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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains, and A WORLD TO GAIN! 0

BOYCOTT IS CRIMINAL! UNIONS LIABLE FOR BOYCOTT! SAYS U. S. SUPREME COURT

For Third Time Within a Month United States Supreme Court Delivers Blow to Union Labor—Hatters' Union Held Liable for Loewe & Co. Damage.

Washington, Feb. 3.—For a third time within a month the Supreme Court of the United States today promulgated an opinion construing laws adversely to the contentions of Organized Labor. The first of the decisions was rendered on Jan. 6, in the case of some railway employes who sought to secure damages under what is known as "the employers' liability law," making railroads responsi-blt for injuries resulting from the negligence of fellow servants, which law the court held to be unconstitutional. The second important finding in this line was announced on the 23d inst., when the Erdman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employes be-cause they are members of labor unions, was also declared to be invalid.

The verdict rendered today was in the case of Loewe vs. Law-lor, the latter a member of the Hatters' Union and the former a hat manufacturer of Danbury, Conn. The case involved the applicability of the seventh section of the Sherman anti-trust law to conspiracies by labor unions to boycott articles entering into interstate trade. Under the terms of this provision the complaining party may collect three times the amount of his loss if the charge is sustained.

Decision Is Unanimous.

The union fought the case on the ground that the law was inapplicable to such organizations, but the court, whose opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller, failed to accept this view, and in effect held that the unions could not be permitted to interfere by boycott with the free exchange of commerce between the states. There was no dissenting opinion.

Chief Justice Fuller said :

'In our opinion the combination described in the declaration is a combination in restrain of trade or commerce in the several states, in the sense in which these words are used in the act, and the action can be maintained accordingly, and that conclusion rests on many judgments of this court, to the effect that the act prohibits any combination whatever to secure action which essentially obstructs the free flow of commerce between the states, or restricts in that regard the liberty of business.

"The combination charged falls within the class of restraints of trade aimed at compelling third parties and strangers invountarily not to engage in the course of trade except on conditions that the combination imposes; and there is no doubt that, to quote from the well-known work of Chief Justice Erle on trade unions, 'at common law every person, individually and the public also has, collectively, a right to require that the course of trade should be kept free from unreasonable obstruction."

Jurisdiction Objection.

"But the objection here is to the jurisdiction; because, even conceding that the declaration states the case good at common law, it is contended that it does not state one within the statute. Thus, it is said that restraint alleged would operate to entirely destroy the defendant's business and thereby include interstate trade as well; that physical obstruction is not alleged as contemplated; and the defendants are not themselves engaged in interstate trade.

"We think none of the objections are tenable and that they are disposed of by former decisions of this court."

Boycott in Violation of Anti-Trust Law.

After quoting many precedents and reciting the complaints in the case, Chief Justice Fuller continued:

'The averments here are that there was an existing interstate traffic between plaintiffs and citizens of other states and that for the direct purpose of destroying such interstate traffic defendants combined not merely to prevent plaintiffs from manufacturing articles then and there intended for transportation beyond the state, but also to prevent the vendees from reselling the hat which they had imported from Connecticut or from further negotiating with plaintiffs for the purchase and transportation of such hats from Connecticut to the various places of destination. Ruins Interstate Traffic, the Court Says.

"So that, although some other means whereby the interstate traffic between plaintiffs and citizens of other states and that for them were in themselves, as a part of their obvious purpose and effect, beyond the scope of federal authority, still, as we have seen, the acts must be considered as a whole, and the plan is open to condemnation, notwithstanding a neglible amount of interstate business might be affected in carrying it out. If the purpose of the combination were, as alleged, to prevent any interstate transportation at all, the fact that the means operated at one end before physical transportation began at the other end after the physical transportation ended, was immaterial.

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1908

one' state to another. The effect of that decision was favorable to the union, as it held that the Supreme Court had not interpreted the BUCK'S STOVE INJUNCTION Sherman act to make it fit such a condition.

Accordingly, the complaint was dismissed on a demurrer and the dismissal was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The decision of the Appellate Court was in turn overruled by the Supreme Court.

One Thousand Boycotters with Gompers at Helm. That portion of the complaint dealing with the Federation of

Labor alleged that the organization employs 1,000 persons to carry into effect its boycotts. It says that they act under the immediate supervision and personal direction of Samuel Gompers, who is chief agent of the combination.

Reference was made to the effect 'that an unfair list' is published by the federation, and it is asserted that "that organization was formed to facilitate the declaration and successful maintenance of boycotts, to compel the unionizing of shops and the employment of union labor and to subject industries to the supervision of persons other than their owners.'

Daniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Conn., associated with James Beck of New York City as counsel for the plaintiffs in the case Loewe vs. Lawler, today made a statement regarding the deof cision as follows:

"Boycott a Trust," Says Corporation Lawyer. "The United States Supreme Court today, by its decision in the case of Loewe vs. Lawlor, declared illegal and criminal, under the Sherman anti-trust act, all combinations of workingmen to boycott the interstate business of manufacturers who sell their goods in other states than that of the manufacture. So long as the American Federation of Labor and other labor unions resort to the boycott as a weapon of attack upon the interstate business of manufacturers they are illegal and criminal combinations, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to proceed against them the same as against illegal and criminal combinations of capitalists.

"The court holds that the Sherman anti-trust act applies to combinations of workingmen and of capitalists and for the same reasons.

The Buck Stove Boycott Case Cited.

"This decision bears out the most important claims in the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor, in which injuction was recently granted by Justice Gould in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

When asked for an expression of opinion in regard to the decision of the Supreme court in the Loewe case, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declined to make any comment at this time.

\$80,000 Damages to Business by Boycott, Loewe's Allegation.

Danbury, Conn., Feb. 3.—The case of O. C. Loewe & Co. vs. Martin Lawlor and over 200 others of the Hatters' Union, was certified to the Supreme Court in the early fall. It was argued by the United States Court of Appeals in New York city last April and by the latter court passed the court of last resort.

The case arose over a strike in Loewe's hat factory in 1901, and the inauguration of a boycott by the United Hatters of North America, in which the American Federation of Labor joined by putting Loewe on the "unfair" list. Loewe- &Co. brought suit under the antitrust law against 200 members of the Hatters' Union living in Danbury, claiming \$80,000 damages to their business through the boycott which they charged constituted a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The unions advertised their boycott against the firm in labor organs in different parts of the country, and in consequence the firm claimed that its business fell off outside the state. Actions were brought at different places, notably at San Francisco.

REV. PINKHAM OF DENVER DEFENDS SOCIALISM FROM PULPIT

"Gradually All Things Are Working To-ward Goal of Socialism."

(From Denver Rocky Mountain News of Jan. 27, 1908.) Declaring that the principle of brotherly love as taught by Christ is as much a part of Socialism as it is of Christianity, and that the true solution of the present state of matters in the realm of industry involves the destruction of capitalism and the substitution therefor of a system in which brotherly love will be a predominant factor, the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, pastor of Bethany Baptist church. yesterday announced that he should in the future advocate Socialism. His announcement created a great sensation.

REVIEWED IN FEDERATIONIST A Taff-Vale Decision for the American

NO. 366.

Labor Movement Which May Have Similar Political Results as in England.

Max Hayes, in the latest issue of the International Socialist Review, says:

"While there may be differences of opinion regarding policies between organizations and individuals, yet these contentions upon matters of detail and theoretical propositions should not be permitted to interfere with our plain duty as organized workers, viz.: to establish complete solidarity upon the industrial field and be prepared to meet the onslaughts of the common enemy. To modern capitalism it makes little difference whether we are organized along craft lines or industrial lines, whether we are Republicans, Democrats or Socialists. The labor-hating capitalists do not stop to ask questions about what we believe or practice in an industrial or political sense, but they wield the big stick mercilessly against any and every organization and individual that resists their mandates. Therefore, the first common sense thing to do is to get together in a federation and gradually amalgamate into one homogeneous whole, make the best fight possible industrially, and use our political power to protect our economic organizations. The curtain has descended in the first act of the judicial drama that is being presented in Washington. The National Association of Manufacturers and its score of affiliated employers' organizations, which bodies have started to raise a fund of \$1,500,000 for the purpose of making war upon trade unions and enforce the open shop, won a victory in the Equity Court of the Dis-trict of Columbia in the celebrated case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company versus the American Federation of Labor. The plaintiff petitioned for an injunction to restrain the officers of the A. F. of L. from publishing the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, St. Louis, in the 'We Don't Patronize List.' The boycott was declared because the Buck's company, the president of which concern is J. W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, locked out the metal polishers for refusing to sur-render the nine-hour day and return to the ten-hour system."

Comrade Hayes, in the foregoing sentences, expresses our views exactly. The capitalist class has been fighting the Radical Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers with the same weapons. The Western Miners had their Coeur d'Alene, their Cripple Creek, their Goldfield; the United Mine Workers had their Hazleton, their Pana, their Virden. The little jail in Boise, Idaho, where Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were incarcerated, will remain a monument of the modern class struggle, as the little stone slabs at the Mine Workers' Union cemetery in Mount Olive. Haywood and Pettibone were illegally imprisoned will be chronicled as a monument of the modern class struggle; and the little stone monuments at the Union Miners' cemetery in Mt. Olive, 111., where the heroes of the battle or Virden are buried, will remain sacred to future genera-

Conservatism and Radicalism should not be used as means to divide and split up the great labor movement engaged in the great battle against the common enemy-Capitalism.

The present fight against the American Federation of Labor by the Van Cleave-Parry-Post crowd is also our fight, must be our fight, if we are what we pretend to be: a Socialist Party representing the working class interests.

And we pledge our word of honor as workingmen and Socialists that we shall stand by the A. F. of L. to the last man, just the same as we stood shoulder to shoulder with the Western Miners in the just struggle for their rights.

Speaking of the Buck's Stove injunction case, the Chicago Daily Socialist says

'The Buck Stove and Range injunction may yet prove the 'Taff Vale' case of America, that will rouse the organized workers to the necessity of political action in co-operation with the Socialists.

"Samuel Gompers has an editorial in the last number of the American Federationist in which he openly violates the injunction and declares that the A. F. of L. will not give up the fight for free speech and a free press.'

We shall not discuss the question whether President Gompers violates any injunction by exercising his constitutional right. It will terest our readers to learn what Gompers has to say on the im-

Act Holds Unions Equally Responsible.

"Nor can the act in question be held applicable because the defendants were not themselves engaged in interstate commerce. The act made no distinction between classes. It provided that every contract, combination or conspiracy in restrain of trade was illegal.

Law Is Plain.

"The records of Congress show that several efforts were made to exempt by legislation, organizations of farmers and laborers from the operation of the act, and that all these efforts failed, so that the act remained as we have it before us.'

The suit was instituted by Loewe & Co. in the United States Court in Connecticut. The company, alleging damages by a boycott against their factory to the extent of \$80,000, asked for a judgment for \$240,000, in accordance with the terms of the Sherman act Not only the members of the Hatters' Union, but the American Federation of Labor, of which the union is a subordinate organization was included in the bill.

undertaken to compel the manufacturers to unionize their factory, as a large majority of other hat factories in the United States had been forced to do, and it was asserted that when they failed in this effort the union hatters withdrew and induced other employes to do so.

This act was followed by the declaration of a boycott against Loewe, wherever found, and as the firm controlled an extensive trade throughout the country the boycott extended to many states, which, in the language of the bill, constituted a combination to limit and restrain interstate commerce.

The Circuit Court experienced considerable difficulty in dealing with this point. Declaring that neither the manufacturer nor the distribution of hats is interstate in character, the judge presiding in that court found it necessary to decide whether a combination which seeks to interfere with both the manufacturer and the distribution simultaneously, is one which directly affects transportation from Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

The Rev. Mr. Pinkham dwelt at length upon the possibility that his announcement might cause dissension in the ranks of his parishioners, but that he feels he is the one pastor in Denver peculiarly situated so he might risk this and take up the pioneer work of a great cause-that of promoting Christian Socialist fellowship in Denver.

His announcement in part was: "I intend to advocate Socialism in a downtown hall on Sunday afternoons. A Denver branch of Christian Socialist fellowship has been established, and its platform gives me an opportunity that I welcome. The ruling motto in the present scheme of industry is, Each man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.' The Christian spirit can not dwell at peace with such a system, and it is high time to end it. The actual evolution of business in recent years points the way to this end very clearly; it is the way of Socialism.

"Not only Christianity, but democracy as well, demands Socialism-government of the people, by the people and for the people can not exist alone with enormous economic inequality which is so marked a factor of our time. This inequality can not be attributed to individual differences in ability or diligence. Its explanation is simply that a few have the legal right to exploit the multitude. That is as evidently contrary to the ideal of democracy as it is to the ideal of Christianity."

After service in his church last night the Rev. Mr. Pinkham said to a News reporter: "I believe this question will cause great agitation among the clergy of this country within the next few years. Wanted Factory Unionized. In the complaint it was alleged that the labor organization had The time is coming, it must come, when the clergy of the whole country will exert their influence toward a solution of the present industrial problem, and they will unitedly find and develop that solution along the lines of brotherly love as preached by Jesus Christ.

"Christianity can not successfully abound in the hearts and lives of all under the present scheme of industrial life. 'Can a man be successful in business and still be a thorough Christian?' can have but one answer under existing conditions. That answer must be 'No.'

"Gradually all things are working toward the goai of Socialism. I believe in evolution, in a gradual achievement of this particular goal along these lines."

CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO. Published by the Appeal to Reason. Price to cents a copy. The pamphlet contains an introduction by Eugene V. Debs. It should be in the hands of every wage worker and student of the social problem. For sale: Labor Reason by the consent of the people which would deny law could be passed by the consent of the people which would deny to the humblest citizen the right of free expression through speech

port case:

(EDITORIAL BY SAMUEL GOMPERS IN AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.)

Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issued an injunction on Dec. 18, 1907, against the American Federation of Labor and its officers, and all persons within the jurisdiction of the court.

This injunction enjoins them as officials, or as individuals, from any reference whatsoever to the Buck's Stove and Range Company's relations to Organized Labor, to the fact that the said company is regarded as unfair; that it is on an "unfair" list, or on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. The injunction orders that the facts in controversy between the Buck's Stove and Organized Labor must not be referred to, either by printed or written word or orally. The American Federation of Labor and its officers are each and severally named in the injunction. This injunction is the most sweeping ever issued.

It is an invasion of the liberty of the press and the right of free speech.

On account of its invasion of these two fundamental liberties, this injunction should be seriously considered by every citizen of our country

It is the American Federation of Labor and the American Federationist that are now enjoined. Tomorrow it may be another publication or some other class of equally law-abiding citizens, and the present injunction may then be quoted as a sacred precedent for future encroachments upon the liberties of the people

With all due respect to the court it is impossible for us to see how we can comply with all the terms of this injunction. We would not be performing our duty to labor and to the public without dis-cussion of this injunction. A great principle is at stake. Our forefathers sacrificed even life in order that these fundamental constitutional rights of free press and free speech might be forever guaranteed to our people. We would be recreant to our duty did we not do all in our power to point out to the people the serious invasion of their liberties which has taken place. That this has been done by judge-made injunction and not by statute law makes the menace all

There is no law in our country and we feel safe in saying that no to the humblest citizen the right of free expression through speech

or by means of the press, and yet this is now attempted by injunc-

There is no disrespect to the judge of the court when we state with solemn conviction that we believe this injunction to be unwarranted.

 Suppression of freedom of the press is a most serious thing, whether occurring in Russia or in the United States. It is because the present injunction commands this that we feel it our duty to enter an emphatic protest.

It has long been a recognized and an established principle that the publisher should be uncensored in what he publishes, although he may be held personally and criminally liable for what he utters. If what is published is wrong or false it is within the power of the courts to punish by using the ordinary process of law, but not by a judge-made injunction.

The publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Company on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor is the exercise of a plain right. To enjoin its publication is to invade and deny the freedom of the press-a right which is guaranteed under our constitution.

The right to print, which has grown up through the centuries of freedom, has its basis in the fundamental guarantees of human liberty. It has been defended and upheld by the ablest minds. It ought not to be forbidden by judicial order.

The matter of attempting to suppress the boycott of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, by injunction, while important, yet pales into insignificance before this invasion and denial of constitutional rights

The plaintiff for the Buck's Stove and Range Company, also its president, is no other than Mr. Van Cleave, also president of the National Association of Manufacturers. The recent contemptible attacks of the Manufacturers' Association's hirelings upon the character of the men of labor are still fresh in the public mind. The application ior an injunction against the publication as "unfair" of the Buck's Stove and Range Company by the American Federation of Labor savored very much of an attempt to use the courts in the prosecution of the Manufacturers' Association's avowed union-crushing campaign.

We do not for an instant insinuate or affirm that Justice Gould knowingly lent himself to the machinations of the Manufacturers' Association, but we feel convinced that he was not at all familiar with the unscrupulous means which the Manufacturers' Association adopts in order to accomplish its purpose, or he might have hesitated to accept in good faith the allegations of the Buck's Stove and Range Company in regard to its treatment by the American Federation of Labor.

It is quite true that certain union employes to whom the Buck's Stove and Range Company declined to concede the prevailing hours of labor made this fact known to their fellow workers through the columns of the American Federationist and through many other publications in various parts of the country, and the American Federation of Labor indorsed their position and published the same

The entire procedure was truthful, fair and honorable. We had a right to inform the public as to the facts in the case. Wage workers and, indeed, many others prefer to give their patronage to firms which employ union labor and whose product, for that reason, is likely to be of a more satisfactory quality to the consumer.

If the champions of the non-union shop are so proud of their stand in the matter and so convinced of their own fairness and wisdom we really fail to see why they should object to the publication of that fact.

If, as they claim, the public is with them and disapproves unions and their method of "collective bargaining," we should think that the publication of the fact of a firm declining to pay union wages or concede union hours would be its best possible advertisement and one that would be eagerly sought. Not so, it seems. The Buck's Stove and Range Company, judging from the terms of the injunction, desires to stifle the voice of labor and enforce a continuous and unbroken silence on the subject of its bad standing with union workmen.

In the application for the injunction it was alleged by the Buck's Stove and Range Company that its business had suffered seriously from the refusal of union workmen and their friends to purchase its stoves and ranges. But would not absolute silence on our part as to its hostile attitude toward certain union employes be dishonest? Why should we encourage our members and friends to buy the Buck's Stove and ranges under the apprehension that this company deals fairly with union labor? Could not union employers then accuse us of unfair discrimination, of trickery and humbug?

If Mr. Van Cleave's opposition to the union shop is a matter of honest and conscientious conviction we should think he would writhe in pain under an injunction which prevents the publication of that fact.

But to return to the consideration of the injunction, Justice Gould quotes Judge (now Secretary of War) Tait's definition of a boycott as follows:

A boycott is a combination of many to cause a loss to one per son by coercing others, against their will, to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse through threats that unless these others do so, that many will cause serious loss to them.

Justice Gould adopted this definition in preference to that found in the Cyclopaedia of Pleadings and Practice, and seemed to feel that Judge Taft furnished an illustrious precedent for the granting of this injunction.

Tait has an injunction history (see I rue. Secretary imericai Federationist editorials, October and November, 1907), but since he has become a candidate for president he does not seem proud of that record. He has recently tried to "explain," and not very successfully, because he, like many other injunction judges, did not think it mecessary, before granting sweeping injunctions, to acquire a knowledge of modern economics and the proper application of judicial principles thereto. Is Judge Taft the highest authority on what constitutes a boycott or grounds for an injunction of this character? We wish to point out that there exists no law under which we could have been haled before any court for the exercise of free speech and freedom of the press in order to explain to our fellow workers and friends the circumstances under which the Buck's Stove and Range Company manufactures its goods, and its attitude toward Yet, under the terms of this injunction, we are peremptorily labor. cut off from the exercise of these rights We have had occasion in the past to call attention to the fact that the danger of the injunction, as used in labor cases and in no other. is that persons are often forbidden the doing of perfectly lawful things-are enjoined from the exercise of their rights as citizens. and then found in contempt and punished if they fail to submit to the course laid down in the injunction mandate. It is puzzling to be charged with coercion, conspiracy and what not, and enjoined from the exercise of free speech and free use of the press just as if we had been guilty of those things of which we are entirely innocent. It is true that there do exist illegal combinations and conspiracies for the purpose of unwarrantable interference with business, or even its destruction, but these are not organized by wage workers. The criminal conspiracies in restraint of trade are organized by pirate trusts, by rascally promoters, by unscrupulous manipulators of finance. The air is filled with the lamentations of the innocent victims of such conspiracies, but do we ever hear of these pirates in the business world being enjoined from continuing their depredations or threatened with contempt proceedings if they do not desist from their unlawful practices which even involve property rights? Never! These injunctions are applied to wage workers exclusively, though they involve personal rights and liberties. It is this denial of equality before the law against which we protest.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS **A NECESSARY IMPROVEMENT** Taylor in Chicago Daily News

An imperative public necessity is now left to be provided for at private expense. The numerous large office buildings are not only to furnish toilet facilities for their thousands of occupants, but to accommodate a public patronage so large as to inconvenience their own tenants and increase the cost of their elevator and janitor service. Some of their elevator starters say that if they could keep the public from using their toilet rooms they would be able to reduce their elevator service one-third.

Department stores provide most of the toilets which are accessible to women. When it was proposed in the Chicago Federation of Labor to ask the department stores to close on Labor Day, the request was not made because of the objection of one of the members that "if they were closed his wife and daughters would have nowhere to go to use a toilet, and the same would be the case with thousands of other women and children who came to see the parade The railroad station toilets have an enormous patronage and are used at certain hours far more by the general public than by railroa l passengers.

Hotels and restaurants make generous provision for far more people than their patrons. But in self-defense some of them keep bouncers, forcibly to eject such persons are are deemed undesirable among the multitudes who seek their accommodations. An elevator starter says that he "allows any man to use the toilet facilities in his building if he is respectable looking, but if he is dirty and looks like a tramp he sends him to the saloon across the street.

Saloon Toilets Now a Necessity.

The saloons are left to furnish the only facilities open the great majority of men and some women all over town. To leave the saloons to meet a natural necessity forces the drink habit upon people, imperils the moral welfare of the community and impregnably in-trenches the liquor traffic. The attempt to close the saloons on Sunday in New York city raised the natural outcry against shutting the people out of the only toilet accommodations open to them. A Chicago pastor, the men's clubs of whose mission is among the organizations trying to secure public comfort stations, says that a member of the club who was formerly a teamster pleaded that other men should be relieved of the temptation to drink to which he was exposed by being forced to frequent saloons by his necessity to use their toilets.

Police Commissioner Andrews of New York city reported in 1895 that "the want of public lavoratories in the city of New York is a source of very great injury to the efficiency of the police department. Officers are compelled to leave their posts of duty and invariably prolong their absence to an undue extent. Furthermore, whenever they are reported from absence from post, the almost invariable excuse is that of necessity, caused by the absence of lavatories. The excuse, although hackneyed and many times false, is a diffiult one to disprove.

Existing Comfort Stations.

Frederick L. Ford, city engineer of Hartford, Conn., reported to the City Club that New York has 13 public toilet stations, costing about \$25,000 each, built on ground owned by the city, maintained at \$4,000 to \$6,000 expense a year, open at all necessary hours, with both male and female attendants. Boston has a \$16,000 station, providing hot and cold water, with soap and towel, for I cents each. Cleveland combines a trolley waiting room and public comfort station, built by the park department at \$10,000 cost, which registered the visits of 1,485,620 men and 306,780 women in a single year Smaller cities-Columbus, Denver, Hartford, Indianapolis, Louisville-are already provided with such conveniences or about to pet them in. Abroad the provision is universal in both little and big cities, poor and rich towns.

Paris is best equipped. Berlin and other German cities are well provided. Even impoverished Italian towns at least meet the wants of nature. Rio Janeiro has 30 public lavatories in 15 small market places. London gathers enough receipts from paying patrons to meet the working expenses of the free toilets.

To promote the movement in Chicago some of the strongest organizations and clubs in Chicago have combined in the United Associations' Committee of the City of Chicago on Public Comfort Stations. Its secretary, John K. Allen, 49 North Jefferson street, can furnish the information and literature available.

THE LITTLE CHILD By MAY M. STRICKLAND.

"It were well for him if a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were thrown into the sea, rather than that he should cause one of these little ones to stumble."

It was at a public meeting of the Socialist party of Anderson, W. D. Wattles was the speaker. During his lecture a little Ind. child, only old enough to walk alone, played about his feet.

In the midst of an interesting scientific statement the child suddenly toddled toward the speaker and clasped him around the knees. He leaned down and patted the little head, and as the child looked

up with simple confidence into his face he lifted it up into his strong arms and turning to the audience, said: 'This is what I am working for. This is the generation to which "THEY MUST: A FRANK APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN MEN AND WOMEN" A MOST REMARKABLE BOOK

Very few American readers know of Herman Kutter. He is the pastor of a Protestant church in Switzerland and has written a truly remarkable book entitled, "They Must-A Frank Appeal to Christian Men and Women." We make a few running extracts in order to convey to the reader some idea of this book and the truly novel and inspiring deductions of the author.

Socialism is right in its demands and in its aims; though it may make grave mistakes, its purpose is the purpose of the gospel. The Socialists cherish a wonderful hope in their hearts; they speak and sing of the brotherhood of nations. We laugh at them-and they bear it; we scold them-and they expect nothing else. They know that the present world has no room for them-hence they prepare the way for the new order. * * Mammon has subdued the world; not only the hearts and thoughts of men, but their outward condition as well. If Mammon is to be overthrown, his chief source of power, the present status of property must be abolished. He why would reduce his enemy to impotence must take away his source or nourishment. The laws of property are the nourishment of Mam The church has become rational, cultured, amenable mon. It accuses the Socialists of a godlessness that it may still its own uneasy conscience. Could the Socialists confess that God, in whose name the interests of Mammon are cherished? * The Social ists are doing what the church should have done. Where God should dwell there He is not found, and where one would not look for Him The lowly are raising themselves from there He dwells. the dust, and the mighty are trembling in their seats. Has this come to pass without God? You think God's hand is not in the Socialist movement, simply because the movement has gotten out of your own hands? But what does the Almighty care about your Christianity se long as you are simply shielding your own impotence behind thi * The Socialists alone understand that a new world name? must come. They have the living God. They do not pray to him. But they have him in fact. They know that the old order must fall. This is their divine mark and seal. * * * The decisive revolutions of the world's history are: The prophecy of Israel, the advent of Jesus, the Reformation, the French Revolution and the Socialists, There is today no better pledge of domestic peace than

the existence of the Socialist party. The wider this party spreads the quieter our life will be. * * * For the workers to abandon the class struggle would mean nothing else than that they should fall back under the old tyranny of Mammon. * * * The Socialists have omething too great for themselves to handle. It bursts their hearts, It makes them irresistible. It presses them forward. They must What do the Socialists want? They want to convert pri-

vate ownership iņto common ownership. * * It is almost incomprehensible how rational beings could set forth such an aim-the coldest, the most comprehensive the world has ever known. A mere dream surely. Nay, they really believe such a brotherhood is coming. The current claim that we now have equality of opportunity

is a lie of Mammon's fashioning to still the public conscience. True patriotism is that which regards the freedom of all peoples as well as that of one's own. Grand, noble, true, necessary is the work of the Socialists. God's promises are in them. The Socialists are spreading abroad His truth, for They Must.

