

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1908

Just a Little More COMRADE CHASE IN ST. LOUIS

Addresses Party Members on Questions of Policy and Tactics—Local St. Louis Makes Nominations for Socialist Ticket to Be Voted on By State Referendum Vote-Candidates for Delegates to Nation-al Convention Also Nominated.

Under the chairmanship of Comrade L. G. Pope, Local St. Louis met in convention at Socialist Party headquarters last Tuesday evening to make referendum nominations for the Socialist state ticket for the November elections. Although the weather was exceptionally bad, there was a good attendance. In making the nominations for the state ticket and for the Missouri delegation to the national Socialist convention to be held in Chicago May 10, the different districts of the state shuld get as fair a representation as the number of candidates and delegates will permit. It was also decided that only three of the seven nominations for national convention delegates be made out of the St. Louis Local membership, while the remaining four nominees should be selected from the membership outside of Louis.

The following are the nominations made by Local St. Louis Presidential Electors-at-Large-Caleb Lipscomb of Liberal W. W. Baker of St. Louis.

Governor-W. L. Garver of Chillicothe. Lieutenant-Governor-William Scott of Kansas City. Secretary of State-E. T. Behrens of Sedalia. State Auditor-Frank Foster of Hannibal. Treasurer-Carl Knecht of Poplar Bluff. Attorney General-J. F. Williams of West Plains. Railroad Commissioner—T. E. Delmore of St. Louis. Judge Supreme Court—L. G. Pope of St. Louis. Judge Court of Appeals (Eastern District)-Otto Vierling of

St. Louis Judge Court of Appeals (Western District)-Phil H. Callery of Carthage

Delegates to National Socialist Party Convention:

- G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis.
- Wm. M. Brandt of St. Louis.
- L. E. Pope of St. Louis.
- E. T. Behrens of Sedalia.
- L. E. Schenkel of Kansas City.
- Phil H. Callery of Carthage. W. L. Garver of Chillicothe.

Comrade John C. Chase of New York was then introduced to deliver an address on "Party Politics and Tactics and 1908 Campaign Prospects." In his opening remarks Comrade Chase said he wanted it understood that this was a party membership meeting, that he would speak frankly and unreservedly on party questions, not as a national organizer, but as a party member and comrade to party members and comrades. He laid special stress on the necessity for a strong party organization, with a well-educated, well-disciplined membership. What is needed in our party today, in these critical days of industrial and political upheaval, are men and women who understand Socialism, who know what the Socialist Party is organized for, and who are acquainted with the history and the historical mission of our great world-wide Socialist labor movement. I have made some careful observations on my tour, the speaker said, and I find that never before were the prospects for our movement brighter than at present. We do not want a straw-fire vote-catching movement, which would be followed by unavoidable disastrous reaction in our party. We must realize the great hard work confronting us free ourselves from utopian illusions, and go right on with our sound propaganda and organization work. Our Socialist Party policy and tactics are sound, hence our movement has grown splendidly. To deviate or be sidetracked from this policy would be suicide. With careful management of our campaign work, and with proper tact, we can make this national campaign a most memorable one and place the Socialist Party in a position where it will be generally accepted as the only political party of the working class. Wouldbe reform parties will then be impossible and the political struggle will be clear-cut between the forces of Capitalism as represented by the Democratic and the Republican parties, and the Socialist Party representing the working class.

The remarks of Comrade Chase were well appreciated by all the comrades, as was shown by the liberal applause.

ANOTHER BLOW TO Seventy-two New Orleans Union Men Indicted for Violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

"Give us just a little more, please, just a little more," Is the demand from everyone as prices upward soar; A penny's added onto this, and a nickel onto that, Until the poor consumer scarcely knows where he is "at," Nor how he can afford to continue to consume, When the cost of everything is having such a boom.

Just a little more, please," asks the baker for his bread; I regret it very much, and would cut the price instead, But you see the weather has destroyed the crop of wheat; Flour has gone up skyhigh, and to make the both ends meet I must reduce the loaf to half the size it was before, And charge you for the smaller one just a little more."

Just a little more, please," asks the butcher, too; 'I really have to ask it, but what am I to do? The cattlemen and packers, sir, have had a little war, And compromised by taxing you just a little more; And they have even raised the price on me half a cent, But give me five cents more a pound and I shall be content."

'Just a little more, please," asked the grocer for his greens; "Weather's been too cold of late for lettuce, peas and beans, Cabbage, corn, potatoes and all the garden truck; Never was a season when the farmers had such luck, Really, now, I do not know what those poor men would do But for the fact that I collect a little more from you."

Tust a little more, please," he heard it in his sleep; Just a little more he had to pay them all to keep The life within his body, and valiantly he tried To get a little more from them, but, failing, then he died. His body to the graveyard in sorrow his friends bore. To rest in peace in a grave that cost just a little more.

Coal Wheelers' Association.

Longshoremen's Protective Union and Benevolent Association. Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association No. 1. Cotton Yardmen's Benevolent Association No. 2.

NEW YORK PRINTERS AROUSED

Recommend That Political Action on Socialist Lines Be Taken.

New York, Feb. 16.-In an interview with the representative of the New York World, printed a few days ago, President Murphy of T. U. No. 6 was reported as saying that in future labor must look to politics as a means of bettering its condition. The suggestion was received with satisfaction by members of the union all over the city, and petitions were circulated for signatures by the members in which approval of the suggestion was announced. The following from the composing room of the New York Times is a fair sample:

To President Murphy of T. U. N. 6. "The following members of the Times Chapel indorse in full the views contained in the interview with you which is printed in the New York World, and we urge that you take steps toward uniting politically, through the medium of the Socialist Party, the members of the various trades unions and other bodies of workingmen in this locality, and that you recommend to the officers of the I. T. U. the necessity of action by them looking to the same end before the last remnant of our rights is taken from us by one or the other of the courts and we rendered unable to make even a slight objection to the harshest rulings that their biased judgment may foist upon us: J. T. Spoth, Wm. Ash, P. J. Flanagan, Jos. A. Pohl, Geo. T. Adam, H. W. Hesson, M. Sullivan, F. E. Washburn, Wm. A. Penney, Jos. A. Baird, T. J. Dillon, D. W. Kennedy, F. H. Billman, E. E. Hooper, W. Johnson, F. E. Burr, D. R. O'Rourke, G. J. Greenwood, O. H. Desmarais, J. J. Chaudet, J. S. Morris, Fred T. Ditchie, J. W. O'Brien, Edw. Wiseman, H. C. Pierce, F. Kennedy, Henry Burbridge, J. F. Dillon, David J. Roch, J. F. McCabe, P. F. Dugan, P. Green, O. A. Olson, G. A. Meinert, F. C. Goethals, Chas. T. Peyton, F. S. Constant W. Woode, J. Sher, Thes. P. Boylan, John T. Pasora F. S. Constant, W. Woods, J. Shea, Thos. B. Boylan, John T. Reagan, F. J. Schuyler, Thomas Ryan, E. M. Martin, B. J. Geiger, A. G. Hall, Walker J. Wiley, Peter B. Keenan, Harry White, J. C. Holzer, Edw. P. Scott, Chris. Fadum F. J. Fisher, C. O'Connor, T. W. Kelly, R. P. Scott, Chris. Fadum, F. J. Fisher, C. O'Connor Irwin, J. Martin, F. A. Van Benschoten, S. Hart, D. J. Klein, J. H. Symmons, C. J. Holmgren, H. W. Hoy, H. L. Ford, Patrick Lynch, F. Ryan, E. Kelly." The list in the Herald contains about 100 names and is identical in text with that circulated in the Times Chapel. Other newspaper chapels are signing petitions similar in character, and at the meeting of the union on the first Sunday of next month the matter will be considered.

THE CRY OF THE PEOPLE

NO. 368.

Comrade E. E. Carr, of the Christian Socialist, Tells a True Story of the Present Miserable Conditions.

Never before in the history of the world, in the absence of general war and famine, was there so much suffering from want and worry as fills the world today, especially in the "most civilized" and most "Christian" nations.

In Russia millions of people are suffering hideous poverty, while tens of thousands are actually dying of hunger. In Germany, France and England, the most "advanced" nations of Europe, hundreds of thousands of wretched men and women are unable to find work for wages to keep the wolf from the door, and multitudes are actually perishing of want. It is admitted by the most conservative authorities of London, like the Times and Standard, that more than one-third of the population of England during normal prosperity is in actual want of the common necessities of life. In the United States, owing to the peculiar economic development which marks the near-ripeness of capitalism here, there are more people now vainly hunting for work than in any other land, and thousands of men throughout this "prosperous" country are "carrying the banner" these cold nights, that is, are forced to walk the streets all night to keep from freezing to death because they can not find work to earn the means of life.

All over the country factories have closed down, the great mills have reduced the number of their employes or closed entirely, the railroads have turned off multitudes of men, the stores and offices have dismissed help and, as a result, additional hundreds of thousands of men, women and children are hungry, miserable, homeless and hopeless beyond expression. To keep themselves and their loved ones from starving, honest men have been compelled to rob and steal, and virtuous women have been forced to rent their bodies for lustful use.

(Now let well-fed thieves who, with no compulsion but mere greed of gain, have plied the respectable (?) "tricks of trade" or speculation successfully, and the perpetual prostitutes who sell their bodies in loveless marriage for a home or position in society, hold up their bejeweled hands in mock-holy horror. Oh, "ye hypocrites! Ye whited sepurchres!")

And many more honest, more virtuous, or less tempted by opportunity, have dared slowly to die, or worse, helplessly to see their loved ones suffer and die before their eyes. And tens of millions of people have been crippled financially, frightened and worried until their lives have become a nightmare.

If, as Spahr, Brooks, Hunter and others declaré, there are over ten million American men, women and children in want in normal times, what frightful figures would be required to give the total of economic agony being endured during this period of industrial collapse!

The cry of the suffering, despairing, dying people is going up from every state in the Union, especially from every large city.

Why is this direful agony? Have our rivers run dry and our crops failed? Are there no forests, mines factories, mills or railroads to enrich our people?

In a land of natural plenty, in an age of power machinery in-creasing productive power an hundred fold, in a time of unusual natural prosperity, why must millions of the people suffer want and other millions live in perpetual drudgery and worry, denied the chance of leisure, education and joyful life?

There is only one answer to such a question: The very means God meant to relieve the people from slavery, want and worry and to give them opportunity for rest and health of body, mind and soul have been wickedly, brutally appropriated by robbers who blasphemously call themselves "Trustees of Providence" and are being used to impoverish and enslave the people. These self-appointed "Trustees of Providence" have basely betrayed their trust, they have fleeced and destroyed the sheep they claim to protect.

And the only salvation of the people from these monstrous economic evils is for the people to overthrow these brazen usurpers of public wealth and power and to appropriate for themselves and their children the land that the Lord God gave for all mankind, the machines they have invented and built and the wealth they have created. All other parties flounder helplessly in the midst of this dreadful economic muddle. The Socialists alone know how to bring plenty and joy to all.

Another blow to Organized Labor by a United States court, the following press dispatch will show:

The Sherman law, intended to curb big trusts, has been used as a basis to indict 72 members of ten different bodies on account of a strike that tied up a ship. The specific charge is that 72 delegates to the Dock and Cotton

Council from thirteen labor bodies are guilty of having ordered the Coal Wheelers' Union to refuse to coal the steamship Habil of the Central American line. They are accused of conspiring to restrain trade with foreign countries.

The coal heavers stopping work prevented the steamship leav-ing port, and it was only enabled to depart because John B. Cefalu, president of the line, signed an agreement with the stevedores and longshoremen.

This was too much for the owners of the vessel. They had re-fused to recognize the stevedores and longshoremen, and when the coal wheelers came to the aid of the other two bodies there was nothing to do but sign. The matter was then taken to the grand jury.

The grand jury had been considering for some time the charges against the organizations growing out of the strike here last fall, when 10,000 men struck and stopped the unloading of cars and the loading of ships at the wharves, delaying commerce for weeks, because the owners and managers were too obsinate to recognize the rights of the workingmen.

Even a special session of the state legislature was called to take action. A port investigation committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and fix the blame. The committee is still in session.

The men indicted are delegates to the central body of the following unions:

Screwmen's Benevolent Association, both white and negro. Cotton Employes, Stevedores and Longshoremen's Benevolent

Society. Orleans Freight Handlers' Scalemen. Teamsters and Load

Stave Classers, Teamsters and Loaders' Benevolent Associa-

A committee in all probability will be appointed by the president and the result of its deliberations will be presented at a later meeting of the organization.

The Typographical Union of New York is the largest trade union in this country and the second largest trade organization in the world, and the consideration of Socialism by this organization is bound to attract the attention of trades unionists all over the world.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

The fourteen leading candidates for members of the National Executive Committee, resulting from the National Party Referendum upon which the ballots were counted Feb. 10, are here listed in the oider of their vote. Those in the first column were elected: Victor L. Berger 5,004 James F. Carey 2,326 A. M. Simons 4,080 Joseph Madill Patterson 2,312 J. G. Phelps Stokes 2,526 Herman F. Titus 1,669 Bullet, bayonet, scourge and dungeons, councils of pride and hate

Vote for National Secretary.

Murray Youtz 394 James Slanker 173 A supplement to the February issue of the Official Monthly Bul-State Secretaries, returns from unorganized states and members at large.

National Committeemen Elected.

The State Convention of New Jersey will be held at Elizabeth May 30-31. The following were elected delegates to the National Convention by the State Organization of New Jersey: Fred Krafft, G. H. Headley, M. F. Fackert.

