

Workingmon of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907

ROUGH RIDING IN GOLDFIELD

.

President Roosevelt Sends Federal Troops to Nevada to Help Conspiracy of Mine **Owners Against Striking Union Miners-By Means of Bayonets the Miners** Shall Be Forced Into "John Smith" Prosperity—An Outrage!



The miners at Goldfield have been fair with the mine owners, and I can not conceive how Federal troops should be necessary. The miners were dissatisfied with the cashier'scheck system. They were willing to put up with the panic, however, and offered to accept half of the wages in cashier's checks and the other half in gold. — Wm. D. Haywood, on Dec. 5, 1907.

The strike has been in effect for several days and already the hundreds of men who are out have begun to feel the pinch of destitution from the lack of money. Their condition was little better when the mines were in operation, as nothing but scrip was available and this was so depreciated in value that it was hard to use .- Press dispatch of Dec. 6, 1907.

Capt. Wm. Cox, the repre-sentative of Gov. Sparks in Goldfield, stated that he had information from the Mine Owners' Association that an attempt will be made during the week to reopen the mines here with non-union men. The Sheriff states that he is amply able to handle any crisis that may arise from the attempt to reopen the mines .- Press Dispatch of Dec. 8, 1907.

The Sheriff of Goldfield issued a denial that he is unable to control the situation. He says Gov. Sparks did not consult him. Four hundred nonunionists are reported due to arrive in Goldfield Sunday, and it is feared their presence will be the signal for an immediate outbreak of violence. - Press dispatch of Dec. 7, 1907.

THE BUCK'S STOVE BOYCOTT.

Official Statement by the President of the American Federation of Labor Concerning Mr. Van Cleave's Buck's Stove and Range Company.

EVERY LABOR UNION CALLED UPON TO ACT IN THE MATTER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1907.

NO. 358.

'To All Organized Labor and Friends:

Your undoubtedly are aware of the fact that the interests of the foundry employes and metal polishers have been greatly injured on account of the hostile action of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, of which Mr. Van Cleave is president, and he is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

As you are well aware, so inimical to the welfare of labor was the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s management that the or-ganization concerned felt obliged to declare the product of that company unfair. The workmen's organization appealed to the American Federation of Labor to indorse its action. After due investigation that indorsement was given and is still further affirmed. The circumstances leading to this action are so widely known that they need not be here recounted. Mr. Van Cleave, for the Buck's Stove and Range Company,

brought suit against the American Federation of Labor and its executive council and has petitioned the court for an injunction to prohibit the American Federation of Labor from in any way advising organized labor and its friends of the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Co. is unfair to its employes and for that reason its name is published upon the American Federation of Labor "We Don't Patronize List."

The court will soon give a decision on the legal issue which has been raised. We shall continue to maintain that we have the right to publish the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. upon the "We Don't Patronize List." Should we be enjoined by the court from doing so, the merits of the case will not be altered nor can any court decision take from any man the right to bestow his patronage where he pleases.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is raising a war fund of \$1,500,000 to crush organized labor. You already know the attempts that have been made with a part of that money to assassinate the characters of the active men in the labor movement, to corrupt them and buy them over, much of which was exposed at the recent Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor and more of which will be published in a pamphlet about to be issued.

Bear in mind that you have a right to decide how your money shall be expended.

You may or may not buy the products of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

There is no law or edict of court that can compel you to buy a Buck's stove or range.

You can not be prohibited from informing your friends and sympathizers of the reason why you exercise this right. You have also the right to inform business men handling the Buck's Stove and Range Company's products of its unfair attitude toward its employes and ask them to give their sympathy and aid in influencing the Buck's Stove and Range Company to deal fairly with its employes and come to an honorable agreement with the union primarily at interest.

It would be well for you as central bodies, local unions and individual members of Organized Labor and sympathizers to call on business men in your respective localities, urge their sympathetic co-operation and ask them to write to the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, urging it to make an honorable adjustment of its relations with Organized Labor.

Act energetically and at once. Report the result of your effor to the undersigned.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, SAM'L GOMPERS, Secretary.

President A. F. of L.

By order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

When in 1894, during the industrial crisis, the starving em-
ploves of Pullman went on strike, President Grover Cleveland or-
dered the Federal troops to Chicago to suppress the "Hunger In-
surrection." Cleveland disregarded the protests of Governor Alt-
geld, who insisted that Federal trops were not required.

Today President Roosevelt is acting on similar lines. He orders the Federal troops to Goldfield, Nev., to assist the mine owners in the attempt to break the strike and force the union miners to submit to the speculators and financial adventurers of the district.

Governor Sparks of Nevada is a tool of the Goldfield mine owners. He is a Democrat, but his "democracy" did not prevent him from disregarding the Sheriff's protest, and calling on Roosevelt to order the Federal troops to the Goldfreld district.

It may be stated for the information of the union men throughout the country that the Los Angeles-Nevada Mining Exchange of which M. J. Monette of the Los Angeles Citizens' Industrial Alliance outfit is president, is managing this latest fight against the Goldfield Miners' Union and the Western Miners' Federation.

From the very first day the Roosevelt outrage against the Gold-field Union Miners had a political background. In the Associated Press dispatches of Dec. 5 we find the following paragraph:

"It is not expected that much political capital will be made out of this move on either side, as Governor Sparks is a Democrat and President Roosevelt is a Republican, and both are acting within their constitutional authority."

The following telegraphic reports are taken from the daily capitalist press

ROOSEVELT ORDERS TROOPS TO NEVADA.

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt tonight instructed General Funston to dispatch a sufficient force of regular soldiers to Goldfield, Nev., to control the situation there. This action was taken upon receipt of telegraphic request from the Governor of Nevada.

The troops will proceed from San Francisco, and the strength of the expedition is left to the judgment of General Funston. Goldfield is about fourteen hours by rail from San Francisco. The troops at the Presidio were ready to move, and are already

on the way to Goldfield. They will arrive tomorrow afternoon. The instructions to General Funston are for him to take with him a sufficient force to preserve order. If the necessity should arise, he would be able to land in Goldfield within a very short time 2,000 men, but it is not believed that his initial force will be so large.

Machine Guns Taken.

Machine guns for the purpose of suppressing riots are a part of the equipment taken by the troops from the Presidio.

This has been a day of anxiety at the War Department and at the White House and all news from the district menaced by the strikers and lying at the mercy of well-armed and discontented men was received with the liveliest interest. The situation seems to be recognized as one in which only a match would be needed to start a conflagration.

It is not expected that much political capital will be made out of this move on either side, as Governor Sparks is a Democrat and President Roosevelt is a Republican, and both are acting within their constitutional authority.

FALSE SENSATIONAL REPORTS CIRCULATED.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 5 .- That the miners have been quietly but industrially preparing for trouble is evidenced by the fact that they have 500 stands of arms in their quarters. Last night a large quantity of powder was stolen from the Booth mine, and other depredations are taking place in the outlying districts.

The streets of Goldfield are quiet and there is an entire absence of rioting, brawling, or even agitation and heated controversy. On the surface, Goldfield is enjoying a holiday.

The Mine Owners' Committee, which advised Governor Sparks to make the request for Federal troops, states that it is only a precautionary measure suggested by the recollection of the Cripple Creek and Coeur d'Alene strikes.

The mine owners are preparing to start up with non-union men. As this camp is strongly unionized and led by desperate agitators driven from one state and one camp to another, the attempt to resume operation as an open camp will naturally be resisted. Nonunion miners will have to be imported, and a conflict may occur.

HAYWOOD DOES NOT EXPECT DISTURBANCES AT GOLDFIELD.

Denver, Col., Dec. 5 .- When William D. Haywood, secretarytreasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was informed that Governor Sparks of Nevada had asked that Federal troops be sent

to Goldfield, he said: "The miners at Goldfield have been fair with the mine owners, ston will remain in San Francisco unless the situation at Goldfield

and I can not conceive how Federal troops could be necessary unless capitalists have become unscrupulous.

"I do not believe that there will be any disturbance in Goldfield, because the situation there does not furnish such indications.

FEDERAL TROOPS EQUIPPED WITH GATLING GUNS.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 6.-Carrying full field equipment of Gatling guns and a heavy supply of ammunition, five companies of the Twenty-second infantry, stationed at Fort McDowell, and four companies of the same regiment at Monterey, were dispatched to Goldfield, Nev., today by Brig. Gen. Funston, commanding the Department of California, in compliance with orders received from the War Department late last night.

The troops were ordered to the big mining camp in Nevada by President Roosevelt in response to an appeal from Governor John Sparks of Nevada, who apprehends serious trouble as a result of the strike of the miners and an attempt to open the mines with nonunion labor. As Nevada has no state troops, Governor Sparks called for Federal soldiers.

About 150 men and 14 officers, under command of Col. Alfred Reynolds, left the Oakland Mole on a special train of four Pullmans and two baggage cars shortly before noon today. The Monterey contingent, consisting of about 100 men, under Capt. Curtis, left that city at 7 o'clock this morning.

Carry Machine Guns.

The San Francisco troops were delayed about two hours near Davisville by the wreck of a freight train. Goldfield will be reached by the troops early tomorrow. The Monterey detachment, consisting of Companies C. E. F. and G of the Twenty-second Infantry, carries two Vicker-Maxim machine guns. Rations were taken to last thirty days and the troops were well supplied with Shibley shelter tents. Each soldier was also provided with 200 rounds of ammunition.

When asked how long the troops probably would remain in the mining camp, Col. Reynolds said that he had no idea, but was making preparations for at least two months.

Gen. Funston was at army headquarters early this morning attending to the details of the transportation of the men. Gen. Fun-

will take personal command.

SHERIFF INGALLS DISGUSTED AT CALLING OUT OF TROOPS.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 6 .- There is intense but suppressed excitement in Goldfield tonight over the expected arrivel of United States troops in the camp tomorrow morning. It is the one topic of conversation. Miners' Union Hall was filled all day, and tonight the sidewalks and streets in front are being thronged. There has been no demonstration worthy of mention, though some excitement has been caused by hot heads, who talk of what they will do when the troops come.

Sheriff Ingalls and his force are disgusted at the coming of the troops, and this afternoon the Sheriff disappeared and his whereabouts are unknown. It is conjectured his action has an important bearing upon the present situation. Before he left, the Sheriff said he knew of no trouble in Goldfield, and that the call for troops was made over his head.

READY TO IMPORT STRIKE BREAKERS.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 6 .- News has been received that Federal troops started from San Francisco for Goldfield today. They are expected late this afternoon. For asking President Roosevelt to send soldiers, Governor Sparks is being denounced in the bitterest terms. Leaders of the miners say they had the men well in hand and would not have permitted violence. They express strong doubt whether it will be possible to control the rank and file, now that they have been classed as "outlaws."

Business men generally sympathize with the miners. They voice the fear that the practical declaration of martial law is just the thing to precipitate fighting.

The mine managers, however, are much pleased. Without troops they assert warfare could not long have been averted. They declare the miners' leaders had no intention of preserving peace. The operators are now rapidly adding to their forces of "gun men" about the mines. The employers intend to begin importing non-union miners soon after the regulars arrive.

While no violence has appeared thus far, the pinch of famine is beginning to be felt, the mines all being closed and the entire population out of employment.

It is understod that about 1,000 soldiers will be sent here. They are said to be carrying machine guns. A part of the force may be sent to Tonopah, where the mines also have been closed down.

THE USUAL DYNAMITE STORIES.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 7.-Rumors here tonight are that an at-tempt was made to derail or dynamite the train over the Goldfield & Tonopah railroad bearing 130 Federal troops from San Francisco. The rumor is partially confirmed by General Manager J. F. Hedden of the Tonopah & Goldfield railway, who states that an employe of the road made a verbal report to him this afternoon, saying that dynamite had been found on the tracks at a point about a mile and a half below the Goldfield depot.

TROOPS SENT AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 7 .- Capt. William Cox, a member of Governor Sparks' staff, and the personal representative of the Governor, is in Goldfield tonight in conference with Col. Reynolds. He states that 'Governor Sparks' action in requesting that troops be sent to Goldfield was merely a precautionary measure, and not based on any overt acts of the union men. He refused to say tonight whether Col. Reynolds would be asked by the Governor to station men at or near the mines in case the owners decided to make an effort to start up the mines with non-union men. Col. Reynolds refused to say whether he would take such action.

