the universal employer, and to be the universal employer it must own or control all the various occupations and industries. This, of course, would be Socialism, and that is what

old-age pensions mean.

Whatever they mean, they are being widely adopted. In Germany there is a system of old-age insurance to which both employer and employe are obliged by law to contribute, and the government adds \$12.50 per anum in each case, a small amount, but sufficient to recognize the principle. Australia has gone furthest of any country in providing for the old. In New South Wales \$120 per annum is paid to single persons and \$95 each to married couples. If physical unfitness to labor is shown, payment may begin at any age. Foreigners are excluded and residence in the colony for 25 years requisite. There are at present 22,000 pensioners, at an annual cost of \$2,540,000 per annum. In New Zealand and Victoria conditions are about the same. The purpose is to so organize society that there shall be no paupers. It is worthy of notice that with all these provisions, and despite the absolute rule of the labor unions, the people of Australia are not satisfied, and the country, though rich in resources, makes but little/gain in population. In France there are a large number of voluntary societies which provide against indigence and old age, and, as in Germany, the government assists them. There is little doubt that some form of old-age pensions will be adopted in Great Britain, as the government now in power is committed to it, and the Conservatives would not be likely to oppose a measure sure

very frankly that it must be provided by the rich. Having once begun the process of dividing up a part of the income of the country, there is no reason, as a matter of principle, why they should not proceed to impound the entire income of everybody, from all sources, and divide it up all around. All that is needed are the votes, and they

We have not got so far along in this country, and there are some preliminary questions which would have to be settled before we follow the old world. Who is to pay the pensions, the general government or the states? Presumably the states. That would require absolute uniformity of action in all the states, for if any one state paid more than her neighbors all their incompetents and paupers would flock to it with the purpose of growing old there. It may turn out that along some of these lines we are more conservative than countries under monarchial government.

The Unemployment Question

Taken Up By the General Committee of the Socialist Party.

The general committee of Local New York, Socialist party, considered the question of the growth of unemployment in this country and took definite action for meeting the crisis.

The following resolution was adopted:

To Inform European Workers.

"Whereas, Economic conditions in the United States at the present time are the worst the working class of this country has known for several years; and

"Whereas, The agents of the steamship companies, seeking to further their own interests, circulate false reports of prosperity in this country in order to induce the working people of other countries to migrate; be it

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Socialist party to give true information about conditions now prevailing here to those proletarians of other countries who may be thinking of migrating to the United States; and therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local New York requests that the representative of our party in the International Socialist Bureau submit to the bureau a full report on conditions actually prevailing at the present time, with the request that it be published in all Socialist papers and magazines of other countries; and be it

"Resolved. That the organizer of Local New York be instructed to transmit this resolution to the National Secretary of the Socialist

On motion of William Mailly, the general committee approved.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC CIVILIZATION! New Sanders, a young negro, was shot to death near Opp, Ala., last Saturday afternoon, by a mob of citizens of Covington County, after he had been identified by Mrs. Ellis, a farmer's wife, as her assailant, Abut 300 shots were fired into the negro's body, and afterwards a rope was tied around his neck and the body tied to the back of a buggy and dragged through the streets of Opp and through the negro settlement of the town as a warning. Every one of the lynch murderers was a good citizen, and a good Christian. Hence this exhibition of law and order and brotherly love!

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CITIZENS' ALLIANCE TROUBLES

The Newly-Elected Mayor of San Francisco Declares War on the Union-Smashing Outfit.

(From the San Francisco Star.)

Mayor Taylor has taken the right position in regard to the proposed resurrection of the Citizens' Alliance. "To attempt to revive the Citizens' Alliance at such a time in the history of the city as the present is little short of sheer idiocy," he says. It certainly is, in view of the campaign cry used by Mayor Taylor's supporters that his election meant peace for the city, while McCarthy's election would mean industrial war.