Let the people own the means of production and distributing the wealth created by their own labor. Then hunger will forever cease, plenty will be universal and a glorious opportunity will be the birthright of every one.

Meanwhile, let individuals, churches, clubs and societies of all kinds give largely to relieve the awful distress of the unemployed. "Charity" can never solve the problem, or cure the disease, but those who close their eyes, hearts and purses against the present need are self-condemned.



The world is storm-swept by panic; it is storm-swept by hunger; is storm-swept by revolution. My paper this morning bears the titles: "Revolution in Portugal;" "Socialists Beaten by Chicago Police;" "Haytian Revolution Blocked;" "Goldfield Miners Defend Red Flag."

Yes, the world is in revolt against the established order, ex-claims the Montana News. How splendidly that message of hope flames across the planet! Heretofore the unknown millions have suffered and died in quiescent misery. Now they raise the red banner of defiance whose crimson drum beat throbs around the world, and march on to the conquest of a new and better life.

The world is in revolt, and the senile tyrants of the world are shivering in their chambers of conspiracy. The cry of terror and helplessness thrills along the electric nerves. The Cossacks appear; they ride the old world, and they are conjured into being in the new.

against the insolent and insistent workers. But the workers hold the trump card. It is the universal and indispensable necessity of their labor. Law-givers thunder from court and legislative throne Cheerfully the workers go to their cells. There is bread there. But they have shaken this order with the thunder of their coming tread. letin will contain a complete tabulation of the vote as reported by Bread, bread, and the makers of bread-these alone shall build a lifevibrant cosmos from a tyrant's chaos, of panic, hunger and revolution

The march of those that demand bread, the banner of hope, the revolutions in every clime—ah, that sounds good to those who have watched wearily for the dawn to break over the hilltops.

Brother, for God's sake, move on. The day breaks even for les miserables.

tion.



A Lecture Delivered at the Thomas Paine Memorial Anniversary Held by the Freethought Societies of St. Louis, Jan. 26, 1908.

By SHERLIE WOODMAN. IL

But not all these expressions of regard and appreciation on the part of a then grateful public, not the contemplation of the infant republic of whose paternity he could proudly boast, could induce him to retire from active life, rest on his laurels and enjoy the fruits of his well-earned success. He looked abroad and saw other lands where "Freedom had been hunted" down, and he longed to help her gain admission there. In this spirit he returned to Europe.

It was, therefore, perfectly natural that when the great uprising in France took place, Paine should be found there. But even there, in the midst of the national assembly, to which body he had been simultaneously elected from several constituencies, the man's humanity shone pre-eminent.

Oppression begets hatred, tyranny arouses a fierce desire for engeance; men, treated like wild beasts, will finally become wild beasts and when they once succeed in grasping the reins of power, they will rend and devour, without mercy, the despots at whose hands they have suffered. In the language of Shakespeare, they will exclaim:

"The lesson you have taught us we will practice,

And it shall go hard with us, but we will better the instruction !" "They that sow the wind must reap the whirlwind," and never

was this saying more thoroughly verified than during the French Revolution. Never in the history of humanity has a more terrible "whirlwind" been reaped than at that period. The populace of the 'whirlwind" been reaped than at that period. country, goaded to madness by the remembrance of its age-long wrongs and cruel oppression, clamored for blood; and the king, whose tardy attempts to conciliate an angered nation can only be compared to feeding starving tigers with bonbons, was selected as its first victim.

In vain did Paine plead, with all the eloquence at his command, for the life of the man-his doom was sealed. Not only the crown, but the head that wore the crown, was demanded, and after the king, his royal consort, the various members of the royal family, the flower of France's nobility, together with their sympathizers and suspected sympathizers, were fed to the guillotine. It was a carnival of blood, the most phenomenal "reign of terror" the world has ever known, at the bare mention of which, even today, society shudders, and tyrants tremble. Yet, withal, in the early dawn of the Twentieth Century, we behold royalty and the old-world aristocracies, hand in hand with new-world plutocracies, heedless of the handwriting on the wall, treading the same fate which overtook the tyrants of France in the Eighteenth Century. Those of us who today are attempting to stand "between the living and the dead," endeavoring, by peaceful, legitimate and constitutional means, to avert another "reign of terror," to ward off another "whirlwind," whose "reapers" may be the ruling classes of the world, are today calumniated and villified, denounced, derided, imprisoned and persecuted. "Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." If "the powers that be" succeed in retarding and nullifying the efforts Socialists are making to educate and enlighten the proletaire of the world, and to lead it to seek redress for its grievances by legitimate and constitutional methods, the time will come, and the day may not be far distant, when it will seek to obtain redress by the means employed by its class in the days of the French Revolution. Paine's noble efforts in the cause of mercy and humanity incited the infuriated and frenzied leaders of the revolution, drunken with the blood already shed, to sentence to death the author of the "Rights of Man." Here was manifested the "ingratitude" of another "republic." But this much must be said in favor of France-it contented itself with condemning Paine to death; it did not, like our republic, consign him to eternal hell-fire after death. Not only has the bigotry of this country done this, but it has befouled with venomous falsehoods the memory of the man who first wrote the words, "The United States of America." Infidel France would have been satisfied with killing the man; Christian America could only be satisfied with giving him an "immortal soul" to be damned and aspersing his character afterwards. By a strange and fortunate circumstance, which, had he been a religionist, Christians would have ascribed to an overruling Providence, but which in his case they probably accounted for by saying that the devil was good to his own, the guillotine, in Paine's case, was cheated of its prey Death passed him by; but, while awaiting in prison his anticipated doom, so far from being dismayed and terror-stricken, as according to Christian theologians he certainly should have been, as he beheld, in fancy, the bottomless pit yawning at his feet, to receive his guilty soul, he addressed himself to the task of writing the great work, which, in the estimation of Christian America, was sufficient to blot out the remembrance of all his efforts in behalf of American independence. Political freedom was all right, they thought, but mental freedom was blasphemy.

At that period, Puritan New England dominated American thought; Calvinism had it by the throat; the horrible doctrines of election, fore-ordination, predestination, etc., were accepted as im-mutable truths; "God so loved the world" that he created millions of human beings for the express purpose of consigning them to eternal misery. For only an insignificent minority of the human race was elected to be saved, and the supreme test of a convert's regeneration (as it was called) was the expression of his willingness to be damined, if his Creator had so willed it. The Hopkinses, the Edwardses and kindred theologians held as autocratic a sway over the minds and consciences of men at that time as the Pope of Rome ever held over those of devout Catholics. The Bible was (and is) the fetich of Protestantism and all its absurdities, contradictions and atrocities were divinely inspired.

The French republic, as you know, was short-lived; after its subversion by that world-renowned despot, the first Napoleon, Paine, as we may well believe sick at heart, returned to this country; but here "he came unto his own, but his own received him not. On the contrary, he was ostracized and denounced everywhere by the priest-ridden foes of mental freedom. The Christian nation gnashed its teeth at him with un-Christ-like rage, and no doubt mourned in secret that it dared not give him what it would have considered a foretaste of his eternal doom by roasting him at the stake. As professed followers of "the meek and lowly Jesus" could not

very well do this, they conspired to blacken his fair fame and render his memory odious to posterity. Yet the grandest creed which the heart of man ever conceived, or that ever fell from human lips, was enunciated by this great apostle of human liberty, when he said: The world is my country; to do good is my religion."

The world is my country.

It seems to me that one of the most pestilent and fatal maladies which has ever afflicted the human race is that reputed virtue called patriotism. Patriotism! What is it but egotism on a national scale? Is a country any better, nobler or grander because I have chanced to be born there? Does the flag which floats over my head receive any additional virtue from the circumstance of my head's being under it? "Country, right or wrong!" exclaims the patriotic maniac, hence, he is ever ready when his government gives the command to fly at the throat of his brother man, born a few miles away, and to imbrue his hands in that brother's blood! All the wars that have devastated the world are attributable to that false sentiment we call patriotism.

It sounds very grand, no doubt, to die for one's country, but it is generally forgotten that ere a man dies for his own country, he sends 'to death many other men who die for theirs. Patriotism is society's sanction for wholesale murder.

Paine's great heart rebelled at the thought of men taking each other's lives simply because they were born in different parts of this insignificant planet-he wanted national lines obliterated, national walls of separation broken down and the brotherhood of man universally recognized; hence, the expression: "The world is my country." Would that we all might say the same. "To do good is my religion," said Paine, and what grander re-

ligion than this could any man profess or possess? Religion is not a thing of creed and dogma-it is the dominant passion and supreme purpose of a man's life.

Paine lived his religion. He consecrated himself, body and soul, to the service of humanity, to the sacred cause of human freedom. Were he alive today, he would undoubtedly be enrolled among those who are fighting the battles of industrial freedom.

Paine, like all the world's great saviors, came from the ranks of the proletaire-he was the son of the people; he was one of the world's workers, and would therefore strive just as enthusiastically to secure the liberation of men from the tyranny of capital as he did in his day to free them from their political and mental bondage.

Tyranny is tyranny, and oppression is oppression, whatever form they may assume, and he who aspires to political freedom, and rejects mental freedom, and he who rejoices in mental liberty, but opposes industrial and social freedom does not understand freedom at all, and he is "neither part nor lot in the matter," for freedom is one, and can not be divided up, parceled out and enjoyed piece meal.

We are told that man's inalienable rights are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The first and the last are needlessly mentioned, because they are implied in the second; if man really has liberty, life and the pursuit of happiness are the logical consequence, and, if deprived of liberty, his life is imperiled, and how can a slave pursue happiness

Liberty, real freedom, attained, every thing else follows. Paine died at New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1809, having attained the renerable age of 78 years. The work he had written when awaiting death in a French prison had cost him the friendship of his former adherents and deprived him of an opportunity to form others, for priestly influence was too potent in that age to be lightly set at defiance, so Paine, in his last hours, was comparatively deserted. Even his death bed has not escaped the defaming tongues of his foes, and the man who dreaded death so little that he could compose his greatest work, when in hourly expectation of it, has been falsely represented as raving in a frenzy of fear at the thought of his approachdissolution.

To free the memory of this noble man from the obloquy and falsehood cast upon it, and to set him forth in his true light as one of the world's great benefactors, and the leading spirit of the American Revolution, is one of the pleasing duties of American free-think

Yet Thomas Paine needs no other monument than his immortal works, thro' which "he, being dead, yet speaketh."

Departing," he, indeed, left behind him

"Footprints on the sands of time"-footprints which no wave of oblivion shall ever erase, but which shall deepen and stand out more clearly to human sight, as the years go by, proving an inspiration and guide to those who today, and in coming days, shall dare "stand forth" as invincible opponents of "tyranny and tyrants.



power of utilizing the labor power of the individual to the utmost degree, partly through extending the hours of labor, but also by speeding up the workers, especially in those cases where the organization of the workers or legislation prevents the former course being pursned.

And at the same time machinery has the effect of reducing the amount of manual labor required. Every machine displaces labor; if that were not so there would be nothing gained in having the machine. In every industry the change from manual labor to production by machinery causes the greatest suffering among the manual workers affected, who, whether they be handicraftsmen or factory workers, become redundant, and are turned into the street. It was this effect of the machine which the workers felt first of all. The numerous instances of revolt in the first decades of the nineteenth century showed the great suffering and despair which were caused by the introduction of machinery. The introduction of machinery and every subsequent improvement thereof, is always detrimental to the interests of certain sections of the workers; sometimes, of course, other sections may benefit-as, for instance, those employed n the engineering trade. But this knowledge will hardly be a consolation to the displaced workers faced with starvation.

The effect of the introduction of every new machine is that as much as before is produced with fewer workers, or more than beore with the same number of workers. If, therefore, the number of workers employed in one country is not to diminish in consequence of the growing development of machinery, then the market must be extended in the same proportion in which the productivity of labor increases. As, however, economic development causes at the same time the quantity of labor performed by the worker to grow and the available labor power to increase rapidly-and much more rapidly than the population-it is necessary, if unemployment is to be avoided, that the market be extended much more rapidly than in a ratio that would merely keep pace with the growing productivity of the workers owing to the introduction of machinery.

Such a rapid expansion of the market has scarcely ever taken place under the domination of capitalist industry on a large scale, certainly never for any considerable period in a large field of capitalist industry. Hence, unemployment is a permanent feature of capitalist industry on a large scale, the one being inseparable from the other. Even at brisk periods, when the market experiences important extension and trade is flourishing, industry has not room for all the unemployed. In periods of slackness, when trade is dull, their number grows immensely. They, together with the workers of the supertluous petty undertakings, form a whole army-the Industrial Reserve Army, as Marx called it-an army of laborers always at the disposal of capital, from which the latter is always able to draw its reserves as soon as the industrial struggle shows signs of becoming animated.

The reserve army is invaluable to the capitalist. It serves him as an important weapon to keep in check the army of the employed and to make them more submissive. Since the overwork of some causes the unemployment of others, the unemployment of these latter becomes the means for sustaining and intensifying the overwork of the former. And yet in face of this fact it is asserted that we are living in the best of all possible worlds!

While the expansion of the industrial reserve army fluctuates with the fluctuations of commercial life, its general tendency is to move in an upward direction; for the technical revolution proceeds ever more rapidly, extending continually to wider spheres, but the expansion of the market on the contrary becomes ever more limited. We shall have occasion to refer to this point again in another connection. It suffices here to have drawn attention to it.

But what does unemployment mean? It not only means want and misery for its victims, not only intensified slavery and exploitation for those in employment, but it means also insecurity of existence for the entire working class.