Officers of the local union and the Western Federation of Miners stated to the Associated Press representative tonight that the only grievance of the union miners is over accepting scrip issued by John S. Cook & Co., the only banking concern doing business now in Goldfield, which they say, the mine owners refused to guarantee personally. There are about 1,500 Western Federation of Miners now out in the camp.

LOCAL UNION ISSUES A STATEMENT.

The Nevada Workman, organ of the mine workers at Goldfield, issued tonight, contains a statement by Charles K. MacKin-non, president of the Goldfield Miners' Union, in which he says: There is no sane man in the district who will say that there

was any need for the Federal troops in Goldfield."

MINE OWNERS PREDICT BLOODSHED.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, is the day Goldfield awaits bloodshed or the peaceful invasion of strike breakers. For it is upon that day authority has it, from Capt. William Cox, the representative of Governor Sparks in Goldfield, that an attempt will be made by the Mine Owners' Association to reopen the mines.

Union pickets tonight are pacing their beats alongside the mills and shaft houses

GOLDFIELD A MILITARY CAMP.

There are now nine companies of troops here, the second detachment from Monterey having gone into permanent camp on Combination Hill, within 300 yards of the mill of the Goldfield Consoli-dated Co. The first detachment, which came from San Francisco, remains in the camp established in the northwestern part of the city, a mile and a half from the nearest mine.

Col. Reynolds, commanding all of the troops here, is quartered in a tent in the first camp and will remain there. He merely states that the troops are here to preserve order and that they are prepared to handle the situation.

becomes so serious that more troops will have to be sent, when he ing that he was animated by personal hatred against the Western he did not live to finish the work, and his friends entrusted the edi-Federation of Miners and its officers."

SECRETARY HAYWOOD ISSUES STATEMENT.

William D. Haywood, secretary of the Federation, declared that the mine owners were themselves responsible for the strike, and any trouble that followed must be laid at their doors. He said that the owners had violated their agreement and ignored a com-promise to which they had agreed. Haywood declared absurd the

story sent out from Los Angeles that he had instigated the strike. "When i left Nevada," said Haywool, "the Goldfied miners and operators had reached an agreement. The miners agreed, as a compromise, to accept their wages half in cash and half in cashiers certificates, and the owners accepted this compromise. It was when the operators refused to stick to the terms of the bargain and declined either to guarantee checks or pay part in cash that the miners were forced to strike. The certificates were accepted at only one store, and the miners consequently were without means to live. I had a conference with United States Senator Lyon of the consolidated companies, in which he personally agreed to the terms of the compromise. The mine owners have only themselves to blame for this trouble.'

ACTING PRESIDENT MAHONEY MAKES PLAIN STATE-MENT.

Denver, Col., Dec. 8 .- The Executive Committee of the Western Federation of Miners met here and agreed to levy an assessment on members for the benefit of Goldfield strikers. The possibility of obtaining a Congressional investigation of President Roosevelt's action in sending troops to Goldfield at the request of Governor Sparks of Nevada was discussed, and it was practically decided to bring the matter to the attention of Congress.

The action of the the President in sending troops to Goldfield was the result of a prearranged conspiracy between Wall street in-terests and Governor Sparks," declared Acting President Mahoney. "There was absolutely no need for such action. It seems peculiar, to say the least, that troops should be hurried to Goldfield before the Sheriff had made any request upon the Governor or without his knowledge. The action is unprecedented, and some ulterior motive is undoubtedly responsible for the outrage. The Federation will render every assistance in its power to the striking miners.

THE OBJECT OF ROOSEVELT'S ANTI-LABOR MILITA-RISM PLAINLY SHOWN.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 8 .- The mines of Goldfield are to be reopened Thursday. The wage scale is to be reduced. No member of the Western Federation will be given employment. Meanwhile men will be brought here to the number of 500 to take the places of the strikers

Such is "the decision of the Executive Committee of the Mine Owners' Association today. The change from Wednesday to Thursday was made to allow time to get men from other points here to replace strikers. Governor Sparks will come to Goldfield on Thursday.

TROOPS BEING SCATTERED.

The troops now here will be scattered through the camp and will practically guard the mines. The card system as used at Cripple Creek will be introduced. Frank A. Keith, general manager of the Tonopah Mining Co., and other prominent mining men from other camps are here in consultation with the Goldfield owners

A street brawl took place on Main street at noon day, when a member of the Western Federation called one of the otheers of Uncle Sam's troops a vile name. "Diamondfield" Jack Davis, who was walking with the officer, grabbed the offender and held him until an officer arrived. Bystanders prevented an attempt to draw weapons.

GREAT CROWDS ON STREETS.

The order given for horses for the troops under command of Col. Reynolds was countermanded this morning, and it is doubtless the intention to divide the two camps into a number of smaller camps nearer to the large mines, where the first attempt to reopen will be made and where the first trouble will occur, if there is to be violence or bloodshed.

The streets of Goldfield are crowded with men discussing the situation, and the air is filled with many wild rumors

The general feeling is that serious trouble is liable to come at any minute. C. H. Mackinnon, president of the Goldfield Miners' Union, stated this morning that he does not believe there will be any violence. He is still looking, he says, for an amicable settlement of the difficulties.

ANOTHER "JOHN SMITH" CHECK" STRIKE IN NEVADA.

Reno, Nev., Dec. 9 .- A general strike of the firemen, boilermakers, blacksmiths, machinists, engineers, wipers, car inspectors, car epairers, section hands and call boys occurred in Sparks today, the Southern Pacific employes refusing to accept checks in payment for the services for October, because they could not be cashed at the local banks or by any merchants. The men objected to the footnote printed on the checks, which read: "Payable at the option of any bank in San Francisco clearing house certificates.



torial 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 for 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, 324 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS WITNESSES TESTIFY IN VAN CLEAVE'S BUCK'S STOVE INJUNCTION CASE.

Depositions in the suit brought at Washington, D. C., by the Buck's Stove and Range Company to restrain the American Federation of Labor from further attempts to enforce its boycott against the products of this concern were taken Monday at the Southern Hotel before J. J. Doyle, commissioner. A number of witnesses were examined, among them David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union; members of that body; several employes of the Buck Stove and Range Company and Jones T. Templeton, secretary. Mr. Kreyling and the local labor leaders examined were asked about the attempt to enforce a boycott here on account of the open shop policy of the company. It is understood the labor leaders testified that the allied trade unions of St. Louis, through a special committee, are doing all they can to have dealers refuse to handle the products of the plaintiff. Among the union men examined were Geo. Bechtold, J. L. Dixon, Arthur Moran, Edward McCullen and George Boecke. P. J. Farrington, secretary, and Henry J. Goebbels, president of the St. Louis Housefurnishing Company were witnesses. Dealers in St. Louis, East St. Louis, Belleville and Staunton, Ill., and other places will be called as witnesses to testify as to the efforts made to induce them to drop their business with the plaintiff. Judge Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., represents the stove company and J. H. Ralston and Mr. Spelling of Washington, D. C., are attorneys for the defendant. None of the national labor leaders was present.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

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 without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label

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'Etat of 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.

GOVERNOR DOES NOT ANSWER SHERIFF'S PROTEST.

Sherifi Ingalls of Esmeralda County, in which Goldfield is located, has gone away to some distant mines, and the Sheriff's office is in the hands of Under-Sheriff Bert Knight, who asserts that he is amply able to handle any crisis that may arise from the attempt to reopen the mines. He has sworn in a dozen deputies. He characterizes the statements made by the mine owners that the union men are arming themselves and preparing to make trouble as false.

A telegram which the Sheriff sent to Gov. Sparks protesting against the presence of Federal troops in Goldfield remains unanswered. There will be no co-operation between the local peace officials and the troops in the event of any trouble.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS FLAYS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Denver, Col., Dec. 8 .- The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners tonight issued a statement concerning the present controversy between the Goldfield Mine Owners' Association and the Goldfield Miners' Union:

"On Dec. 6 President Roosevelt issued a proclamation ordering Federal troops to proceed to Goldfield, Nev., ostensibly for the pur-pose of protecting life and property," it states. That there was ever any danger to either person or property is emphatically denied by the officers of Esmeralda County, and by the merchants and citi-zens of Goldfield. The only reason for the present trouble was the decision of the mine operators to force upon the miners a scrip that would not be taken at par by the railroad companies, the Wells-Fargo Express Co., the postoffice, the stores or the boarding houses.

We desire to call the attention of the American people to the awful disaster at Monongah, W. Va., where 500 coal miners were murdered by the capitalist system in its greed for profits. Had Pres-ident Roosevelt been as anxious to enforce the mining laws of West Virginia; had he considered as well the protection of the lives of those miners by demanding that the mine owners cafeguard their Henry Demarest Lloyd. Edited by John A. Hobson. New York. employes against unnecessary dangers, as he is to send the recular army to crush an organization whose only aim is to better the conditions and make happier the lives of the working class, 500 blackened corpses would not to-day be laid upon the altar of greed at Monongah, W. Va., around which weep widowed wives and or-phaned children.

Of course you have faced the dilemma; it is announced, they all smirk and rise. If they are ultra, they remove their hats and look ecstatic; then they look at you. What shall you do? Noblesse oblige; you can not be boorish, or ungracious; and, too, after all it is your country and you do love its ideals if not all of its realities. Now, then, I have thought of a way out: Arise, gracefully remove your hat, and tilt your head. Then sing as follows, powerfully and with deep unction. They'll hardly note the little changes and their feelings and your conscience will thus be saved:

My country ; 'tis of thee, late land of slavery,

Of thee I sing.

Land where my father's pride slept where my mother died, From every mountain side

Let freedom ring!

My native country, thee, land of the slave set free,

They fame I love.

I love thy rocks and rills and o'er thy hate which chills My heart with purpose thrills,

To rise above.

Let laments swell the breeze and wring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song.

Let laggard tongues awake, let all who hear partake,

Let Southern silence quake,

The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee, Author of Liberty,

To Thee we sing.

Soon may our land be bright, with Freedom's happy light Protect us by Thy might, Great God our King.

A SOVEREIGN PEOPLE. A study of Swiss Democracy, by 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 "We protest against this action of President Roosevelt, know- gathered the material, wrote down his observations, but, unhappily,

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Cigarmakers' Anniversary Celebration Attended by Thousands of People From All Walks of Life.

Kreyling, Goodman, Perkins and Gompers Speak of History of Organization - A Fine Musical Program Given.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE COULD NOT GAIN ADMISSION TO ODEON.

"The most successful public demonstration in the history of Cigar Makers' Union No. 44!"

This was the unanimous verdict of every union cigar maker who attended last Wednesday night's celebration at the Odeon.

It was the thirtieth anniversary of Union No. 44, and a success it was in every respect. Every seat in the vast hall was occupied, and the same may be said of the balcony. Several hundred people occupied seats on the stage.

For some unexplained reason the Grand avenue car service was very poor at about the time the celebration was to begin. From 10 minutes past 8 till about 8:40 not a single Grand avenue car passed Olive and Grand north. Then one car came crowded to suffocation, and at least ten minutes passed before the next arrived. Thus it was about 9 o'clock when most of the guests from the southwest part of the city reached the Odeon.

Fully a thousand people could not gain admission to the hall, since every seat was taken, and the authorities would not prevent the crowding of the aisles.

Mr. Charles Goodman, chairman of the entertainment committee, called the meeting to order, greeting the audience with a few well-chosen remarks. Mrs. S. H. Baldwin opened the musical program with a piano solo that brought down the house and an encore had to be rendered. There was a surprise for the committee. The St. David male chorus of Granite City, composed of sixty Welshmen who are employed in the rolling mills of that city was a number on the program. Headed by Director John Morgan, the chorus came to this city in a special car, with thirty-five other members of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Association. Their songs were loudly applauded. Undoubtedly the star of the evening was Miss Elma Holland, whose recitation of "The Gypsy Flower Girl" was a master-pice of the dramatic art. The vast auditorium shook in its very foundation from the storm of applause that rewarded the young lady, and an encore was a matter of course.

