ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908

NO. 363.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIG

Appeal for the Campaign Fund to the Socialists of St. Louis.

Comrades:-This is the most important campaign year in the history of the American Socialist movement. Never before have the working people of this country been so thoroughly aroused as at The economic and political conditions call for intelligent and energetic Socialist action. The Socialist Party has become the third strongest political party in the United States!

The Socialist Party is today the third strongest party in the state of Missouri! The Socialist Party is today the third strongest political party

in St. Louis!

VOL. VI

Comrades, this means grave responsibilities and duties for each

and every one of you.

In order to do honor to our party movement and justice to the cause of the general labor movement in this great campaign of 1908 we require a strong campaign fund. And it is for you, for all of us, to provide financial ammunition for this great political working class campaign under the banner of the Socialist Party.

We appeal to you to contribute liberally to the

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Every contribution will be publicly acknowledged through the columns of our local party press, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-

GERMAN SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION

Seventy Thousand Men and Women of Berlin Meet and Demand Universal Suffrage for Prussian State Legislative Elections.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The determination of the Socialists to secure direct universal suffrage, combined with their indignation against Chancellor von Buelow's curt declaration refusing their demand, gave rise today of an unusual scene and a monster popular demonstration, acompanied by disorders in the streets of the Prussian capital, in which 40,000 organized Socialists participated, while 30,000 sympathizers, from time to time, actively joined in the manifesta-

One of the most remarkable features of today's uprising was the number of women who engaged in the demonstrations; and they appeared even more earnest in their activities than the men.

Groups in the streets were dispersed in the most vigorous manner, and collisions between processions of manifestants and the police resulted in the injury of a considerable number of the demonstrators but so far as known no fatality occurred in this city. The police refrained from making arrests except in cases of extreme violences All Prussia Affected.

The movements extends throughout Prussia, where the Socialists are exceptionally numerous. Reports received from other cities, however, do not indicate that the demonstrations there were accompanied by violence.

Notwithstanding the police commissioner's warning that repressive measures would be applied, many thousand Socialists gathered in the morning at the 600 local headquarters of the various districts of the capital, and thence proceeded in groups, singing revolutionary songs, toward the eight halls in the city, where mass meetings had

The Socialists showed great determination in their attempts to hold processions, although the police made energetic endeavors to prevent this. Long before the hour of noon, the time fixed to begin the meetings, all the halls were completely packed, and the police drew up in force around the doors to hold the crowds in check. Those who could not get within the buildings were driven into the adjoining streets by squads of police. Inside the halls the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the excitement increasing as the speakers denounced the action of the chancellor, whose name was received with loud hooting and hissing. The speakers did not advise violence, but declared that if violence occurred the responsibility would fall upon the police and the privileged classes, who refused the people their

Resolutions favoring universal suffrage and a secret ballot were adopted by acclamation, after which the audiences streamed into the

Collisions With Police.

The police immediately attempted to disperse the throngs, which showed an evident intention to march in procession toward the palace square. In most cases the processions were soon broken up, the police displaying the utmost energy. Two formidable columns, however, marched as far as Alexandra platz, within a short distance of the Emperor's palace, where the police charged them, inflicting many injuries. Eventually they succeeded with the greatest difficulty in scattering the demonstrators, who retired, hooting and jeering ironically, toward Unter den Linden.

Later some thousands of the demonstrators gathered a short distance from Chancellor von Buelow's residence and began shouting down the chancellor, who had driven through into Friedrichstrasse. Their attitude became so threatening that both the mounted and foot police charged them fiercely, striking right and left with the flat of their sabers.

Scores of the manifestants were knocked down and tramped upon, and the great crowd at length was broken up into small groups, among whom there were many injured.

Another serious collision occurred at Jungfern bridge, where many suffered severe contusions. On Moritz platz an immense throng shouted and hooted until the police, with drawn arms, forced them into the side streets. Towards evening quiet was resumed in the center of the city, but several small groups marched in the outlying streets, singing "The Marseillaise."

In the suburbs during the day fourteen other meetings that were

held attracted even greater concourses of men and women than the meetings in the city. At these gatherings, stirring songs were sung, set to military music, as well as "The Marseillaise."

THEY DON'T BOTHER ABOUT THE KAISER. A made-to-order cablegram from Berlin says: "Berlin, Jan. 13. -Just how serious was the rioting of Socialists in Berlin yester-day did not develop until today, when it became known that, fearing a hostile attack would be made on him, the police virtually compelled Emperor William to call off a motor car trip he had planned for yesterday afternoon." Of course, the Kaiser's bad conscience may have induced him to abandon the automobile trip. As far as his safety is concerned, the Berlin Socialists never bother much about the Kaiser. He may attend their meetings, if he feels like it, or enjoy himself at a Socialist picnic, if he feels so disposed—nobody will do him bodily harm. But the Socialists are after the system that pro-

duces Kaisers, princess, plutes, aristocrats and other parasites, who live off the sweat and blood of the working people.

BERLIN'S SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

The Social Democratic Party in Berlin has compiled an analysis of the party membership according to their respective trades. This analysis is based on returns made by the members themselves, and 81.8 of the members took part. Of these it was shown that practically 82.3 per cent were organized in the trade unions; 90 per cent were members of the proletariat and the remainder were capitalists, employers, professional men, etc. Even in the richest district of Berlin 81 per cent were workers and in another district only 7 per cent were non-workers. These figures are taken to indicate how the German Socialist Party is a party ruled and controlled by the pro-letariat. Again, 88 per cent of the members were returned as readers of the party press, and of these but a small number, 2.2 per cent, did not read the "Vorwarts," and a total of 268 read no paper at all. Other figures attest to the great strides made in building up the party organization among the organized workers.

SOCIALIST PREDICTS VICTORY FOR WOMAN'S SUF-

After a visit to this country to investigate the movement for woman's suffrage, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, the English Socialist and suffragette, sailed for home last Saturday on the steamship Lusitania. Mrs. Sanderson declared that she believed the movement had such an impetus here that it could not be checked. She said: "My trip to America has shown me that the best women in America are making valiant efforts in the movement for woman's suffrage. By the best women I mean the women of the working classes. I do not mean the women of the upper classes, because the latter are indifferent to the work. They are comfortable themselves and care little for others, though there are some exceptions. I think that woman's suffrage in England will be an accomplished fact in five years. I shall only come to this country when I am voted in my own country. I should be ashamed to do so before.'

ANNOUNCEMENT

It is unlawful for the American Federation of Labor and its members and sympathizers to

BOYCOTT **BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE CO.**

"Justice Gould in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, on December 17th, handed down a decision granting the company a temporary injunction preventing the Federation from publishing

BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE CO.

UNFAIR LIST OF ORGANIZED LABOR...

ST. LOUIS HAS 45,599 UNION MEMBERS.

The annual report of State Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller for 1907, made public the other day, shows an increase of all labor organizations of Missouri from 600 to 642. The membership of labor organizations showed an increase of nearly 5,000. One strange thing about the report is a decrease in female members of labor organizations. The total decrease was 364, of which 312 was in St. Louis. Kansas City shows a decrease from 181 to 96 female members, and St. Joseph furnishes an increase from 415 to 448. The amount paid out by the organizations for benefit funds is shown to have been \$322,646.85 in 1906. an increase from \$305,985 for the previous year. The amount paid out on account of strikes and lockouts is given as \$222,653.30, as against \$129,433. Of the total 642 labor organizations in the state, St. Louis has 208, an increase of 6. Kansas City has 208, an increase of 6; Kansas City has 86, St. Joseph 39, the latter a decrease from 43, and 309 are located outside of either of those three cities. Of the strike benefits \$132.355.30 was paid out by labor organizations in St. Louis, an increase of \$9,000. Benefit funds amounted to \$112,389.70, a decrease of \$106,000. The labor organization membership in St. Louis was 45,599, an increase from 43,374. The average number of hours for a day in St. Louis increased from 8.97 to 9.16, though the workday of the state as a whole remained the same, 9.05. An increase of 1.6 per cent was shown in the strength of organizations in the city, compared with a decrease from a total of 77.5 to 76.9 for the state as a whole. The average hourly pay in the state is 33.17 cents, while in St. Louis the average is 35.01 cents, the latter a decrease from 36.67 cents. The average work days, 289, a decrease from 298.

LABOR TEMPLES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

. In speaking of Labor Temples, we can take a lesson from some of our foreign brethren. Nearly everybody has heard of the great Bourse du Travail in Paris, and the Maison du Peuple in Brusselsmagnificent structures that serve as a home for the industrial and political organizations of labor in those cities. Now we are informed that the Socialists and unionists of Prague have purchased as a workers' home one of the palaces of the Bohemian nobility for I,-171,392 crowns (\$218,000). The house is situated in the center of Prague and has two gardens and three courts. It will provide space for the largest organizations. Although we are assured that the workers of Europe are a pauperized lot, still they make practical demonstrations that we might emulate with profit to ourselves. The Socialists and unionists of Christiania, Norway, last month dedicated their mammoth Labor Temple. It is located in the center of the city, in the new Market Place, and was originally the property of a violent labor-hater and anti-Socialist. The building contains a large auditorium that will seat 1,400 persons, a number of small halls and 45 offices, committee rooms, etc., besides a large restaurant and printing office, the home of the Social Democrat, a well-known Socialist paper. The total value of the property is \$400,000.

SOCIALISTS EVERYWHERE, PREPARE for the national

Disappoint the **Master Class!** By VICTOR L. BERGER.



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

Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, has reloaded his old blunderbus and fired his annual shot-a request to the state federations and central bodies to ask the Congressional candidates to promise antiinjunction legislation.

I hope the central bodies of the country will follow the example of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor and turn the proposition down cold.

For it is absurd and foolish. If it is only promises that Mr. Gompers wants, he ought to know by this time by dire experience that his wishes in that direction will be readily gratified by all politicians. And the more crooked the politician is, the more readily he will promise. So Mr. Gompers will get

all the promises he wants and more. And that is all there will be to it. Samuel Gompers and his Executive Council-who, by the way, stand all alone in the civilized world in this respect-should finally learn one thing. They should learn that the capitalist politicians could not fulfill these promises even if they wanted to fulfill them. They are not there to represent labor or the trade unions. They are there to represent the business interests, the capitalist class, the middle class and so forth, but there is not one of them, whether he originally hailed from the working class or not, who was elected and sent . there to represent labor as a class.

A political party is simply the expression—the political expression-of economic conditions.

The economic conditions of the working class are entirely different from the economic conditions of the middle class or from the economic conditions of the capitalist class.

The trade unions are the expression of the working class on the economic field.

Under no circumstances would we accept a member of the middle class-of the merchant and professional class-into our trade unions. Under no circumstances would we accept a manufacturer, a banker or any other member of the capitalist class into our trades unions. We would not do this because the trades unions are class organizations. They were founded for the purpose of upholding the standard of living and improving the working conditions of the laboring class.

The trade unions are the expression of the class struggle in the economic field.

Now it is clear to see that the political parties are expressions of classes in the political field.

The Republican party is representing the capitalist class and a small part of the middle class.

The Democratic party used to represent a large part of the middle class and a small part of the capitalists. Today it represents these only in the South. In the North it represents nobody in particular, except a lot of political thieves, swindling contractors and their

Neither of these two parties ever represented the working class. About twenty-five years ago some of the Republican politicians for a while laid claim to represent it and pointed to the high tariff. But now there is not a working man in the country outside of a few labor misleaders in Pennsylvania, who believe that a high tariff helps anybody except the manufacturers and their respective industries.

We all know that while the manufacturers' products are protect--the workingmen are not.

We all know that in these very protected industries the manufacturers have displaced the American laborers almost entirely and are now using Hungarians, Italians, Greeks and Slavonians. And they would very much like to employ now, if they could, Chinese, coolies and Hindoos.

So there is not the faintest doubt in the mind of any thinking man that the Republican party is not representing the working class.

I am not going to write about the Social-Democratic party at all -although it is represented in every civilized country the over, and has polled over 8,000,000 votes in the aggregate. And although there can be no question, and there is no question, that it is the Labor Party of those countries where it exists.

And I believe that the masses of our trades unions are advanced enough to understand that they must have a political party of their own to express the wishes, the hopes and the fears of the working class in the political field.

They ought not to expect that the representatives of the two capitalists' parties will give expression to the needs and necessities: of the working class whenever these needs and necessities are in opposition to the interests of their respective classes.

These parties could not do so and live. It is unnatural to expect

it of them. Even Samuel Gompers does not exepct that the Manufacturers' Association and Mr. Van Cleave will take care of labor's interests in the economic field.

Even he does not expect that Mr. Schwab and Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Baer-God's partner Baer-and Mr. Depew and Mr. Belmont and Mr. Ryan of New York and Mr. Murphy of Tammany Hall, will represent our class interests in the wage question. And neither of those gentlemen could be elected a delegate to the American Federation of Labor, or to any other union convention.