Whatever the fate of those exploited under former systems of exploitation may have been, they were certain of one thing-security of livelihood. The sustenance of the slave or the serf was assured at least for so long as the existence of his master was secure. Only the ruin of his master could deprive him of his security of livelihood

The misery or want that under any former mode of production was at times experienced by the population was not the consequence of production, but a disturbance of production through bad harvests, cattle plague, floods, invasion by hostile armies, etc.

The existence of the exploiter is not bound up with that of the exploited. The worker and his wife and children can at any moment be turned into the street, with starvation staring them in the face, without causing the slightest change in the position of the exploiter who has fattened on him.

And the misery of unemployment is today rarely the consequence of disturbances in production through external, overpowering influence; it is now in fact the natural consequence of production itself. Disturbances in production under present conditions often increase the opportunities for work instead of lessening them; one need only call to mind the consequences of the war in 1870 to the economic life of Germany and France during the immediately succeeding years.

Under the domination of petty enterprise the income of the worker producing on his own account grew larger the more industrious he proved to be. Laziness ruined him and caused his unemployment. Today the longer the workers work the more unemployment increases. The worker causes his unemployment by his own work. Like many another maxim from the world of petty enterprise, the one that the worker's good fortune depends upon his being industrious has been changed to its opposite by the large capitalist enterprise. And another maxim still mouthed today by many a Philistine, presumably for the benefit of the worker, has become an untruth, namely, that anyone willing to work can find work. Just as a small property is a sure protection against want and misery so is possession of labor power. While the ghost of bankruptcy is continually hovering over the peasant owner and the handicraftsman, the ghost of unemployment haunts the wage-worker all his life. This continual insecurity is of all the evils of the present mode of production the most tormenting, and also the most atrocious, the evil that stirs up the feeling of the worker unspeakably and scatters completely to the winds all his conservative notions. This eternal insecurity of his own position undermines his belief in the security of the existing state of things and extinguishes his interest in its retention. And he who continually dreads the existing state of things finally loses all fear for new conditions. The capitalist mode of production brings in its train overwork, unemployment, and dissolution of the family for the working class, and it has at the same time the effect of forcing proletarian conditions upon further sections of society, thus visibly making these conditions the general conditions of the great mass of the poulation.

The superstitions awe and reverence with which it was, in that age generally, and today, largely regarded by orthodox believers are well summed up by Pollock, in his poem, "The Course of Time," as follows This Bock.

This holy book, on every page marked with the seal of High Divinity, In every leaf bedewed with drops of love divine,

And with the eternal heraldry and signature of God Almighty stamped from first to last-

This ray of heavenly light, this lamp from off the everlasting Throne, Mercy took down,

"With the eternal heraldry and signature of God Almighty stamped from first to last."

And it was upon this document that Paine dared lay sacriligious and impious hands, showing up its fallacies, ridiculing its absurdities and making light of its denunciations.

As E. A. Stevens has eloquently expressed it: "The 'Age of Reason,' is the red flag before the ecclesiastical bulls; it is the gauge of defiance for all the theologians of Christianity to answer, but their answer never has and never will come. From this onslaught of Paine's largely dates the downfall of faith, the destruction of bigotry and the elevation of mankind to mental liberty. Since then, treacherous misrepresentation, vilest vituperation and bitterest calumny have been hurled at his name for three-quarters of a century.

Mr. Stevens' masterly summing up of the situation is correct history does not record a parallel instance, where a man who devoted his life to the service of mankind has been so foully misrepresented and slandered, and at the best, by cowardly historians ungratefully ignored. But, while we regret and deplore the infamy which has been suffered to becloud the brightest star in the galaxy of the heroes of two revolutions, we can understand it and trace it to its proper source-the blighting, the paralyzing effect of religious superstition and bigotry upon the human mind.

The introduction of the labor of women and children into industry is, as we have seen, one of the most powerful means for forcing down wages.

But at times other means have an equally powerful effect; the importation of workers from localities backward in economic development, where the population have but few wants, but possess laborpower that has not yet fallen under the ban of industrial enterprise. The development of large industrial enterprise, especially of machinery, not only makes it possible to use unskilled in place of skilled workers, but also affords the opportunity of obtaining them cheaply and quickly. Development of the methods of transit proceeds hand in hand with the development of production; transit on a large scale develops side by side with production on a large scale, transit not only of commodities, but of persons. Steamships and railways, these highly praised bearers of culture, not only carry rifles, whisky and syphilis to the Barbarians, but they also bring the Barbarians to us and with them their Barbarism. Migration of agricultural laborers into the towns is assisted by this development; and from ever greater distances swarm the persevering masses, who have but few needs and little power of resistance. Slavs, Swedes and Italians go to Germany and drag down wages; Germans, Belgians and Italians go to France; Slavs, Germans, Italians, Irishmen and Swedes to England and the United States; Chinamen to America and Austria, and perhaps in the not too distant future also to Europe. On German ships Chinamen and negroes are already taking the places of white work-

These foreign workers are, partly, expropriated small peasants and petty bourgeois, who have been ruined and driven from hearth and home by the capitalist mode of production. Gazing at the numberless crowds of emigrants we may well ask the question whether it is Socialism that thus makes them homeless and is responsible for men and women leaving their native land.

By expropriating small peasants and petty bourgeois, by importing crowds of workers from distant countries, by the development of woman and child labor, by shortening the term of apprenticeship which becomes merely a period initiation, the capitalist mode of production effects an enormous increase in the number of workers at its disposal. Hand in hand with this increase proceeds the ever growing productivity of human labor in consequence of the uninterrupted progress in technical improvements and inventions. the Republicans, although the township has been normally Demo-And not alone this, but capitalist exploitation increases also the cratic.

Socialist Activity in Indiana.

Socialists of Richmond, Ind., and Wayne county are showing considerable activity, and are now planning to put a complete county ticket in the field to be voted for at the fall election. They are confident of making the best showing since the organization of the party in this state. The last election showed there were between 300 and 400 Socialists in Wayne county, and leaders of the party claim the returns this year will show that this has been tripled. Socialist workers are untiring in their efforts to add recruits to the party. For the past two years, at frequent intervals, local Socialists have had Socialistic leaders of national reputation deliver public addresses in Richmond and elsewhere in the county. By this plan of campaign the teachings of the new party have been spread broadcast, with the result that there have been recorded numerous desertions from the ranks of the Republican and Democratic parties. In Washington township it is reported that so many Democrats have gone over to the Socialists that the balance of power probably will be shifted to

Does This Mean You?

By Gertrude Breslan Hunt in The Socialist Woman.

Your husband is a Socialist perhaps and urges you to study Socialism and tells you he wishes you could vote, and what Socialism would do for women. Do you shrug your shoulders and answer that you don't like politics, that you don't wish to vote, and that you have all you can do at home, and more, too? Do you ever blame him that he does not earn more? Do you wish for better things for your children to eat and wear? Do you worry that your income will barely keep you, and leaves nothing for sickness and old age? Have you watched a dear one die when you knew a few hundred dollars which -some are spending heedlessly on dogs' auto robes, or cats' jeweled collars, would save the precious life-have you felt that you would do anything, work your fingers to the bone, starve, freeze or beg, if only your effort could avail? If casting a ballot would do it, you would walk over red-hot plough-shares to cast it, though a universe howled derision.

Have you pitied the great army thrown out of work, evicted from miserable tenements, gaunt-eyes, hungry, dogged by anxiety, tor-tured by the sight of failing, sickly babes? Have you exclaimed in horror over the brutality of making strong men walk the streets in idleness, and putting our tender buds of humanity, our children, a vast army of two million of them, at work in the stinking steam of laundries, the blood and refuse of slaughter houses, the lime of printing and velvet places, the blistering heat of glass furnaces, the death dealing dust of coal and tobacco industries, the lint, heat and roar of the cotton factories and a thousand other life-destroying places? Do you mean to tell me that you would consider it unwomanly to cast a ballot against child labor? I can not believe that.

You speak with sympathy of the poor young women who are paid such small wages they can not live decently and are hounded to an evil life by idle profligate sons of their employers; would you refuse to have anything to do with politics if you were certain you could make possible a secure and virtuous life for every working girl? I think not.

You read in the paper of poor old people, who have worked hard all their lives, being separated and sent to the poor house; your heart burns with the injustice of it, and faints with fear at the possibilities of the future. If you had a chance to vote for an old-age pension and an endowment for every mother with dependent children, would the foolish shibboleth of the word "politics" restrain you? Do you see women living with drunken, abusive husbands because they know of no other way of having their babes sheltered and fed than by this legalized prostitution of themselves? Have you wished most ear-nestly that they could "find something to do," that would rescue them and their children from such infamy?

If you had the power of a ballot that would give them a life position with an income of from three to five thousand dollars a year, work suited to their strength and safe from danger, would that ignorant neighbor's sneer detain you five minutes? You would be a weak, contemptible, unworthy daughter, wife or mother, if so. The gentle sheep, the swine, the horse, the cat mother dares more than this in defense of their young.

Again, according to the best obtainable statistics, the labor power of an adult for one year produces \$2,500; but our industrial system of having one little set of men own the tools which all the rest must use in order to live, and the legal institutions going with this sys-tem, forces the workers to sell their labor power for an average of \$447 per year. If you could vote to have the workers-men and women-use their collective labor power, go into business for themselves, own all that their labor produced, thus making possible abundance for all, wouldn't you do it? No more rich, for all will have plenty; and we will no more put children to weaving or making glass than we do to teaching school or running an engine; no more wars, no more forced prostitution, legal or otherwise; no more unemployed, for we will own the machines and can use them in order to live, not merely to make a few rich, as now. No one can do more than his or her share: I can not do my share and yours, too. All these things can only be settled in one way-at the ballot box. So demand your right to help in the settling of them.

I would as soon apply for admission to the institutions for im-beciles as to say I do not want to vote. We are half the race, mothers of the race, and anything, whether laws or institutions, that concerns the great human family, concerns its women most of all. Ignorance is frightfully expensive. Knowledge confers obligation. If you and I know that that house across the way is afire, with human beings perishing in it, we are guilty if we sit still and gossip and make no effort.

A woman once said to me, "I think Socialism a good thing, but would never have the courage to speak on such things." I answered, "If your house were afire, or your babe being murdered, would you have the courage to call for help?"

"There is something more sacred than property for us to vote on, and that is life itself.

The thoughtlessly contented person is the greatest menace to any community; contented with conditions no human being has any right to be contented with. Come, sister, it is not respect for you that has made capitalistic politicians deny you the ballot; it is contempt. Socialism is for all and the Socialist Party was the first party to treat women as equals and offer them the ballot and economic liberty as

"Kicker" is helping the comrades along with his paper. Socialist sentiment is growing so fast that the county politicians are getting scared.

Nominations Now in Progress.

A-call for the nomination of seven delegates to the national convention has been sent to all locals in good standing. In addition to the nine offices mentioned in the call for the nomination of a state ticket, there are two electors-at-large to be nominated. Altogether this makes eleven to be nominated on the state ticket and seven delegates to the convention.

In answer to inquiries, it is explained that the names of all nominces that accept will be sent to the locals for a referendum vote, those getting the highest vote will be the choice of the party for the various offices. Petitions will then be circulated to get the signatures necessary to place them on the primary ballot, to be voted for by the Socialists on the day of primary election.

Still They Organize.

Lynchburg, in Laclede county, comes to the front with an application for charter. They have five charter members and are planning to start other locals in the county. Comrade Jay Quinn is stirring up the trouble and can be depended on to make more of it. N. B. Wilkinson has revived the local at Willow Springs and sends in dues for ten members. Comrade Wilkinson is secretary, and will try to get a local formed at Trask near Willow Springs. Leadwood comrades feel that it is time for them to get, in the ranks with their brothers in the fight for economic freedom, and will reorganize under the old charter. R. C. McCrory is the moving spirit, and promises to help in putting St. Francois county on the map, from a Socialist point of view. As usual, Lynn McCullah of Reeds Springs sends in two victims that require a membership-at-large to salve their feelings. Comrade McCullah now has nine members-at-large in his neck of the woods, and will try to get them solidified into a local in the near future.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED **BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA**

To the Public in General and Organized Labor in Particular. Greeting :- We, the United Brewery Workers of America, an organization of men employed in the brewing industry, and 44,000 in number, beg leave to submit to your kind consideration the following

Not since the early eighties has temperance fanaticism developed such zeal and strength as now, and it is time that we raise our voice against a movement which, if it were successful in the whole country, would be disastrous not only to us, but to the economic interests of the whole nation, and not only to these, but also to its physical welfare and moral status.

Prohibition-and we use it in its general and most comprehensive form, including every species of liquor legislation, except a reasonable license law, involving a reasonable regulation of the traffic-is an insult to American manhood. It is especially an insult to the American workingman, against whom it is principally directed. For this reason, and because no other class would suffer so much if the prohibition became general, as the working class, we protest against all legislation prohibitive in its character, and we have no doubt that this sentiment is shared by the large majority of the American workingmen. They can not, like the wealthy, rent or build club houses, the doors of which are closed to police officers; they can not stock their cellars and ice boxes with costly wines and fine liquors yet they have the same need of sociality and the same physical needs. And of what needs these are, the men working in the sweat of their brows, in the engine room, or the mill, or the shop, or the mine, or before the fiery furnace, are better able to judge that the kidgloved or misguided temperance people, who pretend to love the working people, but have never raised a finger to help them in their various struggles for better working and living conditions.