President Roosevelt's Message on Labor

Washington, Jan. 31 .- The special message of the president to Congress on the subject of the employers' liability act and injunctions in labor cases was presented in the Senate a few minutes after 12 o'clock today. When Mr. Latta, assistant secretary to the president, entered the chamber there was but a handful of senators pres ent. The vice-president at once tore open the big envelope containing the message and handed it to the assistant secretary of the Senate, who immediately began its reading. Printed copies of the message were delivered by Mr. Latta and were distributed to the senators present.

The message was read also in the House.

Urges Liability Act.

Mr Roosevelt's message follows:

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the employers' liability act, the experience of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Department of Justice in enforcing the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, and the gravely significant attitude toward the law and its administration recently adopted by certain heads of great corporations, render it desirable that there should be additional legislation as regards certain of the relations between labor and capital and between the great corporations and the public.

'The Supreme Court has decided the employers' liability law to be unconstitutional because its terms apply to employes engaged wholly in intrastate commerce as well as to employes engaged in interstate commerce. By a substantial majority the court holds that the Congress has power to deal with the question in so far as interstate commerce is concerned.

"As regards the employers' liability law, I advocate its immediate re-enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate em ployment being thus covered by an adequate national law, the field of intrastate employment will be left to the action of the several states. With this clear definition of responsibility the states will undoubtedly give to the performance of their duty within their field the consideration the importance of the subject demands. It is very urgently advised that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employes injured in the government service. Under the present law an injured workman in the employment of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife and his young children. This is an outrage. It is a matter of humiliation to the nation that there should not be on our statute books provision to meet and partially to atone for cruel misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own while faithfully serving the public. 'In no other prominent industrial country in the world could such gross injustice occur; for almost all civilized nations have enacted legislation embodying the complete recognition of the principle which places the entire trade risk for industrial accidents (excluding, of course, accidents due to willful misconduct by the emplove) on the industry as represented by the employer, which in this case is the government. In all these countries the principle applies to the government just as much as to the private employer. Under no circumstances should the injured employe or his surviving dependent be required to bring suit against the government, nor should there be the requirement that in order to insure recovery negligence in some form on the part of the government should be shown. Our proposition is not to confer a right of action upon the government employe, but to secure him suitable provision against injuries received in the course of his employment.

DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St.; 25c a copy.

I am devoting my life. And there is nothing in all Anderson as valuable as a little child. As Henry Ward Beecher said, 'It were better that all the corn crops of Kansas should fail than an injustice be done one little child."" Then with a final caress he put the child down and quietly went on with the interrupted argument. The air was tense with feeling; women wept and men were seen wiping their

Many who will forget most the speaker said will remember the little child and have a faint idea that in some way Socialism stands for childhood.

When the people understand that Socialism is not a fad or fancy that will pass away with the fashions, but that it is building "line upon line, precept upon precept," a new system of industry wherein children will be protected, where they will be taken out of the mills

and factories and put into the schoolroom; taken out of the streets and slums and turned out to play in the parks and green fields ; where the unborn generation will be the care of the nation, the battle will be won. The clock will strike the hour of midnight and a new day will dawn.

What an opportunity the Socialist party gives the mother to work for her child. In it she is recognized as an equal with man. She can have a part in all its deliberations and help build the Cooperative Commonwealth, where each man can look his fellow man in the face and be not afraid; where the woman can live her own life, be mistress of her own body and choose her own mate, not because she needs food or clothing, but because she sees in the man that quality of manhood which makes her desire him for the father of her children.

Come, then, women, join your comrades in the Socialist party and help set the new generation free.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue. If you want to learn English, thoroughly and quickly, join Mrs. S. 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 SEVENTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB OF ST. LOUIS Will give its third annual entertainment Saturday, Feb. 8. at Neu-meyer's Hall, Eighth and Lafayette avenue. Tickets can be secured from ward club members.

Worker Entitled to Indemnity.

"The burden of the trade risk should be placed upon the government. Exactly as the workingman is entitled to his wages, so he should be entitled to indemnity for the injuries sustained in the natural course of his labor. The rates of compensation and the regulations for its payment should be specified in the law, and the machinery for determining the amount to be paid should in each case be provided in such manner that the employe is properly represented

without expense to him. In other words, the compensation should be paid automatically, while the application of the law in the first instance should be vested in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"The law should apply to all laborers, mechanics, and other civilian employes of the government of the United States, including those in the service of the Panama Canal Commission and of the insular governments.

"The same broad principle which should apply to the govern-ment should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers Where the nation has the power it should enact laws to this effect. Where the states alone have the power they should enact the laws

"It is to be observed that an employers' liability law does not really mean mulcting employers in damages. It merely throws upon the employer the burden of accident insurance against injuries which are sure to occur. It requires him either to bear or to distribute through insurance the loss which can readily be borne when distributed, but which, if undistributed, bears with frightful hardship upon the unfortunate victim of accident. In theory, if wages were always freely and fairly adjusted, they would always include an allowance as against the risk of injury, just as certainly as the rate of interest for money includes an allowance for insurance against the risk of loss.

"In theory, if employes were all experienced business men, they would employ that part of their wages which is received because of the risk of injury to secure against accident insurance. But as a matter of fact, it is not practical to expect that this will be done by the great body of employes. An employers' liability law makes it certain that it will be done, in effect, by the employer, and it will ultimately impose no real additional burden upon him.

Asks Canal Zone Law.

"There is a special bill to which I call your attention. Secretary Taft has urgently recommended for immediate passage of a law providing for compensation to employes of the government injured in the work of the Isthmian canal, and that \$100,000 be appropriated for this purpose each year. I earnestly hope this will be done; and that a special bill be passed covering the case of Yardmaster Banton, who was injured nearly two years ago while doing his duty He is now helpless to support his wife and his three little boys

"I again call your attention to the need of some action in con-nection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. As regards the rights and wrongs of labor and capital, from blacklisting and boycotting, the whole subject is covered in admirable fashion by the report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, which report should serve as a chart for the guidance of both legislative and executive officers. As regards injunctions, I can do little but repeat what I have said in my last message to Congress. Even though it were possible, I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence. The judge who uses it cautiously and conservatively, but who, when the need arises, uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service upon our people, and his preeminent usefulness as a public servant should be heartily recognized. But there is no question in my mind that it has sometimes been used heedlessly and unjustly, and that some of the injunctions issued inflict grave and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined.

Injunction May Be Menace.

"It is all wrong to use the injunction to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment, or under the guise of protecting property rights unwarrantly to invade the fundamental rights of the individual. It is futile to concede, as we all do, the right and the necessity of organized effort on the part of wage earners and yet by injunctive process to forbid peaceable, action to accomplish the lawful objects for which they are organized and upon which their success depends. The fact that the punishment for the violation of an injunction must, to make the order effective, necessarily be summary and without the intervention of a jury makes its issuance in doubtful cases a dangerous practice, and in itself furnishes a reason why the process should be surrounded with safeguards to protect individuals against being enjoined from exercising their proper rights. Reasonable notice should be given the adverse party.

"This matter is daily becoming of graver importance, and I can not too urgently recommend that the Congress give careful consideration to the subject. If some way of remedying the abuses is not found the feeling of indignation against them among large numbers of our citizens will tend to grow so extreme as to produce a revolt against the whole use of the process of injunction. The ultraconservatives who object to cutting out the abuses will do well to remember that if the popular feeling does become strong many of those upon whom they rely to defend them will be the first to turn against them. Men of property can not afford to trust to anything save the spirit of justice and fair play; for those very public men who, while it is to their interest, defend all the abuses committed by capital and pose as the champions of conservatism, will, the moment they think their interest changes, take the lead in just such a matter as this and render to what they esteem popular feeling by endeavoring, for instance, effectively to destry the power of the courts in matters of injunction, and will even seek to render nugatory the power to punish for contempt, upon which power the very existence of the orderly administration of justice depends.

Further Labor Suggestions.

"It is my purpose as soon as may be to submit further recom- must necessarily come to the following conclusions: 1 erence to our law regulating labor conditions within the sphere of federal authority. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered since this message was written, in the case of Adair vs. United States, seemingly of far-reaching import and of very serious probable consequences, has modified the previously entertained views on the powers of the Congress in the premises to such a degree as to make necessary careiul consideration to decide in what way to call the matter to your attention. Not only should there be action on certain laws affecting wage earners; there should also be such action on laws better to secure control over the great business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, and especially over great common carriers. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be empowered to pass upon any rate or practice on its own initiative. Moreover, it should be provided that whenever the commission has reason to believe that a proposed advance in a rate ought not to be made without investigation; it should have authority to issue an order prohibiting the advance pending examination by the commission. 'I would not be understood as expressing an opinion that any or even a majority of these advances are improper. Many of the rates in the country have been abnormally low. The operating expenses of our railroads, notably the wages paid railroad employes, have greatly increased. These and other causes may in any given case justify an advance in rates, and if so the advance should be permitted and approved. But there may be, and doubtless are, cases where this is not true; and our law should be so framed that the government, as the representative of the whole people, can protect the individual against unlawful exaction for the use of these public highways. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be provided with the means to make a physical valuation of any road as to which it deems this valuation necessary. In some form the federal govern-ment should exercise supervision over the financial operations of our interstate railroads. In no other way can justice be done between the private owners of those properties and the public which pay their charges. When once an inflated capitalization has gone upon the market and has become fixed in value, its existence must be recognized. As a practical matter it is then often absolutely necessary to take account of the thousands of innocent stockholders who have purchased their stock in good faith. The usual result of such inflation is therefore to impose upon the public an unnecessary but everlasting tax, while the innocent purchasers of the stock are also harmed and only a few speculators are benefited."

NATION'S GOOD From SOCIALIST WOMAN.

We see a woman-poor, thin in body, face worried, nervous hands twisted and grimy with hard work-slaving her life out in a wretched small, poor home, doing her best to make it bearable. She works all day long, and every day in the year. She creates the children in that house, suffers in creating them, she cares for them, goes without sleep, denies herself, endures an inefficient husband and a cheerless life.

That is a good woman. And to that kind of good woman the world owes more than to all other kinds put together. That is the kind of woman that gave Lincoln to this country. That is the kind of woman taking care of a big majority of all the children of this country. Out of ten men destined to do good work for the nation in the future, nine have mothers like that, or very much like that.

We see a woman getting old in years-an old maid, perhaps: as the world calls her-one whose life has had tragedy or bitter disappointment, and who has not been made bitter by her own mis-

She likes to help young girls in their pleasures and in their plans. She delights in their romances. She feels not bitter envy, but genuine pleasure when she sees others enjoying the happiness that has been denied to her. There is nothing acid, bitter, satirical or warped about her. Her heart at the beginning was too good ever to be spoiled. That heart knows its own disappointments, but keeps the knowledge to itself. Her life is led in the honest effort to make others happier than she has been.

That is a good woman.

The good women of this country are as thick as the leaves on the trees in spring. You will find an earnest, conscientious woman working every day in the far-off country schoolhouse; plodding through the snow, sympathizing with the red-faced, frostbitten little children that arrive crying, patiently coaxing knowledge into dull little minds.

You will find another good woman on the lonely farm whence the little child comes from. Her life is monotonous. She stands the monotony. The men that work on the land get up early. She gets up earlier to cook for them. They rest when it is dark. While they are resting she is washing their dishes. She can not possibly get more than a mere life, a mere existence of struggle, out of all her effort-nothing else stretches ahead of her. She works and works until the end. And thanks to her efforts, the farmers are able to feed the millions in the cities. That is a good woman.

Thousands of incompetent men, second rate, third rate, tenth rate, get along somehow. There is somebody to encourage them, somebody to listen to their complaints, somebody to pretend that they are really worth while-there are a million women patiently helping, stimulating tenth rate men. Those are good women. They have picked out a failure, and they are faithful to the failure. They do the best they can with him, and they save the next generation by giving to the children qualities that he lacks. They are good women.

There are thousands of women employed by business men-too many of them underpaid, too many of them treated with too little consideration. These women, as every business man knows, excel in faithfulness, in discretion, in reliability. Their prospects are not bright-the general plan of civilization is to give them as little as will keep them alive. They do their work regularly, conscientiously and they are good women.

It is easy to answer the question, What is a good woman? It would not be so easy to answer the other question, What is a bad woman? But, fortunately, the bad women are few. And behind the bad woman, and responsible for her, you will find from one to a dozen bad men.

What is a good woman? She is the salvation of this earth, the hope of the earth. Let us hope that in the centuries to come, she will get a little more of the comfort and honor and appreciation of the earth than she gets today.

The above, from the Chicago American, represents fairly the good woman, the producing woman, the heaviest burden bearer of our present-day civilization. Socialism will free this woman; will make her joint owner with the workingman of the wealth of the nation. We do not "hope that in the centuries to come she will get a little more of the comfort and honor and appreciation of the earth than she gets today." We hope, rather, that she will make haste to join in the work of bringing about a Socialist regime that will insure to her perfect equality and perfect rights with all other human beings. Not until then will she receive her share of the world's wealth.



flush? Until 1 or 13 years ago the death rate from diphtheria in many countries used to be above 40 per cent; now, with the use of diphtheria antitoxin it has been reduced to 4 per cent, or even less. Vaccina (cowpox), up to the time of compulsory vaccination, demanded 90 victims per year out of every 100,000 inhabitants in Prussia and in Holland, and 120 in Austria. Since 1874, when the law of compulsory vaccination was passed in the first two named countries, the death rate was reduced to 4 or 5, while in Austria, without the compulsory vaccination, the rate is still ranging between 50 and The victims of Fourth of July celebrations numbered 300 or 400 per year; now for the last two years(with the proper use of tetanus antitoxin, the number is reduced to 75 only. If there are many dis-eases where we can not show such decisive progress it is not because we do not make use of the "internal flush," but because we do not know the exact cause of it; or if we do know the cause, we do not know the exact remedy or the proper employment of it.