And yet Sam Gompers turns right around and wants us to elect. these gentlemen or their direct representatives and attorneys to the legislatures and to the national congress to make laws for us, to bind us, to appoint the judges, to build the jails, to command the troops, and to shoot us down, if we do not obey those laws. 'All he wants us to do is to get a "promise" from these gentlemen that they

will pass anti-injunction legislation. Sometimes I believe, when I look at this situation, that reason has flown to the beasts. At least I have never heard that sheep would elect wolves to make laws for them. Or that geese would select foxes as their rulers so that the foxes could forbid the geese to use

their wings to fly away.

But I will say that of all the workingmen of the civilized world only the American workingmen show less sense than geese and behave more stupidly than sheep. In the old world and in the newest world workingmen have

learned the lesson. In England, Germany, France, Holland and Italy the working class selects its own representatives in the political field as it does

in the economic field. It took the hard-headed Englishmen a long

time to learn the lesson, but finally they learned it.

As for the newest world, Australia, they learned the lesson there much sooner. The laboring class there is of more account than anywhere else in the world. As we all know, the Ministry of Australian Commonwealth last year—for a while at least—was a Labor Ministry. And the world still exists.

The working class exerts a tremendous political power in England, Germany, France, in the Scandinavian countries and even in

In England the awakening came as a result of judicial injunc-tions. But I dare say they did not have the one-hundredth part of the injunctions we have had in the past ten years. And we are still

Now understand me well! I do not overestimate the value of the political arm. But I say this:

A labor movement which has only a trades union arm is one-

armed and is therefore crippled. A labor movement where the trades union is such is also supposed to do the political work is like a body with two left arms. And a labor movement where the political arm is also supposed to do the

work of the trades union is in the same condition. We must have a movement with a political arm and an economic

arm, each of them doing their own work and neither of them interfering with the other.

In other words, we must unite on class lines politically. We must become partisans politically. Partisans to labor. We must make election day our Labor Day, as has been said so often. We must vote as we march.

And then we shall not have to beg the capitalist representatives

for protection against capitalism.

A LABOR AGITATOR

By EUGENE V. DEBS.



For just one night I was general manager of a great railroad, though I never received any salary for the service I rendered in that

The strike on the Great Northern, extending from St. Paul to the coast, was settled on the evening of May 1, 1894. It was a complete victory for the A. R. U.

President James J. Hill and I had shaken hands and declared the hatchet buried. He said he was glad it was all over and assured me that he had no feeling of resentment. As

"By the way, Debs, you'll have to be my general manager to-

night, for the men won't go to work except upon your orders."

I said: "All right, sir, I'll guarantee that by morning the trains will all be running on schedule time.'

He seemed to be nettled and I did not blame him when he said "How about my wages? I, too, am an employ of the Great Northern railway. And since everybody gets a raise, where do I

He laughed heartily when I answered: "Join the American Railway Union and we'll see that you get a square deal.

And then I assumed the duties of general manager. The men all along the lines were extremely suspicious. They had been betrayed before and were taking no chances. The chief operator sat at the keys while I dictated the orders. The messages were soon speeding over the wires. At some places there was no trouble. At others it was not easy to convince the men that there was no trickery about it and that the orders bearing my signature were genuine.

At last we had every point on the line started except one and the answer from there was: "The whole town is drunk and celebrat-ing. Will be ready for duty in the morning." Nor did they cease celebrating until daylight and then they all reported for duty

When I left the Great Northern headquarters all the trains were moving, the shops, yards and offices were throbbing with activity and everybody was happy.

My services as general manager of the Great Northern were entirely satisfactory to President Hill, as he assured me when I left there, but I never applied for membership in the General Managers Association.

It was not long after this before President Hill and some of our members wired me as to my interpretation of certain clauses of the agreement. It was evident that trouble was brewing again. I went to St. Paul on the first train. Our committee was promptly convened, but Mr. Hill could not be found. No one knew where he was. It struck me that delay was dangerous and that prompt action was necessary. We at once summoned Charles A. Pillsbury, the millionaire miller, since deceased, and a personal friend of Mr. Hill, who had taken an active interest in the previous strike and settlement. Pillsbury and some of his associates came to the hall.

Pillsbury said if the agreement has been violated he did not know it. He did not know where Mr. Hill was and suggested that we wait patiently until he returned. He hoped we would not be rash and that there would be no trouble. When he took his seat I got up. "Mr. Pillsbury," said I, "if Mr. Hill is not here, or if there is not some one for him within thirty minutes, we will tie up the Great Northern from end to end." The hall rang with applause. Within fifteen minutes President Hill was in the hall. We went into a back room and in about thirty minutes more everything was adjusted and for the second time the victory of the A. R. U. was complete.

First Union Banners in Political Parade.
In the fall of 1896 I addressed a great political gathering at Duluth, Minn, The trades union banners were for the first time in a political procession. It was a red letter day. The crowd was immense. No hall was large enough, and it was too chilly for out doors; arrangements were made to hold the meeting in the old street car stables. The roof was low, but there was ample room, and this was what we needed. Just after I got started some man interrupted. Not understanding what he said I paused and asked him to repeat his remark. "I said you're all right," he exclaimed. Within a few feet of him towered a fellow who seemed seven feet tall. His eyes blazed daggers at the first party as he growled, "By God, you'd better." The crowd cheered and there was no further interruption that night

What a Jackass Will Do.

An introduction I once received is good for a hearty laugh every time I recall the incident. There was intense prejudice against me and the young man who had been selected to introduce me to the audience concluded he would try to disarm it. The house, was jammed. He got along quite well till he forgot his lines. And then he closed somewhat abruptly after this fashion: "Debs is hated by some people because he has been in strikes. This is not right. It is the law of nature to defend yourself. Only a coward will refuse to stand up for his rights. Why, even a dog will growl if you try to deprive him of the bone he is gnawing, a cat will scratch in self-defense, a bee will sting to protect itself, a goat will butt if you get in his way, and you all know what a jackass will do if you monkey with him. Ladies and gentlemen, this is Debs, who will now address

He brought down the house and was immensely pleased with his first effort on the public platform.

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.

THE EXAMINER ON CRIME

By SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

The Chicago Examiner in Friday's issue wonders why it is that with the marvelous range of scientific development it is so difficult to catch a criminal who brutally murders a woman. As simple as the question seems, it opens up the whole subject of criminal sociology. Policemen are not men of scientific training, they are simply human dog catchers. They know the thief only when they catch the goods on him or when by sweat-box process he confesses.

The lawyers and judges know but little more. You can not bring scientific investigation to the subject of catching criminals, for the more natural avenue for such a line of thought would be to determine the cause of crime and the condi-

tions that produce the criminal, and that investigation will determine three things very quickly.

First, that some criminals are born with uncontrollable tendenhostile to the welfare of society. Second, that some are normal individuals aroused to activity against society by reason of the necessity for food, clothing and shelter. Third, the individual who is born without strength of moral character and the environment within which he is reared easily molds his course to a criminal career.

The scientific mind which the Examiner wants applied to the catching of criminals will also quickly determine another important fact; that is, that the pathological or born criminal is exceedingly tare, especially the incurable type, and that in the main criminals

are the product of their environment.

The criminals which society is protesting against are born and reared in the poorest neighborhoods, the most filthy and sickly surroundings; their playground is the dirtiest streets; their homes are cramped, small and uncleanly. The burglar, footpad, murderer, pickpocket and assailant are not, as a class (except the born criminal), the offspring of the boulevards nor of the better-to-do neighberhoods.

When the Examiner finds its scientific mind it will discover another thing-that it is difficult to teach honest, hard labor to the boy or girl who by daily observations sees wealth lavished upon and social homage paid to those who mark "18 J." in a watch of three jewels and "14 K." in a rolled-gold watch for farmers, who lie in real estate deals, steal the land of school children and bribe city councils. For it is difficult to teach the average man that it is better to be honest with \$10 or \$15 a week than a crook with automobiles and millions and newspaper plaudits and social recognition.

The whole social environment will be found upon investigation to be crime breeding and measures of repression of little efficiency A thorough study of criminology means the realization that the present social environment of most people is stupid and wrong. It is that which the Examiner, Tribune and other friends of the present system can not disturb, for to do so would be to push over the whole

"The Conditions Did Not Support the General Allegations in the Governors' Request for Troops" Says the Investigation Commission.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Federal troops are to be withdrawn from Goldfield, Nev., soon after the legislature meets Tuesday. The pres-

The report of the president's special commission sent to investigate conditions in Goldfield was made public at the White House today, together with a letter dated Jan. 4 from President Roosevelt to the governor of the state. The president makes it clear that it is his conclusion that there was never warrant for sending troops to Nevada, and that he will withdraw the troops from the state a few days after the assembling of the legislature.

The correspondence shows that Secretary of State Root was the adviser of the president in the matter of sending the troops. It develops that the secretary of state telegraphed the governor an opinion that the president was not authorized in sending troops, even upon appeal from the governor, unless to suppress an insurrection or to insure equal rights to all classes. Most distinctly he held that national troops should not be used simply in a condition where possible violence and breaches of the peace were feared.

Governor Not Supported.

The report states as follows:

The conditions did not support the general allegations in the governor's request for troops, nor were his specific statements established to any such extent to justify his use of these statements for the purpose of getting federal troops.

It concludes with this recommendation:

But we also must firmly believe that upon the assembling of the legislature, or within a few days thereafter, the troops should be removed regardless of any request for their retention that may be made by either the legislature or the governor of Nevada, it being Mercantile and essential that the state of Nevada shall understand this situation completely, shall recognize the fact that there will, at that date, be thrown upon it, and it alone, the primary responsibility of keeping order, and that, recognizing this responsibility, it may take such action as is the duty of the state and as will be sufficient in the prem-

Agrees with Report,

In his letter to Governor Sparks, after reviewing the steps so far taken in the Goldfield mining trouble, the president continues:

I have just received the report of these three gentlemen (Murray, Smith and Neill), which sets forth in the most emphatic language their belief, after a careful investigation on the ground, that there was no warrant whatever for calling on the president for troops and that the troops should not be kept indefinitely in Goldfield. The report further states that there was no insurrection against the power of the state at the time the troops were called for; that nobody supposed that there was such an insurrection, and that none of the conditions described in section 5297-8-9 of the revised statutes as warranting interference by the federal government existed, and that the effort was and is plainly an effort by the state of Nevada to secure the performance by the United States of the ordinary police duties which should, as a matter of course, be performed by Nevada herself.

"I agree with the recommendations of this report, of which I inclose a copy, and shall act accordingly. Unless it can be shown that the statements of the report are not in accordance with the facts, it will be incumbent upon the legislature of Nevada when it-convenes, itself to provide for enforcing the laws of the state. The state of Nevada must itself make a*resolute effort in good faith to perform the police duties incident to the existence of a state. Operators Fail to Make Case.

As the operators' association had instigated the call for federal aid, the commission on reaching Goldfield allowed its counsel to present the operators' side of the case fully. This occupied five days.

Reviewing the conditions leading up to the present strike, and since the strike began, Nov. 27 last, the report draws this conclu-

"The action of the mine operators warrants the belief that they had determined upon a reduction in wages and the refusal of employment to members of the Western Federation of Miners, but that they feared to take this course of action unless they had the protec-

tion of federal troops, and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops, and then put their program into effect.'

Conditions at Goldfield, the report asserts, did not justify calling

for the troops. The report adds:

"In view of the foregoing facts, we believe there is considerable danger that serious disorders will be attempted if the troops be withdrawn and the mine operators insist on carrying out their publicly announced policy. But if a handful of men have controlled the Goldfield Miners' Union and committed the organization to indefensible policies and practices, it is no reason why the county of Esmeralda and the state of Nevada should tamely submit to the domination of this group and should not assert their authority and power and enforce respect for law and order without support of federal troops."

Nevada Members Arriving.

Carson City, Nev., Jan. 12.-Many members of the state legislature, which has been called by Governor Sparks to meet in special session next Tuesday, to provide means to preserve order at Goldfield, have already arrived. Governor Sparks stated that he hoped that the legislature would finish its business in two weeks.

Lieutenant Governor Dickerson said today that he was in favor of any legislation that will promote the interests of the state. As he has been opposing Governor Sparks' policies, this statement has

procured a better feeling.

ON CHILD LABOR.

From a Lecture by Owen Lovejoy.

"Child Labor in This Country" was the theme of an interesting lecture delivered recently by Owen Lovejoy at Utica, N. Y. Lovejoy's descriptions of the conditions under which many children work in coal breakers, mills and glass factories were illustrated by photograps thrown on a screen by a stereopticon.

'It was something of a surprise," began Lovejoy, "for the people of the United States to learn, on the publication of the 12th census in 1900, that child labor, which many had regarded as an historical subject purely, and one that was of live interest in England 50 years ago, was really not of the past but of the present. The census developed the fact that we had created the largest army of child workers ever known in any country. Because of the ethical ideals and because of our exalted democracy, the majority of the people had supposed that we could not allow such an army to grow up. But when the census showed that we had 1,750,000 children so employed. and when it was admitted by the census takers themselves that the reports obtained were far below the real facts, and when they estimated that it was 30 per cent short, we began to realize the astonishing fact that we had about 2,000,00 children employed.