Have the temperance fanatics ever given a thought to the question of what would become of the hundreds of thousands who would be bereaved of their means of living if prohibition became general? Did they ever seriously consider the disastrous consequences of the destruction of so large an industry as the brewing industry, and how it would affect the other industries? Did they ever consider that prohibition in our country would take away the bread from the mouths of a million men, women and children, who would be dumped upon the labor market, or made paupers?

Yes, a million! Accordingt to the census of 1900 the number of wage earneres employed in the manufacture of beer was 45,000, and in the manufacture of liquor and wines, 25,000-together 70,000, which has probably grown since to 100,000. According to Bullétins 20 and 45 of the Census Bureau, there were in 1903 in all cities over 8,000 inhabitants, 82,000 licensed saloons; there were probably from 15,000 to 20,000 in the smaller cities and towns, which would make it 100,000. Doubling the number to include barkeepers, porters, waiters, etc., would make the number of men owning and being employed in saloons 200,000. In addition thereto we must consider the thousands of men employed in the industries furnishing supplies and raw materials for the breweries and distilleries, such as the malt houses, grist mills, the men working in the glass factories, the bottle and the rubber factories, and the coopers, the box makers, wagon makers, harness makers, horseshoers, brushmakers, machinists, farmers and their employes, etc.

Then think of the men employed in the ice factories, that furnish ice to the saloonkeepers; of those employed in the factories that furnish ice chests and saloon furniture, and consider how many men are needed to produce so much of these things as are needed by the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers, and you will not hesitate to add another 100,000 to the 300,000 already mentioned that would be thrown out of employment by general prohibition, making their number 400,000, who with their families would make an army of a million human beings robbed of their means of existence. What it would mean to the workingmen if 400,000 more men were forced to compete for wages on the labor market, with the industry and the trade that formerly gave them employment entirely wiped out, in an age when handicraft is constantly more and more superseded by machine labor, and in which the labor market is always overburdened, every intelligent workingman fully comprehends. Between 1800 and 1000, the brewers spent annually about \$3,-000,000 for machinery and \$6,000,000 annually for buildings, thereby giving employment to thousands of men in these crafts and callings. The brewers, maltsters and distillers of the United States consume in their products every year:

the brewing and the distilling industries will result in the allied trades in all lines of manufacture being made to suffer great losses through the destroyed market for their product.

The unemployed in the large cities at the present time number many thousands, who are clamoring for food and shelter. The prohibition movement, if allowed to expand, will certainly aggravate these conditions by adding many thousands to the number of unemployed and overloading the taxpayer, by compelling him to shoulder expenses now borne by the industries that certain fanatics are attempting to put out of business. It will put in jeopardy the livelihood of upwards of four million people, and precipitate the greatest finanical crisis this country has ever known.

We, the Brewery Workers, have, probably, a better cause to take the initiative in the protest against prohibitive and restrictive legislation than other workingmen.

Prohibition is prohibition in principle and effect, whether it is state-wide or local. It is destructive of good citizenship, and especally dangerous to Organized Labor, economically and morally. Its ineffectiveness results in the constantly keeping alive of the question, thereby detracting atention from other matters, which economically and politically are of importance to Organized Labor. We therefore request that the secretaries of all labor unions have this circular read at their next meeting, and bring its contents to the knowledge of the press and other labor organizations, and thereby help create a sound and sober sentiment on this subject. You are also requested to address an official letter, under seal of your union, to the Congressman, the United States Senator and to your Representative to the State Legislature, urging them to use their influence and vote against all such prohibition legislation.

Please send copies of such letters to our headquarters at once for future reference

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA.

Adam Huebner, Louis Kemper and Joseph Proebstle, Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31, 1908. International Secretaries. +

Free Speech in Los Angeles.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week quite a crowd of Socialists and others who believe in free speech, assembled at the City Hall to hear the report of the police commission on their petition for permits to speak on the streets. Dr. Houghton spoke in favor of the petition-ers, declaring: "I believe these people weaken their case by asking for a permit. I do not think this commission or any other body of men on earth have any right to either grant or refuse to grant this permit. Free speech is the natural and constitutional right of these people, and nothing short of gatling guns can prevent me from exercising that right." Comrade Claude Riddle spoke in favor of granting the petition, calling attention to the fact that if the committee refused the request they would justify the charge so often made by Socialists. that so long as you talk about what is going to happen beyond the moon, whether you be Mormon or Christian, Jew or Gentile, you can get a permit to speak anywhere at any time, but if you undertake to discuss conditions and institutions right here on the grass, you will be pinched. Chief Kern recommended that no permits for political speaking be granted, which recommendation was concurred in by the commission. At this juncture Dr. Houghton asked what the fine would be, declaring his intention of speaking without a permit, whereupon Comrade Riddle said: "There will be one hundred others, Doctor." Mayor Harper hoped there would not be too many, as the city jail is full now, and Comrade Riddle replied that they would have to build two jails instead of one. The fact is, there are not enough jails in California to hold the people of Los Angeles who believe in free speech.



L. G. POPE

well

The Socialist Party will take up this fight for the ballot with you, and when you have won it, it will vote with you to the end that you may have economic freedom, which is the cornerstone of all freedom, and without which the word "liberty" is mockery and a

Missouri Socialist Party

St. Louis County Activity.

Comrade H. L. Lowe of Local Greenwood called at the State office and supplied himself with literature. He says the county comrades intend to produce results this campaign and are doing what they can to organize new points. They expect to hold a county convention this spring.

Information Wanted.

The National Office has prepared cards that call for information regarding the make-up and source of the party membership. The cards and a letter of instructions have been sent to all locals, Secretaries are requested to get as full and complete returns as possible. It is highly desirable to know the best methods of propaganda, and how to spend our time and energies in order to get the best results.

Sign None But Socialist Nomination Papers.

The constitution and principles of the Socialist Party forbid any party member signing any nomination papers but those of the Socialist Party. Further, the form of nomination states that those signing same pledge themselves to support that candidate. All Socialists should know this and be careful not to sign any old party nomination papers.

Progress in Scott County.

That Scott county is wide awake is shown by the number of inquiries about the method of putting up a county ticket. Every local in the county seems to be of the opinion that the old party politicians will have to get a move on if they want to keep the Socialists from carrying the county. J. H. Branam is steadily at work getting in new members and preparing to organize additional locals. They expect to form a county organization soon, and the locals can then pull all together and accomplish more. Phil A. Hafner of the Scott County

sume in men produces every year.	
36,361,975 bushels of corn	\$ 27,274,2
62,760,000 bushels of barley	62,760,0
5,595,000 bushels of rye	3,916,8
Sugar products, hops and assorted grain	16,358,0
Labor (producers only)	54,540,0
Coal and other fuel	5,000,0
Lumber, rubber goods, steam engines, machinery, tools, steam fittings, plumbers' supplies, wagons, har- nesses, builders' supplies, glass, filtering material, chemical supplies, paint and varnish, furniture	, 100 - 10
brushes, packing house products, advertising signs	150,000,0
Fire insurance premiums	15,000,0
Railroad, freight and express	20,000,0

Making a total paid to purchasing sources of United

.....\$354,849,097 States of ... These industries pay annually state and government license amounting to \$68,875,465, and an internal revenue to the government during the fiscal year 1906-7 alone of \$208,295,449.63. In addition, they pay city license, real estate and personal prop-

erty taxes aggregating to the enormous total of \$70,000,000.

The continued growth of prohibition and the destruction of





Subscription: '\$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street. TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO

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



CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE	OF THE UNITED STATES.
1888	
1896	
1000	
1904	
SOCIALIST VO	TE OF THE WORLD.
1867	
1877	494,000
1887	
1803	
1808	
1903	
1006	over 7,000,000

TO OUR READERS

Comrades and Friends:

The industrial crisis is much more serious than the daily capitalist press will admit. Hundreds of thousands of people are out of work. Right here in St. Louis we have an army of at least 40,000 unemployed.

You will readily understand that this industrial depression works considerable hardship on our Socialist press. The great majority of our subscribers are wage workers, many of whom are now getting a taste of the full dinner pail prosperity. The man out of work, with a family dependent on him, is unable to pay his subscription, and under such conditions we should not even ask a subscriber to pay up.

However, there are others still so fortunate as to enjoy regular employment, and whom we request to pay their subscription to St. Louis Labor.

By doing so they will not only assist their press, but strengthen their movement. It is now, at these critical times, when Capitalism is doing its level best to crush the labor movement and use the political chloroform on the working class, that we are in need of a fearless. Socialist press.

Ready for the Campaign

Never before in the history of our movement has the Socialist Party of St. Louis been better prepared for a presidential campaign than today.

The same can be said of the Missouri Socialist state organization. Some quiet organization work has been done during the last few months. Our ward clubs have succeeded in paying their old campaign debts and get a little money into their treasuries in order to make a good start for an energetic and systematic campaign for our national, state and local elections to be held next November.

This will not be a straw-fire campaign, but a campaign of good, solid propaganda and organization work. Our general educational work on scientific Socialist lines will go hand in hand with the necessary immediate political work in behalf of the working class during the ensuing campaign. The reports from our locals all over the state are encouraging and the prospects for a most interesting campaign and a good Socialist vote are brighter than ever before. The policy of the Socialist Party of St. Louis is dictated by common sense and many years of experience and is in perfect accord with the International Socialist movement. We are not in a will-o'-thewisp hunt. We are not in a vote-catching contest. We are not hunting for an "issue" for our campaign. We are not catering to anybody's friendship. We know what we want. We have a declaration of principles which states the ultimate aim of our movement-labor's emancipation from wage slavery!

class interests. There are no two sides to this Socialist Party memhership question.

This is our position, our attitude! We are dealing with facts in this capitalist world of hard, cold facts, and freakish notions and sneakish schemes can not be worked at the expense of the Socialist Party.

We are not organized temporarily, not for a single campaign. The Socialist Party will be, must be the permanent political party of the working class, provided it will keep in line with the working class interests. Socialists of St. Louis, Comrades of Missouri, to the front!

By proper co-operation and systematic propaganda and organization work we shall make the Socialist campaign of 1908 a memorable and most successful one.

Nov. 3, 1908, will be a day of honor for the Socialist Party of Missouri and at the same time a day of victory for the entire working class.

FULL DINNER PAIL VS. EMPTY STOMACH

When the Republican party in the campaign of 1900 adopted the slogan of the "Full Dinner Pail" many Socialists said it was an insult to the working class—and it was. Yet many of these same Socialists are today appealing to the working class on the same grounds. Even many of our Socialists papers have been gloating over the present hard times as if it was a blessing to the Socialist movement. The Republican says, "Keep the workers' stomach full and he will not think; the "philosophy of misery" Socialist says, "he will not think so long as his stomach is full." Both assume that a full stomach is the ideal of the working man and that hunger is the only thing that will spurn him to action. Then when they get their stomachs empty they organize unemployed parades and thousands*of jobless men march in line begging the employing class to give back the full dinner pail, thankful for an intermittant job at shoveling snow, breaking stones or any other disagreeable work.

We do not believe that a strong Socialist movement can be built by a hungry mob clamoring for a souphouse. If the Socialist movement can have no higher ideal than a full stomach or a full dinner pail then it can be easily side-tracked by a benevolent feudalism. The intelligence that can see victory for the working class only through starvation is not the intelligence that will lead the working class to victory.—Montana News.

Editorial Observations

Hello, Republican Workingman, How Do You Enjoy the Present full dinner pail prosperity?

Hello, Democratic Workingman, Do You Remember the Crisis of 1893, under Grover Cleveland?

In London, Berlin and New York the Woman Suffragists Are making things lively for the politicians. The equal suffrage movement will grow in the same ratio as the Socialist movement grows more powerful.

Children Starving to Death in the Streets of St. Louis! Here in this great city, with its 500 or more Christian and Jewish church congregations. You may call this Christian civilization, if you please. We say: 'Tis hell for the poor.

Seventy-two Union Men Indicted in New Orleans for Conspiracy against the Sherman anti-trust law, and federal troops ordered to the Alaska gold fields to break the miners' strike—this is Organized Labor's last week's present from the old party politicians.

Pitch a Labor Law Into the Judicial Hopper and When It Comes out—oh, well, labor can prance up to the legislators and beg for more just like it, and get it, too, perhaps, because the said legislators have learned to know what the courts do with labor laws.—Nashville Labor Advocate.

Hear What the International Musician Says: "The Acquittal of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone should result in sending McPartland, whose perjuries sent fourteen innocent men to the gallows in Pennsylvania some years ago, to the penitentiary for the balance of his evil life; and further, it ought to result in the banishment of the entire foul Pinkerton Pretorians from American soil forever more.

Maryland, Democratic Maryland, the Land of Cheap Oysters and political campaign whisky, is trying hard to disfranchise the negro workmen. Read this dispatch: The senate passed the constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise the negro voters, and it will be submitted to the people for ratification in November, 1909. The amendment passed both houses by a strict party vote, the Republicans opposing.

State Ownership of Railroads Isn't So Bad After All! The State ownership of railways in Prussia has drawn in such huge surpluses lately to the national exchequer that it practically amounts to three times the yield of the Prussian income-tax, or more than double the income and property taxes taken together. From 1882 to 1907-that is, 25 years-the grand total handed over for public services is \$1,-300,000, or an average of over \$50,000,000 a year. Side by side with this, the rates have been lowered, the service has been improved, and the public generally benefited; and though the condition of the railway servants is far from ideal, they are grumbled at by men in private employ as "privileged workmen." In an article in the "Economical Journal" for January. Prof. Gustav Cohn gives the above figures and generally records "the magnificent results of railway nationalization in Prussia." The only trouble with these Prussian state railroads is that the enormous profits are not used for the benefit of the people, but for Militarism. In other words: The profits are used as a means of oppression against the common people.