Secretary Dave Kreyling of the C. T. & L. U., introduced as the first speaker, gave a concise history of the early struggles and tribulations of Local No. 44, which the reader will find in the last part of this report.

The Mendelssohn Quartette, consisting of Messrs. T. V. West-hus, E. J. Zaenglin, J. C. McConnell and Hy Bachman, took the audience by storm. Chairman Goodman, rightly judging that with the many encores, the program would last till next morning, sug-gested that "one encore for each number" would be sufficient. Before the Mendelssohn singers left the stage they had their original song and three encores.

Miss Cecelia Bergherm agreeably surprised the audience with an ably executed piano solo, which was loudly applauded, and brought a determined call for an encore. President G. W. Perkins of the International Cigar Makers'

Union was then introduced as second speaker of the evening. Mr. Perkins presented some interesting statistical figures showing the benefits derived from the organization of the International Cigar Makers' Union, how the hours of labor were reduced, wages increased, Mongolian competition, child labor and tenement house labor practically wiped out, how the sanitary conditions in factory and shop were improved, and the health and life of the cigar makers and their families were protected. By statistical figures he proved that tuberculosis among cigar makers, so general before the introduction of the Eight-Hour workday, has been greatly reduced. At that time 51 out of every 100 cigar makers died of consumption. In 1905 the percentage of tuberculosis victims was reduced to 24 per cent. In 1888 the average life of the cigar maker was 31 years, 4 months and 10 days; in 1905 it had increased to 46 years, 10 months and 24 days. Materially, intellectually and ethically the organization has advanced the condition of the membership and those dependent on them. From 17 locals with 1,016 members in 1877, the International has grown to 485 locals with 47,000 members and an International treasury with \$750,000.

Mr. John Rohan sang a bass solo and was accompanied on the piano by Mr. G. R. Saylor. Mr. Wm. May gave two recitations. "Gone with a Handsomer Man," and "Man Was Made to Mourn," and harvested great applause. Miss Fanny Frankel (accompanied by Miss Luida Franklin on the piano), sang two soli: "Fanella" by Kaiser, and "While You Are Mine" by Kremer. Judging from the enthusiastic applause given her the audience was certainly well pleased.

It was 11:15 o'clock p. m. when President Sam Gompers of the A. F. of L. was introduced as the last speaker. Mr. Gompers cer-tainly got the worst of the program. Encore after encore, until almost twice as much time had been consumed with the program than was originally figured on. Nevertheless there-fourths of the -

Cigarmakers' Local Union No. 44, St. Louis, Missouri-Organized

December 11, 1877. The history of Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 forms an integral part of the local labor movement. As early as 1858 the foundation of the present trade union was laid in the formation of a union which received its charter, No. 16, from what was then known as the Cigarmakers' National Union of America. This local union, however, disbanded in 1876. The result very soon became apparent that organization was necessary, as wages continuously decreased until cigars were made as low as \$2 per 1,000, and very frequently the workmen were compelled to accept truck (cigars) in lieu of wages, which they, in turn, were obliged to peddle from place to place to obtain a few dollars with which to purchase the bare necessities of life.

This obnoxious and unbearable state of affairs aroused the spirit of organization, and accordingly a small number of men (of whom a few still survive) met and agreed to again form a union, and on Dec. 11, 1877, were granted a charter under the Cigarmakers' In-ternational Union of America. Very little progress was made until finally the twenty or thirty members in good standing concluded that it was better to have no union at all than one merely in name, determined to make a bold effort to wine the town to unionism or abandon the remnant of the union, thinking that

"He either fears his fate too much, Or his deserts are small

Who fears to put it to the touch

And win or lose it all."

Having decided upon said course, this corporal's guard drafted a bill of prices and boldly declared a general strike in all shops not acceding to the demands. The object sought ended successfully after an eight weeks' struggle, viz., in a very decided increase in membership, and henceforth spurred the members on to final success.

everal months later the larger firms forced a lockout in the dead of winter, placing a number of members at great disadvantage, resulting in temporary defeat. In April, 1880, the union succeeded in regaining the decrease in wages caused by lockout, together with additional increase, and a membership upward of 250.

Pacific Coast Cigarmakers (employes and employers) had adopted a white label to fight Chinese competition. To the local Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 can be credited the adoption of a Union

At the Chicago International Convention in September, 1880, largely through the efforts of the St. Louis delegate, a general Union Label was adopted, now popularly known as the Blue Union Label.

Union No. 44 holds the distinct honor of being the first Trade Union celebrating Labor Day in St. Louis, assisted by a number of musicians and a scattering membership of several other crafts. The result of this initiative is fresh in everyone's memory. It is but natural that Union No. 44 would not rest with its first success. The next step of importance was the inauguration of a local out-of-work benefit paid the unemployed members for sixteen weeks per year, which idea was later adopted by the International Union at its 25th anniversary in 1889, and the limit of time for which this benefit is paid has been extended.

During the financial and industrial panic extending from 1893 to 1897, which was most keenly felt during the winter months, and most apparent among the traveling Cigarmakers who passed through St. Louis in search of employment, in addition to the out-of-work benefit, to alleviate the temporary distress the Union established a free lodging house for its members, to which food was contributed and a salaried attendant provided, Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 being the only union in this city to provide such relief for its members.

Additional benefits have since been inaugurated by Cigarmak-Local Union No. 44, viz.: Supplying members with tools upon ers' obtaining work; granting meal and lodging tickets for a limited number of days to strangers of the craft seeking employment, and issuing boarding house orders to those obtaining work until able to pay their own way; assisting invalid and incapacitated members with a small weekly pension, together with paying their weekly dues and assessments, in order to maintain the various benefits due them from the International Union, all of which has entailed a vast expenditure of money, but bespeaks a volume of good accomplished through organization and solidarity. In addition to maintaining a fair rate of wages, reducing the hours of labor to eight (which have been enjoyed by the craft since 1886) and generally improving sanitary conditions.

In May, 1903, after an elapse of thirteen years, during which period the cost of living had advanced enormously, the local organization made application to the International Union for permission to present a new scale of wages, involving an increase of about 10 Bell, Main 645. Kinloch, Central 1697. per cent, which was sustained through a referendum of the affiliated locals. The wage scale in its new form was presented to the manufacturers, and judging from the manner in which all acceded to same the demand of the Union was justifiable.

The membership of Union No. 44 has fluctuated since 1900, and present numbers about 1,000.

A well appointed general headquarters and reading room has also been established for the past twenty years; present office is located in the Pitzman Building, where a large amount of business is transacted daily in a methodical and business-like manner, a system to which is largely due the success of the Union.

During the past fourteen years the Local Union has kept up a tinuous agitation in behalf of the Blue Union Label, advertise-

the death of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, James H. Hawley outlined the State's case today.

3

Little effort at oratory was made by the chief prosecutor, but he plainly told the jury what it is proposed to prove. For two hours he spoke of what he termed the most gigantic conspiracy in the annals of crime, always keping in the foreground the part which it is alleged Pettibone took in it.

The taking of evidence began at the afternoon session and before court adjourned for the day the state had established the corpus delicti, clearing the way for Harry Orchard, who will tomorrow take the witness stand and for the second time tell to a jury his story of blood.

Orchard was brought-from the penitentiary to this city this evening and will spend the night in the office of James H. Hawley. Senator Borah, who arrived from Washington during the night, conducted the examination of state wtinesses this afternoon.









Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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



Call on Us, or Will F

	audience remained and listened most attentively to President Gom- pers' arguments. Mr. Gompers started out with the remarks of J. Jacobi: "The	continuous agitation in behalf of the Blue Union Label, advertise- ments of which have and are now conspicuous on public boards and walls, with which no doubt the smoking public is familiar. During		E. H. THOMAS, Editor. The Vanguard is published monthly by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub- lishing Co., 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee. Wie
	formation of the smallest labor unions is of greater importance to the future historian than the battle of Sadona." After relating some of his own experiences during the early days of the movement, the speaker repaid his respects to President Van Cleave of the Man-	the period referred to the Union has expended for this purpose alone the magnificent sum of \$51,883.84. The Blue Union Label, a guar- antee of fair sanitary conditions, and an important factor in abolish- ing tenement house and child labor, and which has added materially	. Stove Repairs FOR ANY OLD STOVE	SUBSCRIPTION RATES: The subscription price is fifty cents a year to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any other country in the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50. Subscriptions, advertisements, remit- tances, and all business communications
	ufacturers' Association and of the Buck Stove & Range Co. Some people imagine that they can get the workingmen back to the times when there were only lords and masters on one side and the masses with bent backs on the other side, as pictured by Millet in "The	to the success of the Union, is sustained by the courts and indorsed by physicians and ministers and all others interested in the social uplift. In order to give a more detailed review of the work accom- plished and the assistance rendered by the local union, we submit	"Forshaw" 111 N. Twelfth Street. Kin. Cen. 3491R Bell, Main 2043.	should be addressed to THE VANGUARD, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
	Man with the Hoe." Those days are gone, never to return. Mr. Van Cleave of St. Louis and the other Van Cleaves, are like Mr.	herewith the following table of benefits covering the past fifteen years:	J. H. Savage	
- and the	Baer, the Coal King, who, some years ago, claimed to be in pos- session of a divine title to his mines, a kind of trustee appointed by	Assistance to traveling members, meals and lodging\$ 667 30 Local out-of-work benefit exclusive of International 21,328 65	Everything in Talking	SINDELAR
	God Almighty to look out for the working people's welfare. Mr. Van Cleave, with his "educational fund" of \$1,500,000, is imbued	Donations to Unions outside of craft 24,752 79	MACHINE LINE	SHOE CO.
CT ST I	with this divine Baer idea, and he, the "honest angel," seems to be-	Assistance to invalid and incapacitated members 2,114 30 Funeral expenses, carriages, etc., exclusive of death	Cash or Time; Wholesale and Retail. Hear the "Marseillaise" on our	2612-14-16-18 North 14th St.
	lieve that we are not on to his "educational campaign" work. We understand the "educational methods" of the gentleman and his	benefit	New INDESTRUCTIBLE Cylinder	FOR UNION MADE
1000	friends. To crush the unions under all circumstances, besmirch the		Record.	SHOES
	character of men who have grown old in the labor movement; these are the "educational efforts." These trustees of God Almighty-	Totai local assistance rendered \$ 53,182 04 Expended for agitation and advertisement of Union	921 Franklin Ave.	STICLS
	Baer, Van Cleave & Cohave just given us an example of their "divine work" down in West Virginia, where, thanks to their divine	Label	SHERIDAN WEBSTER	
	love for mankind, over 500 poor coal miners were blown to death. This great labor movement will go on, move on toward a better state	Grand total\$105,065 88 Benefits Paid by International Union.	Attorney-at-Law	The New England
ALC: N	of society. The labor movement will grow and prosper when you	Loans to traveling members in 27 years\$1,042,428 19	603 GRANITE BUILDING, Fourth and Market Strees	Nice RoomsHome Cooking
Taking a	and I will be no more, and when when Mr. Van Cleave will long be forgotten.	Strike benefits in 27 years 1,136,839 58 Sicg benefits in 26 years 2,364,172.25	Phones: Kinlech, Central 700	Board Very Reasonable
1.	President Gompers, after referring to Van Cleave's injunction proceedings against the A. F. of L., appealed to the audience to do	Death benefits in 26 years 1,700,040.16	Mrs. Bradley Turns Book Agent.	SI31 Lucas Avenue Kinloch Phone 9003-L.
	what is right and just toward the unfair Buck's Stove & Range Co.,	Out-of-work benefits in 17 years 1,069,771 II	Washington, Dec. 11Mrs. Anna	
	and thus compel Mr. Van Cleave to live in peace with Organized Labor.	Grand total benefits paid in 27 years\$7.313,257 29	M. Bradley, acquitted of the charge of murdering former Senator Brown of	a start and a start and a start
and a set	At midnight the successful celebration was declared adjourned		Utah, did not leave here for Salt Lake as she had planned. Instead she has	Steiner Eng. and Badge Co.,
and a state	by Chairman Goodman. Of the most active old pioneers of No. 44, who died in recent		turned book agent. Six hundred copies of the work of a local author were	11 N. Sth St. St. Louis.
A. C. S.	years, we mention, in a sense of duty and honor to their memory, the		given her, so that she can pay the	We Selicit Your Orders for Badges and Banners
	following: Theo. Weiss, Fred Westermeyer, David Noerr, Charles	The following is an Annu isted Prove disectable	fare of herself, her mother and chil-	Banges and Banners

P. Schuetzel, Sigmund Traner, Carl Schaefer, John A. Kreis, Her-man A. Gohlke, Hy.' Netteler, John A. Becker, Conrad Brinkman, Martin Brugmann, H. Lervitz, Wm. A. Guerke, Sr.

