ST. LOUIS LABOR OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street. PHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

official ballot, at all elections, under

the name of Social-Democratic Party.]

Nothing succeeds like success

There are six Socialists in the State

Legislature of Wisconsin; twelve in

all forty-eight

Socialists now

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VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908

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NO. 371

UNION LABOR IN LABOR POLITICS



spectacle of persecution of the union movement by the combined powers of Capitalism under the leadership of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, Manufacturers' Associations and similar union-labor hating organizations. The United States Congress; the state legislatures, even the highest courts of justice in the land are used against Organized Labor. Federal troops, the state militia and police are ordered to march against labor, to crush the unions and break the strikes.

Unions are dissolved by order of United States Circuit courts, as for instance in Cleveland, where Judge Phillips dissolved the Amalgamated Window Glass Blowers' Union of America. Important labor laws are declared unconstitutional. In Virginia the United Mine Workers were enjoined by United States District Court decision from organizing the imported nonunion miners. In Ohio United States Circuit Judge Thompson enjoined the International Pressmen's Union from paying Eight-Hour strike benefit to its own members. In Minnesota a United States Circuit Court enjoined the Brotherhood of Carpenters from not handling non-union materials. In Vermont the Quarrymen's Union was enjoined from soliciting new union members. In Arizona Judge Dean forbade the Miners' Union to agitate in favor of a strike. In Buffalo Judge Hazel enjoined the Switchmen's Union perity has been silenced. Like a torfrom declaring a strike against the Lackawanna railroad's proposed wage this great and wealthy country of ours. A "financial flurry" they called reduction. In Ohio a circuit court declared unconstitutional the law proit. All would soon be over! said the hibiting the night work of children in mills and factories. On Dec. 17, 1907. said the bankers! Prosperity will soon the Equity Court of the Dist:ict of return! prophesied the politicians and Columbia issued an injunction against the American Federation of Labor, for-It was not a "flurry." It is one of bidding the publishing in the Amerithose genuine crises which strike the can Federationist's boycott list the capitalist business world after every name of the Buck's Stove and Range period of frenzied financiering and The United States Supreme Co. wild business speculation. Today the Court killed the employers' liability factories and workshops are closed, or law. The United States Supreme operate with reduced labor forces. It

Court decided that railroad corporations have a perfect right to discharge employes for belonging to labor unions. In Alabama Judge Jones decided that the state's railroad commission had no right to compel the railroad companies to obey the state laws.

According to the U.S. Supreme Court blacklisting of Union men is perfectly lawful and constitutional, but the same Supreme Court declares boycotting of unfair products by Union men a conspiracy. In one of the latest U. S. Supreme Court decisleast ten million men, women and ions the United Hatters of North children in our great Republic of the America and officers of the American ederation of Labor are io boycott the unfair hats manufactured by Lowe & Co., of Danbury, Conn. The latter concern claims damäges to the amount of \$240,000, and pending adjudication, property worth \$180, 000 owned by individual members of the union has been held by attachment proceedings. In New York President Patrick H. McCormick of the local Typographical Union, known as the "Big Six," and George W. Jackson and Vincent J. Costello, union organizers, have been fined \$250 each and sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment for disobedience of an injunction obtained by the Typothetae of New York in 1906. Thomas Bennett and William S. Anderson were fined \$100 on the same charge. The persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation by the Mine Owners' Association, and the desperate warfare against the American Federation of Labor by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance capitalists, will be an expensive lesson to Organized Labor of America. Organized Labor is being outlawed by the political tools of capitalist corporations. Shall the labor unions be destroyed? No. A thousand times no. We shall stand by Organized Labor in all its struggles. We shall not rec-ognize any religious, political or national differences in this great trades union movement, but only wage workers, and the interests and welfare of the wage workers. The Trade Union is the economic battlefield where every wage worker must be welcomed, for there we fight the daily battles for immediate improvement and mutual elevation.

Campaign Song for 1908 LABOR'S MARSEILLAISE By SHERLIE WOODMAN.

Ye sons of toil, arise from slumber! Tho' late, assert your manhood's might:

Your hosts "the sands of time" outnumber,

Then, "toilers of all lands," unite! Call . not earth's parasites your "betters,"

Nor longer slaves to them remain. Ye have today "a world to gain," And naught to lose except your fet

ters. Then rouse ye, toilers, all, And seize the present hour!

Press on, press on, and crush your foes

By your resistless power! Too long, too long, O toiling masses

Ye've bent the knee at Mammon's shrine;

Too long obeyed the "ruling classes." And drudged for them in mill and mine.

Till Reason on her throne hath tottered;

While countless thousands every year.

Not men alone, but children dear, In Greed's vile strongholds have been slaughtered.

Then rouse ye, toilers, all,

And seize the present hour! Press on, press on, and crush your foes

By your resistless power!

The blood of those thus slain is crying To us who live, "Avenge our wrongs!"

And Labor, with one voice replying, Swears, "Vengeance unto Me belongs!"

'Tis on-the Social Revolution! No power on earth its course can

stay Till age-long wrongs are swept

away. And Justice metes out retribution.