How Old Is Grandfather Adam? Writing in the Geological Magazine, Mr. Edward A. Martin, F. G. S., says he is justified from many points of view in assuming that a solid crust had formed on the earth about 250,000,000 years old. Mr. Martin gives the length of some of the geological periods as follows:

Pleistocene and Recent	2,800,000	
Pliocene		
Carboniferous	21,000,000	
Devonian	23,100,000	
Keweenawan	52,500,000	

The great coal age, Mr. Martin writes, came to a close 70,494,000 years ago, and the chalk age 31,680,000 years ago. Writing of the evolution of various forms of life, Mr. Martin says the small reptiles of the coal era were the outcome of 159,600,000 years. The crowning of the evolutionary movement by the appearance of the human species occurred in Pliocene times, which came to an end 2,800,000 years ago, after a period 3,500,000 years.

The Reaping Machine a Socialist Product. "Enterprise Was then (1831) a national characteristic. The few men who dared to suggest improvements were prosecuted as enemies to society. The first iron plows were said to poison the soil. The first railroad was torn up. The first telegraph wires were cut. The first sewing machine was smashed. The first man who sold coal in Philadelphia was chased from the state as a swindler. Even the railway was a dangerous toy. The telegraph was still a dream in the brain of Morse. John Deere had not invented his steel plow, nor Howe his sewing machine, nor Hoe the printing press. There were no stoves nor matches nor oil lamps. Petroleum was peddled as a medicine at \$I a bottle. Iron was \$75 a ton. Money was about as reliable as mining stocks are today; and all the savings in all the banks would not now buy the chickens of Iowa. This was the America to which came the reaper. Like most great things, it had its origin among humble people. No one man made it. It was the product of a hundred brains."-Herbert N. Casson in Everybody's.

Here Is a Social Picture Taken from Life in the Missouri Town of Macon, the first day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1908: "I never harmed a man in my life, judge. I'm 70 years old this coming March, and I'm tired and sick. I haven't a relative or friend in the world except this man who has been tramping with me and hunting something for me to eat. I don't know where I'm going; all I want is a warm, quiet place to die. I don't want to die out in the road." The white-haired man who was making the talk to Judge Ayers had been arrested with William Barton on a charge of vagrancy. They had slept in the Fox schoolhouse during the night before. He said his name was Thomas Chick and that he was born in Liverpool, Eng., March 22, 1838. For twenty years he had been a sailor and had come to America in 1857. Barton, who made wire coat hangers, had fallen in with the ancient mariner at Laclede and was taking him with him to some town where there was a hospital. "On your statement," said the judge, "you are vagrants, and I'll have to send you to jail. The sheriff will hold you for ten days and then you'll have to move on." Would such a social life picture be possible under Socialism?

, Our Great Machines of Murder, Known as Warships, Are Quite expensive capitalist playthings, as the following item from the World Today will show: "If there is any limit short of 30,000 tons for the warships of the future, it is not now in sight. And certainly there seems to be no limit in the matter of cost. A few years ago \$3,000,-000 was considered an extravagant amount of money to put into one battleship. Since then armored cruisers of the Colorado and West Virginia type have been developed, and the 20,000-ton battleship will cost at least \$10,000,000. The four new battleships asked of congress at this session are estimated to cost \$9,500,000, exclusive of guns, armor and equipment."-Like feudalism of olden times, modern Capitalism is based on robbery, and so long as the capitalist system of robberies is allowed to continue, we shall need warships for the protection of one robber class against another class of robbers. Queer enough, however, that the robbers on both sides live off the lifeblood of a third class-the working class, who are also foolish enough and stupid enough to do the fighting for the capitalist robber barons, like the slave-soldiers of mediaeval days fought the battles of the feudal lords and royal parasites who reigned by "divine right." We Are Losing Ground. Every One of Our American Millionaires' daughters is going to the * * * bankrupt European counts, who count for very little until they get into possession of their brides' millions. Here is the latest loss: New York, Feb. 15 .- Miss Theodora Shonts was married at noon today to the Duc de Chaulnes at her parents' house at 123 East Thirty-fifth street. Although limited by the size of the Shonts house, the event was the second of the brilliant weddings of the season. The bride is a Protestant and the bridegroom a Roman Catholic. They were married by the Catholic rite of marriage. Mgr. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiated, with Rev. Father Byrne as assistant. There was a brilliant attendance of the friends of the Shonts family and relatives and friends of the Duc de Chaulnes who arrived recently from Paris. The wedding ceremony was accorded to French custom and slightly different from the American way. Now, we don't care so much for the French marriage custom, nor for the brides, but we do care for our hardearned American millions which go to the dogs every time a foreigner catches one of our American porkokrats' and soapokrats' daughters

We have our platform which places the Socialist Party on the battlefield of the political class struggle as the party of the working class.

We do not deceive anybody.

Here is our Socialist Party!

Here is our Declaration of Principles!

Here is our Platform!

Here is our policy!

There is the enemy, the common enemy-Capitalism!

Are you ready to join our ranks, to march under the flag of the Socialist Party, defend its principles, its policy?

If so, you are welcome! Shake hands!

If you can not accept our principles, our policy, then be true to your own conviction and go straight to the other side, where you belong.

The Socialist campaign is political warfare. We come face to face with the enemy on the open battle field and we are surrounded by the hireling hordes of political scouts and spies of Capitalism. We Comrades must know each other as men and women, as Socialists, as brave citizen soldiers. We must be true to each other, must have confidence and trust in each other, because our personal welfare, our common cause, our great movement would be endangered by permitting political snakes, freaks and sneaks to do the underground work of Capitalism to the great injury of the working class.

The Socialist Party movement is a working class movement. for the Our party does not debar any non-wageworker from active membership, but whoever does join our ranks must defend the working Citizen.

The Good Democratic and Republican Farmers in Kentucky Are dynamiting tobacco factories, burning houses, cutting telegraph wires and doing other criminal work, but they are all patriotic, lawabiding citizens, and the moment an old negro steals a chicken or a loaf of bread, they'll take him from his bed at midnight, put a rope around his neck, drag him over the highway to the next telegraph pole and, with a good Christian swing, send his body into the air and his soul to St. Peter. This is the result of our modern political and religious education!

The Justices Are Not Ignorant of History, but They Are Only too willing to ignore it. The recent decisions against the working class are not the first court rulings in this country that have brought the courts into contempt. The decisions of recent date so apparently favor the capitalist class that only the most stupid workingman can fail to understand them. The courts have practically outlawed every method of economic defense by the workers, methods that the ruling class of any European country would hardly dare to question for fear that it would drive the last worker to the polls as a Socialist voter.—The Worker.

The Modern Wage Worker Is in a Relative Position to the chattel slave of former periods, and in some respects is worse off, for when the master class of our time obtains control of all the natural opportunities—as they surely will at the present increase of their wealth—well, then those who have no foot room on the earth and are not permitted to trespass will be forced to seek some other planet not controlled by a few plutocratic gentlemen. As far as we are concerned, we will accept the issue, viz., that if capitalists have the right to boycott organized labor then organized labor has a right to boycott capitalists. While we have our misgivings, we shall watch for the United States supreme court's decision in the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s boycott case with increasing interest.—Cleveland Citizen.

concerned, we will accept the issue, viz., that if capitalists have the right to boycott organized labor then organized labor has a right to boycott capitalists. While we have our misgivings, we shall watch for the United States supreme court's decision in the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s boycott case with increasing interest.—Cleveland Citizen. \frown An Evolutionist of the Higher Order is O. P. Smith, or Oliver P. Smith, now active in Logansport, Ind., as a Republican labor politician. It was in 1893, during the crisis, when Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 had its unemployed members quartered in the basement of 417 South Fourth Street (where the St. Louis Transfer Co. later on erected its big structure), that O. P. Smith was first heard of in

St. Louis. The Socialists held a mass meeting at the old Central Turner Hall one evening, when a man made his way to the platform and made a radical Socialist harrangue. He was introduced as O. P. Smith-O. Patrick Smith, a bona fide Irish Socialist! An Irish Socialist in 1893 was as rare an article as orange trees in Newfoundland, and naturally enough O. P. caused some new hope and much en-thusiasm among the German Socialists. "The man made a good speech, but I don't trust him!" remarked an old-time Socialist, when the applause following O. P.'s speech had subsided. Next came the Bryan campaign and O. P. Smith managed to get on the Democratic band wagon. Later on he left St. Louis and for years was not heard band wagon. Later on he left St. Louis, and for years was not heard of, until some three or four years ago we occasionally saw his name mentioned as A. F. of L. organizer in Indiana labor papers. A week ago some friend sent us a newspaper clipping from a Logansport (Ind.) paper, containing a letter by the same ex-Socialist, ex-Bryanite, Oliver P. Smith, in which he attacks Congressman Watson, and which contains the following amusing sentences: "I am a Repub-lican, Mr. Watson. I have worked faithfully for what I understand to be Republican principles. I am the son of a soldier of the war of the rebellion. I have at all times tried to be consistent in politics. I have considered the Republican party the party of all the people of cur common country, the party of the poor man as well as of the rich man." This is the same O. P. Smith who used to be a radical talking machine in St. Louis fifteen years ago, who joined the Democratic Bryan banner for the sake of a few cheap whiskies, oc-casionally served at Mellier's old Trades Union Saloon, at the expense of Billy Anderson and others, who then and there laid the foundation for their own "political welfare" by securing political jobs from the Democratic party machine. Billy Anderson is now Demo-cratic poor house superintendent in St. Louis, while O. P. Smith follows the profession of Republican labor politician in Logansport, Ind. A chapter of political labor history!

A Temperance Wave Is Sweeping Over the Country. A re-ligious spasm has taken possession of the members of churches, and war has been declared upon the saloon. The enemies of the saloon have become frenzied with fanaticism, and the "blue laws" of days of yore have been called into requisition, in the hope that the rum traffic will be overthrown. In many of the large cities the saloons have been annihilated, while in other cities the thirst parlor has been forced to close its doors upon Sunday and at midnight during the other days of the week. The prohibitionist enthusiasts are blind to the fact that in closing the doors of the saloon they are depriving hundreds of thousands of unemployed men of shelter from the wintry blasts and giving them "the key to the street." While the church members are closing the saloons, they have shown no disposition to open the doors of the churches, where the penniless and ragged might seek protection from the frosts of winter. Every large city throughout this nation has its thousands of idle men who are homeless and hungry. The saloon, with all of its evils, has afforded shelter to the unfortunate who have been pinched by the pangs of poverty. If the champions of temperance continue in their crusade to close the doors of saloons, then the citizens of the country whose hearts are not yet dead to human suffering will demand that the churches shall be opened as asylums where the unemployed and the friendless can find a haven from the pitiless cold .- Miners' Magazine.

The World of Labor "In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

A Word to Labor Unions.

How long do the wage workers of this country intend to be imposed upon, flim-flammed and buncoed by the men whom they vote into office? As matters now stand labor bills are being introduced in Congress, but up to date none of the bills has been enacted into law and it is extremely doubtful if any of them will become a law before the session closes .- Kansas City Labor Journal.

UNION MEN OF MISSOURI.

The Missouri Trades Unionist, containing labor news from all parts of Missouri and the Southwest, will be sent to your address for one year for 50 cents (stamps taken). Subscribe at once and send in your order today.

Missouri Trades Unionist Publishing Co., 306 North Pearl Street, Joplin, Mo.

Haywood to Be in Chicago in March.

William D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, will come to Chicago March 28 for a week's stay. A general mass meeting will be arranged. The remainder of his stay will be consumed with speeches made before the various labor unions of the city. One of the largest halls in the city will be secured and every effort will be made to make the attendance as large as possible.

Seventy Union Men Indicted For Alleged Conspiracy.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14 .- Seventy-two men, representatives to bring about a settlement of the trouble. There are about 150 work men affected. The polishers and the mounters have been working of all the classes of labor employed on the New Orleans river front, and who compose a union known as the Dock and Cotton Council, nine hours a day heretofore, but the proprietors of the various stove were indicted by the United States grand jury today on the charge of works demand that they work ten hours. The mounters agreed and conspiring to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictments followed the refusal of the Dock and Cotton ences, which, it is believed, can be easily adjustd. Council to permit the Coal Wheelers' Union to coal the steamer Ha-The Trade Unions of Holland. bil, which cleared here several days ago for Puerto Cortez. "Het Vok," the Socialist newspaper of Holland, publishes the re-Comment on the Anti-Labor Court Decisions. port of the Dutch trade unions for the year 1907. On the 1st of Jan-It will not be the fault of the United States Supreme Court, uary of that year the 18 unions affiliated with the Central Labor says the Chicago Socialist, if the Socialists do not carry the country next fall. It restates the court's decision as follows: "If the members Party counted 26,227 members. On the 1st of January of the present year there were 32,000 members on the books; so that in this year of a union, as a union, refuse to purchase the goods of their enemies of anti-Socialist combinations the Dutch trade unions have actually and to help force down their own wages, then they are liable for the gained 6,000 members. Numerous fresh officials have been added to damages which their refusal to assist their opponent may cost that the staff of the great unions, and the masters have been compelled opponent." And it adds: "How long will it be before the Supreme to admit that the men's leaders are a force to be reckond with.