The following is an Associated Press dispatch: dren back to Utah, instead of seeking Boise, Idaho, Dec. 10 .- Charging that George A. Pettibone, the charity. Mrs. Bradley accepted the defandant at bar, is the most guilty of all those charged with causing offer.





Subscription: '\$1.00 per year in advance.

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

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1896		,0,000
1900		22,000
1904		,000
	SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.	
1867		30,000
1007	40	34,000
10//		31,000
1887		35.000
1893		15.000
1898		35.000
1903		20,000
1006		2,000

Straight Platform

Northport, a town of about 150 voters, in the State of Washington, elected a Socialist mayor, a town attorney and two councilmen. This is encouraging news. Every Socialists will enjoy reading it.

Local Northport announces this victory in a circular letter to the Socialist press, in which the following paragraph appears.

"We had a straight platform. We had none of the 'immediate demand planks.' It was Socialism straight, or not Socialism. It is true that our vote does not seem to show up very straight, but that is owing to those on the outside who helped some of our candidates. Our Socialist vote as indicated by the ballots when counted were practically straight."

These Northport comrades, by the above announcement, inform us that "Socialism straight" means to have a Socialist platform without any demands for immediate reform or improvements. In other words, "Socialism straight" means a platform which is not a platform, but simply a preamble or declaration of principles. It means Utopianism.

We have not seen a copy of the Northport platform. We accept the Local's assurance that it was "Socialism straight," and that the "vote does not seem to show up very straight."

The Socialists in Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, New York and other centers, according to the logic of the Northport comrades, had platforms, but they were not "Socialism straight," because they contained "immediate demands."

Well, let us see: The Northport comrades have elected the mayor and two councilmen. The Socialists are in public office. What are they going to do? Sit down, look wise, and wait for the "Cooperative Commonwealth?"

They may try this. Others have tried it before and their political liquidation was the result.

Northport may be in need of public improvements in which every man, woman and child living in the little town are vitally interested. The citizens insist on securing these public improvements. They see the Socialist mayor about it. Mr. Mayor, looking great and wise, will say: "My dear citizens, I was elected on a platform which was 'Socialism straight," without any 'immediate demands.' I can not do anything for you, because your demand for public improvement is an 'immediate demand,' foreign to 'Socialism straight,' and that settles it !" We know that the new mayor of Northport will not accept such a fool's role; he will do his best to give Northport a good administration, and do all he can to bring about public reforms and improvements. But what does that mean? It means that the "Socialism straight" talk above refered to is wind, Utopian wind, and the sooner we get rid of it the better for the Socialist movement.

doors and threw hundreds of thousands of people out of work, out of bread.

Roosevelt remained quiet. He did not speak of "undesirable citizens," neither did he insist that the laws against the "John Smith" financiers be enforced.

However, when the mine workers in Goldfield, Nevada, refused to accept the worthless checks of an irresponsible mining corporation in payment for wages, when the men went out on strike in order to secure their wages in legal money, President Roosevelt did not hesitate a moment to comply with the request of his capitalist masters, and ordered the Federal troops to the Nevada mining regions.

Roosevelt ordered the troops to Goldfield in response to a call by Governor Sparks of Nevada, but in spite of the protest of the Sheriff of the county, who insists that there was absolutely no need for Federal troops in the Goldfield district.

In this issue of St. Louis Labor we publish an exhaustive report about this latest official outrage against the Organized Labor movement.

The Goldfield military campaign is another attempt to extirpate 'undesirable citizens." Consciously or unconsciously, President Roosevelt is playing a most outrageous role in another conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association against the Western Federation of Miners.

Hardly had Roosevelt's troops reached Goldfield when the Los Angeles-Nevada Mining Syndicate announced its intention of immediately reopening its Goldfield mines with imported strike breakers. The Pinkerton, McParlands, Currys, Farleys and other agencies furnish the strike breakers, and Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, sends Federal troops to protect the Pinkerton-McParland strike-breaking crews and compel the union mine workers to either accept worthless "John Smith" slips in payment for their wages or be driven out of the district-kidnaped and deported, if necessary .

The Democratic Grover Cleveland of 1894, who killed the Pullman strike by Federal troops, finds his fac simile in the Theodore Roosevelt of 1907, who attempts to kill the just strike of the Goldfield mine workers.

Financial crisis then, financial crisis now! Desperate efforts to break up Union Labor in 1894; desperate efforts to do the same today!

These are the rough riding methods of President Roosevelt. Commenting on the situation in Goldfield, the Chicago Daily Socialist says:

"So far as all the ordinary standards are concerned, this is one



Socialism, History, Natural Science, Woman Suffrage, Free Thought

We keep the works of Bebel, Dietzgen, Lafargue, Ward, Mills, Vail, Untermann, Morgan, Paine, Haechel, Renan, Darwin, etc., etc., always on hand.

Examine our fine line of books before buying your Christmas gifts. Most gifts are soon forgotten, but a good book lasts for years and can be enjoyed by many.

A complete line of German Books in stock also.



of the most 'justifiable' strikes ever waged. But that does not make the slightest difference. The ruling class of the United States have determined to crush the Western Federation of Miners. In that work they have the support of the president of the United States and all the forces of government.

"This is not the first time that President Roosevelt has called out the troops to compel the violation of a law which he was sworn to enforce. When he was governor of the State of New York the workers on the Croton Dam, a part of the waterworks of New York City, struck because they were compelled to work ten hours, in spite of a state law providing that eight hours should constitute a day's contractors, sent the militia to overawe the strikers.

think of a system that robs them of their husbands and fathers and leaves them in misery, starvation, despair.

There within a few moments' time over 500 family homes were destroyed by profit-hunting Capitalism.

Yet there are influential hypocrites and poor fools still insisting that Socialism will destroy the home.

An Anniversary

Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 of St. Louis celebrated its thirtieth anniversary last Wednesday by a splendid public demonstration at the Odeon. Thirty years of struggle for the improvement of labor's condition? For nearly twenty-two years the editor of St. Louis Labor has been an eyewitness to the hard work done by the Union Cigarmakers. We remember the days when the handful of Union Cigarmakers, together with the bakers, brewers, furniture workers and several other trades, were the backbone of the labor movement. Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 fought in the front ranks thirty, twenty, ten years ago; it is fighting in the front ranks of Organized Labor today. Greater battles are yet to be fought. Union No. 44 will do its duty in the future as it has done in the past. Its thirtieth anniversary was a celebration of honor!

Editorial Observations

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

WITH AN \$18,000,000 BANK failure, Kansas City received one of the worst blows dealt out during the present financial crisis.

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

SPLENDIDLY BOUND VOLUMES of Socialist and other valuable books for Christmas presents. Call at Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

PRIESMEYER AND WARNER are but two aldermen. There are many more like them. None of them will go to the penitentiary. Of course, this is simply our opinion.

SHALL WE WRITE AN EDITORIAL on President Roosevelt's message? Superfluous! His Goldfield outrage tells the whole story. It gives his attitude toward the working class movement.

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERISM, of course. Grover Cleveland's Pullman outrage of 1894 was bad enough. Theodore Roosevelt's Goldfield outrage of 1907 is worse. Czar Nicholas, admire our uncrowned king!

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

SUNDAY CLOSING FANATICISM is running wild in Kansas City and New York. Even the theaters were closed last Sunday. We say: All right and good, but now the next step and put the Sunday lid tight and strong on every church, whether Catholic or Protestant, Methodist or Baptist, Christian Scientist or Seven-Day Adventist. If people are prevented by law to attend a decent and respectable theatrical performance on Sunday, then there must be something radically wrong with the conception of religion and morality of those who pretend and profess to make everybody else as morally good as they themselves are or pretend to be.

THE WESTERN MINERS' MAGAZINE of last week said: 'The miners of Goldfield, Nev., have refused to work, owing to the fact that paper of doubtful value has been tendered in payment of wages. The miners have signified their willingness to accept any medium of exchange that is guaranteed, but the mine operators have refused to recognize the justice of the miners' demands." What business did these miners have to strike? These "undesirable citizens," why would they not accept worthless paper slips instead of money? Rough Rider Roosevelt will now show them what it means to rebel against the financial buccaniers of Morganland. Go to sleep, ye slaves! We, Roosevelt, McPartland, Morgan, Gooding, Cortelyou, Harry Orchard & Co., we will transact the business for you. Keep

If the Northport Socialists failed to adopt a platform before election, they will have to adopt one after the election.

Roosevelt's Outrage

The best president the American capitalist has ever had is Theodore Roosevelt.

After his campaign against the "undesirable citizens" he made his Mississippi Valley speech-making tour; then down he went to the southern swamps hunting bears and other animals, where he remained until the Wall street danger signal became visible, when he hurried back to Washington.

The financial highway robbers and buccaneers created a financial panic. Hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's hardearned money was stolen, stolen by the political masters of Theodore Roosevelt, by the same elements that control Republican and Democratic conventions, make and unmake presidents, senators and congressmen.

President Roosevelt sat down in the White House and prepared his 30,000 words of an epistle called "The President's Message."

Meanwhile the financiers of the country did their work. Without authority of law they withheld the people's money, circulated their own "John Smith" paper slips, forced factories to close their mourning widows and fatherless children at Monongah what they enormous when taken collectively.

"He is now repeating the same tactics at Goldfield.

"In this work he is most ably assisted by the capitalist press of the United States. This is now engaged in manufacturing the right sort of 'public opinion.' Therefore we read of threatened dynamite plots, of assaulted mine owners, of proposed riots-all of which originate in the press agencies controlled by the Mine Owners' Association."

Five Hundred Killed

Horrible Scenes!

Scenes on the daily battlefield of labor!

How the millionaire mine owners and their Citizens' Industrial Alliance allies rise in protests and indignation when the poor coal miner asks for a cent per hour more for his labor! And yet the common, unknown, poor miner who spends the days of his life in the dark underworld, makes greater sacrifices for his country and for his people than the greatest of all the great military generals.

He gives his share of fresh air.

He gives his share of sunshine.

He gives his share of the pleasures of human life.

He gives his health, he gives his very life on the battlefield of daily toil.

The latest mine catastrophe is reported from Fairmount, W. Va. It is horrible to think of it!

It is estimated that fully 500 miners lost their life down in the Virginia mining fields, where only recently a capitalist judge en-Mine Workers from organizing the poorly paid miners.

Capitalism is the best social system mankind ever enjoyed, so

your mouths shut and go to sleep! Quick, too, or we'll give work on all public contracts. Roosevelt, instead of arresting his doses of Gatling gun medicine from the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Pharmacy.

> THE SOCIALISTS WILL BE HEARD from. The Globe-Democrat, speaking of the dates for the political national conventions for the 1908 campaign, says: "The Socialists will be the only party of consequence which will remain to be heard from, and they stand a chance to loom up strong in the canvass. Debs' 400,000 votes in 1904 will probably be left far behind by the poll which will be received by the Socialist candidate in 1908, whoever he chances to be. From present indications the canvass which is just ahead of us will be much more exciting than was that of three years ago. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee, and will make the fight of his life for victory, even though neither he nor any of his supporters will have any real hope that he can win. The Republicans will carry the country, but they will hardly have any such vast margin as that of 1904, and there will be "third" parties in the campaign to which the country will have to give some attention."