Lovejoy, during his address, spoke of the defense of child labor often made by the farmer, to the effect that he himself worked on a farm when a boy of but eight years' growth. In reply to this Lovejoy showed the radical difference between the condition of the boy who does chores amid the healthful surroundings of the farm, and those of the boy who works all day in the semi-darkness and dustladen air of the coal breaker. He said he had been told by physicians that after a boy has worked but a few weeks in a dry coal breaker his lungs become so coated with the black dust with which the air is filled that they can never be entirely cleansed of it. He also compared the condition of the boy on the farm with the boy who goes to work at 5 p. m. in the glass factory, where the heat is excessive and who, boylike, carelessly goes out into the winter night air and catches a severe cold with its resultant affections. He made the statement that 7,500 boys are now being employed in the glass factories, many of which are located in the west. These boys range in age from 10 to

Lovejoy gave an instance of a group of foreign children ranging in age from 4 to 10, who were found working in a paper bag factory on the East Side of New York. "The place," he said, "was surrounded by synagogues, churches and charitable and social settlement institutions. These children in the neighborhood, those even who lived in the tenement above and below them, had never seen them. They had never been at play in the street. Their master had imported them from Europe and kept them in a cellar when they were not at work, so that they would not be discovered."

The speaker described conditions in various factories and mills

throughout the country.

SPECIAL ORGANIZER FOR LOUISIANA.

National Committee Motion No. 30, which provides that the employment of a national organizer in Louisiana be limited to a period of thirty days was adopted. Vote closed Jan. 7. National Committee Motion No. 30, which provides for the payment of wages to national organizers, who have been in service to Dec. 1 for the last 15 days in December, was adopted. Vote closed the 7th.

LEWIS IN WISCONSIN.

Comrade Arthur M. Lewis addressed a large audience, chiefly composed of men out of work, in Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 7.

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

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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SOCIALISM

BY FATHER THOMAS MCGRADY.

From the July, 1907, Number of the Arena, Published at Trenton, N. J., by Albert Brandt.

(Concluded from last week.)



Again, the Socialist party in Catholic Europe is distinguished by the magnificent array of talent which it has enlisted in its cause. Learning, culture and refinement of the highest type have been consecrated to the work of the new civilization. There genius finds a magnificent stage for the display of its powers. The scholar, the orator and the thinker become national characters, and meet with men of the highest aspirations and women excelling in all the charming graces of their sex. The priest makes no social sacrifice in casting his lot with the toilers of Catholic Europe. There is every in-

centive to inspire the lover of liberty, and when the revolutionary blood of the ecclesiastic has been stirred by the oppression which he has endured, and the despotism that he beholds in the land, he abandons the altar and ascends the rostrum.

It will be a long time before similar conditions prevail in America, and it will be a long time before the Catholic Church loses her power in this country. Religious intolerance and fanaticism still exist in the north of Europe, and in the British Isles, where the hostile camps of the Christian empire have long fought for their sacred rights; and although it is not manifested on the surface, that bigotry has been transplanted on the shores of the Western world, and Catholics and Protestants contend for supremacy in the land of Columbia This is a Protestant nation. It was populated by immigrants and exiles and colonists from lands where Protestant supremacy had been established. The Catholic, fleeing from persecution in his native land, met here the enemy of old. The battle was renewed, hatred for the heretic and Catholic was transmitted, and jealousy still survives and keeps alive the flaming billows of religious zeal. Here the Catholic is loyal and devout, and ready to suffer for his faith. Although this is a Protestant realm, Rome is stronger in America than in any other land beneath the sun, and it is on the shores of the Western world that she is determined to make her last grand fight for universal domination. She is mighty in the loyalty of her people, and that devotion of her children enables her to play a magnificent

role on the stage of American politics.

There are three million Catholic voters in this republic. Although the Church claims that she does not interfere with the politics of her subjects, nevertheless, she controls their votes. She denounces neither of the old parties, for both stand for the established order. It is immaterial to her whether the Democratic or the Republican is elected. But whenever the candidate takes a position against the Church or advocates a measure that would be detrimental to the pretensions of the Papacy, or the interests of the hierarchy, he is destined to meet his Waterloo. This spirit of solidarity of the Catholic population was manifested in California when Judge Maguire was nominated for governor. San Francisco had always gone Democratic by a large majority, but in that campaign, owing to the influence of the Church, San Francisco went Republican by an equally large majority, and Maguire was defeated. Maguire was called a renegade, because he had deserted the creed of his fathers. On the morning of the election, Father Yorke's speech, delivered the previous night, in which he excoriated Maguire and called upon Catholic fidelity throughout the state to preserve the commonwealth from the pollution of the apostate, was printed in all the Republican dailies in California. As a result of that diplomatic stroke the Republican nominee was elected.

Through the ballot the Catholic Church is the mistress of the situation. She can defeat any candidate, blight the career of the politician and control the action of the statesman. She forced the government of the United States to send its representatives to the Vatican armed with plenipotentiary powers to grant all her claims in the Philippine Islands. She affiliates with no political party, and yet she dominates the two great parties of this country. She compels the Democrats and the Republicans to court her patronage and seek her influence. When the Know-Nothings of America affiliated with the Republican party, the Democrats denounced the narrowminded policy of the bigots, and they gained the votes of the Catholics throughout the land and thesanction of the Roman Church.

In the coming conflict between the old order and the new, the Papacy must, by its inherent constitution, take its stand with the conservative element. Progress means its death-knell. The dogmas of the Roman Church will not endure the test of scientific analysis. Therefore, she seks refuge in the shadows of ignorance. The inauguration of Socialism is the triumph of democracy, and the Catheconomic equality, which would enable the toiling millions to enjoy all the blessings of civilization which glorify the dawn of the twentieth century. Under its regime the child would be redeemed president of the Republic. from the bondage of toil, and spend its youthful years in the acquisition of knowledge, and fortified with the advantages of the highest education it would spend its leisure hours in thought and study. Ignorance would ultimately disappear from the land. The political and economical tenets of Socialism can never be reconciled with the aristocratic pretensions of Rome. Self-preservation, the first law of nature, will inspire the Church to cast her lot with the capitalists, and she will ever use her influence in the perpetuation of class rule and the domination of wealth.

The commercial magnates realize the potency of the Catholic Church in directing the minds and governing the thoughts of her subjects. They know that she is their most redoubtable ally, and, therefore, they woo her favors and cringe at her throne. Edward the Seventh made a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Apostles. The Kaiser followed his example. The President of the American Republic sent handsome gifts to the throne of St. Peter, and Morgan ders Socialism. Archbishop Quigley of Chicago said that Socialism redemed costly vestments and presented them as tokens of respect must be crushed in this land and the public schools must be abolto the Fisherman on the shores of the Tiber.

The press will publish no communication of a derogatory character against the interest of the heirarchy, and the Protestant pulpit has ceased to hurl anathemas at the Vatican. Presidents, politicians, statesmen, financial kings and industrial magnates, journalists and publishers, realize that Rome is a mighty potentiality on the American continent and they court her smiles and fear her frowns, Rome uses the boycott with terrific results. With this weapon of coercion she dominates the political and the commercial sphere from the ruler of the nation to the humblest merchant.

The Socialists in this country are lacking in every qualification that would enable them to meet the onslaughts of their spiritual foe. Learning, eloquence, diplomacy, are all on the side of Rome. Heroworship controls every rank of society, and its baneful influence has always been wielded to aid the rich and the powerful in crushing and exploiting the poor and the weak. The toilers are especially victims of this form of idolatry. They have been oppressed by the ruling class and have been deprived of the higher gifts of civilization. It is quite natural for them to offer their adoration at the shrine of those who are distinguished by the magnitude of their wealth and the pro-

examples for imitation and public homage. The Catholic Church is the nursery of hero worship, and the Catholic workingman is more servile in his veneration at the altar of the human god than his fellow toilers. Every institution of his creed is permeated with this potential cult. The Socialists spurn hero-worship. They are familiar with the law of development, and know that the great and the mighty are the creatures of environment. They are students of anthropology biology, criminology and sociology, and they realize that the poor and the weak have been victimized for the exaltation and glorification of the wealthy and the powerful. They know that the intell gence and culture of the dominant class have been created by the sacrifices of the serving class. The ignorance and poverty of the one represents the wealth and splendor of the other. With the establishment of economic equality hero-worship will vanish, as there will be no down-trodden millions to offer their vows at the shrine of human deities. The Socialists are familiar with the methods by which the dominant element has exploited the serving element, and they know that exploitation has resulted in driving the helpless poor into the slums which breed ignorance and vice and crime. They realize that hero-worship has been utilized by the exploiters to command obedience and submission from their victims. It is quite natural that they should spurn the cult practiced in the temple where sycophants and hypocrites join the cringing multitude in presenting their oblations to human gods who are frequently canonized scoundrels and sanctified criminals. Many Socialists in the discussion of the economic problem with Catholics, recognizing the pernicious influence of hero-worship, indulge in bitter tirades against the Church and her institutions. They denounce religion as the embodiment of iniquity, and rudely tell their fellow toilers who are adherents of Rome that their Church is the most potent instrument of crime that has ever cursed humanity. The Socialist falsely and stupidly imagines that the insulting diatribes hurled at the Pope and the institutions of Catholicism will eventuate in the destruction of religious influence and in the conversion of the Catholic. But he defeats his purpose. He has succeeded admirably in fanning the flame of religious fanaticism in the heart of his fellow toiler, who is now fortified in his faith, and is ready to don the panoply to battle for his Church and the destruction of her enemies. There are very few Socialists who are qualified to address Catholic workingmen, owing to their dense ignorance of the Church, and the thoughts, sentiments and inspirations she creates in the hearts of her disciples. Hero-worship is the concentrated heritage of a thousand generations, and it will survive the industrial revolution by at least a century.

There is yet a vast field in this country for the Catholic clergy In all the middle, western and southern states there is a deficiency of priests. The Church offers them economic security, a life of ease, comfort of study, social influence and ecclesiastical honors. The Socialists, in this country, are deficient in the culture and refinement which characterize the movement in Catholic Europe and there is no compensation for the sacrifices which the priest makes in the renunciation of his ecclesiastical affiliations. Capitalism and Catholicism glorify their heroes to augment their power and magnify their influences. American Socialists sacrifice their heroes in the flaming fires of jealousy. The movement is yet too small and insignificant to attract the genius of the land, and the party is directed by the

paltry and sordid conceptions of small men.

In the present stage of the movement the Church partially ignores the blatant utterances of the boorish propagandist. She realizes that his ruthless methods will never appeal to the Catholic. The ignorant invective will fortify the faith of Catholics, strengthen the position of the Church and confirm her claim that Socialism and atheism are identical. Dr. Buckle says, in his introduction to the His tory of Civilization in England, that you can never destroy superstition by direct attack. Opposition merely inflames the fanaticism of the religious devotee and increases his loyalty to the Church The A. P. A. movement in America resulted to the advantage of Catholicism. Its bitter denunciations recalled thousands of former members who had renounced their allegiance to the Church of Rome, to the creed of their childhood and the altar of their sires.

Rome never sleeps. She is silently observing the growth of the Socialist party in America, and is preparing herself for the coming conflict. She takes the side of the capitalist as well as the laborer and thus she escapes the accusation of partiality. She preaches justice to all. She defends the right of private property in the instruments of production and distribution, and thus strives to earn the title of the savior of society. At the same time she denounces the trusts and the illegitimate acquisition of wealth and sanctions the unions, and thereby gains the confidence and esteem of the middle class and the army of toilers. She will continue this method of defense and assume the attitude of mediator between the rich and the poor, till the wealth of the nation has been absorbed by a few billionaires. When all reform parties and reform measures are swept from the arena, when all thinking men realize that reformation is an impossibility, when economic revolution becomes the shibboleth of the workers and the middle and professional classes, who will eventually be compelled to combine with the toiling hosts in the preservation of society from the domination of wealth, then the prophecy attributed to Mark Hanna will be accomplished, when he said that the day was not far distant when the conflict would be a battle royal between Socialism on one side and the Republican party allied with the Catholic Church on the other. She has the education, the eloquence and the influence, and olic Church is a relic of feudalism. The establishment of Socialism the capitalists will place millions at her disposal to send forth her is the death of aristocracy, and the Church has ever maintained the apostles to extirpate the Socialist movement from the land, to dedivine right of kings and the divine institution of castes. Socialism molish the temple of atheism and the altar of iniquity, and to prestands for justice to all, special privileges to none. It stands for serve our glorious civilization and our beloved country, the grandest and the mightiest that ever lay beneath the heavens and basked in the splendor of the noon-tide sun, where any laborer can become

But there are dangers ahead. Rome is never satisfied. She thirsts for absolute supremacy. She insists on the monopoly of education. She knows that she can form the plastic mind of the child and inflame the heart of the youth with her spirit by having charge of its early training. This ambition was the origin of her conflict with the French government. The monastic institutions wanted to control the education of the realm, and the teachers in those institutions sought to inflame the students with hatred for the republican form of government, with the hope of utilizing the coming generation in the restoration of the royalty. Rome has denounced the free schools of this country for a generation. She now hopes that this government will ultimately commit the education of the children of the republic to her charge as a reward for her services in espousing the cause of law and order, and as an essential means of her final victory over the legions of atheism. She contends that godless education engenished, as a means of preserving the American Republic, and this sentiment has been repeated by Catholic divines from shore to shore.