FREE THOUGHT EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Free Thought Educational Society will hold its next reg-ular meeting at Barr Branch Public Library, Jefferson avenue, south-west corner Lafayette, Thursday evening, Feb. 27, 8 o'clock. Lec-ture of the evening by David Allan. Subject, "Free Thought."

The annual report of J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist Party, has been issued. It gives a table showing the amount of dues paid by the different states, as follows:

National Socialist Party Secretary's Financial Report.



a decision granting the Buck Stove & Range Company a temporary injunction preventing the Fed-eration from publishing the fact that the BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE COMPANY IS ON THE UNFAIR LIST OF ORGANIZED LABOR. SO IS THE M'KINNEY BREAD COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MO .- Bakers' Journal.

were: J. A. Kaiser and A. M. Davis of Birmingham. J. D. Thomas of Chattanooga, John Offutt of Somerset, Ky., and A. W. Nichols of Louisville. In additon to these men, several local heads of the engineers participated.

Nearly 200,000 Men Out of Work in New York City.

Secretary Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union has said in an official statement that the number of unemployed in New York City approximates 184,000. Leaders of the union and delegates representing the various building trades met in council Tuesday of last week to devise means of finding work for these idle men. A committee was sent to confer with Mayor McClellan and urge him to proceed with some of the public works which were in contempla-tion. The mayor and other officials expressed a wish to do what they could to relieve the situation.

Belleville Polishers Locked Out.

Mayor Fred J. Kern notified the State Board of Arbitration that there was a lockout of the members of the Belleville Stove Polishers' Union at four factories in the city. He requested the board to try

the situation which confronts Organized Labor is further augmented by the action taken yesterday by a New Orleans grand jury in returning indictments against representatives of practically every labor union in the city, charging them with violation of the Sherman antitrust law, to the effect that labor unions can be prosecuted as a combination in restraint of trade.

Sixty Thousand Unemployed in Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 15 .- Sixty thousand is a conservative estimate of the unemployed here, about equally divided between the skilled and the unskilled. It is the largest number for many years, and proportionate figures are reported from all German industrial centers. The "slump" in the country's commercial prosperity is partly a consequence of the American crisis, which is chiefly responsible for scores of factories working either half time or with half staffs or being shut down. The charity funds of municipalities and the reserves of trade unions are being taxed to the utmost. Many towns are considering the necessity of asking temporary grants from the national treasury, and a project of national insurance against unemployment is again widely discussed.

New Labor Union Headquarters in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17 .- It is estimated that fully 2,000 people were present at the opening of the Hodcarriers' Hall, in their own building, 1729-31 Lydia avenue. Monday night the union held their first meeting in their own home. The building is two stories high and has a very commodious basement. It is constructed of brick and trimmed stone, and its dimension is 52x75 feet. On the first floor are two splendid storerooms and the hall is on the second floor. This is 42x74 feet and has a fine maple wood floor, making it especially suitable for dances. On this floor is a ticket booth and reception rooms. for gentlemen and ladies. The building is heated by natural gas and lighted by gas and electricty.Sixteen large windows assure good light during the day as well as ventilation. Floyd Smith, president of the union, is superintendent of the building, and C. H. Harris, the business agent, is chairman of the building committee, which is composed of fifteen members of the organization.

529.65

289.00

117.00

94.45

89.75

79.50 75.00

72.00

67.65

63.60

65.00

53.10

53.60

33.40

33.35

19.00

10.00

5.20 4.50

3.90

34.95

Total\$17,763.45

Court will decide that the unions may be taxed to support the Citizens' Alliance?"

Jail Sentence For Bix Six Typographical Union Members.

In the State Supreme Court at New York last week Justice Bischoff imposed fines of \$100 on two members of Typographical Union No. 6, and on three officials of the union fines of \$250 and 20 days in jail. These punishments were for contempt of court, in vio-lating an injunction issued a year ago restraining the labor union men from interfering with or intimidating men who had taken the places of strikers in shops owned by the Typothetae, or employing printers. It is considered certain that the matter will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

The Bauer Benefit at Aschenbroedel Hall.

A testimonial concert and ball will be tendered Charles Bauer, one of the founder of the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association in St. Louis, at the Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 3535 Pine street, next Monday evening, Feb. 24. Mr. Bauer has been stricken with almost total blindness, and he has a wife and eight children dependent upon him. He was the first, and for ten consecutive years, treasurer of the organization. His plight came to the notice of the association in December, and a committee immediately was appointed to make arrangements for a vocal and instrumental concert and ball.

Cut in Wages Discussed.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16 .- The threatened cut in railway wages was considered at an important conference of the various executive heads of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this city. This cut was recently announced on the Queen & Crescent system, and

President Roosevelt Sends Troops Against Alaska Strikers.

Washington, Feb. 18.—By direction of the President, Acting Secretary Oliver today ordered a company of infantry from Fort Gibbon, in Alaska, to Fairbanks, in that territory, to preserve order during the mining strike in that section. This action was taken upon representation of the United States Court in Alaska to the attorney general that the presence of federal troops was needed. Attorney General Bonaparte promptly brought the matter to the attention of the President. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, forwarded the necessary orders for the movement of troops to the military commander at Fort Gibbon.

National Building Trades Department.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Organization was completed here today of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The organization, which is to be subsidiary to the American Federation of Labor, is composed of members of national and international building trades organizations which are affiliated with the federation. The officers elected were as follows: President, J. H. Kirby, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Spencer, Cleveland; vice-presidents-W. J. McSorley, Ohio; Gorme Hedrick, Albany, N. Y.; Frank Ryan, Chicago; James Hannahan, Chicago, and C. Leps, New Jersey.

Labor Leaders Plan Fight For Life.

Washington, Feb. 15.-Seeking to devise new lines of action, now that the Supreme Court of the United States has destroyed some

Government by Injunction in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 15 .- Fifty-four master plumbers of this city and three plumbing firms were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law. Today's indictments make a total of over 125 indictments in two days under the Sherman act, 72 labor union representatives, members of the Dock and Cotton Council, having been indicted yesterday. In addition to the indictments today against the master plumbers a second indictment was returned against the 72 Dock and Cotton Council representatives. The master plumbers are charged with conspiring to restrain a New Orleans plumbing manufacturer from selling to a local hardware firm. The goods affected in this indictment were intended for San Angelo, Tex. All the plumbers indicted are members of the Master Plumbers' Association. The second indictment against the Dock and Cotton Council representatives charges them with conspiring to prevent a coal company from delivering coal to a certain steamship.

Some More Trouble For the American Federation of Labor.

A Washington dispatch to a Philadelphia paper says that as a result of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the case of Locwe & Co., against the United Hatters' in which the latter were declared liable for damages sustained by the plaintiffs on account of a boycotr, fully a hundred anti-union manufacturers are preparing to file suits for damages against the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations because they were published in the "We don't patronize list." It is added that unionists' attorneys seem to be at a loss how to meet the new conditions created by the Supreme heads of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this city. This cut was recently announced on the Queen & Crescent system, and is reported to be impending on other lines. Parties to the conference is reported to be impending on other lines. Parties to the conference

ever, are convinced that the only manner in which relief can be ob-tained is through political action—in fact there is no other way left open. It is generally agreed that nothing can be obtained from the present Congress, which has been bound and gagged by Cannon and hand gagged by Cannon and handed over to the plutocracy. The outlook is unpromising enough, and there is no telling what the next few months will bring forth.

The Unemployed Problem in Germany.

The crisis is now rapidly reaching international proportions. In Germany the problem of the unemployed is assuming staggering proportions. Says the Berlin Vorwaerts: "The ghost of the unemployed is stalking around us. Unfortunately it is not a ghost, an empty form that frightens only while it is dark and disappears with the coming of light. For thousands the lack of employment is a fearful reality. Thousands upon thousands who are eager for work can find none, and, finding none, have no bread. A year of capitalist prosperity lies behind us, that has brought rich profits to the possessing class. What slight increase in wages it has brought to the workers has been more than swallowed up in the exorbitant price of the cost of living. So it has come about all these years of apparent prosperity have brought little improvement in the condition of the workers. Now this prosperity is disappearing and thousands upon thousands of industrious workers are thrown upon the streets without resources and given over to the terrors of unemployment and all its accompanying miseries. For months the number of unemployed in Berlin has been steadily increasing. The masses of laborers at the places where work is sought have grown ever larger and thicker. The offices of the great newspapers are surrounded with an eager, hungry mob, fighting to secure the first copies of the publications containing announcements of possible opportunities for employment.'

United Mine Workers' Journal On Judicial Babbling.

Judge Hunt of the United States District Court of Montana, in sentencing two strikers for picketing, among a lot of other insensate babblings let out the following:

"God gave man his hands, his back and the right to use them as he pleases. It is an inalienable right. No power can take it away from a man. No power can compel him to stop working if he desires to work.

A man sometimes chooses to use his hands as he pleases upon his neighbor's face, but if he does exercise that "right," which Judge Hunts says is "inalienable," the police and courts take him in hand. Have the police and the courts destroyed the "inalienable right" to use his hands as he pleases?

Again, Judge Hunt says that "No power can compel him to stop work if he desires to work." Possibly "no power" can do it, but "some power" does, else why are nearly half a million of men begging and pleading for work in our country? If "no power" can "compel a man to stop work," how is it, Judge Hunt, that in your home city, Butte, over six thousands miners were prevented from working since last November? Some power must have done that which you say no power can do. What was that power and why did you not use your judicial power to intervene and prevent the destruction of these men's rights? Simply because you know that no such right exists, never existed and probably never will exist. But an opportunity came to you to indulge in what the Apostle terms babbling, and you did it to the limit.-United Mine Workers' Journal.

An Ordinance Against Unclean Bakeshops in St. Louis.

Delegate Brennan presented to the St. Louis House of Delegates an ordinance prepared by State Factory Inspector Jesse W. Sikes, directed against the unclean bakeries of the city. From the recent inspection of the bakeries in the section occupied by the Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians and Turks along Second street, and by the Jews and Italians in the district known as the Ghetto, between Sixth and Ninth streets and Morgan and Cass avenue, the condition of the bakeries was found to be bad. Many of them were in cellars and had no ventilation and the floors and utensils were covered with sour dough and general filth, the breeding places of disease. For several months the factory inspector has been trying to prevent bakers having tuberculosis from working in the bakeries. It has been known to him and to the officers of the St. Louis Society for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis that many diseased bakers were working in these places, but they have not been able to prevent them from such occupation because of the apathy of the proprietors. The ordinance has been framed to permit the state factory inspector to eliminate unhealthy men from the force of those who mix and bake the dough in these bakeries by means of certificates of health, and to otherwise prevent the danger through dirty underground bakeries, and to prevent domestic animals, often a source of infection, from being permitted to occupy bakeshops. The first section of the ordinance provides that every bakeshop shall be drained and plumbed in a sanitary manner. The rooms shall be at least eight feet high, plastered or ceiled with wood or metal, and if required by the inspector, whitewashed every three months. The floors; ceilings and utensils shall be kept clean and sanitary. Sleeping places shall be kept separate from the rooms in which food products are prepared. No animals or fowls shall be permitted to live in bakeshops, stores or storerooms. Section 2 provides for the inspection of the health of bakers, and the elimination of persons suffering from

international organization, and that the men in St. Louis would stand



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. is on the UNFAIR LIST OF ORGANIZED LABOR...

by their decision not to violate their contract with their employers, which was made prior to the order of the June convention. President C. J. Rimmey of Web Pressmen's Union No. 2 said that his union would meet Tuesday evening to vote upon the proposition to pay its pro rata assessment to the International Union. He said there probably would be no opposition to the payment, as No. 2 was withholding its dues only until the difficulty between the international body and the St. Louis locals, Nos. 6 and 26, was adjusted. No. 2 is now working under the eight-hour schedule. No action has been taken by the board against Local No. 2.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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



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 socialists. The pamphlet con-tains 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.

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.

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

Bartenders' Union Local 51



and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES



fine of not more than \$50 for the first offense, not more than \$100 fine and imprisonment for not more than ten days for the second offense, and not more than \$200 fine and imprisonment for 30 days for each subsequent offense.

M N N

St. Louis Pressmen's Unions Lose International Charter.