EGYPT HAS A FINANCIAL CRISIS. A capitalist newspaper correspondent writes from Cairo: What has on more than one occasion been predicted in these letters since the inflation of land values began in Egypt has now happened. A financial crisis, with intermittent panics, has occurred, which has had a most deplorable effect upon local credit. When, eighteen months ago, a land boom appeared, which soon developed into overspeculation and fictitious bourse values, companies were formed nearly every week, which managed to develop land assets actually valued at a few pounds into speculative assets of thousands. Alone the French bank declined to have anything to do with the movement, and would neither lend money nor discount the notes of the land companies. joined President Mitchell and the executive board of the United The other banks, after becoming more or less involved, recently followed suit. This determination caused the enforced sale not only of

worthless land shares, but, incidentally, of many excellent stocks. we are told. The Monongah disaster is a proof of it. Ask the The debt incrured, which became impossible of liquidation, is thus

ST. LOUIS LABOR



GENERAL UNION WAITERS' STRIKE.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 7.—Union waiters walked out in every res-taurant and hotel in Seattle this morning. The restaurant keepers are trying to enforce a seven-day-a-week schedule.

WAGES REDUCED BY BIG FOUR RAILROAD.

Mount Carmel, Ill., Dec. 10.-There has been a 10 per cent cut in the force at the Big Four shops. The cut will affect all departments alike. There had been a cut in the time, a reduction of from nine hours to eight hours a day, and yesterday fifty men were let out.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINERS STRIKE.

A thousand coal miners went on strike up in Nova Scotia be-cause the bosses coolly broke their contract, which provides that payment must be made by the ton. Bosses want to pay by the car, and thus skin more profits.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION'S NEW MEETING PLACE.

St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 has decided to hold its meetings in the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 3535 Pine street, after the first of the year. The first meeting in the new quarters will be held Sunday, Jan. 5. The union now meets at Hibernian Hall.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER SPEAKS IN MILWAUKEE.

John Hodge, the fraternal delegate from the British Trade Unions to the American Federation of Labor convention in Norfolk, Va., addressed a well-attended meeting last Monday evening under the auspices of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

BLAME ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Sanchez, the leader of the labor unions in Cuba, lays the blame of the wholesale arrests the other evening upon Washington. He declares that it came about as a result of a note from England protesting against the way the English railroads are being treated in Cuba.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF LABOR.

The total number of men killed while mining coal in the United States during 1906, according to statistics gathered by the Geological Survey, was 2,061. The number of workmen receiving injuries in this industry, more or less serious, but not fatal, was 4,798 during the same period.

A BRITISH WOOD WORKERS' TRADE UNION.

An important federation has been formed in England, called an Association of Woodworking Trade Unions. It is composed of seven of the great unions engaged in the woodworking industry, consisting of 81,900 members. Narrow craft organizations and jurisdiction squabbles are unpopular across the pond.

ARKANSAS FEDERATION MEETS.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Dec. 9.-The State Federation of Labor met here today in annual session, with more than 100 delegates present. Tonight an open session was held, at which an address of welcome was made by Mayor W. L. Toney, responded to by L. H. Moore, secretary of the Federation. Actual business will begin tomorrow.

FIFTY THOUSAND ITALIAN LABORERS RETURN TO OLD COUNTRY.

Naples, Dec. 9 .- Owing to the financial conditions in the United States the repatriation of Italian emigrants is assuming vast propor-Today 9,000 landed and about 50,000 have returned to Italy since the first of the month. Many further arrivals are expected.

CAR SHOPS RENEW OPERATIONS.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9 .- The American Car & Foundry Co. gave official notification today of the reopening of their works at Binghamton, a suburb of Memphis, which have been shut down since the beginning of the financial stringency. This plant employs 1,800 men, and is the largest in the South.

UNITED MINE WORKERS ORGANIZING IN WYOMING.

The United Mine Workers organized local unions at Glen Rock, Big Muddy, Kooi, Wyoming, and Roundup, Mont. This was done through the active and energetic work of the officers of District No. 22, which comprises the states of Montana and Wyoming. This district will soon be the best organized that the United Mine Workers have in the country.

THE HOUNDING OF THE WESTERN MINERS.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 10 .- Governor Gooding today granted a requisition for Steve Adams, wanted at Telluride, Col., on a charge of slaying Arthur Collins. Adams was recently tried at Rathdrum, Idaho, for the murder of Fred Tyler, the jury disagreeing. It is understood he will be brought to Boise and kept until after the Pettibone trial, when he will be turned over to the Colorado authorities.

ERIE MACHINISTS REJECT OFFER.

The proposition of the Erie railroad that both the per diem and piecework plans be tried for a period and reported on by a competent of Boston, former president of the Central Labor Union, grappled committee of machinists has been rejected by the striking machin ists, who have been out six months to enforce their opposition to the piecework plan now in vogue. The committee says it has been proved already that the competent, industrious man can earn more under the piece system.

mass meeting at Forcade's Hall, in Granite City, Ill. John Hodge is of Scotch parentage, and was born in 1855. He took an early in-terest in labor matters and in 1886, when the Steel Smelters' Association was formed, he was promptly made its secretary. In 1892 he was president of the Glasgow Trades Council and in 1898 was elected to the Manchester City Council. He now represents the Gorton district in parliament. A number of St. Louis union men will go to Granite City this evening to listen to the British labor leader's arguments on the labor problem.

LABORERS CONTINUE RUSH TO EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 7 .- The stampede of laborers and their families for their former homes in Europe continues unabated. On one day this week alone nearly 11,000 sailed on the outgoing liners from Manhattan and Brooklyn docks. Nearly 2,000 more went to the piers hoping to get out of the country, but could not be accommodated in the steerage and second-class cabins of the steamships. Thus far this year the east-bound passenger traffic in the steerage and second-class cabins of the ships of the North German Lloyd Line exceeds that of last year by 153,000. The total number of emigrants who have sailed on ships of that line thus far number 446,000. The record of last year up to this time was 293,000. The crest of the wave of emigration has not been reached yet.

CANNON, THE "LABOR FRIEND," CRITICISES GOMPERS

Last Saturday Speaker Cannon expressed his sentiments toward Organized Labor and its leader, Samuel Gompers, with respect to the latter's campaign for his (the speaker's) defeat, the occasion being a call on him by a committee from the local union of plate printers. A set of resolutions commending the speaker for his legislative work in behalf of the plate workers was presented by the chairman of the delegation, Charles T. Smith. In reply Speaker Cannon, after expressing his gratification at the confidence conveyed, entered into an informal discussion of "one-man political leadership" of Organized Labor. He said that while he bore no enmity to the president of the American Federation of Labor, he did not believe that union men, as American citizens, would accept a dictatorship over their votes. He said he knew that in some things Mr. Gompers misrepresented the two million men composing the organization which he leads.

BOSTON PRINTERS MAKE FINE GAIN.

One of the largest raise in wages ever given to printers was that received by members of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, when the contract was signed for the new scale upon newspapers, which went into effect Oct. 14, to run for three years. Here are its principal points and changes from the old scale: The old scale provided for equal wages for day and night work on papers printing two editions, or using matter set in the day time. The new scale is a differential scale-that is, a scale for day work and one for night work, irrespective of when the matter is used. The old scale was \$24.33 for 42 hours. The new scale provides \$25.50 for 42 hours' work in the day time, and \$27.30 for 42 hours' work at night. Overtime at 85 cents an hour, which under the old scale was 80 cents. Overtime for day work 80 cents per hour. The new scale reads no less than six nor more than eight hours, thus bringing it one hour nearer to the flat seven hours. The "lobster" shift is to receive 70 cents an hour, or \$24.90 for 42 hours.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. LETS BIG PRINTING CONTRACT TO SCAB FIRM.

The letting of a \$50,000 printing contract by the Bell Telephone Co. of St. Louis to an out-of-town firm was the cause of a spirited discussion among members of the Executive Committee of the Million Population Club at Southern Hotel last Monday night. The matter was brought to the attention of the committee by Harry S. Sharpe, delegates from the Typographical Union. He stated that the company had let its last printing contract to Donnelly & Co., a Chicago non-union firm, and that the printing firms of St. Louis had been ignored. They were unanimous in expressing their condemnation of the Bell company's action. The question as to whether the committee could take up the fight of the Typographical Union caused considerable discussion, although many members believed it was a matter which properly could be taken up by the club. A committee of two was appointed to draft a resolution to be presented at the next meeting of the club, Dec. 23. This resolution will convey the request of the club to the telephone company to have its work done by St. Louis firms and not to give it to concerns in others cities. Colin M. Selph and Otto F. Karbe were appointed.

PRESIDENT COHEN OF MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION KILLED BY MANIAC.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 6 .- Edward Cohen of Lynn, president of the State Federation of Labor, died at 10:45 a. m., from wounds inflicted by John A. Steele, a lunatic, yesterday afternoon at the state house. Three prominent labor leaders were seriously wounded Thursday in an attempt to assassinate Gov. Guild of Massachusetts by John A. Steele, a maniac, who went to the capitol with the express purpose of killing the governor. Steele found the Governor engaged, and then turned his attention to the three men in the antechamber. He shot Edward Cohen of Lynn, Mass., president of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor, and fatally wounded him, and then fired at Dennis D. Driscoll of Boston, secretary of the same board, seriously wounding him. Arthur M. Huddell nd received injuries about the head with

proved. The British workmen have organization and use their political power. The American workman need expect no improvement in his condition until he uses his power to compel legislators to enact laws for his benefit. British workmen are amazed that in a country like this, where the workman could be master of the situation, he is a dumb, driven victim of conditions, who permits intolerable abuses and shuts his eyes to the power he could exercise in any election. Our standard of living is relatively higher. If American methods prevailed in a country as limited in acreage as ours, we would starve, whereas if English methods were employed here, the toilers of this country would have plentitude and even luxury. Our wages are higher, our foodstuffs and other necessaries cheaper and our general conditions far better than those under which the American workman lives.'

Thomas McGrady Dead

(By Eugene V. Debs in Appeal to Reason.)

It is a strange and pathetic coincidence that almost at the very mement I completed the introduction to the brochure of Thomas McGrady on "The Catholic Church and Socialism," now in press, the sad news came that he had passed away, and the painful duty now devolves upon me to write the word finis at the close of his work and add a few words of obitual eulogy.

It is not customary among Socialists to pronounce conventional and meaningless panegyrics upon departed comrades: nor to pay fulsome tribute to virtues they never possessed. Mere form and ceremony have had their day-and a long and gloomy day it has



THOMAS M'GRADY.

been-and can have no place among Socialists when a comrade living pays his last reverent regards to a comrade dead.

Thomas McGrady was born at Lexington, Ky., June 6, 1863. In 1887, at 24 years of age, he was ordained as a Catholic priest at the Cathedral of Galveston, Tex. His next pastorate was St. Pat-rick's church, Houston, followed by his transfer to St, Patrick's church, Dallas, Tex. In 1890 he returned to his Kentucky home, beginning his pastoral service there in Lexington, his native city. Later he went to St. Anthony's church, Bellevue, Ky., and it was here, in 1896, that he began his first serious study of economic, political and social questions. He was first attracted by Henry George's Single Tax, but abandoned that as inadequate after some Socialist literature fell into his hands, and he became convinced that nothing less than a social revolution and the abolition of the capitalist competitive system would materially better the existing industrial and social condition of the people.

Father McGrady, who always had the lofty courage of his moral end himself

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE COST CORPORATION THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

The directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company assert that the cost to the company of the recent strike has not been less than \$3,000,000, and that with the approach of lessened business and decreased industrial activity, a period of recuperation should be allowed. The suggestion has been made that the Western Union pay its dividend in scrip, as it would have to borrow the funds with which to make a cash distribution. The large surplus is a bookkeeping one and the funds are invested in plant and equipment.

AMALGAMATED COPPER MINES SHUT DOWN.

New York, Dec. 10 .- Directors of the several susidiary companies composing the Amalgamated Copper Company decided upon radical measures today to meet the unfavorable conditions prevailing in the copper trade. It was decided to suspend operations entirely at all the producing mines of the Butte Copper Company, with the exception of the Boston and Montana mines, where the business of the great copper trust will be concentrated. The decision of the directors of the several companies today involves the closing of the Washoe smelter, the largest smelting plant in the world.