The Star believes that Mayor Taylor means what he says when he says he is for peace; not the peace that reigned in Warsaw, but peace on a basis of justice. But he syas he is ready to fight for peace if the Citizens' Alliance wants a fight. "If the Citizens' Alliance wants trouble it can get it," says the mayor. "All the power that my office confers upon me I shall use in crushing it out." Of course, there can be no real or permanent industrial peace while some men have the legal power to take a part of the earnings of others without giving an equivalent. There can be little peace of an enduring character while mankind is divided into two camps of tribute takers and tribute payers. But we can at least have an armed truce unless the Citizens' Alliance insists upon disturbing the peace by a declaration of war.

Mayor Taylor asserts, correctly, that the "unions can not be crushed in that manner"—by the Citizens' Alliance—"nor, for the matter of that, can they be crushed in any manner. They are here for good and must be treated fairly. Their object is good, laudable and just, and I shall stand by the pledges I made to the union men of the city. The union man is not a devil with horns and hoofs, but a man, mostly a good man, and he'll get the treatment any other good man will receive under the present administration.'

It can not be repeated too often that the so-called troubles between capital and labor are not due to unions, but to monopoly, to the holders of privilege; and thus the real trouble is between monopoly on one side taking unjust toll from both capital and labor on the other side. The merchant or any other capitalist who makes war upon labor or labor unions merely plays into the hands of the monopolists who exploit both capital and labor. Mayor Taylor has made a strong direct statement, but how much more direct and stronger he might have made his statement if he but recognized the fact that monopoly is the cause of our industrial troubles, in this city as well as in our country!

Missouri Socialist Party

MISSOURI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

RECEIPTS.	Supplies, Commerce 1.15
For Dues—	Supplies, St. Louis County20
Arnett\$ 1.00	
Bevier	
Commerce 2.00	
Eldon 2.40	
Edna	Total receipts\$96.74
Hannibal 2.00	
Jasper County 8.00	EXPENSES.
Kansas City 10.00	Due Stamps\$42.00
Lamar 5.30	
Mountain View 1.00	
Milan	
Novinger 1:70	
Nevada 3.10	
Neosho 1.30	
Pineville 2.00	O. Pauls, salary, November 30.00
St. Louis City 40.00	
St. Louis County 3.00	Total expenses\$94.95
Scheel City 2.00	
Springfield 3.00	Total receipts\$96.74
Zalma	
Lucius Hitchcock	Total Capenaca 94.55
Jay Quinn	Leaves cash balance \$ 1.79
Paul Lutz	
B. S. Curd 1.20	Cash balance Oct. 1 32.76
Total dues\$93.50	Cash balance Nov. 30\$34.55

LOCAL DEXTER is adding new members and Secretary Sprinkle sends in dues for three months. The woods are full of people ready to join the party; all that is needed is some "git up and to bring them in.

THE TOTAL NOMINATIONS for National Committeemen were as follows: E. T. Behrens, W. L. Garver, E. H. Hughes, J. C. Kick, G. A. Hoehn, Otto Pauls, W. Scott, L. H. Schenkel, J. L. Talbott, C. A. Berry and M. Shadid. Of these Garver, Hughes, Kick and Talbott, Berry and Shadid were received after nom-Pauls declined. inations closed. Wm. Scott was not heard from. Behrens, Hoehn and Schenkel accepted and are the nominees.

THE TOTAL NOMINATIONS for State Secretary were as follows: E. D. Wilcox, A. Tschirner, O. Pauls, W. L. Garver, C. A. Berry, T. E. Palmer and Caleb Lipscomb. Of these Garver, Berry and Palmer declined. Lipscomb was received too late. Wilcox, Tschirner and Pauls accepted and are the nominees.

BALLOTS FOR THE ELECTION of state officers were sent to all locals in good standing on Nov. 30. The vote closes on Dec. 28. All returns must be in the state office on or before Dec. 28.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY COMRADES are determined to increase their membership, and report that they expect to organize a number of new locals soon. The County Committee is arranging for the Call meeting on Jan. 6. They will have tickets printed and charge admission for the lecture. This is a good idea, as when properly pushed the locals can make money by charging 10c admission. Call's lecture, "The Concentration of Wealth," is one that will draw well and make it easy to sell tickets.