I do not wish to belittle the great importance of washing out the physiological canal and of keeping it clean; but I can't agree with a statement the first half of which is scientifically true and correct while the other half leads us logically to a dangerous misconception and to disastrous results. To say that the only remedy for the only one cause of the only one disease is the "internal bath," one may as well say (and with the same logic) that the only one remedy for the only one and so on, is pure air, because everyone knows that pure air is as much a physiological necessity as a clean colon. Yet, f any physican would recommend for all the ailments mentioned before the only one remedy-pure air-or even the "only" internal bath, and do nothing besides, I believe many of his friends would "apply to court for a guardian."

4. In conclusion, I will say that no modern physician claims to cure diseases. No, they do not cure, but they try first to do away with the cause; (2) to flush the alimentary canal in order to clean on! the waste products of which the diseased system could not rid itself and (3) to aid the weakened organs of the body to perform their functions according to nature's laws, until they are in position to take care of themselves. In order to obtain these results they use one medicine that might isolate the cause; another medicine to keep the system "open;" another medicine to allay the severe pain and thus induce an invigorating sleep, and so on, according to the needs of the system. I for one at least fail to see why the judicious "introduction of drugs in system should be in direct opposition to physiolog-ical law and common sense." It seems to me a poor policy on the part of one physician to ignore the usefulness of the many valuable drugs we possess, just because others abuse them. ÷

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



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

union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label on.



You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.



"As there is only one disease so there is only one cause, and 2 that is-the presence of foreign substances in the body."

3. As there is only one cause of the one disease, so logically there is only one remedy for it, and that is the "Internal Bath."

As there is only one remedy for the one cause of the one dis-4. ease, all the other remedies are good only for the druggists and doctors.

I do not dare to draw any further conclusions. My heart is full of joy for the at lastly saved humanity, even if I have to decry the fate of the many thousands of useless doctors and druggists.

But let us see.

1. Is there really only one disease? Beginning with the development of embryo, which may for some reason or other (but surely not by a distended colon) be misplaced outside of the womb and develop into an extra-uterine pregnancy, we see here a possibility for the mother to suffer with diseases which are in a class by themselves. and for which no one can blame the colon. We shall not stop long at the accidentals resulting from delivery, but we will go straight to the diseases of childhood. Measles, mumps, whooping cough, scarla-tina, diphtheria, smallpox, are all specific infectious diseases, and these infections come always through an outside medium-never through absorption from an impacted colon. Diseases like tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and yellow fever are all infectious and shun no age at all. Syphilis and gonorrhea with their complications constitute a class by themselves, and if we should add to this the diseases known under the name of "surgical," we have a list long enough without mentioning others.

2. Are all these diseases the effect of one cause-the presence of foreign substances in the body, usually the waste products of the body itself?

No. All these diseases are caused by various kinds of microbes, and though they are foreign substances in the body, they never are the waste products of the body and can never be washed out. Fur-thermore, the various microbes are productive of various diseases which differ greatly in their aspect and effect upon the system. Pneumonia differs so widely from consumption, diphtheira from typhoid fever, or measels from lockjaw, that no one will even dream of looking upon these troubles as one and the same ailments. Is there any wonder, then, that the medical men generally do not attempt to controvert that opinion!

If the different causes are productive of different diseases does it stand to reason that there is one remedy only-the internal Chas. Hahn, Mgr.



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

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

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AN ALIEN INVADER?

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the great Republican organ of the Mississippi valley, informs its readers that "thus an alien invader of the United States, the boycott, will be driven from American soil."

In last Wednesday's issue the Globe-Democrat saw fit to publish the following editorial article:

The Boycott Declared Illegal.

- Twice within a few weeks high courts of the United States have declared the boycott to be opposed to the federal statutes. The first case was that in which the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia granted a temporary injunction restraining the American Federation of Labor from putting the goods of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis on its "Unfair" and "We-don't-patronize" list in the Federation's monthly organ, the American Federationist, which is published at the Federation headquarters
- tionist, which is published at the Federation headquarters in Washington, D. C. On every important point involved in the suit the St. Louis concern won a victory over the Federation.

A case of even greater importance, for in this instance the decision has been rendered by the highest court in the country, was that which has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was the case of Loewe; a hat manufacturer of Danbury, against Lawlor, an officer of the Hatters' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the hatters being charged with boycotting Loewe's goods. By a unanimous decision, read by Chief Justice Fuller, the boycott against Loewe's products was declared to be a conspiracy in restrain of interstate trade, and thus was illegal under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890.

Naturally the labor organizations fought this Danbury suit, through various courts, with all the resources at their command, just as the Federation fought the Buck's Stove and Range Company suit of St. Louis. The St. Louis case is historically important because it was the first instance in which the complaining manufacturer brought a boycott suit against the American Federation of Labor. In all other instances it was the local offending union which was proceeded against. Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in rendering the decision against the the boyc spiracy" to destroy the business of the St. Louis concern, and said that it was "such a conspiracy as has received the condemnation of every federal and state court in the country before which it had been brought for criminal action, legal redress or equitable injunction." The United States Supreme Court has taken the same ground in the unanimous decision just rendered in the Danbury hat case. Thus an alien invader of the United States, the boycott, will be driven from American soil,

Patrick Henry, Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and the thousands of other heroes of the American Revolution used the boycott against their British oppressors.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Ye Van Cleaves, Posts and Parrys, ye Justices Gould, Fuller et al., think only for one single moment of your insignificance in the great onward march of human progress and civilization.

Your actions are but little mosquito bites, and like flies in a cold November night you will disappear from the floor of public activity leaving nothing behind but some little black spots which, for sanitary reasons, will be quickly washed off by the people.

Some day in the near future you will witness the men of Labor and Socialism in the halls of Congress in Washington. What will then happen you may imagine; we shall not waste time or space to tell you all about it.

Meanwhile, the great American, Citizen Boycott, will live and meet you again and again.

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY

The St. Louis Republic, the local Democratic machine and Jefferson Club organ, prints the following Washington news item in connection with the latest Supreme Court decision against the legality of the boycott:

"The fact that the next president probably will have the appointment of four members of the Supreme bench, it is now clear, will figure materially in the coming struggle for supremacy between the two great parties. As to the decisions, it has been widely advertised in labor circles that former decisions by Taft when a circuit judge were used as precedents for the Adair finding. Chief Justice Fuller is 75 years old; Justice Harlan 75; Justice Brewer, 71, and Justice White, 70. Seventy years is the retiring age."

Naturally enough, the Democratic politicians and their press are trying hard to make political capital out of this latest anti-labor decision by the highest court in the land. Yet we know that the entire Democratic machine managers, from Festus Wade, Dave Francis, Charles Knapp and Rolla Wells down to the less influential corporation elements, are heart and soul with the justices of the Supreme Court bench who served Organized Labor of America with this latest "death blow."

Neither the St. Louis Republic nor any other Democratic organ has any just claim to the right of criticism of the Supreme, Court anti-boycott decision. The Sherman anti-trust act, on which the infamous decision is based, is a product of middle class democracy. It was the reactionary trust and corporation-killing Democratic campaign work which finally crystallized into the anti-trust laws by means of which the trusts and corporations are now attempting to kill the trades union movement.

This cold, hard fact every workingman and woman should carefully keep in mind. Whenever the Democratic politicians try to exploit the anti-boycott decision of the U. S. Supreme Court and put all the blame on the Republican machine, you must bring out the fact that the Sherman anti-trust legislation is of Democratic origin. Not a single trust has been annihilated by means of this act, but now some wise Solomons have discovered that the labor union was really a labor union trust, and the anti-trust legislation would be an excellent means to rid Van Cleave, Parry & Co. of their labor union nightmares.

Roosevelt's Message

In this week's St. Louis Labor we publish that part of President Roosevelt's latest message which refers especially and exclusively to the necessesity of employers' liability legislation. The message is a sign of the times. Employers' liability legislation is nothing new in European countries. In this free republic of ours, however, even the U. S. Supreme Court is of the opinion that labor legislation of this sort was unconstitutional. It is indeed a sad comment on the political life of our "Great Republic" to think that we, the sovereign nation, are practically at the tail end of the movement for protective labor legislation.

Significant is the attitude of the capitalist press toward this latest message of President Roosevelt.

The Globe-Democrat, the leading Republican organ west of Chicago, is almost enraged at the "Rough Rider," who, only some four months ago, was heralded as the political Moses who would lead the American people into the milk and honey land.

We quote several sentences of the Globe-Democrat editorial of Feb. 1: •

"In the compass of about 2,500 words the president says many severe things against some abuses which are real and some which are largely imaginary, and marks out a scheme of legislation which would keep Congress busy through a very long session, even if it gave its entire attention to these measures to the exclusion of everything else. The stock market yesterday refused to be stampeded by the president's appeal for restrictive and corrective legislation. This is because the message had been discounted. For the past four or five days Wall street awaited this attack, and when it came it was found to be no fiercer than had been expected. In his regular message the president said the same things on some of these issues that he said yesterday in his special communication, and Congress declined or neglected to act. Business is slowly but steadily improving, and Congress is not likely to do anything which will impede this upward movement, or in any way check the restoration of financial confidence. The general judgment with regard to this special message can hardly fail to be that it is illtimed and ill-tempered. Nobody questions the president's motives or purposes, but unfortunately his methods are now and then such as to invite criticism from his friends and give comfort to his enemies.' In the same issue the Globe-Democrat speaks of "Hughes' Robust Republicanism" and calls the New York governor's latest speech sane talk of a man who is mentioned prominently in connection with the presidential nomination. Hughes is heralded as able, cautious, progressive and balanced. This sounds like the Globe-Democrat considers Roosevelt unable, incautious and unbalanced. At any rate, Roosevelt's special message will cause a severe fight in the Republican party and a realignment of the forces before the national convention. The conflicting class interests will cause some kind of a class struggle in the Republican party. Roosevelt is a radical middle class politician, still dreaming of the possibility of saying the middle class by knocking off the sharp edges on both extremes. This explains his knocking at the "undesirable citizens". Haywood and Harriman-Haywood at extreme left and Harriman at the extreme right.

HOW STUPID!

The following editorial from the Nashville (Tenn.) Labor Advocate may interest those of our St. Louis union men who are still doing the bidding of the master class by following the soiled flags of corruption of the old capitalist political parties. The Labor Advocate says:

"Missouri has 642 labor organizations, of which 208 are in St. Louis, 86 in Kansas City, 39 in St. Joseph and 309 outside of the above-named cities. In St. Louis there are 45,599 members of Organized Labor. These figures are taken from the 1907 report of State Labor Commissioner J. C. A. Hiller of Missouri. If the trade unionists in St. Louis alone could be induced to vote solidly one way just one time, there would be something doing favorable to labor in Missouri politics before another election came to the scratch. And what would be the result should the labor unionists throughout Missouri vote solidly the same way just one time? Such a circumstance would send a chill up the spine of every politician in the United States and its possessions, and might even bring a shiver to that august embodiment of unconstitutionalities—the United States Supreme Court. If these things were true—

"Bang! How stupid!"

Editorial Observations

SOCIALISM WILL GET ITS SHARE of attention during this year's presidential campaign.

"THERE IS A STRONG PROBABILITY that the Socialists will make an active campaign this year," says the Globe-Democrat. You bet they will!

RELIGION IS LOSING GROUND in America, said Cardinal Gibbons in a recent interview. This is not true. It is Christianity which is losing ground, not religion.

THE PARLIAMENT OF HUNGARY refused to pass a resolution of mourning for King Carlos, whose last government action was to deprive Portuguese people of their constitutional rights.

WHAT IS ALL THE INDIGNATION against our corrupt House of Delegates about? Who nominated the boodlers? Who elected them? The Democratic and Republican party machines.

NAUGHTON, THE ASSISTANT CLERK of the St. Louis House of Delegates ought to be nominated as the next mayoralty candidate. He would be an ideal candidate on a joint Democratic-Republican ticket.

"ALL THE INDICATIONS POINT to a much heavier vote by the Socialists in 1908," exclaims the Globe-Democrat. The Republican organ may be surprise to see the "undesirable citizens" lining up at the November elections.

NEW YORK HAS 29,093 PATIENTS in her insane asylums. The great majority of the unfortunate victims are women. Of the male patients the middle class furnishes the highest percentage. There is something radically wrong in our present system of society.

THE ONES THAT SUFFER NOW! The Public: The indications in the fourteenth week of the industrial depression of 1907-8 point to a subsidence of the currency famine, but to no industrial relief. Apparently industrial conditions are growing worse rather than better with the cessation of money hoarding.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL suspended the Constitution, thinking, like one of our American millionaires: the people be damned! Last Saturday King Carlos' rulership was abruptly suspended. King and crown prince went the same route that many other tyrants took before them. Sic temper tyrannis!

WATCH THE POLITICAL RATS in the Slum and Boarding House districts. They will soon have their harvest time. A campaign is coming on and you may rest assured that at least some attempt will be made to work up some crooked scheme against the Socialist Party. We'll keep the Socialist searchlights on them.

THE WEDDING GIFTS of Gladys Vanderbilt are said to exceed \$1,000,000. How is this, ye thousands of unemployed, free American working men and women? The Hungarian Count Szechenyi-Kulash-Spahghetti-Macaroni will get from \$12,000,000 to \$15,-000,000 of Vanderbilt's wealth, created by American labor.