EUROPE GETTING WORKED UP ABOUT IMMIGRATION FROM AMERICA.

London, Dec. 10.—It is a curious commentary upon economic condition in the old world that the turn in the tide of American immigration is causing serious trouble in Italy, Austria, Germany, Sweden and Norway. If industrial conditions in the United States threaten to be bad, they are infinitely worse in the countries named. Italy complains the loudest. Her returning hordes do not bring sufficient money to support them more than a few weeks, at the most, while many land practically penniless. The authorities there conress themselves unable to deal with the problem.

JOHN HODGE WILL SPEAK IN GRANITE CITY THIS SAT-URDAY EVENING.

zle of Steele's revolver. Steele was released on parole from the Danvers insane asylum last month. His home is in Everett, Mass., where he lives with his mother, who had sent him to Boston on an errand for her. He was overpowered and captured by Charles S. Groves, secretary to the Governor, and Gen. J. S. Whitney, chief of the State police. He is confined in the tombs.

PETTIBONE TRIAL BEGINS WITH PROSECUTOR'S STATEMENT.

Beise, Idaho, Dec. 9 .- By agreement of the attorneys of the State and the defense in the Pettibone case today the trial was continued until tomorrow morning, when the opening statement for the prosecution will be made by James B. Hawley.

The postponement was agreed partly because Senator Borah could not reach the city until tonight, and partially that a stipulation between the State and defense as to certain evidence may be drawn. The jury which will try the case of George A. Pettibone for complicity in the murder of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg was completed. The jury is as follows: J. H. Frazier, 25 years old; student. A. A. Tillotson, 29 years of age: merchant. E. L. Evans, 38 years old; farmer. W. A. Palmer, 40 year; liveryman; William Stahl, 69 years old; prospector; Newton Carper, 36 years old; carpenter. Joseph Singer, 48 years old; placer miner. A. C. Boot, 52 years old; old; farmer. C. R. Smead, 29 years old; liveryman. J. H. Garrecht, 40 years; butcher. Both Clarence Darrow of the defense and James H. Hawley of the prosecution expressed satisfaction with the jury selected. Six days were consumed in impaneling the jury and eighty talesmen were examined.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER SAYS ENGLAND'S WORKERS ARE BETTER PAID.

"The American workman is paid about 75 per cent less than the British laborer in the steel industries," declared John Hodge, a labor member of the British Parliament, in an address delivered to the workers in the steel mills at East Chicago. "In actual figures," he added, "the American workman seems to get more wages, but in reality he receives at least three-fourths less than his brother in England and the colonies. In New South Wales the contrast is striking. The workmen in the mills there are paid \$7 a day for eight-hour

shifts. The same men in America are paid \$4 a day for 12-hour shifts. Since my last visit here two years ago the conditions of Amer-This evening, Saturday, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock, John Hodge, the shifts. Since my last visit here two years ago the conditions of Amer-well-known labor leader from England, will address a public labor ican workmen have become worse, while those of England have im-mon has never been described, and never will be, in human speech.

fountain of Socialist literature and mastered its classics. His library centained the works of the standard authors of all nations.

It was at that time that Father McGrady was at the very pinnacle of his priestly power and popularity. He was young, just past 30, brilliant and scholarly. His magnetic personality was irresistible. Tall, fully six feet, splendidly proportioned, commanding, he was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. He had a massive head, a full fine face, florid complexion, clear features, and the bluest, kindliest and most expressive of eyes.

Widely and deeply read, cultured in the genuine sense, sociable and sympathetic, Father McGrady attracted friends by an irresistible charm, and held them by the same magic power.

He was an orator and a wit, a scholar and a humanitarian.

He had the exquisite fancy of a poet and could dally, according to mood, with a daisy or a star.

In his heroic and finely moulded physical proportions, his large and shapely head, clear complexion and expressive eyes he resembled strongly Robert G. Ingersoll.

This resemblance was accentuated by the kindly and infectious humor, the brilliant flashes of wit, the terse and epigrammatic speech and the keen and incisive satire of which both were master.

These two men, had they not been separated by the cruel and hateful prejudices inherent in capitalist society, and all its conven-. tional institutions, would have been the boonest of friends and loved each other as brothers.

Father McGrady soon began to feel that his new convictions did not fit his old conventicle. Honesty and candor being his prodominant characteristics, the truth that dawned upon his brain found ready expression from his eloquent lips. He took his congregation into his confidence and told them frankly that he was a

Socialist. Thenceforward every discourse attested that fact. He was warned by the bishop, threatened by the archbishop, but his flock closed around him, a living, throbbing citadel. He ministered to them in their suffering, comforted them in their sorrow, solemnized their nuptial vows, baptized their babes, tenderly laid to rest their dead, and they truly loved him.

But the conviction that the orthodox pulpit and the forum of freedom were irreconcilable, and that as a priest he was in the fetters of theology, grew upon him, and in spite of the pleadings and protestings of his followers he resigned his pastorate and withdrew

The congregation, seeming more like one great family, under Father MeGrady's tender and affectionate ministrations, felt stricken as if by an unspeakably sad personal bereavement, and sat in silence as they paid homage to their departing friend and pastor in sobs and tears.

The tremendous public reception given the modern Saul at Cincinnati, across the Ohio from his Kentucky home, is vividly remembe ed by thousands who struggled in the crush of common humanity to get within sound of his voice. He was now a full-fledged Social Revolutionist, and like his immortal prototype of many centwies ago, the common people heard him gladly.

The formal abdication of the priesthood by Father McGrady created a great sensation. The dignitaries of the church affected pious rejoicing. The recreant priest had long been a thorn in their complacent flesh. It was well that the holy church was purged of his pernicious influence.

Columns of reports appeared in the daily papers, and the features of the converted priest with which these accounts were embellished became familiar to hundreds of thousands. A Socialist priest was indeed an anomaly. Vast concourses of people were attracted by the mere mention of his name. When he was announced

to speak, standing room was always at a premium. McGrady was now at his best. The deep convictions he was now iree to express flowered in his speech and his oratory, like the peals of a great organ and the chimes of sweet bells, moved and swayed the eager masses. Everywhere the eloquent exponent of Socialism and pleader for the oppressed was in demand. His fame preceded his footsteps. Auditoriums, theaters and public halls were taxed to their capacity. The eloquent Socialist evangelist was now one of the commanding figures of the American platform. He was doing, superbly doing, the grand work for which he had been fitted as if by special providence. From the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific slope his resonant voice was heard and the multitude were stirred by his burning message of social regeneration.

The St. Louis comrades will hear with sincere regret the sad news of Comrade McGrady's death. He was the principal speaker at the Coliseum meeting of the Socialist Party of St. Louis, where over 6,000 people listened to the eloquent arguments of the "Priest Socialist." Comrade Thomas McGrady wrote a number of pam-phlets on Socialism and the labor problem, which may be classed with the best Socialist propaganda literature in the English language.

The Work of An Impostor

The St. Louis Republic of Dec. 3 published the following local news item:

"FRIEND OF DEBS IN TROUBLE.

"Charles E. Rochat Accused of Passing Forged Check.

"An information charging forgery was issued yesterday against Charles E. Rochat of No. 1228 Hickory street, who had a letter of recommendation from Eugene V. Debs, one-time Socialist candidate for president.

The name of George S. Tourville of No. 12 North Fourth street was signed to a check for \$10 which Rochat is said to have passed on Alonzo McConnell of No. 1220 Hickory street. McConnell applied for the information.

We called Comrade Debs' attention to the above item and received the following answer:

"Girard, Kas:, Dec. 7, 1907. "Dear Comrades: Your favor of the the 6th inst. with newspaper clipping inclosed has been received. Replying, I have to say that I have never heard of Charles E. Rochat. He certainly must be an impostor. If he holds a letter of recommendation signed by me it is a forgery. If you have occasion to get hold of it I shall be glad to have you send it to me. If I have ever met such a person, or if I have ever written him a letter, I have no present recollection of it. If you should see any of the parties interested do me the kindness to enter this denial for me. Thanking you for your kindness and with best regards to yourself and Comrade Hoehn and other E. V. DEBS. comrades, I remain, yours fraternally,

Missouri Socialist Party

STATE SECRETARY, OTTO PAULS, 324 CHESTNUT ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

National Committe	La La
G. A. Hoehn, \$24 Chestnut a E. T. Behrens, 110 E. 3d s	stSt. Louis Me
Locals.	Secretaries. M
Aquilla	Claude Walker No
. Arnett	
* Bernie	V. Nightingale Ph
Beyler	.E. D. Wilcox
Chillicothe	W. L. Garver Po

ountain View (Route 1)..., B. MaAllister yrtle (P. O., Jeff).....J. U. Lionberger cosho oshoL. B. Jones wada (Route 4, Box 106)..W. S. Peters

JUST TO ILLUSTRATE what they can do in the organization line, Local Edna comrades initiated 45 new members at their last meeting and have a lot more in sight that they hope to enroll in the near future. Financial Secretary Gibson is in charge during the illness of P. E. Dougherty.

W. M. BRANDT of St. Louis and G. W. Boswell of Brentwood are the nominees for state committeeman from the Tenth Congressional district. A referendum vote of the locals in the district will be taken to decide which one shall serve.

LOCALS IN OTHER congressional districts that are unable up agree on a state committeeman should make their nominations and the state secretary will conduct a referendum of the membership, if it is desired.

Chillicothe Comrades Wish to Know More About Candidates

Chillicothe, Mo., Dec. 10, 1907

Whereas, Referendum ballots have been sent out by the State Secretary for members to vote for State Secretary and National Committeemen; and,

Whereas, The means afforded the great majority of members for knowing the merits or demerits of the respective candidates is very limited; and,

Whereas, The Socialist Party advocates measures as distinguished from men; therefore,

Be it Resolved by Local Chillicothe, That the respective candidates have a brief biographical sketch published in "Labor," setting forth to some extent at least the activities of each in the party organization, and also a brief statement from each nominee showing, it any, their different ideas of tactics and organization.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent by the Secretary of Local Chillicothe to each candidate and the Editor of "LABOR." O. S. MOORE, Chairman.

W. L. GARVER, Secretary

A VOICE FROM EAST MOLINE, ILL. East Moline, Ill., Nov. 28, 1907.

I have been fighting the old wolf all summer, but every encounter makes me stronger in my determination to free myself from his clutches by helping to overthrow this system of wage slavery with its undermining influence on the man who must work with stooped shoulders and aching back, ever in fear of the lash of discharge heaped upon his already tired back; he can see visions of the dread winter coming; he can hear the cries of his wife and children for wramth and bread; the future is dark before him; shops closing down, making competition for his job more fierce. His master sees the chance and forces up the speed. Such is the condition of the workingman today. But thanks to the agitators and the Socialist press, there is a bright ray of hope, a dawning of class-consciousness upon the part of the toilers. May you continue in sweeping away the mental cobwebs and breaking economic chains. With regret if I have taken up too much of your time. I am, yours for So-cialism. HARRY STROM. cialism.



This is the story of how one Socialist woman outwitted the mine owners of West Virginia and made a speech to the miners after she had been forbidden to by the owners of the coal mines.

Lena Morrow Lewis has for some time been speaking to the miners and workingmen of various states. On last Labor day the miners of Ashville, W. Va., had made arrangements to have her speak at their picnic. When the mine owners found that the miners union had engaged a Socialist speaker they announced that if the union had a Socialist speaker they would not allow the miners to hold a picnic. As the mine operators owned the land on which the picnic was to be held and as the miners had bought the lumber for the platform, the union was obliged to give up the Socialist speaker on that day.

Much consternation and discontent was expressed among the miners when they found that they were to have no speaker, but the word was quietly passed around that they would not work the next day and would then have Mrs. Lewis speak for them. But they realized that this could not be accomplished on the company ground Between the company ground and the public ground there ran a creek too deep to wade and too wide to jump. So the miners determined to take the boards they had bought for their platform and build a bridge over the creek. When they attempted to do this they were stopped by the deputy sheriff, who told them that the boards were on the company's ground and could not be taken off, notwithstanding the fact that the miners had bought them themselves.