The triumph of monopoly will swell the ranks of Socialism by the accession of the toilers and the middle professional class. Catholics will gradually break their allegiance with Rome, for necessity will compel them to join the army of revolutionists which the Church condemns. The political character of the Church will be revealed by her open defense of commercial and industrial despotism, for when there are only two classes she will be driven to the necessity of committing heself and taking the side of the exploiters, the sacred charm of her mysterious influence will fade, religious rebellion will follow, and Rome will ultimately go down in ignominious defeat with her T. McGRADY. capitalist allies.

San Francisco, Cal.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

Comrades—Have you ever considered the baker when you eat your daily bread, whether it is Union-Made? No bread is Unionmade unless it bears the label of the Bakers' Union. The bakers of who are distinguished by the magnitude of their wealth and the pro-fundity of their erudition, especially when the press and the pulpit. Start their own bakery. It has been in existence for three years, Chas. Hahn, Mgr.

the school and the university, hold these men before the world as and in spite of the Citizens' Alliance, it still lives. But we must enlarge our business in order to keep up and prosper. We appeal to all comrades and to the coal miners, especially in the state of Illinois, to ask for the Union Label bread. Our bakery sends bread to all parts of the state. It don't cost any more than non-union bread, and it is better. Every comrade and reader of Labor should be an agent for this Co-operative Bakery. This bakery belongs to the workingmen of Alton, and it should be your duty to patronize it. Request your grocer to get it. Send all orders to Co-operative Catering Co., Alton, Ill.

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BAKERS' UNION NO. 57, Alton, Ill.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS' JOURNAL

A well-defined movement is under way to interest Brooklyn and Manhattan charitable and philanthropic organizations in the crusade to be waged the coming winter against child labor, says the Brooklyn Eagle. The bill restricting this sordid phase of modern industrialism so far as possible will be presented in Congress.

The fight will be a bitter one, for the commercial enterprises which fatten on the work wrung from tiny hands and weakened bodies will be as unwilling to give up their prey as was the South to relinquish its hold upon the slave labor. Primarily the thrusts of the crusaders will strike at the mine and mill owners in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Child labor as it exists in Pennsylvania is an evil that cries to heaven. Any federal investigation which has a tinge of intelligence can not get away from this conclusion.

Children of school age are employed in the coal breakers, mines and silk mills. The law limiting employment to children over 14 is dead. The number of boys in the breakers and mines is estimated at 12,800. The number of girls in silk mills is unknown. Possibly there are 10,000 of school age. State factory inspectors report 35,000 children in industrial employments outside mines.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hoban, of the anthracite region, in a

ecent statement; says:

"It is not in the mines alone that the child labor flourishes. Every day I meet on the streets young girls going to and from their work in the mills and factories who should be in school. The health of many is undermined by exacting duties of the night shift. They grow prematurely old. In urging the enforcement of the child labor laws I only repeat what I have said so often-that no child under 15 years should be allowed to go to work, and it is one of the most sacred duties of the parents to see that they don't."

The existence and extent of the child labor evil are testified to by many others. At the hearing of the committee appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the last anthracité strike, the number of boys of 14 or under employed was given as from 6,000 to 12,000

by one authority.

Recently the chief clerk of the department of mines, a Mr. Roderick, called at Scranton a conference of mine inspectors and solemnly informed them that the child labor laws must not be further disregarded. Of course there was no change.

A systematic canyass of seven boroughs in the anthracite districts, having an aggregate population of 90,083, and a school enrollment of 14,993, and a mining population of 25,000, elicited replies from school superintendents, who estimated that there are in those seven boroughs not less than 2,460 boys under age working in mines. On this basis the number in the entire region would be 14,700.

It is the ambition of every breaker boy to be promoted to the mines. That means that he is almost a man, sharing the danger and responsibility of man's work. And it is the ambition of many employers to get them there, because they do a mans' work for a boy's

And the reports of factory inspectors show that accidents to children are from 250 to 300 per cent more frequent than to adults.

And yet breaker bosses and mine superintendents are often

heard to say

"It's good for the little devils. I served my time in the breakers,

it never done me no hurt." According to which doctrine all accidents are good-all killings, maimings and sufferings, all ignorance, ill health and degeneracy.

There are 35,000 children in the factories-probably more, but that many by official reports-and 12,800 boys in the breakers and mines, all of an age when they ough to be in school.

The state has 10,000 children between the ages of 10 and 11 who are unable to read or write. Can the nation afford to leave these problems to the states?

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THE VANGUARD

A Magazine of Modern Thought and Social Progress

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF T	HE UNITED STATES.
1888	2,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000
SOCIALIST VOTE	OF THE WORLD.
1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	
1893	
1898	
	6,285,000
1906	over 7,000,000

STORM CLOUDS

The year 1908 will be a stormy period in the nation's history. Uncle Sam will certainly receive his share of excitement. Even the leading Roosevelt organs must admit that there are storm clouds visible on the horizon. Here is what the Globe-Democrat has to say on this subject:

Although 1908 is only a few days old, it has brought up some rather embarrassing questions for several countries, and it has started out to put others in shape to raise trouble later on. Some of Berlin's newspapers are expressing uneasiness about the \$25,000,000 deficit in the German imperial budget. Yesterday's indictments in St. Petersburg against many members of the Socialist Party's Executive Council promise to start a new revolutionary propaganda throughout Nicholas II.'s empire which will compel Nicholas to retire once more into his bombproof castle at Tsako-Selo. England's new Transvaal colony has passed an act to compel England's Hindoo subjects in the gold mining regions to register, and 2,000 of them have just had a meeting in Johannesburg and decided to refuse to submit to this humili-ation. London, Calcutta and other British newspapers contain protests written by prominent Hindoo subjects of Edward VII. against this discrimination against their brethren in British territory, and some of these demonstrances contain menaces of an uprising in 1908 in India which may re-call the Delhi, Cawnpore and other demonstrations of 1857 and 1858.

Nor is Washington altogether in a position to laugh at the embarrassments which beset London, Berlin, St. Petersburg and other Old World capitals. We have some national and international troubles of our own which promise to keep us busy for the moment. There is some fear in Washington that Congress may pass a Japanese exclusion law which will assail the dignity of the Japanese Government, and destroy the influence of Secretary Root's blandishments to Tokio. Apparently we have obtained something like a promise from the mikado to issue no passports to Japanese to emigrate to the United States. Possibly we may, unless radical legislation by Congress intervenes, get a treaty with the mikado which will bind Japan to this interdict. But like all countries, small or great, Japan dislikes to be controlled by pressure from without. An exclusion bill enacted by Congress, such as many members want, and such as will undoubtedly be proposed unless favorable action comes from Tokio soon, would defeat Mr. Root's plan for a settlement of the immigration issue, and would bring up the Japanese question in a rather disturbing shape once more. Ottawa is watching Washington with great interest in this exigency, for Canada has a Japanese issue which is troubling not only the Dominion government, but the central authority in London. This particular question is ever more embarrassing to the Campbell-Bannerman ministry than is the Transvaal's attack on the Hindoos, and that attack is registering itself on the London exchange in the prices for gold stocks, for the Hindoos are among the workers in the Transvaal's mines, which are now turning out over \$120,000,000 yearly.

The Globe-Democrat very diplomatically avoids mentioning the more serious domestice problems of Uncle Sam. Today this country resembles a box full of powder placed near a red-hot stove. In spite of all the Siren songs of the capitalist press, inspired by the great financiers and corporation managers, the "financial flurry" is not over. The "flurry" presents itself today as one of the periodical capitalist industrial crises. All the great efforts to pump the air of confidence into the empty credit tubes have been in vain. The army of the unemployed in every industrial center of the land tell the real story.

Roosevelt, the lion of Capitalism, roared at the corporations until, over night, he lost his leonine voice, and began spitting like a cornered weasel. Roosevelt was just preparing to lay his wires for the national campaign when the crash came. Now we are at the opening of a presidential campaign and in the midst of an industrial crisis. This is certainly bad enough.

Under such conditions it is easy to comprehend the capitalist uneasiness and fear of serious political possibilities, especially so since the Socialist Party has become the third political party on the battlefield of national politics.

We imagine that Roosevelt, Taft & Co. would be glad, indeed, if some capitalist would-be reformers like Populus Watson would be presented as a presidential candidate in order to distract the people's attention from the Socialist movement. However, this is a poor speculation. The people can no longer be fooled. Many years common enemy: the organized forces of Capitalism."

of Socialist educational work have opened their eyes, and when the Socialist Party banner appears in the next national political arena you may see some lively scenes.

May the storm clouds draw nearer! May the storm break loose! The Socialist Party will stand its ground, and after the battle the sun of victory will shine over the brave army of a Socialist proletariat.

A DEATH ROLL

The United States Supreme Court declared the Employers' Liability Law unconstitutional. This will please the capitalist corporations, especially the mine owners and railroad kings. With human life so cheap, and with a Supreme Court as dead as the dead letter of the law, the murder en masse may go on unchecked.

Shortly before the fossils on the Supreme Court bench gave their wise decision, the Railroad Commissioner of Indiana, Mr. W. J Wood, published an interesting article in Leslie's Weekly, under the caption of "Death Roll of Railroad Accidents," in which he says

"If I were to tell you that an earthquake had shaken down San Francisco and killed 100 persons, if I were to read a telegram that yellow fever had become epidemic in all southern cities, if I should announce that war had been declared between Spain and the United States, and 1,000 men killed in battle, your attention would be instantly attracted. But I am not so sure of persuading your practical interest when I present to you the solemn, disgraceful fact of the railway death roll. During the eight years from 1897 to 1904, inclusive, there was a steady increase in the number of casualties. The total number of killed during that period was 62,213-as if a community as large as Salt Lake City had been wiped out by a sudden and terrible catastrophe-while 451,262 were injured-as if every man, woman and child in Buffalo had been maimed or otherwise hurt. If casualties continue to increase at the same rate for eight succeeding years, from 1905 to 1912, there will be 115,389 killed and 1,431,083 injured. That is, at this rate there are upward of 100,000 people in the United States under sentence of death, to be executed on the railway before the close of 1812, and a larger number are doomed to be maimed or otherwise injured than the entire population of the District of Columbia, Delaware, Montana, Arizona, Wyoming, Nevada, Alaska, Idaho and the Hawaiian Islands."

Shut up, ye slaves! Don't grumble! This is a free country: you have the freedom to work yourselves to death or starve without work, while we, the railroad corporations, do as we please, make or unmake the laws, just to suit our pocketbooks. If necessary we'll order our Supreme Court High Priests to legalize our work of murdering One Hundred Thousand people every ten years!

Capitalist Civilization

Law and order still reigns supreme; capital law and order, of course. During the last ten years 1,135 people were lynched in the United States. The following table shows the lynchings for the

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
	166	1903	104
	127	1904	87
	107	1905	66
	115	1906	69
1901	135	1907	63
1902	96		·
Total			1125

The number of lynchings in the various states and territories is as follows: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 3; Georgia, 9; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 11; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 13; Nebraska, 1; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 4; Indian Territory, 1; Oklahoma, 2-or, South, 61; North, 2.

Of the total number 60 were negroes and 3 whites, 60 males and

The lynchers, as a rule, are "law-abiding citizens," of the wellbred Democratic and Republican stock, and in most cases the lynchmurderers profess to be good Christians, too.

There is no nation on the face of the earth that can beat our record as "lynch-murderers."

During the last eight years 76,337 people committed suicide in

the United States. Official documents give the following information: Suicides continue to increase as they have done for several years past and also continue in excess of other forms of violent death. The number for 1907 was 10,782, as reported in the public press. The following table shows the steady increase of self-murder during the last nine years:

Year.	Number	Year.	Number.
1899	5,340	1904	9,240
1900	6,735	1905	9,982
1901	7,245	. 1906	10,125
1902	8,291	1907	10,782
1903	8,592		
Total .			76,337

The proportion of suicides as between men and women continues to increase in favor of women. Until 1906 about twice as many men committed suicide as women, but last year there were nearly three times as many men and this year there are more than three times as many, the record showing 8,188 men and 2,594 women.

Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the number in 1907 having been 37. It is a noticeable feature of the record that suicides occasioned by business losses have increased and there has been a considerable increase of those occasioned by ill health. No less than 19 persons connected with banks, mostly managers and cashiers, are among the victims.

About 100,000 people were killed on the railroads of the United States within the last ten years!

Twenty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty were killed in the mines of the United States during the last 17 years! In the month of December, 1907, about 700 miners were killed.

These are horrible figures! The moloch of Capitalist industrialism and commercialism swallows its victims by the hundreds of thousands every year.