THE SOCIALIST STATE COMMITTEE of Wisconsin is having a pamphlet prepared giving a resume of the legislative work done in the Milwaukee city council, the Wisconsin state legislature, the Massachusetts state legislature some years ago, as well as throughout the world generally. It is felt that there is need of just such a pamphlet, especially as the Socialists are now getting to the points where many legislative bodies will be invaded.

The boycott illegal!

Yes, this is the latest capitalist present to Organized Labor. Some five or six old fossils with the Fifteenth century ideas and conception of human life and social conditions, dressed up in ancient high-priestly garment, get together in their wisdom, look over the worm-eaten, dust-laden pages of constitution and records, play with the dead letters of law, never grasping the new spirit of the present and the aspirations of the future—these old fossils, in their divine wisdom, declare a sacred right of the people illegal!

Indeed, grave as the case may be, we can not suppress a smile of pity for the honorable gentlemen of the United States Supreme Court who declare the boycott of a labor union illegal, while the same court, only a few days ago, declared that the blacklist used by powerful corporations against the members of labor unions was perfectly legal.

When the great Republican organ on Sixth street proudly proclaims that the boycott, as "an alien invader of the United States, will,be driven from American soil," we desire to reply in most emphatic language that the boycott will stay.

The boycott will not be driven from American soil in spite of all made-to-order Supreme Court decisions.

The boycott will be used more effectively in the future, because the rank and file of the working people are now being taught the lesson that the boycott is doing its good work for the uplifting of labor.

The boycott is not an invader in these United States; the boycott is of American origin, and dates back to the days of the colonial Mruggles, many, many years prior to July 4, 1776.

Some day Theadore Roosevelt will retire from active politics as a much disappointed man. THE SERIOUS PROBLEM of the unemployed in the larger cities is being met by the public officials by what? The policeman's club, as usual. In Chicago last week innocent unemployed men were clubbed off the streets by the police officers. If history repeats itself, and there is no doubt but what it surely will repeat itself, then a few knocks on the head will not settle the problem at all, but will only intensify it. The only way to properly satisfy the hunger of a hungry man is to feed him. Miners' Magazine.

LISTEN TO GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, in Everybody's Magazine: "The American constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court and by popular opinion is simply a character of anarchism in its worst form of industrial laissez faire, or let it rip. If you point out these facts to an American, he first puts you in the stocks for mentioning improper subjects, and then thanks heaven that America is purified and protected from such old world filth by those two straight questions: Are we an anarchist?"

HORRIBLE FIGURES! The Berlin Vorwaerts, the Socialist daily, reports that in 1906 there were 9,141 workmen killed and 130,-625 seriously injured in the industrial establishments of Germany. Then the paper goes on to say: "Within the last 21 years there were killed on the industrial battlefield 141,049 workingmen, while 1,662,-098 were seriously wounded. These are figures which should arouse the conscience of the capitalist political parties and induce them to enact laws for labor's protection with a view of preventing this tremendous sacrifice of human life."

HERE IS A PICTURE of some of our public charitable institutions in St. Louis: Last week 666 patients were confined in the St. Louis Insane Asylum. Dr. H. S. Atkins, superintendent, says he is able to care properly for not more than 450, but when the Board

of Health admits a patient Dr. Atkins must make room. For a while it was a question of bedsteads. Now the superintendent is thankful if he can find room for a pallet on the floor for the new patient. More than 1,400 inmates are confined at the Poorhouse. Eight hundred of them are insane, and belong in the asylum. This is in St. Louis, the Western center of civilization!

FOREIGN MISSION AND HOME CHARITY is discussed by The Worker in the following words: "The rich parishioners of Trinity Church in Boston subscribed \$1,000 last week toward relieving the sufferings of the thousands of men and women unable to find employment in that city. The week before they cheerfully gave \$6,000 for foreign missions. Why this disproportion? Is it that these business men really believe that the people of India, China and Africa need sermons and prayer books more than the Boston unemployed need bread? We suspect that the explanation is to be found in what we once heard an eminent clergyman say in the course of a sermon preached for the purpose of 'boosting' the foreign mission collection. These were the words in which he clothed his most telling argument: 'Giving to the cause of foreign missions is a good investment. Every dollar that the business men of the United States give for foreign missions will come back to them ten times over in the shape of increased trade with the peoples of Asia and Africa." 337,000 FEDERAL JOBS are a powerful whip in the hands of

the political machine operators.

The World of Labor

BARTENDERS' BALL A SUCCESS.

A successful mask ball was given at West St. Louis Turner Hall by the Bartenders' Protective and Benevolent League last Wednesday evening for the benefit of its sick and death fund. The organization has lost fourteen members by death since Jan. 1, 1907, and paid out over \$1,500 in sick benefits during that time.

HOMESTEAD MILLS RESUME WORK.

Pittsburg, Feb. 5 .- More than 2,000 mill men, who have not been working for several weeks, returned to work in the Pittsburg district, when the 40-inch, 23-inch and 35-inch finishing and cogging mills of the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Co. resumed work. The Valley Mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Co. also resumed work today.

HOW A CAPITALIST EDITOR WAS CAUGHT.

A meeting for the unemployed was held recently in Wichita. The local editor took offense at the statement of the speakers, Kas. declaring there was plenty of work. An ad was placed in his paper without his knowledge, calling for the services of fifteen carpenters, the street number given being that of his newspaper. Early the next day 120 men applied for jobs, and that editor had his own troubles getting rid of the 120 "out of works."

UNEMPLOYED MARCH IN ENGLAND.

Following the example of the Leicester unemployed, whose march to London some time ago under the leadership of Mr. Amos Sherriff will still be remembered, a band of the unemployed of Manchester have this week undertaken the march to London, the march commencing on Monday last. After leaving Macclesfield considerable hardships seem to have been experienced on the road, the weather and the absence of arrangements for accommodation at the various halting placs accounting for this.

WESTERN MINERS EXONERATED! SAYS CONGRESSMAN SMITH.

Washington, Feb. 3 .- President Roosevelt today transmitted to the house of representatives the Murray-Smith-Neill report, together with exhibits, on the conditions existing at Goldfield, Nev., at the time of the recent labor disturbances in the districts. This action was in compliance with a resolution introduced in the house by Congressman Smith of Missouri. The president's report was referred to the Committee on Labor, of which Congressman Smith is a member. and will be printed: "The report," said Congressman Smith tonight, bears out my contention that the position of the Western Federation of Miners would be exonerated. I do not know that any further action will be taken in the matter, though it will be should the occasion demand."

PETTIBONE TO HIS FRIENDS.

The Miners' Magazine published the following letter from Pettibone, who is now in California to recover his health, which was shattered by the long imprisonment in the Boise (Idaho) jail: "I desire through the columns of the Miners' Magazine to present my compliments to all friends in every part of the United States and Canada who have sent telegrams, letters and other expressions of good will to me since my triumphant acquittal after trial by jury of the unfounded and infamous charge of complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. I am deeply sensible of the meaning of all these expressions of good will, but at the present time my health will not permit of answering all of them separately. Hence I take this method of transmitting a general reply, and extending my anke who have thus remembered me I might add that I am still in Los Angeles, Cal., and believe that I am gradually gaining physical strength and hope soon to return to Colorado. Yours fraternally, GEORGE A. PETTIBONE.

with Speaker Shurtleff, only to be told they had arrived too late; that the bill was in the hands of the steering committee, from where it would be impossible to extricate it at this time. This, he declared, was due to the committee's reluctance to set a precedent by bringing out a bill so near the legislature's adjournment. The bill can not now be acted upon until after May 5, when the state legislature again convenes. Speaker Shurtleff laid all blame for the ignoring of labor's request on the Republican members of the steering committee! they in turn pronounced the speaker the most rabid antagonist of the measure

THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 2 .- A few weeks ago the local union organ The Laborer, published an account of the arrival of 350 Bulgarians at Galveston and related how they had been permitted to land be-cause of an agreement of the North Fort Worth packing interests to hire them. They were stored away in tents, and it was understood that they were to be used as strike breakers to help reduce the unions of Fort Worth to submission. Th sequel seems to be a sad one, and shows how relentlessly the present class war is making itseuf manifest. These Bulgarians are men, our brothers, and regardless of whence they came or whither they go, have equal human rights with all others to the fruits of their labor. The story follows: A party of brown and brawny foreigners were found at an early hour lounging under the hot well pavilion at Marlin, Texas, last Sunday. All who approached them with questions were stumped; they would only stare in a dazed way and shake their heads. Who are they, where from, what do they propose? Such questions were asked, but remained unanswered until finally one member of the band who can speak English appeared. He related a startling account of ill treatment to his people by parties in North Fort Worth; that they had gotten out of that city and were headed for Galveston; that they had reached Marlin during the night over the International Railroad and had no money to pay their way further, and intended to walk the remainder of the way. They appeared a sad and dejected lot of

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL AID To Defend the Fundamental Rights of Free Speech and Free Press.

To All Organized Labor, Greeting: Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has issued an injunction against the American Federation of Labor and its officers, officially and individually.

The injunction invades the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech. It enjoins the American Federation of Labor, or its officers from printing, writing or orally communicating the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Co. has assumed an attitude of hostility toward labor, and that organized labor has made this fact known, and asks its friends to use their influence and purchasing power with a view of bringing about an adjustment of all matters in controversy between that company and organized labor. The injunction is of the most sweeping character, and it, as well as the suit in connection therewith must, of necessity, be contested in the courts, though it reach the highest judicial tribunal of our country.

With this is a reprint of an editorial from the February (1908) American Federationist, entitled "Free Speech, Free Press Invaded by Injunction Against A. F. of L .- A Review and Protest." The editorial contains a full presentation of labor's position in regard to this injunction.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has retained the services of Hon. Alton B. Parker, former chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York, and Messrs. Ralston and Siddons as counsel to defend the right of labor and the more general rights of all our people involved in this injunction and suit; the rights, as we have said, of the Freedom of Press and the Freedom of Speech.

The Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor authorized the levying of an assessment of I cent per member of affiliated organizations for this case and gave the executive council power to levy additional assessments, if necessary. One of these assessments has been levied, but it is found to be insufficient to meet the exigencies and needs of the case.

We believe that organized labor, its membership and its friends would prefer to make voluntary contributions of financial aid rather than additional assessments be levied.

Because of the necessity to defend the fundamental rights of free speech and free press of the working people today, and which may involve the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech of all our people in the future, we appeal to all unions and union members, and the friends of justice to contribute as promptly and as generously as they can, in order that a legal defense fund may be at the disposal of the American Federation of Labor to defend the rights of labor, and the rights of our people before the courts.

Send all contributions direct to Frank Morrison, 423-425 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., who will send receipt for same. Fraternally yours, SAM GOMPERS, President. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

on the subject, "How Does the Workingman Spend His Money?" was denounced in resolution by the Central Trades and Labor Union, made the following statement: "I regret very much that the Central Trades and Labor Union has misunderstood the purpose and spirit of our investigation. The money which made the investigation possible was given to improve, not to make worse, the conditions under which men live and labor. In a study of trades unions which I conducted a few years ago in Chicago I had the written indorsement of the labor leaders of that city. I have letters from 125 secretaries of labor unions in Chicago, giving information as to membership, meetings, etc. This information I embodied in my book, The Higher Life of Chicago," in which I devote a chapter to showing the good that organization of laboring men into trades unions has accomplished. I have been a consistent supporter of all movements for bettering the social and living conditions of the industrial group. Instead of the information I am gathering being used to the detriment of the laboring man, it is full expectation that the figures we gather will show that the workingman spends a very inconsiderable portion of his income for intoxicants and tobacco, and that on the whole his income is very economically expended. We expect to show that his doctor bills increase as his housing conditions become less favorable, and that if he is to keep his children at school to the age of 14 to give them an industrially efficient education, to have a reasonable amount of leisure and the comforts of life, then he must have a larger share of the wealth he creates and be secured a better return for the rent he pays. In order to secure to him more favorable conditions of living there must be gathered facts, without which legislators can not be convinced of the need for legislation or for the enforcement of existing building laws. Only when we have facts that can not be disputed can we make an effective crusade in the workingman's behalf. In view of these facts it is to be greatly regretted that the spirit of the work has been misunderstood. I shall be glad to meet the representatives of the Central Trades and Labor Union personally, to assure them that the work is entirely in good faith and that the results will not be used to the detriment of the laboring man."

LONDON PAPER ON THE LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE.

The Hull Conference is the headline of an editorial in the London Leader (official organ of the I. L. P.), which is interesting enough to be copied in full for the information of our readers. The editorial reads as follows: "The Hull Conference has proved not only the largest, but the most militant gathering of the Labor Party that has yet been held. It has demonstrated the determina-tion of the Trade Union and Socialist bodies to maintain the unity of the party in the political field. By overwhelming majorities the conference rejected every proposal calculated to disturb the federal basis of the movement or to restrict in any way the freedom and selfdevelopment of the affiliated bodies. In this respect the Labor Party is entitled to be regarded as an example to the Labor and Socialist parties in many other lands. The outburst of feeling on both sides which preceded and followed the vote on Socialism on Wednesday was pardonable under the circumstances. Mr. Shackleton regarded the wording of the resolution as infringing the explicit decision previously arrived at. The supporters of the resolution, on the other hand, regarded it, as indeed it was, only as an expression of the conference's opinion, as were other resolutions on the agenda. The circumstance that the majority of the delegates have declared themselves for Socialism neither surprises nor unduly elates us. The majority in favor of it would, we believe, have been much larger had not the feeling existed that the success of the resolution might lead to further attempts to impose Socialism on the constitution of the Party. We have constantly in these columns expressel the belief that the great majority of the active Trade Unionists are Socialists in personal conviction, if not in political action. We are disposed, indeed, to believe that were Socialism submitted as a simple proposition to any mass meeting of working men in any of our large industrial towns, it would be generally indorsed. There is, we would point out, a wide interval be ween the mere affirmation of Socialism and the resolve to bend one's whole might towards its attainment as the chief political purpose of one's life. The Trade Union Congress adopted the Socialist resolution as far back as 1894; but the majority of its delegates gave little evidence of their Socialist convictions at the general election in the following year. Mr. Shackleton's fears that the adoption of the Socialist resolution by the Labor Party may lead to disruption are, we think, groundless. No such misadventure followed the passing of the resolution by the Trade Union Congress. The Labor Party's Socialist declaration is but another testimony to the growing power of Socialism in our land. It will, we hope, inspire Socialists to devote themselves with still greater enthusiasm to their apostleship for the cause. It will also, we hope, still further deepen the resolve of the I. L. P. to sustain their political comrade-ship with the Trade Unions."