On the charge of violating the laws of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in failure to pay their last three months' dues and assessments, the charters of the Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6 and the Press Feeders and Assistants' Union No. 26 were revoked by the board of directors of the international organization. President George L. Berry of Cincinnati and other members of the board have been at the Planters' Hotel for several days endeavoring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter. The matter was presented formally to the local unions of pressmen and assistants at a meeting Thursday night, Feb. 13, at the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. President Berry asked that the locals pay their assessments, aggregating \$14,000, which includes strike assessments and dues since Nov. 4; relinquish control of the local pressmen's publication and refer the final settlement to the international convention of 1908, at Mobile, Ala., next June, allowing the present nine-hour contract with the St. Louis employers to stand, pending the action of the Mobile convention. The proposition was voted down Thursday night by the two local unions by a vote of 474 to 28. The board then ordered the charters of the locals revoked. President Berry appeared in person before the meeting. The action of the board throws about 500 commercial pressmen and assistants in St. Louis out of the union. President Berry said that the international union would at once organize two local unions in St. Louis to take the place of the ousted members. He said the action of the board would in no way affect the contract of the commercial printing employers with the international union, but that the ousted members would have to join the new unions to hold their positions. The fight between the international officers and the local unions grew out of a contract signed by the Master Printers' Club of St. Louis last May, under which the locals agreed to postpone the enforcement of the eight-hour-a-day clause until Jan. 1, 1909. The international board declared this contract was made in violation of the laws of the union, inasmuch as the board was instructed by the June, 1907, convention to immediately enforce the eight-hour clause. resident Berry said the reorganization would not affect the Web Pressmen's Union No. 2, in the newspaper offices, this union having

At. Verion G. A. Cammack Allan G. A. Cammack Allan R. D. Morrison Ayrtle (Jeff) J. U. Lionberger Kevada (Route 4, Box 106) W. S. Peters Jeosho I. B. Jones	
Novinger Alex Nimmo Oran (Benton) Chas. Maddox Poplar Bluff Carl Knecht Parma W. A. Reid Phelps (Route 2, Miller) F. A. Bryant Pineville Township (Route 1, Sulphur Springs, Ark.) N. A. Barton	F
taley Creek (Galena)	
edalia (210 E. Eighteenth St.)	
'anduser .W. R. Vowels Varrensburg (Route 7) W. F. Sutton Vest Plains J. F. Williams Vinnipeg E: F. Nelson alma Wayne Brasier	-
STAR BORDER STAR BRAND	
TABLE TABLE SALT	
MAS STOOD ALL'TESTS A IOth and Carr Sts.	
GROCERS NAMES PRINTED ON POCKETS FREE	and the second se
W.H.PRIESMEYER Ask Your Grocer for This Brand and Patronize Home Trade.	

Because It is Strictly Union-Made

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

MANEWAL BREAD CO. Both Phones



Grocers are handling UNION FARMERS' products. Why not get your grocer to do the same? If your grocer does not handle Union Farmers' Products send your orders to 202 N. Main St.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



LORD'S DAY AND POLITICAL MEETINGS

Chillicothe, Mo., Feb. 17.—There is a local option campaign on in this city, and the Socialists are taking a hand in the fray. The Chillicothe Tribune publishes a letter by our comrade, Garver, which will undoubtedly interest the readers of St. Louis Labor. We publish Garver's letter in full, with the headlines written by the Tribune editor:

USE LORD'S DAY AS TIME FOR POLITICAL MEETINGS.

W. L. Garver Recalls Incident of Two Years Ago When Same People Now Shouting Loudest For Local Option Held Up Their Hands in Horror at a Sunday Meeting of Socialists to Hear Eugene V. Debs, Their Presidential Candidate.

To the Tribune :- The Socialists of Chillicothe had a warm session at their weekly meeting Sunday evening. The Reds are not all united on the local option question, but there was unanimity upon the question that the leaders of the local option campaign were not consistent when they converted the Lord's day into a day for political meetings. They recall two years ago when they had Eugene V. Debs, their presidential candidate, billed for a speech in the City Hall one Sunday afternoon, and all of the leading local option advocates boycotted the meeting because it was held on Sunday. The very fellows who are now making the churches and Sunday a place and time for purely political meetings were then very much shocked because the Socialists were desecrating the Sunday.

The Socialists contend that their demands are just as moral and humanitarian as the contentions of the local optionists, and their gross inconsistency can not be explained away by such an appeal. They contend that morally it is of greater importance to insure a man against idleness than the glass. They contend that more often idleness or the inability to find employment leads to drink than the reverse. They totally disagree with the local optionists that the glass is the cause of poverty, but that the reverse is true-poverty and lack of employment lead to drink.

They contend that the workingman pays out at least three times much for rent as he does for drinks. Yet you don't hear any protest against rent-taking. They contend that interest, rent and profits are the items that keep the workingman poor, and when the local optionist talks about the enormous profits in the liquor business he is blind to the profits extorted by a class of idle capitalists in every other kind of business and by interest and rent. All three of these institutions, they contend, support in idleness a class of drones, who do nothing but draw their incomes and preach morality to the workers whom they exploit .-- W. L. Garver.

ANSWERING A BISHOP

The Miners Magazine Editor to the Reverend Gentleman of Scranton.

Rev. Hoban of Scranton, shortly before last Christmas, wrote a lengthy letter to Editor John M. O'Neill of the Miners' Magazine, protesting against the contents of a certain item which had appeared in the Magazine. The Bishop's letter concluded with the following characteristic paragraph:

If you do not make some reparation for the infamous libel you have printed in your Magazine, I shall stigmatize you as a contemptible liar and your attack as an outrageous and malicious attempt to assassinate my character and to injure the Catholic Church. You, Mr. O'Neill, may be a bigoted Orangeman or a renegade Catholic, but if you wilfully conceal the truth and stand sponsor for lies because of possible hatred of the church and its priests, you are beneath contempt and should be avoided by all honorable men as a shirking squirter of mephitic mendacity .- M. J. Hoban, Bishop of Scranton.

Editor O'Neill was not slow in answering the reverend gentleman. The answer, which appeared in the first January number of the Mniers' Magazine, caused general interest, and within a few weeks the entire edition was exhausted. Last week the Miners' Magazin reprinted Bishop Hoban's letter and the editor's reply. Comrade O'Neill concludes his answer to the Bishop with the following paragraphs:

You tell me that if I do not make "some reparation," etc., that you will stigmatize me as a "contemptible liar." You have made a threat, and a threat is not the weapon of a brave man. You may stigmatize me as a "contemptible liar" at long range, but if you stood in my presence and this foul epithet dropped from you vindictive lips, I can assure you that I would resent the insult by using all my humble accomplishments in endeavoring to teach the Bishop of Scranton how to conduct himself as a gentleman.

You intimate to me, that because I have dared to protect the Western Federation of Miners and Socialism from the slander of your "supposed statements," that I am attempting to injure the Catholic Church. Are you the church? Are you like the brutal Louis of France, who declared: "I am the state?" I am not holding the Catholic Church reseponsible for your "supposed statements," but it seems to me that you are using your position in the church to give Socialism a solar plexus blow. You say that I "may be a bigoted Orangemen or a renegade Catholic." I was born beneath the folds of that flag that was followed by patriots in driving regal imperialism from the soil of thirteeen colonies, waved in triumph over the broken fetters of the black man, and of late years has been seen floating above the military stockade and the bull-pen, where wage slaves have been held without charge, warrant or due process of law. My cradle was rocked in the city of Scranton, and I was reared in the same church that has elevated you to the exalted position of a Bishop. I have read its history, studied its philosophy and theology, and if I am a renegade Catholic now, it is because the church has failed to fight the system that has wet the soil of every nation with showers of tears and torrents of blood. For nineteen hundred years temples have been reared to honor and glorify God, and for nineteen hundred years puipits have rung with the eloquence of priest and preacher in denunciation of sin, and yet, now in the morning light of the twentieth century, crime runs rampant, and man has not yet been able to love his neighbor as himself. The church has tried since the dawn of Christianity-since Christ vielded up his soul upon Calvary, and yet, the Adams and the Eves of our race are at dagger points in the great competitive struggles for the right and liberty to live. The world is an ocean of misery whose waves are dashing human wrecks upon the rocks of despair, and yet, this temple that has been consecrated to God, has failed to plant a lighthouse upon the earth to give hope and courage to the faint and sinking heart. To the victims of oppression, to the homeless outcast, to the innocent babe and hapless mother, whose vitals are clutched by the innocent babe and napless moticit, whose vitals are childred by the iron grip of want, the church in its majestic sublimity points its finger to the golden-decked palace beyond the sparkling planets, where the "weary and heavy-laden" are supposed to lay down their burdens and listen to the music of angelic choirs. The church has put a premium upon poverty, but the reward is not to be paid until poor, miserable man shuffles off this mortal coil, to be robed in the glistening sheen of immortality. The church preaches contentment to the pauper, while dazzling wealth rises in its arrogant magnificence to mock him in his hungry misery. According to the church the Lazarus must hug the Dives and caress in

great commanding voice of the church has been mute in the presence of the Monster of Profit coining gold from human life.

The church has beheld poverty burning its scarlet letters of shame upon the brow of virtue, and has seen pitiless hunger snatching the soul from the starved and famished body of the babe.

The church has witnessed the exploiter minting millions from the sweat and blood of victims who live in hovels, but no moan or wail breaking from the despondent heart of labor has aroused the prelates of the church to unite in the advancement of doctrines that would tear from the roots the upas tree of profit piracy, that is vitiating and dishonoring man, "the noblest work of God."

The church has taught the robbed and plundered vassal, whose labor has planted upon the bosom of the earth every comfort and luxury that would make life a pleasant dream for all, that property is so sacred and hallowed that humanity must freeze and starve, and that this self-sacrifice or voluntary suicide, would win a crown and harp from Him, whose only begotten Son died for man.

I have seen woman, the refining influence of the world, sell her honor for bread on the auction block of lust. I have seen some of the fairest daughters of our land becoming courtesans, through the starvation wages of department stores and factories, operated by members of churches, who worship God in high-priced pews. I have read of an international syndicate of debauchery, purchasing and selling virginity for profit. I have seen countless dens of shame, standing like festering sores breeding pollution, and yet, for brothels of prostitution, the spawn of a rotten civilization, for the salesgirl and the factory slave, whose scanty income bids for dishonor, for the flesh and blood of innocent childhood sacrificed in factory and sweatshop, what remedy is prescribed by the church? Why has the church been impotent in halting the carnival of crime? Simply, because the church is dealing with effects, instead of striking a blow at the cause, that covers the earth with a pestilence. The church must cease prescribing palliatives to ease the pain of human misery, but must use the scalpel in cutting out the cancer that is gnawing and consuming the vitality of physical and moral manhood.

The church must raise its voice so loud that it can be heard above the exultant shouts of "frenzied financiers," in denunciation of an industrial system that spawns masters and slaves, and for a civilization in which will be born men and women, and then this "renegade Catholic" will go back to the regenerated temple to aid in the battle for the economic liberty of humanity, even though you, Sir, stigmatize we as a "contemptible liar" and a "shirking squirter of Mephitic mendacity."-John M. O'Neill.

MADE

By Josephine C. Kaneko in Appeal to Reason.

Of course, you do not know Mary O'Reiley. The fact that your cotton summer dress may have been made from cloth woven by her is no proof these days that you could know her. That the sweat from her hot, tired face should have been woven up with the threads of your shirt waist, as she stooped over the looms to fasten some broken threads, is no reason in this advanced age that you should feel any sympathy for her, or should even be aware of her existence.

There was a time when people knew where their clothes came from. The sowing of the cotton and flax seed to the cutting out and making up of the gown, the direct line of the garment's progress could be traced. Those who were to wear it watched its development eagerly, and the interest grew as the cloth was woven and dyed and finally fashioned according to the dictates of the time, into the new spring or the new fall dress, and worn with no little pride to the district meeting house or the annual picnic or ball. There was consider-able sentiment attached to every "new dress" in those days. The wearer could say: "Mother wove it, Aunt Maria dyed it and I made it.'

But today Mary O'Reiley-and a host of young women like her -stands throughout the hottest of hot weather, in the noisiest of rooms, vast and filled with upsympathetic machines, watching through long, dull hours the looms that weave the cloth for clothes worn by careless and unthinking women and girls thousands of miles away. The sentiment represented by these clothes is as meager as the charity of the men who own the looms that weave them.

One hot July day I stood by the side of Mary O'Reiley watching her as she stood over her looms. It was on the third floor of a Fall River cotton mill. The Pocasset they called it. On the outside it looked like an immense stone prison. On the inside the great rooms stretched away before one's vision, holding nothing more interesting than accurate machines, accurately placed side by side in long rows, and attended by pale-faced men and women white with the lint from the cotton.

I had tried to talk to some of these men and women. But they were close-mouthed, afraid. Mary O'Reiley alone would talk. She was one of the best members of the union, and had put up a strong fight for shorter hours and better wages. She was Irish, and she wasn't afraid. I had caught her at lunch time, when she freely expressed her views about things.

But as I watched her at the rumbling machine she couldn't talk much. The noise was too great. She looked at me and smiled. Then she leaned toward me and shouted: "How do you like it?"

I shook my head, which already ached from the constant noise and jar. She laughed. After a little she came near me again, and I shouted into her ear: "How do you like it?" "It is hell!" she said briefly, and went on with her work at the

Socialist Party of St. Louis

		eets every second and and street. Otto Kaemmer	fourth Monday evening at 8 er, Secretary.
Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
Ward. 1-4444 2-3033 3-Unoi 5-Unoi 5-Unoi 6-Thir 7-1504 8-2213 9-2875 10-Ohio 11-7801 12-2623 13-1000 14-Unoi 15-1816 16-1446 17-2126	Place. Penrose, 2nd an North Broadwa, rganized, at larg rganized, at larg rganized, at larg rganized, meets teenth and Chou South Seventh, South Seventh, and Potomac, 1 South Broadwa Lemp, 1st and Mississippi, 1st ganized, meets Franklin, 1st an North Nineteen Madison, 1st an	Time. d 4th Wednesday y, 1st and 3rd Wednesday e. with sixth. teau, 1st and 3rd Sunday 1st Wednesday st Thursday every Tuesday st and 3rd Thursday y, 4th Friday and 3rd Wednesday d 3rd Friday h, 1st and 3rd Tuesday d 3rd Tuesday	Secretary. P. F. Schurig ayF. Rosenkranz F. Rosenkranz F. Rosenkranz F. Rosenkranz F. Bolfing W. M. Brandt F. F. Brinker .Wm. Klages .Dr. E. Simon W. H. Worman .Jul. Roth .Jul. Siemers W. W. Baken W. K. Kindorf
20 - 3129	Easton, 2nd and	4th Wednesday	F. W. Groetekø F. Mittendorf C. O. Bishop
23-Unoi	rganized, meets	with thirteenth.	
25-4345	Arco, 2nd and 4	th Friday	Otto Mehl David Allan M. Duerrhammer
27—Sout 27—Nort 28—5586	h Branch, 5524 h Branch, 2318 Vernon Ave., 31	Easton, 1st and 3rd We Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Th d Thursday	dnesdayW. F. Abling hursdayHy. Gerdel
Women's	Branch-2741	Dickson, 2nd and 4th 7	Thursday Miss E. M. Bassett



loom.