COMRADÉ GOEBEL wound up his work in Missouri with two good meetings in St. Louis County, at Valley Park and Brentwood. The average expense per day was about \$6.50. By avoiding several items of expense that were unnecessary, it seems that a speaker can be routed over the state for about \$6.50 per day, and for two or more days in one place at \$5.50 per day. This includes \$3 per day wages for the speaker. As Missouri has paid the expense of one organizer for a month, and thereby helped the National Of-fice to get even once more, we are certainly entitled to some help next year. With the National Office paying half or all of the speaker's wages, the expense to locals will be such that every one can take a date. This will make railway fare lower, also. During the present trip long jumps were made that can be avoided if all locals have dates. Comrade Goebel may be assigned to this territory next year, and if so, Missouri will undoubtedly be in better shape when he gets through than would seem possible now. His work has had a stimulating effect on the comrades, and he makes it clear that we must hustle to build up a better organization.

SELECTING PETTIBONE JURY.

Court at Night Until Panel Is Secured.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 2.—Surprising progress was made today in the work of selecting a jury to try George A. Pettibone for complicity in the Steunenberg murder. The state passed the jury for cause before adjournment of the morning session, and at the after-

noon and evening sessions eight were passed by the defense.

There were contests in the cases of only three talesmen, and two of these Judge Wood decided in favor of the defense and one against it.

It has been decided to hold night sessions until a jury is se-

HOUNDING STEVE ADAMS.

Requisition Secured in Secret on Idaho Governor. Denver, Col., Dec. 3.—With the utmost secrecy a requisition on the Governor of Idaho for the person of Steve Adams was secured late yesterday afternoon, and it is believed that Bulkeley Wells, former adjutant general of Colorado, is on his way to Rathdrum, Idaho,

to get the prisoner. Adams is now trying to secure bail pending his second trial. It is thought that he will be successful in getting conditional freedom. In this case he will be arrested again at once and brought to Telluride, to stand trial for the murder of Arthur Collins, manager of the Smuggler mine, which occurred in 1903.

A COMRADE CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Max Albert of Mount Olive, Ill., was crushed to death Tuesday, Nov. 25, under seven tons of coal, which broke out from the wall of the mine. He was buried under the auspices of the Mount Olive Coal Miners' Union on Thanksgiving day, in the Union Miners' Cemetery. Comrade Chris Rocker of St. Louis delivered the funeral address. Deceased leaves a widow and seven children, the smallest but seven

Principles of Socialism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion. The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class con-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Socialist News Review

PREPARING FOR SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have already rented eight large halls for the next spring campaign. They mean to make it a

THOMPSON WILL TOUR WISCONSIN.

Comrade Carl D. Thompson's meetings in southern and eastern Wisconsin have proved a tremendous success, He will speak in Milwaukee one week, and then tour the northern and western parts of

RAY STATE SECRETARY FOR TENNESSEE.

John M. Ray has been elected state secretary for Tennessee. Retiring Secretary J. T. McDill is striving to put the party organization on a good basis for active work before quitting the office at the end of the year.

EAST ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

The Socialist comrades of East St. Louis are holding regular Sunday lectures at the Metropolitan building. Last Sunday Comrade G. A. Hoehn spoke on "Labor and Capitalism." A short debate followed the lecture.

TENTH WARD ENTERTAINMENT.

The St. Louis Tenth Ward Socialist Club gave a successful entertainment and dance on Thanksgiving even, at Kunz' Hall, on Chippewa street and Marine avenue, which the comrades and their friends enjoyed very much.

COMRADE IDA CROUCH HAZLETT FREE.

In the Superior Court of Spokane, Wash., Comrade Ida Crouch Hazlett won her fight for free speech. The trial cost Local Spokane something like \$150, while the cost to the city was about \$225. Thus ends the persecution of the Socialist speakers in that city.