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS REMOVAL FUND.

Comrades and Friends-The removal of headquarters and office of our papers, together with the fixing up of our new location, involves an expense of several hundred dollars. Office fixtures, stoves, furniture, etc., have to be secured.

We appeal to you to co-operate with us in this important work of fixing up headquarters that will be the pride of the St. Louis Socialists. We assure you there will be no extravagant expenditures. Yet it will cost quite a sum of money to get things in working order by February 1.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS REMOVAL FUND.

THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM IN GERMANY.

The unemployed are demonstrating in Berlin. On Sunday leaflets were distributed in all the principal streets, inviting the 80,-000 workless men to a meeting on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. 'Vorwarts" prephecies lively times for the authorities in the coming fortnight. After the Tuesday meetings, which were attended by vast crowds, a huge procession of unemployed and Socialist sympathizers, some 3,000 to 5,000 strong, seems to have marched towards the center of the city with the intention of demonstrating be-fore the emperor's palace. The mounted police strove to intercept them, and finally drew their swords, slashing about them so mercilessly that the streets were filled with pools of blood. The unem-ployed army had by this time got possession of a few pickaxes and spades, but even the capitalist newspapers admit that over 100 of the processionists have been seriously wounded, while the police casualties number only eight. Suffrage demonstrations were planned for Wednesday, and altogether it would seem that the authorities and Socialists alike in Berlin have strenuous times ahead.

ILLINOIS UNION MINERS' BILL KILLED.

A report from the United Mine Workers' convention in Indianapolis says: Another rebuff for Union Labor at the hands of old party politicians. A special committee delegated to visit Springfield, Ill., in the interest of the "qualification bill" reported failure during the ninth day's session of the convention of the United Mine Work-ers of America. The report was received in silence. It occasioned no comment beyond a motion to accept the committee's report. The convention did not expect results from the "lobby." Members of the committee so expressed themselves after adjournment. On all sides it is recognized and admitted that wherever the interests of capital and labor conflict the Illinois legislature will protect capital at the expense of labor. The "qualification bill" is a proposed act requir-ing applicants to pass an examination upon their fitness for the work before being allowed to undertake the hazardous occupation of mining. It is greatly desired by the miners and would be highly bene-ficial to labor as a whole. Delegate Green, who was a member of the committee sent to Springfield, said the members were in conference

unfortunate mortals. Exhibiting indications of having been terrorized, they claimed to be penniless and without food for two days, and charitable people of Marlin fed them abundantly. They were offered work, but they wanted to reach the Bulgarian Consul at Galveston, and their hearts were set on that city. A boy in the party was very ill with fever and he was provided with medical attention and fare over the Central Railroad to Galveston, another member of the party going with him. The others started on the long, weary march for the Island City along the International Railroad that evening.

UNIONS MISUNDERSTOOD MY PURPOSE, SAYS DR. RILEY.

Dr. Thomas J. Riley, professor of sociology in the Missouri State University, whose work of gathering statistics for the Sage Foundation in connection with the St. Louis School of Philanthropy,

ANNOUNCEMENT

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

BOYCOTT THE 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 the fact that the

BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE CO.



	J. A. Philips	\$2.00	Herm Mohn	.50
	C. H. Hoffman		Coll. at Headquarters opening	10.25
ŝ	Peter Weis	.75	J. Bauer, Los Angeles, Cal	.50
	G. Ziebold	.50	Mr. and rMs. Kean	1.00)
	L. McCullah, Reed Springs, Mo	.25	Julius Friton, Sr	1.00
	Insurance Man	.05	F. Langanke	.25
	W. Kern	.50	Carl Suppe	.50
	John Meyer	.50	Frank Fabian	.50
	Theo Roetger	.50	Brono Glaeditsch	.25
	C. H. Goering	.25	W. E. E	.300
	Wm. M. Brandt	1.00	Wm. Bluemel	.50
	Aug. Zimmermann	.50	Jacob Dorner	.50
	A 7th Ward Comrade	.27	Amount previously reported	CONTRACTOR OF A
	Rudolph Kraus	1.00	Amount previously reported	40.15
	Val Tellian	.50		
	Carl Kilwinsky	1.00	Grand total\$	67.32
	Sam eBrnstein		Otto Kaemmerer, Secreta	ry.
		A CONTRACTOR OF A		

The Unemployed Problem Growing More Serious Throughout America and Europe.

Fully six hundred people, mostly unemployed, met at Druid's Hall last Tuesday evening to listen to addresses by Messrs. James Eads How, Dr. Reitman of Chicago and Millard of Cincinnati. Earlier in the evening over one hundred unemployed, under Mr. How's leadership, appeared at the City Hall, where the House of Delegates was in session, and asked for the passing of the \$10,000 appropriation bill for the benefit of the unemployed men. Nothing was done in the matter, however, and the bill may be pigeon-holed until the industrial depression is over.

In Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Seattle and New York the situation is growing more critical every day. Conferences and mass meetings are held, parades arranged, petitions to city councils circulated. Meanwhile the suffering continues and the public author-ities do not raise a hand in behalf of, the unfortunate, penniless people

In Europe the unemployed problem is even more serious. In London over a million people are out of work; Berlin reports an army of 50,000 unemployed, and St. Petersburg experiences a crisis that may compel the government to aid the great army of men and women out of work.

Missouri Socialist Party

State Secretary Otto Pauls ,212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

OLIVETTE SOCIALISTS.

Local Olivette meets Sunday, Feb. 9, 2 p. m., at Wm. Kremer's place on Olive street. All members and Socialist in the neighborhood are requested to attend.

A SCOTT COUNTY ORGANIZER.

Comrade J. H. Branam, who has organized a number of locals in Scott County, wants to extend his work over the county. Arrangements will probably be made to have him work the county thoroughly.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Secretary Gibbens of Jasper County inquires about a set of books for the County Committee. Every local in the state should get a set of the books furnished by the national office. The price is \$3.50 and express charges extra.

WE HAVE MOVED.

The state headquarters are now located at 212 South Fourth street, and all correspondence should be so addressed. The secretary is snowed under with correspondence, and moving has caused additional delay in attending to business.

PROSPECTIVE SPEAKERS.

Plans are on foot to have F. G. Strickland of Indiana start to work in Missouri about the last week in May. Our Missouri comrade, Phil Callery, who is now speaking in Oklahoma, writes that he has contracted for several months outside of the state, but he will surely be with us during the campaign.

CANDIDATES ON OUR TICKET.

To be nominated on the Socialist ticket candidates must be a member of the party for at least one year, unless the local has been newly organized. Locals must bear this in mind when making nominations for either city, county, district or state offices. Our state constitution requires this, as well as the national constitution.

STATE COMMITTEEMEN.

Caleb Lipscomb has been nominated as committeeman by Locals Jasper County and Webb City. Ira Smith has been nominated in the Fourteenth District by Local West Plains. If no further nominations are received from these two districts the above will be considered elected to serve as committeemen in their respective districts.

SEDALIA CONVENTION.

Comrade E. T. Behrens writes: "I inclose herewith a brief account of our city convention, also platform adopted. If you can find room for either or both, then print. I am elated beyond expression over the turn of affairs. Without fighting, but by argument and practical experience, the correctness of our position has been vindicated.

The report will appear next week.

AIDS IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT By Winfield R. Gaylord.

The Socialist party is organized for political action upon the political field. It has been mainly a propaganda society, and is just beginning to study and solve the real problem of how to organize an effective political machine. That it will learn this lesson rapidly and thoroughly is our belief.

Meanwhile many other forces in society are making for industrial democracy. The failure to discover this has sent many an erstwhile enthusiastic convert to the swamps of anarchistic despair.

Economic Forces First.

First among these aids to the Socialist movement must be mentioned the great economic forces. They have destroyed the old order to be sure; but they are building a new one. The trusts are making Socialists of us all. Morgan, Harriman and Rockefeller are pioneers of the co-operative social order; they are now busily engaged in con-structing the framework of it. They are building the trusts so well that they are compelling the state to recognize their values as labor saving devices.

At first comes the attempt at regulation. The outcome of this has never been anything but government ownership.

At this point there begin to appear direct benefits for the working class. Better pay, fewer hours, improved conditions, are almost invariably the accompaniment of government ownership in any form. Exceptions are just exceptions-and are the occasion for passionate and ultimately effective protest.

Schools Aid Socialism.

While public schools in the United States are not what they ought to be, it would be folly to say that they are not contributing something to the social progress toward Socialism. The universities come in for many criticisms from the righteously indignant revolutionist; but out of the Wisconsin University came the Legislative Reference Library, which furnished more material to the Socialists

co-operative, whose enterprises produce for the consumption of its own members?"

Everything Aids Socialism.

Every factor of social progress makes for Socialism. The future is ours, and all the wholesome forces of the present. Once we make this clear to the people, they will have a heart of hope big enough to inspire them to hasten the great day.

The Socialist movement is not the only movement making for Socialism.

LONDON SCHOOL CHILDREN'S PITIABLE CONDITION DESCRIBED

By Wm. Crooks, Former Member of Parliament.

(Special Correspondence of The Chicago Daily News.) London, Jan. 15.-William Crooks has become the hero of the movement in Great Britain to feed hungry school children. Formerly Mr. Crooks was a labor member of Parliament from Woolwich. He is at present a member of the London County Council, mayor of Poplar and connected with numerous local bodies in that borough. He made his great hit in the matter of hungry school children the other morning at an all-night session of the London County Council. The session had been a wearying one and the members were having great difficulty to keep awake when Mr. Crooks rose to speak on the subject of the little boys and girls who go to school barefooted and without breakfast.

Made a Strong Appeal. In a very few minutes Mr. Crooks had his colleagues very wide awake. He spoke with great passion and pathos and figured in the newspapers the next morning as having made the most stirring speech that has been uttered on this subject.

"I don't believe there are hard-hearted men in this great city," cried Mr. Crooks: "they are only ignorant of the needs of the people. Only the other day a teacher in one of our schools showed me a letter from a mother of three fatherless girls. It ran: "'Dear Teacher: Will you allow my little girls to come home

at half-past 3?. I shall have earned sixpence by then and shall be able to give them something warm to eat. They have had nothing all day

"Here we are, satisfied after a good dinner. This very night hundreds of little children have gone to bed with nothing but a cup of cold water for their supper, and this morning they will have nothing but water for their breakfast. What do you expect them to become? What sort of citizens of this great empire city will they make?

"I have seen the poor as they live, and I tell you that, much as they max forgive you for many things, they will never forgive you for neglecting the children-the children stunted in body and mind for want of food; old before their time, with the souls not of children, but of old men and women.

"Do not, I beg of you, force these people to ask for charity for their children, whatever they may ask for themselves. Give the children the food. For every child that has gone hungry to bed tonight, you and I, members of this great County Council, are responsible."

Proved His Assertions.

The dramatic character of the speech was enhanced by the fact that Mr. Crooks was ill and very white. When he ceased speaking there was a tremendous outburst of applause. The papers state that there was scarcely a dry eye in the council chamber.

LABOR SAVING MACHINES IN AFRICAN GOLD MINES.

The fixed idea of the capitalist in all countries is cheap labor, a maximum of work at a minimum of wage. So it has been on the Rand, as everywhere else. First, native labor was secure l; but cheap as that was, it still left the mine owners discontented, and so the Chinese were imported. But this arrangement did not last long; and when the Chinese were to be exported back to their Celestial Empire, the Rand magnates looked around for a cheaper substitute still: and it appears that they have succeeded in their search. The substitute a new drill (the Gordon drill), and a native working a Gordon drill can perform as much work in five hours as fifteen natives or coolies can do in a day of average length. So impressed are the magnates with the labor-saving capacity of the new instrument that the firm of Eckstein has ordered 200 of them, and others will adopt the same course. If each machine, as the experiments show, will save the labor of fourteen laborers, it is evident that it is bound to have a far-reaching effect on the labor problem in the Transvaal.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT of Socialist books, pamphlets, etc. at the Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth street. Give us a call. In addition to our English book department, we have the best assortment in German Socialist literature west of New York.

A FIRST CLASS PAMPHLET.

"The New Emancipation" is a 5c pamphlet of great importance to party members, being a practical discussion of how to get the confidence of the working class, and keep it. Every comrade who wishes to see the party go forward and do something will enjoy reading "The New Emancipation." Sent postpaid, 5c. Order of the State Secretary.

in the state legislature than they dreamed was in existence. And by "Socialsm Made Plain" will say just what you want to say to that other fellow, if you do not feel quite prepared to handle the subject. It has run through four editions, and is still in big demand. Price 15c a copy. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

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 written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs. and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907. It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his

comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet. that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

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



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ST. LOUIS LABOR.

party politicians first sit up and take notice, and then settle down and study.