Nevertheless this system of murder is the ideal social system of our great statesmen and is desperately defended by the Church with its 9,999 competing denominations and sects, and by an army of 100,000 or more soul-shepherds who, in their prejudice and zeal, are fighting Socialism under the wrong pretext of serving God and

"Workingmen of America, come together! Unite against the

HOW IT IS DONE

The government of Manitoba has purchased the Bell telephone system, now in operation throughout the province. The price paid was \$3,300,000, with perhaps \$100,000 more for equipment. Payment will be made in forty-year 4 per cent bonds. The government will assume control Jan. 15, and will operate the system by means of a commission. It is expected that the present officials of the company will be retained.

Very often the Socialists are asked how they are going to bring about the change from private to public ownership? The above Manitoba news item shows at least one way how it is done. It seems that our northern neighbors are not so absolutely and mercilessly under the thumb of private monopoly as we "free Americans" are. We are informed that the Manitoban government managed to keep the reins of the Bell Telephone Co. pretty tightly, and since the monopoly could not do as it pleased and was subject to considerable governmental restrictions, the government had little trouble to secure the telephone property at a reasonable price.

Of course, it is different with us "free citizens" in Unclesamia! Here the monopolies own the government, the legislatures, and the people, too. Some day we may wake up, when other countries will have given us some good object lessons, and when Capitalism will have completed its skinning process. Today the great mass of our workingmen are still under the influence of the Democratic and Republican chloroform, and it may take a few more years before they sober up. Meanwhile the Socialists will continue their propaganda against the political chloroform habit.

Editorial Observations

BISHOP PADDOCK OF HOLY APOSTLES' Episcopal Church of New York said in a recent sermon that wealth is Godgiven to those who are in possession of it. We suppose that the reverend gentleman knows what he is talking about.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN people, mostly women and children, were burned to death in a theater fire in Boyertown, Pa. Human life is cheap! Our theater speculators must get their 'pound of flesh," even at the risk of hundreds of human lives.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA will spend \$2,000,000 for building new warships. There will be another chance for the Japanese to show their skill capturing war vessels, and the Socialist sailors of the Black Sea may again hoist the red flag on the Czar's most powerful

MARTIAL LAW IN MUNCIE! Where is Muncie? In despotic Russia? No! In monarchial Germany? No! Now, where is Muncie? In the United States of America! What is the Martial Law for? To crush the striking workingmen and break up the labor organizations!

MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE, the undesired citizens of His Capitalist Majesty Theodore Roosevelt, are free. Where are Orchard, McParland, Gooding, Peabody & Co.? What will the future historians say about them? Wretches! Poor

ANARCHY IN THE TOBACCO BELT of Kentucky! The night riders burn down tobacco factories worth many thousands of dollars. Who are the anarchists? Good Democratic and Republican capitalists! Unfortunately, there are very few Socialists in Old

THE NEW EMANCIPATION is a pamphlet which ought to be found in every American Socialist's library. The ideas it contains are new and true-and that's a rare thing to say of any book! Get it and lend it. It will do you good and do your neighbor good. Price only 5 cents. You can buy it at this office.

FIVE HUNDRED UNEMPLOYED gathered at the City Hall and demanded work from Mayor Wells. Naturally enough, the Mayor promised to do all he could for the unfortunate unemployed. This will be the last of it, and the unemployed may feel elated over the success of having seen the Honorable Mayor of the great City

HAVEMEYER, THE SUGAR KING, is dead. He is criticised by some capitalist papers for not having given any of his \$25,000,000 for charitable purposes. Havemeyer, who was no hypocrite like Rockefeller, undoubtedly thought that he had sweetened the lives of the American people for so many years, and hence he could well afford to dispense with the charity business in his last will.

TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN starving! Where? In the great city of New York, perhaps the wealthiest city on earth! This is no exaggeration. A New York dispatch dated Jan. 5 says: "Heeding the appeal of the United Hebrew Charities, which is unable to meet the existing distress among the Jewish poor here, and the statement of one of its members that 20,000 Jewish children were starving, a special committee of the Council of Jewish Communal Institutions met in Temple Emanuel this afternoon, raised \$2,660, and appointed a committee of 250 to collect contributions from the Jews of this city and extend the membership of the charities." This is the result of many years of Republican prosperity!

HOW THE FINE WORK IS DONE! For weeks the Sunday Globe-Democrat published regular London letters from a "staff correspondent" on the failure of Socialism in England. Last Sunday the correspondent told a "horrible story" of the squandering of the people's money by the former Socialist County Council of London. It is surprising news to learn through the columns of the G.-D. that the London County Council ever was under the control of the Socialists. For years we were made to believe by the same paper that Socialism could never gain a foothold in England. These old slick foxes of politicians in the Republican National Committee should present their made-to-order press lies in a more relishable form, in order to deceive the American people. The Globe-Democrat's London letters are part of the Republican party national campaign propaganda against the Socialist movement.

WHILE THE ST. LOUIS UNEMPLOYED are asking for work and bread our esteemed reverend friend, Father D. S. Phelan, in his Western Watchman, makes the following announcement: "Archbishop Glennon was the recipient of many and valuable Christmas and New Year's gifts; but the ones he most appreciated were the donation of a second chapel in the new Cathedral and of a burse in the American College in Rome. The four chapels in the new Cathedral will cost \$400,000; or \$100,000 each. A burse in the American College in Rome costs \$6,000. This diocese has now four burses in that institution." Just think of it, Father Phelan, how much of the suffering of the unemployed you could alleviate with the money you waste on a two-million-dollar Cathedral in the aristocratic West End, a dead structure with four \$100,000 altars! What's the use of building \$2,000,000 "houses of God" while God's children are starving!

WHAT ELSE CAN YOU DO but get into the political working class movement? Now that Judge Gould has decided that the A. F. of L. "We don't patronize" list is an illegal conspiracy, writes the Social Democratic Herald, it is proposed to march ten thousand the control of the contr workingmen to Washington to appeal to their senators and representatives to curtail the injunction-issuing power of the judges. Much good that would do. How long will the great body of labor dodge the straight road to justice? Without labor's votes the men now misrepresenting the people in Congress would be back in private life, plying their business wiles. And, the pity of it! it is just for fear of displeasing these cort of man that the pleasing these sort of men that labor hesitates to stand alone and put its own kind in Congress to represent it. Labor should make the laws itself, instead of electing capitalist party men with the crazy hope that those men will not represent capitalism in the making of

THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE between the two old parties.

The laws enacted in Republican and Democratic states are alike. Workers do not receive more wages in a Republican than in a Democratic state. You can not tell the difference when you pass over the state line from one to the other. Panics hit both alike, factories shut down in both alike, wages are cut in both alike, trusts flourish in both alike, rents are collected in both alike, tenants are evicted in both alike, officials graft in both alike, child labor exists in both alike, laws are enacted for the rich in both alike, judges decide for the rich in both alike, and the prejudice and superstition of the voters are used by the rich to influence the voters in both alike. In other words, one is as bad as the other, if not a good deal worse. When Socialists carry just one state you will see a decided difference between it and the adjoining states. Capitalists know this and hence they oppose Socialism. If you knew why as well as the capitalists, every mother's son of you working people would vote for Socialism.

HERE'S A LITTLE LESSON in postal savings banks! Savings banks in France consist of two classes: Postal banks established throughout the country under direct control, and, in the other case, municipal and private savings banks, managed by municipalities or private firms, chartered under strict laws. Postal savings banks were established in France in 1881. In 1907 they numbered nearly 8,000, with over 4,300,000 depositors, and deposits of \$267,000,000, an increase in three years of \$38,000,000. The interest rate is 21/2 per cent. The maximum deposit allowed is \$289. Beyond that the depositor can buy government securities which the postal banks will care for. The savings banks of the municipal class afford 2,011 places of deposit distributed in every province. They have 7,422,326 depositors, with credits of \$660,000,000, and pay interest at the rate of from 2 to 3 per cent. Taking French savings banks as a whole, the average deposit is about \$53. Small savings are a great financial power in France. There are no runs. The government guarantee inspires complete confidence,

The World of Labor

STRIKE-BREAKER UNIONS ORGANIZED.

Down in Birmingham, Ala., the open-shoppers have undertaken the novel job of forming unions to their liking in the building trades. The move is likely to prove a boomerang.

CHILD LABOR ON THE INCREASE.

Child labor continues on the increase in Michigan. "There were 700 more children under 16 years of age employed in the state of Michigan during 1907 than in 1906." That is the official report of one of the deputies.

WOMEN FACTORY WORK PROHIBITED.

An international agreement forbidding night work in factories by women has been signed by England, France, Germany, Austria. Italy, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. It will be put in practice in December, 1910.

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4 WILL GIVE BALL.

St. Louis Bakers' Union No. 4 will give its sixth annua! prize masquerade ball this Saturday evening, Jan. 18, at Concordia Club Hall, 1.141 Chouteau avenue. There will be six valuable prizes distributed for the best costumes. Admission 25 cents a person

TRYING TO SETTLE HAVANA MASONS' STRIKE.

Havana, Cuba, Ian. 10.-The end of the Masons' strike is in sight and a commission from the builders and constructors of Havana and one from the strikers, with Governor Magoon as mediator, will probably confer today regarding the difference existing between the employers and the strikers. At a meeting the builders decided to address a letter to Governor Magoon in which they agree to accept his offices as mediator.

MACHINE INVASION OF THE MINES.

The new miners are machines. One of the most notable features presented by the statistics of bituminous coal production during the past year or two is the increase in the use of machines and in the quantity of machine-mined coal. In 1889 the percentage of machine-mined tonnage was 23; in 1906 35.1. Pennsylvania has the most machines. West Virginia second, Illinois next, then Kentucky and Indiana. The machine invasion is being regarded with considerable apprehension by the miners.

PETTIBONE TO UNDERGO AN OPERATION.

We receive the following report from Los Angeles, Cal.: George A. Pettibone, who was brought here from Boise, Idaho, following his acquittal on the charge of killing former Governor Steunenberg, will undergo an operation shortly for ulcer. He has improved since his arrival here. Clarence Darrow, attorney of the Western Federation of Miners, also is improving, and will escape an operation, although he still suffers much pain from the attack of mastoiditis, with which he was stricken during the Pettibone trial.

MINE OWNERS DISGRACING THE STARS AND STRIPES

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 12.-Arrangements for the incorporation of the Nevada Miners' Union have been completed by Thomas B. O'Brien of San Francisco, and the incorporation papers will be filed in Carson before the end of the week. The new labor organization is intended to take the place of the local branch of the Western Federation of Miners and has the approval of the Operators' Association. No miner will be eligible for mmebership unless he is an American citizen and the symbol of the new union will be the stars and stripes instead of the red flag of anarchy.

A FAKE LABOR UNION PRESIDENT.

John Nugent, the labor fakir president of the West Virginia State Federation, who accepted a political office from the governor and went to Europe to hunt miners for the greedy operators of that state, and who was subsequently ousted from his position by the Federation executive board, had the audacity to call a few of his fel-

THE COURTS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

For the moment Judge Phillips of Cleveland seems to hold the record in the judicial contest to see who can hit the trade unions the hardest. He has just gone the limit and decided that the trade union is an "illegal association" because its "policy is contrary to the public rights." If the Mine Owners' Association of Goldfield succeeds in securing an injunction dissolving the Western Federation of Miners, it would seem as if the final step had been taken in this course, since the union will have been declared an outlaw. That would seem to be about the stage where the working class should decide to wake up and use their votes to permanently retire these judges and elect some that will stand for the interests of the laborers.-Chicago Daily

TROUBLE ABOUT THE PETTIBONE CASE.

There is a fine row on among the state officials of Idaho. Upon several occasions during the Pettibone trial Governor Gooding, the mine owners' tool, has attempted to force Auditor Brakow to draw warrants for thousands of dollars for the Pinkertons and Attorney Hawley. Brakaw pointed out that such warrants were illegal and refused to comply. Gooding cursed like a pirate and made all sorts of threats, as did some of his understrappers, but Brakaw, who seems to be an honest man, would not be bluffed and defied the whole gang. The facts have leaked out and now the people are taking a hand. Everybody is standing by Brakaw, and Gooding and his fellow grafters are hearing things. Meanwhile the hungry "Pinks" are having lean pickings.

CALLING ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has issued a call for another industrial union convention to be held in Chicago on April 6, 1908. The appeal, which is signed by C. E. Mahoney William D. Haywood, James Kirwan, R. Randell, J. C. Lowney, L. W. Callahan, R. McKenzie and E. Mills, says: "A movement to meet these conditions must consist of one great industrial union, embracing all industries, providing for craft autonomy locally, and the working class autonomy generally. It should be founded on the class struggle, and its general administration should be conducted in harmony with the recognition of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class. It should be established as the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party."