DOING GOOD PROPAGANDA WORK.

Thirty thousand leaflets, addressed to the women and treating of the present high prices, were distributed from house to house in Milwaukee. This timley leaflet, it is hoped, will influence the workingmen's wives in favor of Socialism. It is in three languages— English, German and Polish. Translations into Italian, Jewish and Slavonian will follow.

NEW SOCIALIST LOCALS ORGANIZED.

The following locals were organized since last report: California—San Dimas; Colorado—Lafayett; Iowa—West Branch, Exline, Keokuk, Diamond; Kansas—Orgenta, Corona, Douglass, Englevale, Eldorado, Harbor, New Albany; Oklahoma-Wagoner, Haskell, Perry, Peoria, Coalgate, Goodwater, Tribbey, Ray, Iron Bridge; Ohio-Marion, Bridgeport; Pennsylvania-North Warren; Tennessee, Wilder; Wyoming-Carneyville (Finnish); Washington-12 members-at-large were admitted

THE INDIANA STATE ORGANIZATION.

Indiana's election of state officers closed on Nov. 23. Comrade S. M. Reynolds is retained as state secretary-treasurer, and reports the following officers elected to the national committee: J. H. Arnold, Columbia; J. F. Morse, Ft. Wayne; state organizer, F. G. Strickland, Anderson; state executive committee, Robert E. Dunbar, South Bend; F. W. Bancroft, Anderson; W. E. Brandon, Linton; Theo. Debs. Terre Haute. Comrade Reynolds also reports a new local at Carlisle and a Hungarian local of 45 members at South Bend.

STRICKLAND BUSY IN INDIANA.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 30.-Fred S. Strickland, generally known as the Socialist humorist, delivered a lecture before the Englishspeaking Socialists in the Olympic Theater Sunday morning. His topic was "Prosperity Produces Panics." The lecturer was preceded by a violin solo by one of the lady members of the South Bend Musicians' Union. A collection taken up at the beginning of the meeting showed results far above expectations. It was evident from the beginning that the English-speaking contingent of South Bend workingmen were allied with their foreign comrades in striking for the emancipation of the working class in general. Strickland's speech was punctuated by intermittent rounds of enthusiastic applause. Secretary James W. Palmetier and R. F. Dunbar of the South Bend Socialist Local were originators of the three days of Socialist lecturing which was productive of such gratifying results.

LOOK OUT FOR GRAFTERS!

A spurious Russian Revolutionist has been grafting for some time on the Pacific coast. Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., entertained him for a time and a goodly number of men gave him of their funds. When last seen in that country he called himself Fedor Vladimer, but it is quite probable he has a new name now. The gentleman claimed to have escaped from Siberia; fluently handles several languages; English somewhat broken; delights in showing a scar on his arm, which he says he received as a brand when exiled. Loves to exhibit a bright blue Russian blouse trimmed with gold braid, which matches his dark complexion and heavy dark hair. Moral: When anyone asks your aid for comrades who suffer in Darkest Russia, demand that they show proper credentials. If you meet the gentlemanly grafter described above, communicate at once with W. E. Barber, Spokane, Wash. They want him

PLAN TO ARREST SOCIALIST AGITATOR.

National Hungarian Organizer George Eisler of the Socialist party has focused upon himself considerable attention at South Bend as a result of his recent lectures there. Of the 7,000 Hungarians who live in the Indiana city, large numbers have shown signs of falling into the Socialist line, and almost unanimously they are clamoring for more lectures by the well-known organizer. This situation is striking terror in the hearts of the erstwhile Hungarian noblemen leaders, who formerly swayed their countrymen of that city. Dr. (Von) Barandy, self-titled nobleman, becoming so incensed at the realization that his power was thoroughly broken by the Socialist intruder, has had a warrant issued for the arrest of Eisler on the event of the latter's next appearance in South Bend. Barandy charges that the lecturer dealt harshly in his speeches with President Roosevelt, and was not duly respectful to Barandy himself. In replying to this act the Hungarians themselves announce that Eisler must by all means speak to them again next Sunday, and that should Barandy try to disturb the affair they will throw him into the street. Eisler notified the Chicago Daily Socialist that he intended to speak at South Bend again Sunday, and as often thereafter as he finds it necessary to do so. It is said that Barandy derives his noble title of "von" from the happy presence of a chance "y" at the end of his name, which ending, in most cases, signifies courtly lineage.