It was clear that steps taken to improve the conditions of those whose environment repressed ambition and bred discontent would be a benefit to the entire city-thus read the ostensible purpose back of the founding of the ten small parks on the south side of Chicago. It is enough to make a Socialist giggle to read it; but to study the effects of these parks makes him smile with satisfaction. The parks certainly do not work against Socialism.

Government as Aid.

The national and state departments of agriculture are bringing modern science to the door of the farmhouse in ways that few real-The national and state forest service are bringing back under ize. social ownership and administration millions of acres of land without removing them from the possible use of real settlers, and at the same time are starting the process of restoring the timber for future generations to use. It requires a very obvious abuse of the postal system to make it work against the coming of Socialism, while every day it is being pressed into service of the ardent propagandist.

These are all initiated and carried on independent of the Socialist movement, or of the working class aim and purpose. But they help, and mightily.

Quotes Karl Kautsky.

But within the working class itself there are movements which are a part of the necessary school of training and also aid to secure the powers of social control which are so necessary. The following quotation from Kautsky states very crisply the idea which we wish to present. Karl Kautsky closes his essay on "The Co-operative Con-sume Societies and the Labor Movement" with the following significant sentence: "Sooner or later in every country, alongside of the trade union battle for influencing the conditions of production, alongside the struggle of the proletariat for power in the municipality and the state, alongside the efforts of the municipality and the state for the extension and multiplication of the branches of production to be controlled and administered by them, the co-operative movement is called to play no inconsiderable part in the emancipation struggle of the proletariat.

"And what else is the picture which we sketch for ourselves of the Socialist society of the future than that of a gigantic cooperative consume society, but rather at the same time a producing-

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Edna	P. E. Daugherty
Eldon	W. T. Mudgett
Fairhaven	Frank Gray
Flat River (Box 277)	G. W. O'Dam
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Mt. Vernon	G. A. Cammack
Milan	R. D. Morrison
Myrtle (Jeff)	J. U. Lionberger
Nevada (Route 4, Box 106)	W. S. Peters
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Parma Fineville Township (Route 1, Sulphur Springs, Ark.)	W. A. Reid
Raley Creek (Galena)	Dick Marton
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff)	
St. Louis (324 Chestnut St.)	
St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)	Kaemmerer
St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.)	
Scholten	
Sedalia (210 E. Eighteenth St.)	Wm Tattorshall
Springfield (1057 E. Commercial St.)	E B Schofeld
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora)	
West Plains	
Winnipeg	
Zalma	
	the second second second second

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

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UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE Blue Label nion

From Mine Workers' Convention

Next Years' National Convention Will Be Held in St. Louis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2, 1908. Dear Comrade Hoehn—The miners in their yesterday's session decided to hold the next national convention in St. Louis, as you will observe by the inclosed clipping from the Indianapolis News. There are several reasons that caused the delegates to take such

There are several reasons that caused the detegates to a steps. I will call at the office on my return and explain. The election result has not been reported; however, it is con-ceded that Lewis is elected. His majority is calculated to be about 8,000. With best wishes to all the comrades, I remain as ever, A. F. Germer.

P. S.-Comrade F. J. Hayes is the delegate who nominated St.

Louis as the next convention city. A. F. G. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—The United Mine Workers—the coal miners of the country—broke away from Indianapolis today. Their national convention voted to hold the 1909 national convention in St. Louis. This was due to large representation from the Southwest and from the Illinois coal fields, near St. Louis, and also to a general grievance among the delegates that seemingly Indianapolis did not appreciate their convention sufficiently. They drew this inference from the fact that they were not welcomed to the city by the Indianapolis Labor Union, the mayor of the city, the Commercial Club or the governor of the state.

However, the indications are that a special national conven-tion will be held in Indianapolis this spring. The deadlock between the coal operators and the miners of Illinois, western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which ended last night in a failure to issue a cali for a joint wage conference, provided for the same joint committee to meet in Indianapolis again February 27 to take further steps to re-establish the joint relations that long existed and to issue a call for a wage conference

To Meet Operators February 27.

After long discussion this morning the miners' convention ratified this arrangement and also adopted a resolution providing that when the national convention adjourns, which probably will be on Monday or as soon as the national tellers report the result of the national election, that it be adjourned to meet on the call of the national officers and the committee that will meet the operators here February 27. This call, it was especially understood, was to be for a national convention and not merely for a meeting of the delegates from western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

On the first ballot Indianapolis led, with what seemed to be her usual overwhelming vote. The ballot was: Columbus, 91; Indianapolis, 350; St. Louis, 140; Louisville, 11; Washington, 27; Denver, 9; Springfield, 12; Pittsburg, 19; Detroit, 8; Terre Haute, 13; Peoria, 13; Kansas City, 11; Chicago, 29; Cleveland, 11; Decatur, Wilkesbarre and South McAlester 3 each, and Wheeling, Sedalia, Mo., and Benton, Ill., one each, while such other promising cities as Scranton

and Spring Valley failed to poll a vote. The showing made by St. Louis was a great surprise, and gave heart to the delegates from the Southwest and West, who joined with those of Iowa, Missouri and western and southern Illinois.' All except Columbus, Indianapolis and St. Louis were dropped on the second ballot, which resulted in the following vote: Columbus, 107, Indianapolis, 408; St. Louis, 418. Bedlam broke loose as Columbus was dropped, and it took some

time to get the next ballot, which was: Indianapolis, 347; St. Louis, 519. On the motion of W. D. Ryan, who favored Indianapolis, the selection of St. Louis was made unanimous.

"FREE RIOT" LAWS By J. N. L .--- Reader of St. Louis Labor.

The following appeared in a local paper Jan. 28, under the heading "Advertisements," signed C. W. Post: "How would you like to be pointed out as a tough,

bully, law-breaker and criminal because you are a member of a labor union, and ruled tyrannically by the leaders, who are known to be men of 'violent tendencies' (as the Goldfield committee reported)-who made a business of stirring up trouble, strikes, picketing, boycotting, slugging, dynamiting, destruction of property, and who stop industries and force their own union members to go without wages until the leaders can assert their right to dictate and rule?

¹ "All of this, with and sure salaries for the leaders and more or less poverty for their working members.

The writer of this has a little money to spend in telling the workman's story."

The article then continues that the writer was born in a home, had learned a trade, had reluctantly joined a union, had lost much through idleness by an enforced strike, during which he saw much destruction of property and other lawlessness. Upon this the writer predicates a warning to beware of unions, especially of the tyranny of labor leaders, to beware of curtailing (during the pending codification and revision of the U. S. penal laws) the power of injunction by the courts and of impairing the efficiency of the police and militia and other peace forces, and he advices to write to members of Con-gress for more laws for the "safety of the people" and for a refusal to enact any of the "free-riot" sort. The writer is evidently very sincere, and his solicitude for the welfare of the workman is truly touching. He is certainly not one of those who would fatten on the unpaid toil of others, as those detestable "paid organizers of unions" do. He nevertheless arrives at erroneous conclusions-because his premises are at fault and be-"two-bits" more daily wage or for thirty minutes less worktime and thereby is prevented from fully appreciating all the factors entering into the proposition. First, by far the greater number of workmen are not born in their home, but in a home somebody else owns. Then there is today no trade in which the workman is protected from undue competition by a long apprenticeship. A few days only after a "walkout" or a "lockout," the new "scabs" become almost as efficient as machine feeders as the old mill hands were. Again, if the writer had not joined his union he might not have been brought to the verge of starvation by the idleness of an enforced strike, but he would have been brought to the verge of starvation in spite of labor, enforced for twelve and more hours every day-he might not have starved in idleness, but would have starved in the labor-rack. Finally, it is only natural that there should be a rumpus when men are personally affronted or are robbed of what is theirs by the laws of nature. In this resentment to injury lies the salvation of the oppressed. Right" in its final analysis is "Might!" In the beginning the man with the biggest club had the best "right." Today the best (not the biggest) organization decides what is right, and the formula for this right is the "law of man." The laws of nature and the laws of men may conflict for long periods, but finally a breaking strain is reached, and there is a rumpus-nature, of course, coming.out best. The proper course, then, to pursue, is to amend or abrogate such men-made laws before the breaking strain is reached. The "unions" have undoubtedly ameliorated labor conditions. But these petty fights for "two-bits" more daily wage or for thirty minues less worktime will never change the present baneful organization of society, even if successful. In order to accomplish this the workmen, after having obtained a most comprehensive view of the situation, must perfect an organization superior to that of our adversaries, and substitute laws in their own interest for the present ones. The workman, will he or nil he, will have to go into politics.

is investigating the cost of living among the working people of St. Louis. Upton Sinclair has lately been investigating on the same hines among the non-working people of the so-called smart set in New York, and is at present publishing the results of his investigations in a story running serially in the American Magazine. In his description of the insane extravagance of the idle rich he mentions the case of a woman who pays several thousand dollars for a dress, wears it once, and then has it solemnly cremated by her butler, and of another who pays two thousand dollars for a lace handkerchief, or as much as a working class family could live on comfortably for a whole year.

A short time ago the newspapers announced the death of "the richest dog in the world." This distinguished dog, the pet of a rich woman in New York, wore diamonds and ate itself to death on chocolate creams, in a country where millions of human beings wear rags and starve. I would advise the School of Philanthropy to extend its researches to the rich loafers in the West End, and I suggest that the Globe-Democrat choose the above-mentioned doggy as its A Working Woman. . subject for another editorial sermon.

FREE THOUGHT EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

As a permanent meeting place the Club Hall of the Barr Branch Library, Jefferson and Lafayette avenues, has been selected. The Free Thought Educational Society will meet there on Thursday, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 13, and on every second and fourth Thursday of the month thereafter. If you are interested in liberal, free thought and progressive ideas, be sure to attend and bring your friends.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Despite the cold weather, the attendance was encouraging and the interest of those present unbroken. Adults present were organized into a class and the study of "The Struggle for Existence" taken up. Comrades desiring to take up a regular course of reading in Socialism should avail themselves of this opportunity. School meets at 1832 Carr street every Sunday aftern ion at 2:30 o'clock.

REPUBLICANISM AND ROYALTY.

Washington, Feb. 3 .- The following cablegram of sympathy for the King of Portugal was today published from the White House; "White House, Washington, Feb. 3.—His Majesty, Manuel II., King of Portugal, Lisbon: I hasten to express to

you and to your bereaved Queen mother, my heartfelt condolence, by reason of the tragic death of your royal father and brother. The American people feel a peculiar bond of sympathy with the royal family and the people of Portugal in the great affliction, and they have been inexpressibly shocked and grieved at the deadful tragedy

"Theodore Roosevelt."

The Senate today unanimously passed a resolution expressing regret over the assassination of the King and Crown Prince.-Post-Dispatch

The above explains itself. Since when does Republicanism hobnob in sympathy with Royalism? Is it since 1776? A man, who without a sign of condolence or sympathy, allows hundreds of his fellow citizens-miners, railroads, women and children-to get killed. burned up and mangled, is no American, and he doesn't deserve the honor of high office. Roosevelt would have done much better had he shown his sympathy for the victims of our late mine and theater horrors, instead of whining for foreign potentates. If American fathers bring up sons like him, then the quicker they follow in the footsteps of Louis XIV. the better. G. J. Blank.

THE INDIAN LABOR PROBLEM IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal difficulty has now assumed a more acute phase The arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Ghandi and five other prominent compatriots of his shows that the British Indians are determined to go to prison rather than submit to the registration law, and that the Transvaal government are determined at all costs to enforce it. The whole question now resolves itself into a trial of endurance, in which the advantages are all on the side of the government. In connection with the present difficulty in the Transvaal two queries suggest themselves-(1) Who is chiefly responsible for this immigration into South Africa? (2) What is the real motive for this differential treatment? With regard to the first query, it should be noted that it is the government of Natal which is chiefly responsible for the influx of Indians into South Africa. The government of Natal, in its anxiety to obtain cheap labor, has not only allowed, but encouraged the importation of indentured laborers from India. These have been imported by the shipload, with the result that there are now in Natal 20,000 more Indians than whites; and these Indian coolies perform the bulk of the manual labor in Natal. When the indentures of the imported coolies have expired, the coolies remain as free laborers. and overflow into the adjoining colonies. But as one economic factor has been the cause of their importation into Natal, so another economic factor lies at the base of the policy of repression in the Transvaal. On this point the London Times (which has never manifested any particular sympathy for the colored races) may be quoted with effect: "Race prejudice counts for little so long as the Asiatic is merely a coolie doing work for the capitalist which the white man does not care to undertake, and doing it dirt cheap.' That is business. But when the Asiatic becomes storekeeper, commission agent. baker, tailor, shoemaker, and, in fact, anything and everything, making money at them all, then he is hated with an unspeakable hatred, which is also business. It is most regrettable that he should not re-

o'clock, a	at 324 Chestnut	street. Otto Kaemmere	r, Secretary.
Ward.	Place.	Time.	· Secretary.
1-4444	Penrose, 2nd an	nd 4th Wednesday	P. F. Schurig
2-3033	North Broadwa	y, 1st and 3rd Wednesda;	yF. Rosenkranz
	rganized, at larg		
	rganized, at larg		1
	rganized, meets		10
0-1 hir	South Seventh	let Wednesd av	10 a. mE. L. McCormick
			G. Bolfing
9-2875	South Seventh	overy Tuesday	W. M. Brandt
10-Ohio	and Potomac.	ist and 3rd Thursday	
11-7801	South Broadwa	v. 4th Friday	
12-2623	Lemp, 1st and	3rd Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13-1000	Mississippi, 1st	and 3rd Wednesday	W. H. Worman
	rganized, meets		
15-1816	Franklin, 1st an	nd 3rd Friday	Jul. Roth
16-1446	North Nineteen	th, 1st and 3rd Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17-2126	Madison, 1st an	id 3rd Tuesday	W. W. Baken
18-2108	North Fourteen	th lat Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
20-2120	Faston 2nd and	d 4th Wednesday	F. W. Groeteke F. Mittendorf
			C. O. Bishop
		d and 4th Friday	
		with thirteenth.	
			Otto Mehl

Socialist Party of St. Louis

26-3948 Easton, 1st FridayM. Duerrhamme 27-South Branch, 5524 Easton, 1st and 3rd Wednesday......W. F. Abling 27-North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday.......Hy. Gerdel 28-5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Thursday.... Joseph Barratt Women's Branch-2741 Dickson, 2nd and 4th Thursday. Miss E. M. Bassett



EXTRAVAGANCE.