Some of the more determined miners then went to their own homes and brought planks and built a bridge that would admit of one foot passenger at a time. Then headed by an old Grand Army man, in his blue coat, blowing a cornet, sixty miners and their wives, with Mrs. Lewis, marched single file across the bridge and took up their station on the steps of an old schoolhouse that stood near the roadside. Here on the steps of the schoolhouse for an hour and a half Mrs. Lewis spoke to the miners on Socialism in sight of the company possessions.

those of the men and women of France. And we have had many instances of the brilliant mental work of French women.

While the machine in industry is responsible for revolutionizing the status of woman in every walk of life, nowhere is the change felt more than in the marriage relation. Formerly woman was the keeper of the house. The fireside was the altar upon which she sacrificed her individuality and her liberty. To care for the home meant to stay in the home, look after the details of its equipment, and when servants were impossible to do each and every item of service herself.

Somehow the manufacture of bread, of clothing, of carpets, of all foodstuffs finally came to be called "woman's work." The nursing of children was "woman's work." Looking after a man's wardrobe was "woman's work." Making comfortable the inside of the house was "woman's work." Caring for the sick was "woman's work." It all so distinctly was "woman's work" that the doing of these things came at last to be woman's sphere, and so prevalent became the idea of her work and of her sphere that if she should step one little toe of her boot out of this circumscribed area the balance wheels of society would lose their equanimity and chaos would result.

It seriously was thought that if woman ceased to bake the bread and to put the house in order for the return of the man from his battles with the outside world the pillars of society would crumble and humanity would perish under its load of mortification.

But machinery turned the bread making business into the hands of the men, and a maid or a younger female of the family puts the house in order while the older women hie themselves to schoolroom and office and factory. Here they have discovered a larger life and a fuller one. Not in the petty details of their labor, but in their contact with the broader social needs of mankind. The altruism which plays so large a part in a woman's spiritual life throws off the Chinese shoe which has compressed it for so long a time and sends its tendrils of compassion broadcast over the land. It grows, and glories in its growth.

With this new, broad life, it is impossible for woman again to compress herself into the old-fashioned mold required by the oldfashioned marriage. Yet marriages must be consummated, even for the new woman. The wage-earner woman finds that mankind wants her quite as much as he wanted her stay-at-home-mother. And she also needs him, provided she can arrange with him so that her individuality will not be too deeply cut into.

Five million women today are driven by the pressure of economic necessity into the fields of labor. There the great majority of them toil their lives away for a pittance. They would be tree, but present methods of production and distribution make freedom impossible for them. They are taken out of the home, but the home is still dependent upon them. They can not afford to turn it over to a more competent caretaker. They bear a double burden—that of a wage earner and of housekeeper. They can not let go of the one nor can they give up the other. They must act as a span between. and the feat is a killing and a demoralizing one. Where marriage and motherhood may be a blessing and a delight to the economically free woman, to her who is a small wage earner they are too frequently a curse. The health-destroying and soul-killing pace that he must keep up renders her unfit for wifehood or motherhood. Her children, then, do not make the best citizens for want of proper parental care and lack of subsequent guidance and instruction.

But the small wage earning woman is awakening. She has lemonstrated her brain capacity and her ability to perform her services acceptably. She knows that she is an essential in the great scheme of social service, and she will insist upon economic freedom in the future



Jos. Nuening, 1420 N. Jefferson St.

- G. Myers, 1429 Elliott Ave.
- Thos. Slattery, 17th and Cass Ave.
- Reese, 22nd and Cass Ave.
- M. Tracy, 1854 Cass Ave. L. Wissler ,3755 Cote Brilliante Ave.
- J. H. O'Shea, 1501 Singleton St.

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

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



Clarkton B. J. Turner Commerce H. G. Anderson Collins W. E. Sitton	Raley Creek (P. O., Galena)Dick Meyers Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff)	c
DexterJ. W. Sprinkle EdnaP. E. Daugherty	Schell City Jas. Beatty Scholten H. Stredwick	a
Eldon	Sedalia (210 E. 18th St.).Wm. Tattershall St. Joseph (1002 S. 10th)F. B. Moser St. Louis (324 Chestnuc st.).O. Kammerer St. Louis County Central Committee	A STREET
Holland V. A. Moore Hannibal, 107 Grace st. F. Foster Jasper County Central Committee (210½ Main, Joplin)J. W. Gibbens	Jaulius I. V. (uosnžia "O'd) s pringiteld 841 New st	and and the
Kansas CityJ. M. Brazel, 1 Park Pl.	ZalmaWayne Brasler	

SOME CHANGES were made in dates that were arranged for H. L. Call. Monett and Jefferson City dropped out and these two dates were placed at Eldon and St. Louis. Call's dates in Missouri now stand as follows: Hannibal, Dec. 31; St. Louis, Jan. 5-7; St. Louis County, 6; Eldon, 8; Kansas City, 9; Sedalia, 10; Springfield, 11; Jasper County, 12, 13, 14 and 15. The 100 pamphlets and 100 posters have been sent to all locals having dates by express.

THE NATIONAL OFFICE is arranging dates for John C. Chase, who is at present state secretary of New York. Chase will probably reach Missouri in February. Comrade Behrens, who paid a visit to headquarters this week, says that Sedalia comrades will want a date, as they liked Chase when he was here before. The terms are \$8 per date. This includes all expenses of the speaker and posters will be furnished in addition. Locals desiring dates should address the state secretary at once, as the route will be made up on Dec. 28

THE VOTE on state officers closes on Dec. 28, and the returns from locals must reach the state office on or before that date. See that your local gets in a full vote.

FLAT RIVER COMRADES were well pleased with Goebel and the collection paid all expenses and left a balance in the treasury. They expect to enroll a number of new members soon.

"THE PANIC IS SOBERING up the prosperity shouters around here," writes Secretary Davidson of Local McCracken. "Com-rade McAllister of Springfield came down and spoke to two crowded houses that kept better order than they usually do at church. The panic is shaking voters loose from the old parties."

J. J. PYATT OF FORDLAND wants instructions about organizing a local and a speaker to help the good work along. The of genius have brains greatly varying in size and weight. The brains of the men and women of certain countries, too, do not differ comrades have been requested to send them a speaker.

When the speech was over the miners greeted the speaker with a cheer and wended their way back over the foot bridge.

MACHINES MAKE NEW WOMEN

By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.

With the introduction of machinery in the industrial world came what we may call the beginning of the end of woman's abject slavery. With the development of machine power, women who were freed from slavery were of the laboring class. This class itself was taken out of the seclusion of the house and put into the larger world of labor. Here developed gradually a sense of personal responsibility and personal rights. To be co-workers and co-producers with men in itself was a stimulant, an evidence of the value of a woman's life. For, f a woman could do the work a man did as well as he did, and thereby could earn a living wage, even as he did, what further proof was needed to show her equality with him?

The working woman learned to read, she studied mathematics she gradually secured the right to important places in the industrial world, and she began to tell herself, more and more, that she was measuring up well with the average man in all lines of industry. In the development of this sentiment she has been modest, possibly desiring first to prove without a doubt her equality as a worker.

At the present time, however, she is forcing this knowledge of her prowess upon the world by her demands for equal rights and equal pay with men for service rendered. Although every possible barrier has been erected against her for the last several thousand years, and she has had practically no opportunity to develop until within the last two centuries, yet she rapidly is assuming responsibilities of such magnitude as to cause scientists and philosophers to pause in what they once would have considered more serious work, and speculate as to what is the meaning of woman's achievement.

She adopts the manners of the cultured with far greater ease than man does, and adapt herself to any environment much more readily than he can. And we have no reason to doubt her capacity for high mental development. As proof of her inferiority, scientists cite the larger brain development of man; but it is proven that even men brains of the men and women of certain countries, too, do not differ materially in size and weight. Little difference is found between THE BEST \$3.00 HAT IN THE WORLD



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EDITORIAL NOTES

WHY SHOULD THE PREACHERS get so excited about the removal of "In God We Trust" from the almighty dollar. The more dollars the average man has, the more he thinks of securing more; and the less time he has to think of God. If our modern knights of business would trust in God instead of relying on their own shrewdness and crookedness, they would never make their successful financial harvest. The dollar inscription "In God we trust" is a lie. Every time the money-making capitalist or business man is given a chance to take his choice between God Almighty and Almighty Dollar he will take the dollar first and forget all about God. Under Capitalism Mammon is God. The Dollar rules supreme! Religion, philosophy, love, right, justice, human life itself is measured by dollars and cents. Leave the innocent old man off your much "tainted money." HE will not feel offended, hence there is no reason why the preachers should get excited about it.

SUCCESSFUL SCOUNDRELS NEVER go to jail. There are laws for Napoleons, says the Mirror. Banker Walsh of Chicago as a high financier helped himself by forgery and dummy borrowers to all the money in his big Chicago bank to float his railroad and min-ing schemes. His lawyers maintain that there's nothing wrong with such transactions, except that as they didn't result in profit to Walsh in the said schemes the loses and thefts couldn't be paid back. They say that banking laws should not be allowed to trammel a genius. Napoleon told Metternich that he could make any chess move he chose, because the rules were not made for Napoleon. No use argu-ing this point. Let's grant that it would have been all right if Walsh had won out. And then let's imprison him for not being able to win the game. Napoleons above law are only Napoleons when winning. When they lose they are no longer Napoleons, and the laws apply as to common folks. It is all right, so long as the Napoleons surely wind up at St. Helena or Joliet.

THE BANKERS OF THE COUNTRY will have a strong lobby in Washington in order to kill any postal savings bank legislation. Naturally enough! Our private anarchistic banking system gives the best chances to the worst scoundrels to rob the great mass of the American people. Speaking of England's postal banks, a correspondent in a local daily paper says: "In Great Britain they have had the benefit of postal banks for more than a generation. Every money-order office is a postal savings bank and is open during the hours appointed for the sale of stamps, beginning at 8 a. m. It is also open for withdrawals on all week days during certain hours. Deposits may be made from 1 shilling (25 cents) to £50 (\$250) in one year (ending Dec. 31), the total not to exceed £200 (\$1,000). Interest is at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. For the convenience of the poorer depositors, penny stamps can be affixed to a piece of paper till they amount to a shilling and then deposited. A depositor can withdraw his money at any postoffice bank in Great Britain, no matter where it was originally deposited. In 1902, the latest figures I have, there were nearly 9,000,000 depositors, one in five of the population, and the deposits aggregated \$700,000,000.'

A FLOATING HELL! Under date of Dec. I the following piece of patriotic news is reported from New York: "With 2,000,000 pounds of ammunition stowed away in her magazine rooms and with nearly 1,000 men and officers aboard, the big 16,000-ton battleship Louisiana sails at break of day tomorrow from the Brooklyn navy yard for Hampton Roads, the rendezvous of the Pacific-bound Atlantic fleet. Not all of the immense quantity of ammunition aboard the ship is for use in her own guns, many thousand of pounds of smokeless powder for the weapons of the armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington, now in the Pacific ocean, having been shipped in the big battleship." We are a great Christian nation! The larger our battleship the greater our "national security." The more modern our machinery for murder en masse the greater our "national pride." The more gun-cotton and gunpowder, dynamite and nitroglycerin on our batleships, the more intense our patriotism and the more genuine our brotherly love and Christian feelings toward our fellow human beings. One little accident, one little error or mistake by any one of the men on board this floating hell might cause one of those horrible disasters which are so numerous under the rule of modern militarism .The "Louisiana," like any other battleship, is a machinery of murder. A machinery of systematic murder en mass. Every little wheel of the battleship is applied and put in motion for the only and sole purpose: to kill, to murder. Every gun, every grain of gunpowder, every once of gun-cotton must serve but one purpose: to kill, to murder. Whom? Human beings who are foolish enough to be deceived by the false patriotism taught them by their capitalist masters and their masters' intellectual prostitutes.