Then rouse ye, toilers, all, And seize the present hour! Press on, press on, and crush your

foes By your resistless power!

Be your own masters! Take posses

sion Of all things that your toil hath

wrought! Stoop not to speak that word "conces

sion"-Why should ye spend your strength

for naught?

ism is using all the powers of state. the entire machinery of government, to break the influence of Organized Labor and to destroy, if possible, every trade union in the land. We have American nation where the working political stage. We have elected our masters and their political mercenaries into high office, and you know the result. 'The public be damned!' has always been their motto the moment they had succeeded in fooling the voters on election day.

union men, going to do? Shall we forever be the political stepladder upon which our masters and torment ors climb into power? In every politi- half a million votes in the presidential ing victories were the child labor and cal campaign the two old parties, the campaign of 1904. The Socialist Party Democratic and the Republican alike. compete with each other in the attempt to chloroform "Brother Work-ingman" and make him believe that the lamb of Labor has no better friend than the Democratic hyena and the Republican shark. '10 catch our votes they give us some poorly constructed labor laws, which are speedily wiped from the statute books as soon as the election excitement is over. The Democratic and Republican parties are the two political hands of Capitalism. With the Democratic arm King Capital caresses the workingman, while the Republican arm is free to stab the caressed victim in the back with the knife of class legislation and class justice. Sometimes the Republican arm does the caressing and the Democratic arm swings the dagger. In England the union men have learned a lesson. There Organized Labor experienced the same trouble as we do in America today. 'There the capitalist class tried to wipe out trades Unionism by means of the machinery of government. Change of front! was the command all along the lines of Union Labor. On to Parliament! Independent political action of Labor! came the echo from all over the British Isles. Fifty-one straight, experienced union men and militant Socialists were elected to Parliament, on an independent working class platform. And today the British government must listen to the voice of Union Labor and Socialism.

Why labor thus, enriching others, Who "toil not, neither do they spin?"

Let Justice now her reign begin! Clasp hands and swear it, men and brothers!

Then rouse ve. toilers, all, And seize the present hour! Press on, press on, and crush your

foes By your resistless power!

The "powers that be" have no compunctions 'Gainst working out your tyrants'

will; The courts, here, deal out their in-

junctions: State troops get orders: "Shoot to kill!"

And if, in feeble protestation, In this "free land" your voice is

heard. Or, in complaint, ye speak one word,

A prison is your destination. Then rouse ye, toilers, all,

And seize the present hour!

By your resistless power!

The ballot still is yours-oh, use it-The only weapon ye have left-

Lest ye of it be soon bereft. For all the powers that guide this nation Ye may and must at once control

Work out with votes your own salvation.

And seize the present hour!

foes By your resistless power!

Then, toilers, rise and rush to battle! Your "Armageddon" is at hand, Your masters rate ye "voting cattle"-The reason why ye understand.

'Neath which ye writhe and faint today-

Then rouse ye, toilers, all,

Press on, press on, and crush your foes

By your resistless power!

mined to follow in their footsteps. On to washington! We are determined to stand by our own party of Organized Labor. We are determined to organ ize the working class of America posentatives, Unionmen and Socialists, tures, into the municipal councils, to make laws for our protection, for the protection and welfare of the great mass of wealth-producing people.

And its name? The Socialist Party! The political

SOCIALISTS IN WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE

Written for St. Louis Labor by Carl D. Thompson. Socialist Member of the State Legislature.

[Editor's Note-In the State of Wis-] utilities, dwelling houses, etc.; measconsin the Socialists appear on the ures providing one day's rest in seven; for semi-monthly payment of wages; preventing the employment of girls under 18 years of age in brew-

eries; measures providing for the initiative and referendum and recall in city, county and state government; state insurance and old age pensions; the city council of Milwaukee, and in and resolutions addressed to Congress urging the establishment of parcels post, postal savings banks and the government ownership of railroads. Every one of these measures were the state. It is drawn with the utmost care and were almost astondefended before the committees and on the floors of the legislature with every possible argument and reason that could be marshalled. In this creased power work of preparing arguments in favor of these measures, the Socialists were greatly assisted by the various public institutions. The university students. has won any among whom is a very strong Socialconsiderable ist club, made up of some of the degree of sucbrightest scholars in the institution, worked out some of the arguments. The university libraries and the stu-Socialists to a dents of labor legislation assisted in others. And in addition we have at the capitol a state institution known as the Legislative Reference Library. This institution, supported by

state, has for its purpose the gathering of information required by the members of the legislature. As the Socialists had six members they were, of course, entitled to their proportion of the service of this library.

By these means every position of the Socialists in the legislature was defended with a wealth of argument by facts and figures and references to labor laws from all over the world. Every measure that was proposed was considered with the utmost candor in the legislature, and it is evident that the constructive program of Socialism has passed the point where it is safe for any official to ridicule or make light of the Socialist proposals. Every one is now considered with the utmost care.