SUCCESSFUL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE JEWISH BUND.

The Jewish Socialist comrades of St. Louis celebrated the tenth anniversary of the "Bund" last Saturday evening at Weintraub's Academy on Franklin avenue. It was a most successful affair in every respect. The hall was crowded to the stairways. A fine program had been arranged and was promptly carried out. Comrade Dr. Kean presided over the meeting. Several members of the Bund stirred the audience to enthusiasm by their labor songs. After some words of congratulation by several local speakers, Comrade Morris Winchewsky of New York was introduced as the speaker of the evening. Winchewsky, one of the pioneers of the Socialist party of America, who had also been a member of the Social-Democratic Federation of England some twenty years ago, delivered an excellent address, giving a concise history of the Jewish Bund since its formation ten years ago. Weak and insignificant at that time, the Bund has grown until today it is the strongest and most active rev-

olutionary organization in Russia, said the speaker. The speaker's timely and well-chosen remarks and appeals were enthusiastically applauded. What he said was not one of the usual platform speeches: was an instructive lecture. Later in the evening Comrade Winchewsky read an amusing caricature on the anti-Jewish legislation enacted by the Czar's government some years ago. All who listened to the speaker were well pleased. At II o'clock the program was concluded and dancing was commenced, which lasted until Sunday morning. Comrade Winchewsky took the midnight train for Chicago, where he had to address a meeting on Sunday evening.

THE SOCIALISTS FIXED UP ROSE, THE HYPOCRITE.

A meeting was held at Schlitz Park Hall, Milwaukee, last Sunday, for the ostensible purpose of protesting against the recent outrages in Slavonia, but really to start a boom for ex-Mayor Rose for the Democratic candidate for mayor in the next city campaign. Rose made a foxy speech, appealing to the Slavonians, and declaring that such outrages were impossible in this "land of free speech." Thereupon Comrade Kahn got the floor, read some resolutions denouncing not only the outrages in Slavonia, but also the outrages against Slavonian workmen committed by Republican officials at Hazelton, Pa., and by Democratic officials in Idaho, and calling on workingmen to vote the Social-Democratic ticket. Then shaking his finger at Rose, he said: "And ex-Mayor Rose, who came to this city as a strike breaker, to shoot down our workingmen, is not a fit person to speak at an indignation meeting like this." A wild scene followed. The crowd was divided, some standing for Kahn and some shouting, "Put him out! Kill him!" For a minute it looked as if the mob element might accomplish a part at least of this program. But the Social-Democrats closed in around him, and the mob decided it was safer to let him alone. But Rose's little boom was spoiled, and he will not be likely to try the same scheme with other nationalities, as it no doubt was his purpose to do. A little courage in exposing these hypocritical "friends of the workingmen" will sometimes do considerable execution.

REVOLUTION AND COUNTER REVOLUTION, or Germany in 1848. By Karl Marx. Edited by Eleanor Marx. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price 50 cents. New volumes of the Standard Socialist Series. This booklet is a collection of articles written in 1851-1852, after the German Revolution, when Marx had been about eighteen months in England. As the editor says: These articles are an invaluable pendant to Marx's work the Coup d'Etatof Napoleon III.; both works belong to the same period, and both are what Engels calls "excellent specimens of that marvelous giftof Marx-of apprehending clearly the character, the significance. and the necessary consequences of great historical events at a time when these events are actually in course of taking place, or are only just completed.

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