"BEAUTIFULLY" PREPARED PINKERTON story is reported from Los Angeles under date of Nov. 29: "Said to be in daily fear of being killed since his arrival here Monday, Trinidad Vasquez, a secret service officer in the employ of the Mexican government, the chief witness for the government in the case of Magon, Villareal and Rivera, alleged revolutionists, was poisoned today. It is believed he will recover. He was chatting with Thomas Furlong, a detective, who trailed the alleged revolutionists across the country, when he suddenly threw up his hands and fell in front of the Central Police Station. It was thought that he was having an attack of epilepsy, but the police surgeon, when he was carried into the receiving hospital, found that he was poisoned. They have not o determine the nature of oison, but found symptoms of strychnine. It is supposed, if he were wilfully poisoned, it was given to him in his food at noon today. Detective Furlong has been accustomed to keep the secret service officer continually in his sight, as he feared an attempt on his life. Word flew to the Federal courts when it was known that Vasquez was suffering with poison. Oscar L. Lawyer, United States district attorney, accompanied by representatives of the United States marshal's office, rushed to the hospital. After affirming that the leters introduced by the government in the hearing for extradition were forgeries, at-torneys for Villareal, Magon and Rivera, the Mexicans charged with atempting to organize an armed invasion of Mexico, today secured a continuance until Monday, promising to bring witnesses from Arizona to contradict the evidence 'already introduced. A WRITER IN APPLETON'S MAGAZINE, Bertha Damaris Krobe, makes the following interesting comment on the Woman's Suffrage movement: At the present time the Woman's Suffrage movement approaches the spectacular. That woman is, politically speaking, no longer an "outlander by predestination"-to borrow the picturesque phrase used recently by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister, before the House of Lords—may be appreciated by one sweeping glance over the world. With Finnish women—nineteen of them-proudly sitting in their national parliament; with English "suffragettes" complacently going to jail in defense of their cause ; with equal suffrage flourishing in four American states, as well as in New Zealand, federated Australia, Finland, the Isle of Man, and, with slight restriction, in Norway; with lesser degrees of enfranchisement in nearly every civilized country, whose fair half-citizens have cultivated the courage, like Oliver Twist, to shout for "more"—well, the suffragists' world do move. Curiously enough, the average American entertains a vague notion that women dable in politics in the indefinite "out West." That the fair sex of Wyoming have voted for president of the United States for 38 years seems, to the unenlightened, like a gentle prevarication. And Wyoming, it may be said in passing, has fewer unmarried women and fewer divorces than any other state in the Union, so that dropping a piece of paper in the ballot box every little while does not seem to have interfered with that "divinely appointed path" of matrimony so devoutly discoursed upon by opponents. Three states—Colorado, Utah and Idaho—have since raised their women to full stature of citizenship; while in no less than 24 other states they have one of four forms of the franchise.

MANEWAL

All those who like good Bread and Cake Will wisely act and promptly take MANEWAL'S Health-Producing Bread-The Bread that's strictly Union Made.

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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. 4.

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.

11.

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

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

tions 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.

DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street; 25c a copy.



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 elass. 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 conomic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

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

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

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

IV.

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

111.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Socialist News Review

THE STOKES TO SPEAK IN MILWAUKEE.

G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes will speak in Ethical Hall, Milwaukee, on Dec. 17, and in Racine Dec. 16.

A CHARTER FOR NAPOLEON.

A town named Napoleon, in Ohio, has applied for a Socialist charter. Such news ought to give the shades of Napoleon and Bis-marck something to talk about over the river.

HARDIE'S TRIP AROUND THE GLOBE.

Mr. Keir Hardie has left Ceylon this week for Australia. His stay in India has been prolonged beyond the time originally scheduled, so that unless he cuts short his visit in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, it will be several months before he is back among us again.

COMRADE CALL IN INDIANA.

Comrade Harry Laurens Call, who will tour the Central States this winter (he will be in St. Louis in January), spoke at the Grand Opera House in Marion, Ind., last Sunday. A comrade writes us: "The meeting was a rousing success and we are all well pleased with the good results of Call's work.'

CARL D. THOMPSON ADDRESSING CHURCH AUDIENCE.

"What's going on?" somebody asked, seeing a crowd entering one of Milwaukee's churches last Sunday evening. "Oh, C. D. Thompson is going to talk on Socialism, and everybody wants to hear about that subject." Here is a suggestion to the ministers who complain that they can't get people to fill their churches.

THE SOCIALIST VICTORY IN NORTHPORT, WASH.

The Socialists in the town of Northport, Stevens County, in the State of Washington, elected their candidate for mayor, one councilman for unexpired term, one councilman for two years and the city attorney. Comrade Charles Adam is the victorious mayoralty candidate. The total number of votes was 135, of which the So-cialists received 73, the Citizens' candidate 62 votes.

HENRY LAURENCE CALL'S DATES IN ST. LOUIS.

Comrade Henry Laurens Call, the young "millionaire Socialist orator," will speak in St. Louis Jan. 5 and Jan. 7. Sunday, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock in the evening, he will speak at the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 3535 Pine street. Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock p. m., he will address a meeting at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets: Admission free.

STRICKLAND'S WORK IN INDIANA.

Comrade Fred G. Strickland, the state organizer of Indiana, is doing some excellent work in that state. On Dec. 2 he addressed a successful meeting at Rushville. He writes from there: "This is a community of tired and retired farmers, but we have a loyal band of Socialists here who never tire." He also informs us that the com-rades at Knox are planning a meeting. The subject is to be "Child Labor.

KEIR HARDIE AND THE TORY PRESS.

No wonder the British Tory press was in a frenzy because Com-rade Keir Hardie of the British Parliament visited India on his way around the world. Now it develops that Hardie's visit was productive of the formation of a Social-Democratic party in India. The Tory press tried to make it appear that Hardie's mission was to stir up an insurrection. British rule in India means perpetual famine and the most unholy exploitation of the luckless natives, and naturally the Tories have bad consciences and the suspicions that usually accompany them. But the reality is worse than the thing their wild imaginings conjured up. An Indian Socialist party means more in the long run than an ill-starred insurrection.

THE LATEST SOCIALIST NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Tokio, Nov. 15 .- Comrades S. Katayama, T. Tazoye and K Nishikawa are contemplating a campaign for Socialism as a trial throughout Japan, beginning with the spring. Last month we formed a union called the "Printing Guild," or Kyodo Shuppan Kumiai, in our printing office, with the sole purpose in view of printing pamphlets and other matter for the cause of Socialist propaganda. Any person paying 5 yen can become a member of the Guild. We believe that if the members of the Guild are given the advantage of obtaining printed matter done at half the cost, enormous orders will come from every part of the land. To start with, we shall publish the address of Keir Hardie, a Laborite leader in England, which was delivered some time ago at Kingsley Hall, Kanda.

JOHN I. BEGGS IN FIGHT WITH SOCIALIST.

Alderman Melms (Social-Democrat) had a lively tilt with John I. Beggs, street car magnate and Czar of Milwaukee, at the meeting of the Council Railway Committee. Alderman Melms had moved an ordinance of the City Council requiring street cars to carry jackscrews for removing the numerous victims of street car accidents. In the course of the discussion Alderman Melms reproached Mr. Beggs with using old-fashioned and ineffective fenders on his cars. Beggs replied that his fenders were all right, that they were tested every day, for his employes were made to lie down on the tracks and the cars were run up against them, to show how neatly the fenders could pick them up! Truly, wage slaves may be used in a good many different ways. This shameless assertion of the street

surface. It is the first time in the history of the empire that a chan cellor has appealed to the majority of the Reichstag for support a a condition of his continuance in office. Consequently the action taken by Prince Von Buelow introduces a revolutionary chang into German governmental methods. His appeal means nothing less than the responsibility of the ministry to the Reichstag. Upo the opening of the session yesterday, with the business of the day the budget debate, the floor leaders of the "bloc" parties briefly de clared their readiness to continue to support the coalition regime o Prince Von Buelow. The Clericals and the Socialists greeted thes declarations with derisive laughter and hooting, The House ther degenerated into a scene of the greatest confusion. The presiden rang his bell repeatedly in an effort to restore order. It was eviden that the coalition leaders had united to prevent any discussion o the crisis by the Centrists and Socialists. Herr Bebel, the Socialis leader, complained that the Berliner Tageblatt had been able to print in the morning the names of the speakers at the day's session as well as the order of the speeches. He asserted that an accidenta majority was assuming the right to arrange behind closed door who should speak. When Herr Bebel had finished the leaders of th "bloc" moved the closure, which was carried amid the greatest con fusion. Paul Singer, Socialist, speaking to a point of order, declared that the rights of the minority had been overridden, but that the country would understand what had been done. The House ther took up the third reading of the modus vivendi with Great Britain Dr. Bethmann-Holleeg, minister of the interior, attempted to speak but could not be heard. The minister soon discontinued his efforts Others tried to speak, but it was impossible to get a hearing. Her Singer announced ostentatiously and to the amusement of the House that the Socialists would support the government's bill. After twenty minutes of noise and confusion the session was adjourned.

GOOD CONCISE STATEMENT ON THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Comrade P. D. Strong sent us his opinion on the present financial crisis in the form of a resolution, which we consider very good and to the point. For the information of our readers we hereby pre sent the document:

Whereas, Under our present economic system a class of society usually called stock gamblers have control of the people's hardearned savings, and by such control either cause high prices of the means of subsistence or a financial crisis, according to their success or failure in monopolizing the means of life with the people's deposits; and,

Whereas, Experience has proven, conclusively, that the present banking system is a failure and incapable of safeguarding the people's savings; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Socialist party that we demand of the government the creation of governmental postal savings banks, to be controlled in such a manner as will protect deposits from frenzied financiers, and that such deposits shall be loaned to cities, counties and states at a small percent of interest, for the purpose of inaugurating and improving public utilities, such as transportation facilities and highways; housing and sanitary conditions, etc., and to eliminate the necessity of so-called charity and soup-houses generally, which especially exist in case of industrial panies. Such action on the part of the government would educate the people in co-operating with the just functions of government to establish collective ownership of all trust-controlled industries.



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The above is only a partial list of books kept in stock. A complete line of pamphlets and leaflets always on hand, also Socialist Party buttons. Books sent postpaid on receipt of above prices. Office open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily. LABOR BOOK DEPT., 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.



railway king will be good campaign material for the Socialists in I their next campaign.

THE PROHIBITION WAVE IN MILWAUKEE.

A Milwaukee Socialist alderman, who runs a boarding housesaloon, told the license committee of the City Council that the way to purify the saloon business "was to make it a business independent of women and immoral rooming houses, instead of shortening the hours during which saloons may remain open." The fact is that the anti-saloon agitations have been brought on by the liquor interests themselves. They have been after the coin, no matter how rotten the business became, and have aroused the ire of the people by the protection they have thrown round the most damnable dives. The recent prohibition wave round the country, a wave that reached its height just when the Prohibition party was dwindling into insignificance, ought to teach the liquor interests a few lessons. People will not tamely submit to having their communities filled full of low dives and snares for the virtue of their children without some day losing patience and administering a rebuke .- S. D. Herald.

FROM THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

In Hungary, as in Austria, racial divisions constitute a great obstacle to political and social progress. The Magyar nobility form the dominant power in politics, and the great bulk of the people of the Magyar and other nationalities are, politically speaking, non-existent. Now, however, as a result of Socialist activity, we may expect to see unity in the ranks of the people and a concentrated effort made to break down the walls of monopoly and privilege. The only opposition to the Jingo Maygar government at this mo-ment (says the "Courrier Europeen") comes from the ranks of the Socialists, who are engaged in enlightening the people with regard to the grave inconveniences of governmental politics. In over twenty towns in Hungary the Socialists have succeeded in holding large demonstrations, where the attitude of the coalition on the question of the compromise with Austria has been discussed and denounced. The Hungarian Socialists are entering upon a political propaganda, and by their tactics are beginning to rally the non-Maygar parties that have hitherto been guided by "postulates" exclusively, national and ecclesiastic.

SOCIALIST CAUSED A PARLIAMENTARY TIE-UP.

A Berlin dispatch, dated Dec. 6, says; The ministerial crisis has been far more important and significant than appears on the

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