"Hell!"

I left the mill, my head aching and my whole mind confused. It seemed a strange thing to wear clothes that were made in-hell. In some dim, uncertain way I felt the degradation of adornment for the first time in my life.

Clothes, beautiful clothes, mulls, silks, satins, laces-all made in hell. All worn at the expense of slim young women like Mary O'Reiley, of old ladies and small, pale children, and weary, under paid men.

After all, our modern clothes are not without sentiment. They are for the most part emblems of selfishness, of unbridled egotism. In our so-called higher circles they represent the ne plus ultra of savage indifference, of inhuman thoughtlessness and greed.

At Newport, just across the bay from Fall River, rich women spend as much as \$50,000 a year for clothes alone. These they deck themselves in as they riot through the summer season, unmindful that their little sisters are toiling their lives away to supply the demand for these clothes-not caring that they are produced in hell. Some day there will come a reckoning and a readjustmeent of

things in our social order. But in the meantime many will go down under the burden imposed upon them by the indifferent and the careless, and our clothes will continue to have woven into their threads the sweat and the life-blood of the mill "hands."

Socialism in England.

Councillor Jackson, one of the best-posted British labor correspondent writes: "That the Socialist movement is stronger at the end of this year than at its commencement there can be no doubt whatever. There have been terrific attacks upon its advocates during the year without a doubt, but the movement advances. The trade unions, or, in other words, the organized workers, in this coun-try, are rapidly swinging over to the Socialist Party. Preachers, writers and numbers of other thoughtful men, disgusted with society as it present exists, are becoming Socialists.

CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO. Published by the Appeal to Reason. Price 10 cents a copy. The pamphlet contains an introduction by Eugene V. Debs. It should be in the hands of every joy the shackles of his slavery. Labor has chanted a requiem of de-spair that should dim the eyes of tyrants with tears, and yet, the Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

Socialist News Review

EVERY LITTLE HELPS.

Comrade C. V. Smith of Alix, Ark., sends in his renewal and 50c extra to lend vigor to the fight.

OUR ST. LOUIS COUNTY FRIEND

Makes another contribution of \$5 to St. Louis Labor. We hope others will emulate his example. Without a press of our own we can not accomplish much.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Meets every Sunday afternoon at 1832 Carr street at 2:30 o'clock. The class for grown members is gaining in interest. Comrades who have children should attend and lend support to a worthy movement.

Pettibone Improving.

George A. Pettibone and wife left early last week for San Diego and are expected back in Los Angeles about this time. Pettibone has improved some since coming to California, and it is expected that a long stay in these parts will effect a permanent recovery.

For the St. Louis March Festival.

Big show cards, announcement cards and admission tickets for the annual Commune Celebration of the St. Louis Socialists are ready for distribution. Get busy, Comrades! Get your supply of an-nouncement cards from headquarters, 324 Chestnut street.

Manager Wanted.

The position of business manager of The Worker is open to any comrade of experience and ability. The ill health of Comrade Crim-mins for several weeks, with no immediate prospect of improvement, necessitates his resignation. Send applications to the Acting State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York.

Opposed to the Unity Scheme.

The State Executive Board of Wisconsin Socialist Party voted to go on record against any kind of unity with the Socialist Labor Party and that members of the Socialist Labor Party be invited to join our party individually, and that our three national committee-men be instructed to this effect.

Socialists Taking Census of Unemployed.

The Socialists of Dayton, Ohio, took a census of the unemployed and discovered that there are 10,000 men out of work in that city. A monster mass meeting was held at the Armory hall on the 15th, and efforts were made to relieve the distress occasioned by the closing down of Dayton's industries. The city officials were invited to assist in this work, but up to this time they made no effort to help the jobless men.

Election of Committeemen.

The referendum vote of Wisconsin for National Committeemen and State Executive Board resulted in electing the following com-rades: National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson and Frederic Heath. For State Executive Board, resident mem-bers, L. T. Melms, Emil Seidel, Fred Brockhausen, Jacob Rummel, W. R. Gaylord; non-resident members, William Kaufmann, W. A. Jacobs and H. J. Ammann.

Unemployed Demonstration.

Preparations are being made for a big demonstration of unemployed workingmen to attend the next meeting of the Milwaukee City Council. The Social-Democratic resolutions for providing work for the unemployed will come up at this meeting. And this demonstration will not consist of vagrants, vagabonds and weary willies, the drift-unionists, the cream of our citizenship, men with votes. The Council will be obliged to reckon with them-if not at its next meeting, then on election day.

For the Mexican Revolutionists.

The editor of "Revolution," Modeso Diaz, and the publisher, Arizmendez, being arrested for libel, do not send any funds to Modesto Diaz, 660 San Fernando street, Los Angeles, Cal., but send all contributions for the defense fund to Mrs. Mamie Shea, treasurer Mexican Defense Fund Committee, 688 Ruth Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., or Common Sense, Station C, Box 564, Los Angeles, Cal., which reports to Mrs. Shea once a week. Funds are urgently needed. Figures of amounts collected by the Central Labor Council of Los An-geles county will be published as soon as available.

Mother Jones in Wisconsin,

Mother Jones spoke at the Racine Trades Council Hall last week under the auspices of the trades unions and made good. The three daily papers gave her a very nice "writeup," although they did not agree with her and are standing for capitalism. We hereby express our appreciation of their fairness and trust that the same will continue indefinitely. It seems that the Racine papers prove the exception when it comes to reporting labor meetings. Perhaps the light is dawning a little for them, or perhaps they are in the business of furnishing news for their readers instead of being agencies of capitalism. At any rate, we appreciate their fairness.



trades unionists more than ever understod that they have nothing good to expect from capitalist agencies, and are talking of starting a daily labor paper. This will probably not be accomplished for a long time to come, but it shows that new ideas are reaching the minds of the workingmen, and that the spirit of solidarity is growing to a considerable extent.

Socialism Up for Discussion.

A London labor paper reports: Word has reached us that, not content with merely academic debates on Socialism, the members of the Nottingham University have been amusing themselves with a mock Parliamentary election, preceded by a whole week of election-eering meetings. Three candidates, it seems, took the field, and the hall was gay with rival cartoons. The Tory stood for "Tariff Reform and no Socialism;" the Liberal ventured so far as the nationalization of railways and canals and adult suffrage, posing as a "sane so-cial reformer," etc. The Socialist candidate, with the gallant assist-ance of Mr. W. E. Bullock, B. Sc. (of the I. L. P.), upheld the full Socialist ideal on a rigidly Independent ticket. The votes were: Liberal 105, Conservative 98, Socialist 63. Last year the Socialist candidate obtained only 39 votes. And so it grows.

What Were They Laughing About?

Some of the old party aldermen of Milwaukee roared with laughter when Ald, Buech (Social-Democrat) introduced a resolution demanding a free municipal lodging house, where the unemployed should be given "a bed, a simple but substantial breakfast, a supper and a bath." But Comrade Buech did not look upon the subject as a laughing matter. In company with two other Social-Democratic officials he quietly set out on a round of investigation of the cheap lodging houses of Milwaukee. He found the most awful conditions in these houses. They are filthy, without the least pretense of ventilation, and the men who seek their shelter are obliged to be huddled together on the floor like cattle. It is the opinion of Comrade Buech that more diseases and especially more tuberculosis, is bred in these dens than anywhere else in the city. He and the others who witnessed these horrors will make a strong report tomorrow before the judiciary committees, to which was referred his municipal lodging house project.

Victor L. Berger Caused Panic.

The capitalist politicians having failed to check the growth of the Social-Democratic vote in Milwaukee by other arguments, are now trying to make people believe that the Milwaukee Socialists caused the panic! One larger employer, recently discharging some of his men, said to them: "Good-bye! If you want work go to Victor Berger and tell him to give you jobs. He has been agitating and organizing and asking for high wages until we got this panic!" This man is a "reform" Republican. But another employer, a "Stalwart" Republican, recently made the same charge, which shows that all the capitalist politicians are in collusion on this matter. This stuff, however, will not fool the workingmen. The Milwaukee Journal (capitalistic) recently interviewed large numbers of unemployed workingmen around the employment agencies, etc., and found that almost every one declared the present panic will have the effect of

agents in the labor movement, or under the firm name of a Socialist Propaganda Club, matters little. The Socialist Party of St. Louis will keep the flashlight on these dark political corners, and use the X-ray, if needed.

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 an-nouncement cards are ready for distribution.

UNION MEN OF MISSOURI.

The Missouri Trades Unionist, containing labor news from all parts of Missouri and the Southwest, will be sent to your address for one year for 50 cents (stamps taken). Subscribe at once and send in your order today.

Missouri Trades Unionist Publishing Co., 306 North Pearl Street, Joplin, Mo.

A FIRST CLASS PAMPHLET.

"The New Emancipation" is a 5c pamphlet of great impor-tance 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.





The Tenth Ward Club hereby invites you to attend the meeting to be held at the Southwest Turner Hall on March 5, 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking such action as may be decided upon by the meeting for the coming campaign. Now, comrades, the Socialist movement is not something to be taken lightly, as it vitally concerns you and your family's welfare.

We kindly request you to inform all Socialists known to you of this meeting and urge them to attend. Hoping to meet you March 5, we remain yours for Socialism, the committee: Wm. Ruesche, E. Ottesky, J. Bitterlich, F. F. Brinker, Secretary. Refreshments served.

Seidel at the Sunset Club.

Alderman Seidel, candidate for mayor of Milwaukee on the Social-Democratic ticket, made a fine speech at the Sunset Club. "While I do not agree with the Social-Democratic tenets," said one present, "I do believe Mr. Seidel, if elected, would make every effort to give Milwaukee a first-class administration." Another non-Socialist said : "Every word of Mr. Seidel's speech was stamped with sincerity. I give him credit for thorough earnestness and for an ardent love of the child and humanity. His interest in children particularly interested me, and he profoundly impressed those present as was shown by the storm of applause which followed his remarks."

Italian Socialists Organize.

The Italian Socialists in Racine, Wis., are organizing into a Socialist Party local. Permanent organization will be effected Feb. 27.

Rev. H. D. Brown Lecturing in Racine, Wis. Racine, Wis., Feb. 19.—The Sunday lectures by Comrade H. D. Brown are proving a great success, and are growing better right along. Last Sunday the hall was filled to overflowing, which shows that a preacher does not necessarily have to depend on the capitalist class for an audience, even if the salary is not quite as large. Comrade Brown is too big for any capitalistic church and is going to be one of the great men in the Socialist movement if he meets with the encouragement due him.

Kenosha Socialists and Union Men Get Mother Jones.

Mother Jones was up in Kenosha, Wis., where she held several successful meetings. The first one was held at Guild Hall, on Tuesday evening, when a furious snow storm was raging. In spite of the weather the hall was crowded and the interest intense. On Friday evening a meeting was held at the opera house, which was nearly filed, and this in spite of the fact that the capitalist newspapers at no time made mention of her visit in the city. The Socialists and flag of De Leonism by the Democratic party machine and its political

swelling the Social-Democratic vote next spring. The workingmen understood "economics" a good deal better than the politicians, for they are studying them from a practical standpoint.

Watch the Gang!

A campaign is coming on and the Jefferson Club, Hawes, Snake Kinney, St. Louis Democratic Club. Butler elements are getting busy in preparing for some of their rotten work against the Socialist Party. Some ex-Jefferson Club members and other elements working under Socialist disguise are doing the preliminary work. The St. Louis Republic, the Democratic boodle organ, for weeks paid special at-tention to a De Leonite "organizer," who had been sent here from New York to villify and misrepresent the Socialist Party. Not only did the Democratic organ give that Socialist Party "annihilator" very prominent announcements of his meetings, but a Republic reporter had special order to report the "gentleman's" meeting. Knowing that this De Leonite "organizer" was making it a special point in his public meetings to denounce the Socialist Party, the Democratic Tammany organ helped him along nicely, even publishing nice reports of his meetings on Monday mornings. Whenever the Socialist Party of St. Louis has any public meetings it is almost impossible to get a line into the same papers, no matter how great our efforts may be. This De Leonite "organizer" would publicly denounce the trades unions and the Republic and its Democratic labor agents, like Messrs. Frazee, Shanessy, Conroy and other would smilingly exclaim: "See, that's the Socialist work against the labor movement!" The St. Louis Republic and its Democratic machine are very much in need of catching the union labor vote, and that explains why De Leonism is being used as a club against the Socialist Party. The same gang who was doing the dirty work against the Federal Labor Union, un-der the direction of the St. Louis Republic, with General Fry, Shanessy, Conroy, Young and other worthies, is again at work and it is amusing to see the "lining up" all around the circle from would-be Socialist Party members and ex-members to the same De Leonite elements who formed the connecting link with the political labor skates, Jefferson Club "labor committee," and the editorial rooms of the Democratic boodle organ, St. Louis Republic. General Fry is dead (we are not responsible for his death, though!), but some of his scholars are still doing business at the old stand in the same old way, and with the same despicable means. The Socialist Party of St.