PRAISE FOR JUDGE FREMONT WOOD.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 13.—The Idaho Trade Unionist published the following open letter: "To Judge Fremont Wood: Greeting— By your sterling honesty; your abiding judicial integrity; your fairness and impartiality, and through which the work people of the world, who were represented by the defendants in the recent trials, have been given the same consideration, and their rights as citizens have been as justly protected as those of any other class, rich or poor, in the land; by these acts you have merited the everlasting gratitude of every man. You say you did only your duty, and what any other just judge would do. That is true. But in these times, when the "just judge" is so rare, we deem it a duty and a pleasure to commend him when found. We say to you, Judge Wood, go higher. The nation needs more men of your fearless integrity higher up in the judiciary. We are yours to command. Organized Labor. Boise, Jan. 4, 1908.

THE CHICAGO FEDERATION ON THE PETTIBONE ACQUITTAL.

At last week's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Delegate Johansen of the Moyer-Haywood conference announced the verdict of the jury. Every delegate rose in his seat and cheered. A motion was made to send a telegram of congratulations to Darrow, Moyer, Pettibone and the Western Federation of Miners, "Don't forget President Roosevelt," suggested someone in the meeting. Johansen also announced that there is a strong possibility of the Western Federation of Miners affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The matter will come up, he said, at the Denver convention in June. In regard to this expected affiliation, Delegate Berlyn said: This is something that we should all take notice of. Here were two organizations practically at dagger's points and the enemy of both jumped into the breech and began to assume something of a friendly attitude toward one, expecting to get aid in killing the other. The two, however, stood shoulder to shoulder. The capitalist press declared the miners guilty even before they were arrested. The labor press got busy and did good work. Every workingman should take Delegate Thompson of the cigarmakers said it should this to heart.' be considered a triumph of the jury system. No workingman, he said, should stand for any attempt to alter the jury system. motion to send telegrams was carried and cheered.

THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM IN GERMANY.

The crisis is now rapidly reaching international proportions. In Germany the problem of the unemployed is assuming staggering proportions. Says the Berlin Vorwaerts: "The ghost of the unemployed s stalking around us. Unfortunately it is not a ghost, an empty form that frightens only while it is dark and disappears with the coming of light. For thousands the lack of employment is a fearful reality. Thousands upon thousands who are eager for work can find none, and, finding none, have no bread. A year of capitalist prosperity lies behind us, that has brought rich profits to the possessing class. What slight increases in wages it has brought to the workers has been more n the exorbitant price an swallowed up it has come about all these years of apparent prosperity have brought little improvement in the condition of the workers. Now this prosperity is disappearing and thousands upon thousands of industrious workers are thrown upon the streets without resources, and given over to the terrors of unemployment and all its accompanying mis-For months the number of unemployed in Berlin has been steadily increasing. The masses of laborers at the places where work is sought have grown ever larger and thicker. The offices of the great newspapers are surrounded with an eager, hungry mob, fighting to secure the first copies of the publications containing announcements of possible opportunities for employment." The statistics of the trades unions and the government employment offices and the various societies dealing with such matters in Berlin show that while one year ago the number of unemployed was between ten and fifteen thousand, it is now more than fifty thousand and growing greater every day. Reports from the various trades show that the condition is steadily becoming worse and that there seems no prospect of

CONGRESS GIVES ANOTHER KICK TO UNION LABOR.

Washington, Jan. 11.-Lively discussion followed the introduction in the house today of an amendment to Sec. 19 of the federal penal laws by Representative M. R. Smith of Missouri. Smith offered an amendment providing that in the matter of civil rights the code shall not embrace agreements made by labor organizations to declare strikes and boycotts and today he offered a modification of his own provision. It was the first time that an issue involving the interests of organized labor reached the stage of a vote in the house. The labor proposition as made by Smith was defeated by the Republican majority, as was also each similar point that arose in course of the debate. The discussion gave Smith and Hackney, also of Missouri, opportunities to make their maiden speeches in the house. Hackney declared in favor of specific legislation on the subject. Both were given close attention and both made favorable impressions. Smith was subjected to a fire of questions from the opponents of the amendments, and always had a ready answer. While the debate was low crooks together, call themselves a "special" convention, pass a vote of confidence in the "worthy" president, and then that "worthy," after declaring himself "vindicated," graciously resigned. Nugent is another one of the grafters who tried to arouse sympathy by yelling, "The Socialists are after me!" hottest, Moon, Republican chairman of the revision committee, protested against any amendments to organic law as covered by the bill and moved to shut off the debate. This aroused the opposition of the Democrats, who forced a division of the house, which resulted favorably to Moon's motion, 127 to 96. In support of his amendment, Smith said he believed labor unions had a leasy answer. While the debate was

contracts declaring strikes, but it had been the experience that whenever they did so they were barred by some court of equity or some legislative enactment for fear they might cause some inconvenience and annoyance to the public. Smith's modified amendment reads: 'Nothing in this section shall embrace any agreements made by labor or trade unions that shall result in or affect the declaring of a strike or boycott or any efforts in the exercise of free speech made by such labor or trade unions after such strike or boycott shall have been declared; provided that such efforts were made in a peaceable manner, and provided, further, that they are made for the purpose of inducing non-union persons to act with them and against the company or corporation against which the strike or bovcott has been declared; even though such company or corporation be injured thereby in its property rights." Upon the supposition that the Smith amendment Upon the supposition that the Smith amendment would be held to be unconstitutional, Hughes of New Jersey, while remarking that he was in sympathy with it, offered the following substitute, which he thought would stand the test of judicial con-"Provided, however, that it shall not be unlawful for two or more persons to enter into an agreement to leave or refuse to enter the employ of any person, copartnership or corporation, or to advise or persuade them." Strenuous opposition to both the Smith amendment and the Hughes substitute came from Mr. Sherley of Kentucky, who declared, amid Republican applause, that any right guaranteed under the Constitution or any law which is violated by conspiracy or otherwise should be upheld. "What we need in America," he said, "is to teach the people to obey the law and not to disregard it." The laboring man, he said, was entitled to his rights, 'but," he added, amid loud applause, "the time has not come in this country when any class of men are entitled to special rights over any other class." He was willing to defend laboring men and had done so, but he was not willing to be demagogic about it or to make the amendment the summit of legislation that was crude and had not been considered by committee. A further amendment was then offered by Mr. Clark of Missouri, striking out Sec. 19, the clause making ineligible to office under the government all persons found guilty of conspiracy to deprive anyone of his constitutional rights. Further debate on the subject was cut off by a statement by Mr. Sherley that the committee would not oppose the Clark amendment. The amendment was consequently agreed it. An amendment by Mr. Bartlett of Georgia to strike out the whole section was lost, 87 to 112. The reading of the bill was then continued and Mr. Cockran opposed the Smith and Hughes amendments as liable to further embarrass the relations of labor and capital. Both amendments were lost, the former by 101 to 119 and the latter 79 to 116.

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR UNION.

A Decided Stand Taken On Proposed City Charter Revision.

The St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union met last Sunday at Aschenbroedel Hall. One of the important matters of business was brought up by President Miller, who made a report as a rep-resentative at the meetings of the City Charter Revision Committee.

President Miller stated that nothing of more vital importance confronted labor at this time than the proposed revision of the cit charter. He concluded his report by recommending that the Central Trades & Labor Union send an additional delegate to the meetings of the Charter Revision Committee. J. A. Jackson of Typographical Union No. 8 was chosen as the additional delegate, A resolution was introduced by Pepoon of the Legislative Committee outlining some of the provisions which should be incorporated in the charter. They are: Eight hours and standard rate of wages for city employes; initiative and referendum; provisions for public ownership; power to remove any executive officer by popular vote; inspection of workshops and homes. A lengthy discussion ensued, and some of the delegates expressed disapproval of mentioning wages at this time. Delegate Sullivan of the Steam Fitters' Union said: "When you talk of union wages or standard wages in connection with a great subject like this, you are looking at the least important phase of the matter. See to it that you have representation on whatever sort of board is decided upon to frame the changes in the charter, and let good government be your aim." Other delegates expressed views similar to those of Sullivan, and after considerable changing the resolution was adopted with the above provisions. Another resolution by Pepoon, which was adopted, calls for steps to be taken by the present Muncipal Assembly to raise the wages of city employes to the prevailing standard. All the unions having members employed by the city were requested to send in recommendations to the Legislative Committee, and the committee, after compiling the whole, will endeavor to have the necessary ordinances passed by the Municipal Assembly. A resolution was adopted calling on members of the unions to cease patronizing the Bell Telephone Co. because it had permitted a contract for the printing of its telephone directory to be awarded to an "unfair" firm in Chicago. Bell Telephone officers declare the company had nothing to do with awarding the contract. An order from the American Federation of Labor to unseat the delegates representing the United Teamsters of America was referred to the Executive Board. What is considered a death blow to the Priesterbach faction of the Beer Drivers' Union was dealt by the union when it refused to seat the four Priesterbach delegates sent to the meeting. The anti-Priesterbach faction, led by William Frech, also sent delegates, and, by a vote of 213 to 7, these were recognized. This recognition, it is believed, will end the factional war which has been disrupting the beer drivers for months. The International Executive Board of the Brewery Workers had also sent a letter informing the C. T. & L. U. that the anti-Priesterbach organization was recognized Local Union 43. Action was taken which calls on the Municipal Assembly to pass a joint concurrent resolution requesting and directing the Mayor to accept on behalf of the city the franchise granted by Congress for the free bridge and to urge the Senate of the United States to pass the bill now pending for an extension of time. The time limit for the present franchise granted by Congress expires Feb. 4, and fear was expressed that those hostile to the free bridge might succeed in blocking in the Senate further extension of time. The following were elected as members of the Legislative Committee: Percy Pepoon, J. McDonough, William Michaels, T. Lynch and William Kiely. Law Committee-William H. Jones, J. Haefling, Charles Goodman, M. Flahive and William Peters. All the officers for the term beginning Sunday were installed..

BARTENDERS' UNION BALL.

The fifteenth annual ball of the Bartenders' Union will be given, as usual, for the benefit of the "Sick and Death Fund" of this organization. It will be held at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, and will be a mask affair.

"Buck's Stoves and Ranges" Boycott Injunction



This is a fac simile of the trade mark of the boycotted Buck's Stove & Range Company, Mr.

Van Cleave's firm, which secured an injunction against the American Federation of Labor sympa-

HE PLAGUE OF OFFICIALS

ted by Capitalism—How Socialism Would Abolish It. By J. BRUCE GLASIER.

The cry that Socialism would bring upon the nation a huge "plague" or "flood" of officials whose duty it would be to police and dragoon the people at every turn is constantly repeated by the opponents of Socialism. Mr. Herbert Spencer gave this accusation great authority and currency in his later days, and there can be little doubt that it is one which excites quite genuine alarm in many minds.

Officialism is not beloved of the people. And small wonder, All down history officials have represented the oppressive powers of monarchs lords class governments landowners and capitalists. Thus

monarchs, lords, class governments, landowners and capitalists. Thus the very name of official has become synonymous in the public mind with arrogance, insolence and extortion.

But when the people are no longer under the rule of monarchs, class governments, landllords, masters and monopolists—what then? How, then, shall officials oppress the people? What motive then will officials have when they no longer act as the instruments of oppression and greed to torment and humiliate their fellows? From whom will they derive authority or power to order and interfere with the people at any or every turn?

These are questions which the cunning gentlemen who are re-sounding their cry against Socialism have evidently not considered; nor have they considered how easy it is to show how much more terribly the people are dragooned and ordered about by the officials of landlords and capitalists, by rent collectors, bailiffs, gamekeepers, managers, foremen and flunkeys than by the public officials of the government and municipalities.

From the Socialist side, the accusation will flood the nation with officials is one that can be turned with crushing effect against the present system.

Capitalism Creates Officials.

The "plague of officials" is not a terror of the future—it is an actuality today. The lives of people are already well-nigh suffocated with officialism—officialism which is in no sense intended to subserve any real purpose of national well-being, but solely to sustain the selfish interests of the ruling classes. Every movement of the workers during the working hours which absorb the greater portions of their everyday existence, is under the surveillance and control of managers, directors and foremen, who have virtually absolute power to order employes to do whatsoever their masters wish them to do.

Every morning of the week some sixteen millions of men and women, boys and girls, pass entirely out of the realm of such public freedom as the state and its officials allow them, and are regimented into the innumerable fields, factories, workshops, warehouses, shops and offices where capitalism and its officials have full dominion over their every action all day long until the day's strength of their bodies their every action all day long, until the day's strength of their bodies and minds has been exacted from them. Not merely must the workers do whatever work their masters and officials require of them, but they may not do anything else-not even manifest the existence of their immortal souls or mortal bodies, if so be their masters for-

They may not speak or sing, or laugh or weep; they may not move about the place or leave it for any purpose without permission. They are watched by official all-seeing eyes from morn till night. Nay, we do not hear that in some workshops there are officials with cunning lenses, taking telltale photographs should the poor toilers but so much as rise from their benches to stretch their cramped limbs or to open their lungs for a breath of fresh air-these photographs being presented to them at the week-end, together with a note of deductions from their pay, as punishment for their contumely? Even the physical calls of their bodies may not be attended to (such is the freedom to which capitalism has evolved poor humanity!) without official sanction and registration!