Editor St. Louis Labor:

The Globe-Democrat of the 29th moralizes editorially on the extravagance of the laboring classes while the School of Philanthropy ing class square deal!

main content with being a coolie, but his ambition is boundless, possibly because we have taught him the absurdity of the caste system and the perfectibility of man. So he incurs the business hatred, far deeper and more deadly than race hatred, the name of which it borrows because race hatred can be represented as an ordinance of nature, primal, inexorable and rooted in the order of things. That businees hatred is what we have to deal with in all these cases of race difficulty, for there is no race difficulty until it arrives.

UNION MEN AND WOMEN, DON'T FORGET STEVE ADAMS!

There is still one victim of the kidnaping conspiracy in the clutches of the enemy. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are now all free, but Steve Adams is still in the power of the Mine Owners. Twice tried in Idaho, where it was found impossible to convict him, he has now been dragged to Colorado on a requisition in the hope that a jury can be found there to convict him of a crime he never committed. The mine owners are especially vindictive in the case of Steve Adams. In the first place they tortured a confession out of him, which they expected to use in hanging Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. At his first possible chance, Adams repudiated the confession, and told the truth as to the infamous means by which it had been extorted from him. The mine owners, especially Bulkeley Wells, brought all the pressure they could to bear upon Adams, but in vain. It was a terrible blow to the conspirators. They danced in glee about the imaginary scaffold with the Federation leaders dangling from it when they had Steve Adams' confession in their pocket. Their prey could not now escape them. But alas! Steve Adams was not Harry Orchard; he was a man, not a serpent. He stood true to his comrades, and they are now free. Steve Adams incurred the bitterest hatred of the mine owners. They swore he should rue the day he turned upon them. But Steve did not budge. When the Federation leaders were liberated, he rejoiced and was happy. Such is Steve Adams. The working class will not desert such a man at this stage of the conspiracy. The kidnapers have been put to rout in every engagement, and they will again when they come to try Steve Adams. Steve Adams is known to the workers of the country by his fidelity to his comrades, and to the cause of labor, and they are not going to see him made the victim of the mine owners' vengeance any more than they would stand for the hanging of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Steve Adams, we are with you, and you can rely upon us to see to it that you get a work-



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY.

	St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1907.
RECEIPTS. Membership dues	Notary fees 14.00 Telephone rent 38.00 Stationery 15.00 Campaign collections refunded 15.00 to Ward Branches 98.11 Supplies 8.55 Wagon sign 5.22 Cuts 1.50 Telegrams 3.83 Attorney fees 75.00 Western Miners' Defense Fund 80.0 Labor (special editions) 263.21
12th Cong. Com. balance 15 11th Cong. Com. balance 4.36 State Quorum, for rent 60.00 Prosecution Fund 6.00 Total receipts \$2103.34	Coin cards 7.0 Speakers 81.0 Express 6.3 Witneess fees 3.0 Belleville bazaar 5.0 Chicago Daily Socialist 3.0 Binding 1.3 Party sign 1.5
DISBURSEMENTS. Membership dues, to State and National Secretaries\$485.00 Socialist Party Primaries	Eighth Ward refunded 1.0 National Organization fund 11.5 Total disbursements\$2074.1
Printing 271.75 Rents 153.00 Russian Revolution 5.00 Janitor 12.00 Mimeograph supplies 25.56	Balance \$ 29.1 Less deficit Dec. 31, 1906 Balance cash on hand Dec. 31, 1907 \$ 18.0

ST. LOUIS COMMUNE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE.

South Fourth street. Every member should attend.

VICTORY IN FREE SPEECH FIGHT.

The Socialist Party of New York has won its fight for free speech. On Tuesday General Sessions reversed the magistrate's decision and sustained our right to hold street meetings without ask-ing a permit. Details will be given next week.

TWO SOCIALISTS ELECTED IN ONTARIO.

Comrade A. W. Mance reports from Toronto, Canada, that the candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket here received 3,770 votes instead of 1,900, as first reported. He reports that two aldermen were elected on the Socialist ticket in Berlin, Ont.

A VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

"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

SONGS OF SOCIALISM.

To make enthusiastic Socialists out of your children, get a copy of Moyer's "Songs of Socialism," and have them sing these beautiful and inspiring songs of boundary, and have them sing these beautiful derful effect. 95 songs, 25c. We have also on hand a supply of Ger-man Socialist song books, nicely bound; 50c per copy. Call at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

NO MAILING PRIVILEGE FOR "THE RED FLAG."

'The Red Flag," edited and published by May Beals at Abbeville, La., has been denied the privilege of using the mails to send out the January number. A. M. Travers, acting third assistant postmaster general, charges that it contains two obscene articles. Of course we know what that means-to tell the truth and call a spade a spade is, if done by a Socialist paper, obscene.

TEXAS IS DOING THINGS.

State Secretary Bell of Texas writes as follows: "We hope to get a chance in a few days to send you a list of locals to date, and when we do so it will warm the cockles of your heart. Have sent out sixteen charters already this month, adding about 220 members to the roll. The thing is turned loose here, and with an assistant, we are only able to attend to about half of the correspondence that comes in daily. We are snowed under, that's all."

SOCIALISTS AND LABORITES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Socialists and Labor members are encouraged at the result of their first tussle with the British government in Parliament. A vote shows that the government is supported by the very small majority of 49. The vote was taken after many speeches on a labor amendment, regarding which the king said in view of the lack of employment in the country the government could not recommend that it be passed. The Irish members, most of the unionists and a few radicals joined the Socialists and laborites, with the result that the amendment was defeated by a vote of only 195 to 146.





Will meet ever Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at headquarters, 212 could find that was wrong. He did not intimate to the teacher that everything was not as it should be. When the three months were completed the woman asked to be continued as teacher and secured the support of all but one of the patrons of the school. On account of the report turned in by Allan, however, she wes dismissed and a niece of Allan placed in charge. During the fight she was supported by James Lund, clerk of the Rondondo school, who is also a Social-ist. For this he was also removed, and was allowed no voice in the matter of hiring another teacher. The charge is made that Allan acted in true detective style and made a secret report to the board and to the county superintendent, which the teacher and Lund were not allowed to read.

OPENING OF NEW SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS.

In spite of the severely cold weather the new headquarters were crowded with comrades last Sunday evening to "have-a-look" at the new home of the St. Louis Socialists. The opening ceremonies developed into a first-class entertainment with a fine musical program. Comrade Wm. Brandt acted as chairman. Comrade David Allan, city organizer, had somewhat of a surprise in store for the comrades by securing for the evening a first-class piano-certainly something new under the sun-a piano at the St. Louis Socialist headquarters. Comrade H. Siroky, his son Edmond and Miss Anna Sadlo played several pieces with such artistic finish and precision that several encores were called for. Comrade Julius Bitterlich, Jr., sang several songs and was ably accompanied on the piano by Comrade Miss Ella Fries. Comrade Louis Volkert was called upon to render a song, acompanied on the piano by Miss Ella Fries, which was roundly aplauded and resulted in the demand for an encore. Then the speaking exercises began. Comrade Otto Paul, state secretary, spoke briefly on the encouraging outlook of the Socialist movement in city and state. Comrade G. A. Hoehn spoke of some of the happenings in the local Socialist movement and gave many amusing, and yet grave experiences, in the old Socialist headquarters at 324 Chestnut street. Comrade Miss Ella Fries sang the Marsellaise, and after the taking up of a collection for the Removal Fund Chairman Brandt declared the meeting adjourned, and the comrades left with the pleasant impression that the Socialist Party of St. Louis has finally secured headquarters of which every comrade may feel proud.

FROM A NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER FROM NEW YORK.

The following is reported from national headquarters: Wm. W. Arland national committee member of New York, submits a com-munication from the state secretary of New York, containing resolutions upon which motion of Comrade Lee is based. The instructions in the letter are as follows: "Each of the New York national committeemen will please submit the resolution direct to the national committee, stating that the same is a joint motion of the three members.

"I herewith inclose copy of letter to me from the secretary of the state committee of this state, and I am forwarding same to you solely because I am so directed. I am much surprised to learn of this resolution of the state committee, for while I can not quote the exact language of the same, our last state convention adopted a reso-lution declaring against the holding of "unity conferences." Per-sonally I am not in accord with the proposed motion and shall vote against it. I have seen the farce of too many attempts at unity between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party, and I have too little faith in anything that may come from the ranks of our ancient enemy to believe that unity between the two parties is possible or desirable. To my mind there is one way, and one way only, whereby there can be unity between the parties, and that is by the members of the Socialist Labor Party joining our ranks as individuals. Even then it will be hard enough to work shoulder to shoulder with, and to count as comrades, men who have slandered and injured us to every depth to which language or actions can descend. The Socialist Labor Party is dead, and I am not in favor of a postmortem. Certainly I am not in favor of chaining ourselves to the corpse.'

practical experience. However, a unity convention or a unity conference would undoubtedly degenerate into a sort of "talkfest" to the supreme enjoyment of the party tautologists on both sides, but to the great damage of the organization and the cause. It would even be possible that by clever maneuvering with "revolutionary" phrases their handful of Marxian theologians could catch enough of our green and impossibilistic members to give the S. L. P. another lease of life for six months or a year. That happened as a result of the first I. W. W. convention. Besides, judging from the conditions of Milwaukee-and Milwaukee is supposed to be one of their chief nests-the S. L. P. has not members enough to man a unity convention. Comrade DeLeon might have to apply to us to lend him some champions, and this would be a very awkward situation for both sides. We want no unity conventions. But we want every member of the S. L. P. who will accept our platform and our tactics. And the others we don't want .- Social-Dem, Herald. de.

COMMUNE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committee in charge of the annual Commune Celebration of the Socialist party will meet regularly every Saturday evening at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Admission tickets and announcement cards are ready for distribution.

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



MINNESOTA STATE CONVENTION.

A successful convention of the party of Minnesota was held at Minneapolis Jan. 12 and 13. The report of State Secretary Nash showed a healthy growth of the organization. The comparative statement of dues purchased from the national office covering the last three years is as follows: 1905, \$952.14: 1906, \$1,669.05; 1907, \$2,-249.40. The full quota of presidential electors were nominated, together with the following state candidates: Beecher Moore of Minneapolis for governor, J. E. Nash of Robinsdale for liteutenant-governor, John LeFevre for secretary of state, John Kolu of Hibbing for treasurer, and A. W. Uhl of St. Paul for attorney general.

FREE SPEECH IN ST. LOUIS.

At last Tuesday's meeting of the unemployed at Druid's Hall several outside speakers tried to make a free speech hero out of Mayor Rolla Wells, claiming that St. Louis was the only city in the Union where parades of the unemployed workmen were permitted to have street parades. The gentlemen did not seem to know that less than three years ago the Socialist Party was engaged in a most serious fight for free speech, and that it was Mayor Rolla Wells who sent over one hundred policemen and detectives to Twelfth and Olive streets to brutally club men, women and children who had peaceably assembled there under the auspices of the Socialist Party. When driven from the streets by brute force the Socialists assembled at Druid's Hall and decided to continue the fight for the right of free assemblage and free speech, and they finally won out. Mayor Wells and his Kiely police chief were licked to a standstill, and the St. Louis Socialists have never been molested since. Thus even the mayor of St. Louis had to take a lesson from the Socialist Party.

NO SOCIALIST SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED. 1

A comrade reports the following from Rodondo, Wash .: "If you are a school teacher and a Socialist, do not entertain the illusion that you can proclaim yourself a Socialists and retain your school," is the admonition that Eleanor Maurer Herman hands out to members of her profession. At the beginning of the present school year she had been employed for three months. There was some little opposition to her among the patrons of the school, which she suc-

BERGER'S MOTION ON THE "S. L. P. UNITY PROPOSITION

As to the question of Socialist unity, Comrade Berger, national connarteeman from Wisconsin, moved that the sections and members of the Socialist Labor Party be invited to join our party individually or in sections, and make their aplications to our respective iocals. Such members and sections to pledge themselves to accept our platform and tactics. We are absolutely opposed to so-called 'unity conventions," fusion conferences, pow-wows of any kind. Past experience has taught us that such conferences do not tend to using about unity, but usually create bad blood. This would be especially dangerous in the case of the Socialist Labor Party. The leaders of the S. L. P. will simply reiterate their old hackneyed phrases against the American Federation of Labor and "craft unionism." They would demand that we indorse the semi-demised I. W. W. And they will also preach in favor of a monopoly press-that is, in favor of giving the party pope or the party cardinals a monopoly of the party paper and shutting out all other opinions. This fact had a great deal to do with the ruining of their organization. Our party is infinitely better off by having different shades of Socialist opinion represented in the various party papers. We are willing to accept the members of the S. L. P., however, in spite of their past record and the dubious outlook for their behavior in the future. We are willing to accept them hoping that the most of them are willing to learn by reading something besides a few impossibilist leaflets and to learn also by practical experience. And hoping further that our ceeded in eliminating after a few weeks of teaching. Persons con-nected with the county superintendent's office had designs on the school, however, and a deputy named Allen went to see what he