Let our fine exponents of capitalist freedom against Socialist officialism think of these facts-facts which all the workers know, facts which rule out quite diabolically God's own images from the primal laws of living creatures, not to speak of the beatitudes of

Socialism and Officials.

Socialism will not increase officialism. Socialism will enormously reduce the number of officials of every kind in the state. Socialism will do away with the need and the purpose of the great majority of the functionaries employed alike by the government and by the industrial masters of the people, to sustain the present unjust and

wasteful system of capitalist monopoly and exploitation. Under Socialism there will, indeed, be officials, but they will be relatively few compared with the hosts of agents, inspectors and foremen who are employed today. The officials will then be servants of the people, appointed by the people or their representatives, and not the servants of the people's masters appointed by the people's masters. It will be their duty and interest—and will, I believe, be their joy-hot to hurt or hinder the people's lives, but to help and enrich them. They will be equals and comrades of their fellow-

Officialism will then be but another name for the due and orderly carrying on the nation's industry and the supervision of the general welfare. The officials will be comrades and neighbors of the people, sharing all the common duties of citizenship, and removable should they culpably neglect or exceed their dutie

The Present-Day Plague of Officials.

In order that we may form some idea at a glance of the magnitude of the number of officials who have power-great or smallover the people in present-day society, and in order also that we may in some degree realize how great a clearing out, so to speak, Socialism will make of officialism, let us scan the following much epitomized summary of the officials who "flood" and "plague" this free and enlightened nation of ours.

Governmental Officials:

King, or President, and Cabinet, Parliament, Army and Navy, Government Departments, Civil Service officials, Postoffice officials, Excise and Customs officials, Judges and Law officers, Police officials, Prison officials, Asylum officials, Poor Law officials, School teachers, School inspectors, School Attendance officers, Factory inspectors, Mine inspectors, Health officers, Sanitary inspectors, Milk inspectors, Meat inspectors, Weights and Measures inspectors, Magistrates, Magistrates' clerks, Gas, Water and Tram inspectors and collectors, Art Gallery, Free Library, Baths and Park officials.

Industrial and Commercial Officials:

Railway Directors—Managers, Inspectors, Sub-inspectors, Foremen; Stationmasters; Mine Directors—Managers, Engineers, Foremen, Deputies; Shipping Directors—Managers, officers, Harbormasters, Police; Bank Directors—Managers, Inspectors, Agents: Insurance Directors—Managers, Agents, Collectors; General Industry, Companies, Managers, Agents, Collectors, General Industry, Companies, Managers, Managers, Posterior, Chief Clarke, General Industry, Companies, Managers, Managers, Chief Clarke, General Industry, Companies, Managers, Managers, Chief Clarke, General Industry, Companies, Managers, Managers, Managers, Chief Clarke, General Industry, Companies, Managers, Managers, Managers, Managers, Chief Clarke, General Industry, Companies, Managers, Manage try—Companies, Masters, Managers, Foremen, Chief Clerks, Cashiers, etc., etc.; Landlords—Agents, Factors, Bailiffs, Rent Collectors, Property Inspectors, Gamekeepers, Flunkeys.

Philanthropic, Religious, Social, Etc.:

Bishops, Deans, Clergymen, Ministers, Church Wardens, Deacons, Collectors, Caretakers; Charity Organizers—Committees, Agents, Inspectors, Collectors; Cruelty to Animal Inspectors, Cruelty to Children Inspectors; Trade Unions—Committees, Secretaries, Treasurers, Collectors, Organzers; Co-operative Societies—Committees, Agents, Collectors.

There is, in fact, no end to the catalogue. The above list only faintly indicates the tremendous army of officials of all kinds who, under the present system of class government and capitalist industry, tax, order, and dragoon the people at every turn. Could we but fully vizualize the extent of officialism in our midst today, we would be well-nigh appalled at the regimentation and interference of officials under which we live and have our being. Officialism, in truth,

could not much further go without merely multiplying itself for multiplying's sake.

Two Million Officials of Industry.

Let me put the matter in a more arithmetical way. There are, it is estimated, apart from the army and navy and the general govern-ment service of the country, some 18,000,000 of people engaged in work of some kind or another in Great Britain. Of these, at the very lowest estimate, there are one in ten, or nearly 2,000,000, who are employed as managers, inspectors, foremen or other officials.

How Socialists Would Reduce the "Plague."

Let us see how Socialism would reduce the above quite appalling number of functionaries.

Consider, first, what effect the transformation of the government of the country into an industrial democracy would have in doing away with the necessity for the present staff of government officials. We may leave out of account at present the army and navy bearing in mind, however, that when Socialism becomes international there will no longer be any pretence for the need or armies and navies.

The greater proportion of law officers, whose duties result chiefly from disputes relating to property, contracts and criminal cases arising from existing social injustice, would be dispensed with. The entire civil service and customs staff, so far as relates to taxation and the enforcement of regulations of capitalist conditions, would also be unnecessary. A considerable portion of the police force and of government inspectors of all kinds would no longer be required.

In industrial employment, following upon the abolition of the innumerable private companies, competition driving, account keeping and espionage in the interest of private profit-making, a no less sweeping change would be made. Manager and foremen would still be required, but in much fewer numbers, and the great mass of agents, inspectors and collectors would disappear. The enormous staffs of officials insurance companies, banks and middlemen would have more useful vocation provided them.

On the other hand, the displacement of private enterprise and the increased service of the state would involve an augmentation of officials in certain departments. The postoffice (let us say), by taking over whatever functions remained of banking, insurance and the like, would require an additional staff. Our educational system would be greatly extended, and there would be more teachers and smaller classes.

Except, however, in these and a few other departments, there would be no increase in officials, and such increase would be hardly appreciable as compared with the vast decrease of officials in the present industrial and governmental departments of the nation.

What Would Be Done With the Displaced Officials.

It may be well here to anticipate an objection which is frequently put by those who are accustomed, from their experience of presentday conditions, to regard a lessening of even wasteful employment as a lessening of the opportunities of wage and wealth making. What will become of those whose labor is rendered unnecessary by these changes?

The reply is simple.

The more we get rid of useless and wasteful employment, the more we shall be able to redirect the displaced labor into useful channels, thereby increasing the general wealth and reducing the hours and strain of the whole mass of the people.

By nationalizing the railways, for example, we shall be able to transfer a great number of employes whose sole purpose at present is to assist in the profit-making of the shareholders, to the better task of improving the efficiency of the railway system for the service of the public. Similarly in the case of factories, warehouses and shops, we shall have at our disposal a great body of surplus workers from the present system, whose re-employment in useful functions will help both to increase the usefulness of these undertakings and to reduce the hours of labor throughout the entire industril field.

Missouri Socialist Party

RECEIPTS.	(Receipts\$1	,171.39
Dues\$1,130.90	Expenditures	,122.63
Supplies 39.05		
Campaign fund	Cash balance for 1907\$	48.76
Sundries 49	Cash balance Dec. 31, '06	1.28
Total receipts \$1,171.39	Cash balance Lec. 31, '07\$	50.04
EXPIENSES.	Assets and Liabilities.	
Due Stamps \$ 552.00		
Supplies 39.95	ASSETS.	
Rent 60.00		
Bulletin 60.00	Cash on hand\$	50.04
Postage 32.54	Stamps on hand	1.90
Express 6.92	Typewriter	40.00
Printing and Stationery 8,27	One-third of mimeograph	10.00
O. Pauls, salary 360.00	Account books and supplies	5.00
Dues returned 1.50		
Sundries 1.45	Total\$	106.94
Total expenses\$1,122.63	Liabilities	None

The above annual report shows the state organization to be in good shape for the campaign of 1908. The cash balance is not large, but we start the new year with no debts or obligations to contend

The membership shows a small, but steady, increase in the last two years. In 1905 the membership averaged 880. In 1906 this increased to 900, and in 1907 the average grew to 940. This is all the more encouraging when the slump during and following the Hay-wood trial is borne in mind. When all eyes were turned toward Colorado and Idaho, party affairs at home suffered considerably. But the period of apathy is gone and from all parts of the state come reports of renewed activity, requests for organizers and speakers. New locals are being organized and a number of old ones that had lapsed are placing themselves in good standing again. Taken altogether, the organization in Missouri is in better condition than ever before, and every indication is that the 1908 campaign will be a memorable one—a campaign that will plant the banner of Socialism in new territory and establish a new record for our party in Missouri.

We have, however, some urgent and pressing work immediately before us. The new primary law forces a change in the manner of getting our ticket on the ballot. This law compels us to hold a state convention in September, 1908. The members will also be assessed 35c each to pay expenses of our national convention. If, in addition to these two, which must be held and paid for, we hold a state convention this spring to select the candidates that the party wants to be voted on at the primaries, our energies and funds will all be consumed in holding conventions.

A REFERENDUM SUGGESTED.

To obviate this waste of our resources, the following suggestion is made: Instead of holding a state convention this spring, let us call for nominations and elect our candidates on the state ticket by referendum vote of the members. Have the ticket so chosen go on the primary ballot and there be legally elected as our state ticket. The platform adopted at the national convention in May can be used in our campaign work until the "legal" state convention in September, which is called to adopt a state platform. This method will save the cost of one convention (about \$250) and enable us to put that amount of money directly into propaganda work. The quorum will consider some action along the above lines at its next meeting.

Another matter locals should bear in mind is the collection of campaign funds. To reach new places and organize them money is Stotts City—C. F. Krueger has organized a local here at last. They have II charter members and Comrade Krueger says plenty

more are in sight. He is secretary and J. H. Wormington of Pierce

Taskee-Comrade Forbes pays dues as a member-at-large for a year and orders a supply of leaflets and instructions how to organize. He also sends in the application of A. R. Atherton of Oran as a

Eldon-The lecture by H. L. Call was a decided success and they want more speakers and the best that can be had. They want a return date from Call, but nothing definite can be said at this time, but it is probable that Call will come back this way later on.

Edna-This local applies for a Taylor date after the route was made up, and consequently could not be accommodated. J. F. Williams is secretary in place of P. E. Daugherty.

C. H. Taylor-The dates as finally arranged after leaving Flat River on the 17th, are: Poplar Bluff, 18: Morley, at 1 p. m. on the 19th; Blodgett, 7:30 p. m. on the 19th; Commerce, 20; Parma, 21; Clarkton, 22; Hayti, 23; Caruthersville, 24; Blytheville, 25; Dell, 26.

State Committeemen-M. J. Halferty of Burlington Junction has been elected state committeeman in the Fourth District. In the Tenth District W. M. Brandt of St. Louis has been elected committeeman over G. W. Boswell of Brentwood. J. O. Staton of Esther has been elected in the Thirteenth District. W. E. Kindorf and D. Allan have been elected in the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts respectively. These two districts lie wholly within St. Louis. Other districts that have not selected a committeeman as yet should do so at once. Where there are more than one candidate, the state office will conduct a referendum vote of the district, if desired.

Pineville-Secretary Gardner has been sick and unable to attend to his duties, but he says the local will meet again next week and become active once more.

Benton-Charles Maddox writes for material to organize a local. This is the home of the Scott county "Kicker," which is helping the movement along in that part of the state.

WORKING FOR THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

We read in the New York Worker: Local Bridgeport, Conn., has adopted resolutions urging locals throughout the country to conduct a practical house-to-house canvass for subscriptions to Socialist papers. One comrade who has been most active in behalf of the Worker submits a number of suggestions for carrying out the intent of the resolutions which are based on his personal experience. He has been able to interview from 75 to 100 people in one day, de-toting an evening to the work. Copies of the Worker are left with two or three articles marked for the reader. In unorganized places canvassing can be done most effectively by woman comrades. In the organized towns canvassing districts could be mapped out and two comrades assigned to the district. The unemployed problem and general distress of the workers now serve an excellent introduction to secure the attention of prospective subscribers. A second interview will generally result in securing a subscription.

FREE THOUGHT LECTURE.

The first lecture under the auspices of the Free Thought Educational Society of St. Louis will be given Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at Dodier Hall, 20th and Dodier streets. The speakers on this occasion will be Mrs. Sherlie Woodman and Mr. Adolph Hepner. All friends of progress and free thought are invited to attend and bring their friends. The society has been recently organized and any one wishing to become a member, or desiring further information, can do so by applying to the undersigned:

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WARNING TO UNEMPLOYED

Stay Away From the White Slave Market of Herculaneum, Mo.

Pevely, Mo., Jan. 5, 1908. To the Editor of St. Louis Labor: Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to warn all workingmen about the conditions in the Lead Belt, especially in Herculaneum. The lead companies in the Lead Belt have the labor agencies in St. Louis ship men, promising them good wages and easy work. Now, the wages they get in Herculaneum are from \$1.30 for laborers to \$2 for tapping on the large slag furnaces. Anybody who has worked around smelting works knows what kind of work it is. They know that it is killing work and, besides, you inhale the deadly fumes from the furnaces. When the men are shipped to Herculaneum they are taken to the labor camp run by a Mr. Mooney, who has the name of introducing scab labor in several places where there were strikes. The camp is a good place to get full of "gray backs." It is also supplied with a commissary, where you can get tobacco and clothing, for which you pay a big price, and besides, when you quit or get fired they charge you up and deduct from your wages labor office fees in St. Louis and transportation from St. Louis to Herculaneum. If the men stay and work two or three weeks, which very few of them do under these conditions, another batch is brought down from St. Louis and the old ones are discharged, so they don't have any chance to join the union. It is to the interest of Mr. Mooney to get as many men as he can, for he gets so much a head for every man that he gets for the company. He is running a white slave market. Now, there is no need of any men in Herculaneum. There are men here with families, who can not get work and are ordered out of the houses by the Bonne Terre Farming and Cattle Co., which is nothing but a branch of the St. Joseph Lead Co., just for the reason that they belong to the Western Federation of Miners. Workingmen, I want to warn you to stay away from Herculaneum and the Lead Belt, for you will be taking the bread out of the mouths of the people that live here. Yours for a square deal,

WILL CARVER, Pevely, Mo. Secretary-Treasurer Local No. 248, Western Federation of Miners.

The Mexican Revolutionist

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 8, 1908. Dear Comrades—Good news! This morning Judge Olin Welborn of the U. S. District Court ordered Comrade Lazaro Gutierrez de Lara discharged on habeas corpus proceedings. Manuel Sarabia, once kidnaped in Douglas, Ariz., and returned by Mexican government under pressure of public opinion and indignation, and in this city arrested on Dec. 31, 1907, for complicity with Magon and consorts (to kill the paper "Revolution"), upon complaint from Arizona appeared in court this morning to be indicted on same charge;

That special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Galveston, Tex., under date of Dec. 30, is made on purpose to attempt to save a fallen cause. There is no Antonio Cortez, but only a Trinidad Vasquez, with his many detective aliases, in existence, and the documentary evidence submitted to hearing in this city were proven gross and very stupid forgeries, which place the Arizona grand jury (that convicted on such evidence Thomas Espinoser to two years in the penitentiary) in a very strange light. The manifesto translated and published in Common Sense worked like a bombshell, and ought to be reprinted and circulated broadcast to save Magon, Villareal, Rivera and Sarabia.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles County, the Executive Committee of Local Los Angeles County of the Socialist Party, the local branches of the S. L. P. and I. W. W., and honest sympathizers from the old parties (waking up to the recognition of the dirty practices of an alien government attempting to place in subserviency the legal machinery of this country) are falling in line in a splendid way. Let all labor rally and throw limelight upon the powers of darkness, and they will disperse and evaporate like the charges against Comrade De Lara. Thanking you in the name of the committee for the splendid aid you gave our cause at the start, I remain yours for the cause, Alfred Sanftleben, per Mexican Defense Committee.

LOVES THE STARS AND STRIPES, BUT LOVES THE RED FLAG BEST.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

New York, Jan. 12.—Mrs, J. G. Phelps Stokes, speaking at a meeting yesterday of 500 Socialists, who had gathered at Clinton Hall to make a demonstration on behalf of the striking tenants, declared that she loved the red flag of Socialism better than the flag of her country. She began her address by saying that conditions in America, as far as the laboring classes were concerned, were fully as bad as those in Russia today. "I love the stars and Stripes," Mrs. Stokes exclaimed. "I love the American flag. But, as much as I love "I love the stars and Stripes," Mrs. it, I love the red flag better. Indeed, I could not love the stars and stripes as much as I do, did I not love the grand red flag better." Mrs. Stokes' expressions were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm and continued cheers. There were other speakers who condemned both political parties.

Unify, solidify, federate, amalgamate your forces for the great battle against Capitalist anarchy and crime!

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Local. Address,	Secretary
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Bevier (Route 2, Box 104)	A. Hildebrandt
Bernie	W. Nightingale
Chillicothe	W I Carver
Clarkton	B I Turner
Commerce	H. G. Anderson
Dexter	J. W. Sprinkle
Edna	P. E. Daugherty
Eldon	W. T. Mudgett
Fairhaven	Frank Gray
Greenfield	
Hannibal (107 Grace St.)	Frank Foster
Jasper County Central Committee (210% Main, Joplin).	J W Gibbens
Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand)	J. M. Brazel
Lamar	H. A. Thomas
Liberal	Martha Mellor
Marceline	B. McAllister
Mountainview (Route 1)	C. B. Hamilton
Mt. Vernon	C A Cammack
Milan	R D Morrison
Myrtle (Jeff)	J. U. Lionberger
Nevada (Route 4, Box 106)	
Neosho	L. B. Jones
Novinger	Alex Nimmo
Poplar Bluff	Carl Knecht
Parma	W. A. Reid
Raley Creek (Galena)	Diek Meyers
Rushville (Route 1. Poplar Bluff)	A F. Ruser
St. Louis (324 Chestnut St.)	Otto Kaemmerer
St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)	A Tachirner
St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.)	R. G. Lobb
Scholten	H. Stredwick
Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.)	Wm. Tattershall
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora)	H I Cottingham
West Plains	J F Williams
Winnipeg	E E Nelson
Zalma	Wayne Brasier

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 SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1908, 7 P. M. 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.

111. The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic de-

velopment or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

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

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

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. 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.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance on 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 pre serve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will son destroy them.

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

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men. ٧.

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

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

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

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Socialist News Review

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



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

had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamph-

let only more valuable.

The retail price of the pamphlet "The Catholic Church and Socialism" is advertised as 10 cents; but we have made special arrangements whereby we are in a position to sell it for 5 cents a copy, and mail it to any address, postage prepaid. Read it! It is good! Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

STUDYING THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

One of our exchanges says: The number of Roman Catholics who are taking up Socialism throughout the country is reported to be greatly on the increase.

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN BAND.

Coinrades wishing to have their boys join a "Socialist Campaign Band, Glee and Singing Club," will please address the undersigned.

J. H. POWELL, 3142 Leola avenue.

ENCOURAGING MEETINGS.

National Organizer John C. Chase reports successful meetings at every point, crowds larger than ever. At Erie, Pa., Jan. 5, tickets were sold, the sale of which were stopped and the door closed before

HELPING THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

Another appeal for financial aid has been circulated in behalf of the Chicago Socialist. The Chicago comrades have raised several hundred dollars within a few days and liberal contributions from outside are also expected.

DON'T LAUGH, BUT EXPLAIN.

It's always the case that the man who fights Socialism has no intelligent idea of what the Socialists want. Ask your neighbor what the Socialists are after. Then-don't laugh at him, but just explain patiently to him what we propose.

THE RACINE CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

The co-operative store of Racine, Wis., which has been in existence a year and a half, reports good success. During 1907 it had a volume of business amounting to \$25,500, and a profit of 20 per cent, divided in the usual manner. This is good for a beginning.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

By recent state referendums, Stanley J. Clark and Laura B. Payne were re-elected national committee members, and W. J. Bell state secretary of Texas. James H. Mauer, Ed Moore and Fred L. Schwartz were re-elected members of the national committee for Pennsylvania.

COMRADE MILLARD OF CINCINNATI

Paid a visit to the St. Louis Labor office last Tuesday. The comrade took part in the unemployed meeting at the city hall on Tuesday morning. He left St. Louis Tuesday evening for Cleveland, O., where he will be engaged in Socialist propaganda and organization

DON'T WANT ANY MORE NEW PARTIES.

The national executive of the S. L. P. is now making overtures for a unity with our national party. In spite of the temporary boost given them by the I. W. W. wave, their party has been growing weaker and weaker, until it is now on its last legs. But we are not forming any more new parties, and if the S. L. P. remnant wants to unite with us, they have always the chance to make application to join our organization as individuals.—Social Democratic Herald.

STAUNTON COMRADES READY FOR CAMPAIGN WORK.

Comrade G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis delivered a lecture at the Staunton (III.) Labor Lyceum last Sunday evening. In spite of the exceptionally bad weather, there was a good-sized audience present, one-third of which consisted of women. The subject of the lecture was "Religion, Labor and Progress." The Socialist Local of Staunton decided to put a straight Socialist Party ticket in the field at the coming town elections. This will be the first municipal ticket ever nominated by the Staunton Socialists.

GET THESE SOCIALIST PAMPHLETS!

Every comrade in the state of Missouri should read the excellent pamphlet, "The New Emancipation," by Politicus. Price 5c a copy. You'll enjoy the first reading of it and then go over it again Another good pamphlet, indeed, the best and last pamphlet written by the author, is "The Catholic Church and Socialism," by Rev. Thos. McGrady. Price 5 cents a copy. Next get a copy of the "Communist Manifesto," by Marx & Engels. Price 10 cents. These three pamphlets are first class mind-clearers!

FARMERS WAKING UP.

A comrade writes from Manitowoc, Wis.: The farmers are lin ing up for Socialism in a way that is surprising when we remember the oft-repeated statement of our opponents that the Socialist Party will not be able to win the farmer vote. I spoke at three audiences of farmers in Manitowoc county, and both before and after the meetings found no hostility to Socialism, but on the contrary, found a keen desire to learn what Socialism proposes. Those who alread understood what the Socialists are doing and are going to do, wer already Socialists.

CAPITALIST PRIMARY LAW TRICKS.

State Secretary George F. Weller of Louisiana writes as follow regarding the primary law in that state: "All candidates for state officers and congressmen must deposit \$250 to be returned, if the candidates for state of the control didate polls to per cent of the vote cast in said primary. With nine offices to be filled, it would cost our candidates no less than \$5,000, should there be a contest for each cifice. Each candidate for other offices, if assessed according to the office he wishes to be elected to. However, this law does not now affect our party, as it applies only to MARX AND ENGELS—Communist Manifesto, paper, 10c.

parties having cast 10 per cent of the total vote at the previous elec-

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Comrades of the Woman's Socialist Club were encouraged by the increased attendance on last Sunday afternoon. Despite the stormy weather, additional members were enrolled in the Sunday School, and it was clearly shown that, with a continued growth, larger quarters would be necessary. Improvement was made in the singing, and in addition to short talks by comrades, three of the scholars gave recitations. Comrades having children should bear in mind that a meeting of the Sunday school is held every Sunday afternoon at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street, at 2:30 o'clock.

THE MOVEMENT IN JASPER COUNTY.

That the Socialist movement in Jasper county is alive and active written in July 1907, only a few is in evidence daily. Comrade Goebel delivered five lectures in this months before his death. It is a county—three in Webb City. We had ten applications for membercounty—three in Webb City. We had ten applications for membership last local meeting. Goebel did well and left a good impression here. We also have had Comrade Caleb Lipscomb of Barton county deliver five lectures-Webb City, Carthage, Duenweg, Prosperity and Oronoga. Comrade Lipscomb is a clear, forceful, logical speaker, presenting his argument in such a business-like manner that he carries conviction to his hearers. He has done good work in this county. Comrade J. A. Turnidge, our county chairman, did all the advertising and attended all the lectures. He is now engaged in putting out bills for the lectures of Henry Laurens Call, who is to deliver five lectures in this county. Comrade Turnidge has him billed for miles around the city. There should be an active campaign started all over this state. Every county should be moving. It is a shame to see Missouri in such a deep sleep—not one state lecturer in the field, while Oklahoma has five. Come, now, let us get a move on us. Notify every county chairman to begin action forthwith. Start some-PETER McENTEE. thing. Respectfully,

MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST ALDERMEN DISCUSS THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

The liquor question was discussed at the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council. The Social-Democratic aldermen introduced the following resolutions: "Whereas, Milwaukee is known for the orderly character of its population-statistics showing that the number of arrests for crimes and misdemeanors of all descriptions are very much smaller in Milwaukee than in any other large city in the United States, and Whereas, Especially the masses of the people and our working class are famous all over the United States for their intelligence, enlightenment and orderly habits, although their personal liberty is less restricted here than in any other city, and Whereas, Any existing abuses and excesses could easily be corrected and avoided under the present laws and ordinances if we had a decent mayor and an efficient chief of police;; therefore be it Resolved. That there seems to be no special reason nor general demand for any further restriction of personal liberty in this city, and consequently the common council ought not to legislate any further on this question unless so ordered by a vote of the people, and further Resolved, That before any further measures in that direction are enacted, the following question shall be put to a referendum of the voters of Milwaukee at the next municipal election: Shall the common council enact any further restrictions on the beer and liquor traffic in the city of Milwaukee or not? Yes or no?" This session of the council was an animated meeting. The Social-Democrats expressed the Socialist viewpoint on many of the questions which came before the aldermen, and the meeting lasted from 3 to 12 p. m. Our men took the Socialist stand on Chinese cheap labor, the race question, the parks, which Alderman Seidel (Social-Democrat) declared were the lungs of the city and should be within reach of all the working people and their children. Something more vital was needed than mere automobile ways for the rich only.

HAVANA CIGAR MAKERS STRIKE.

Havana, Jan. 12.-Four thousand cigar makers will not go to work tomorrow. The union has served notice on the employers that if more men are discharged all the cigar makers will be called out. There is some talk of rioting.

Our Book Department

Books On Socialism, Labor, Science and Nature

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