Furthermore, the press of the state followed closely every move that was made by the group of Socialists in the legislature. Practically every measure of importance was discussed by the daily papers of the more important cities and many of them were given in full. And besides many of the more striking arguments presented on the floors of the legislature and before the committees, by the Socialists, were printed almost in full, some of them even given by the Associated Press over the wires. In several cases the minority reports by the Socialists were admitted by the members of the legislature to be of sufficient importance and value to warrant their being printed as state documents. This was the case in regard to Senator Rummel's minority report on State Legislation and Old Age Pensions, and also the minority report, prepared by the writer, on the Govern-

Let Washington be, then, your goal! Then rouse ye, toilers, all, Press on, press on, and crush your plied.

Your votes alone the lash have twisted

Undo your work, and stand at bay, And further wrongs may be resisted.

Seize on the present hour!

reached the stage in the history of the litically, to send our own labor repreclass must play its great role on the into Congress, into the state legisla-

There is our American labor party. with a clear-cut, uncompromising la bor platform, with a record of honor, What are we, the great mass of the pride of the working class.

city council or the State Legislature at once raises the party in the eyes of the people from the theoretical discussion and agitation to that of prac tical, constructive work. By a large proportion of the people in our State the advent of the Socialists into the

city council and State Legislature was regarded with satisfaction, because they felt that this gave the people outside of the party a chance to test the Socialists to see whether they were practical and whether their the-

> This test we believe has been fully and satisfactorily made by the Social ists in Wisconsin. It is not our pur

pose here to speak of the splendid achievements of the Social-Democrat ic members of the city council of Milwaukee. These comrades have been in the council now for years, and by their steadfast adherence to the prin ciples of Socialism, and the practical work that they have done, have won the confidence of practically the whole of the people of our city, and have gained the support of very nearly a majority of the voters. Their work has put the question of the practica-

ories could in any measure be ap

bility of Socialism and the Social-Democratic Party beyond the realm

of debate. In the State Legislature the effect has been in the same direction. Out of 72 measures introduced, 15 were carried. Among them were several measures restricting child labor; a full crew bill, requiring the railways to equip their trains with' sufficient number of men; a bill requiring dangerous machinery to be properly guarded: an eight-hour day for all telegraphers in the State; a trade school to be established in connection with the public school system; and several measures affording greater protection for the poor and the work

ing class in the courts. Of these measures the mo

ment Ownership of Railroads. Ten thousand extra copies of the former were ordered printed by the senate, and appears as a special report. As a result of all this, we have observed a decidedly deepening and quickening interest in the subject of Socialism throughout the state. As never before public schools, colleges, universities and debating clubs everywhere are discussing the question with a new sense of its seriousness and importance. Public libraries are being compelled to put the best Socialist books in their collection because of the demand for information. Papers are forced to print more and more of correct information and farmers' clubs and unions, as well as labor organizations, are studying Socialism as never before. It is certain therefore, that if this spirit of investigation shall continue, it will be only a matter of a few years until the general mass of people in the State of Wisconsin will be so thoroughly posted upon the subject of Socialism, that they can no longer be deceived about it or frightened at it. And when the people know just what Socialism is, just what it proposes to do, and the practical constructive program by which it is to be done, the victory of the principle is assured.



and Stripes are living in miser and want. Mothers' hearts are bleeding when looking at their suffering little ones. Starvation in the wealthiest country on earth has become chronic with many thousands of honest, industrious working people.

The full-dinner pail has become a

phantom, a myth. The voice of pros-

nado the financial panic swept over

newspapers. Don't lose confidence!

is estimated that nearly two million

men and women are at present out of

work. Men-citizens of a free coun-

try-are compelled to beg; to eat at

charity soup-houses, and to sleep on the cement floors of our police sta-

their despair give up their life in self-destruction. Only a week ago five

young workingmen committed suicide

in one day in our great city of St.

Louis, because they could not find

These are terrible conditions. At

Others lose all hope, and in

statesmen.

tions.

employment.

What is to be done? Workingmen have organized into labor unions to improve their conditions. Splendid results have been achieved by the Trades Union movement during the last twenty-five years. By the efforts of the nearly three million organized wage-workers the hours of labor have been reduced, wages have been increased, the sanitary conditions in factories, workshops and mines have been improved, and what is more important: The millions of workingmen and women have been educated on the vital questions of the day affecting the interests of the great masses of the people.

We may feel proud of the good work done for the welfare of the working classes and for real progress and a higher civilization by the Trades Union movement of this and other countries.

It is the sacred duty of every work ing man and woman to support the trades-union movement with all the power at their command. Without the union as a means of protection the working class of America would today be helpless against the encroachments of the growing power of capital ist corporations.

We venture to assert that the great labor movement of the last twentyfive years has done more for the moral, intellectual and material uplifting of the American people than any other institution during the same period of time.

However, we have reached a seri-ous stage in the development of the

We are ready to learn from our Brothers and Comrades in battle from Yet we see today the disgraceful American labor povement. Capital across the Atlantic. We are deter-

which has become the third political party nationally, in the state and in the city.

Fellow Union men! This is our party, our union labor party. Democratic and Republican politicians may do all in their power to misrepresent the Socialist Party. The capitalist press may try to deceive our fellowworkers in order to catch their votes. Some would-be labor leaders may be hired to line up the union men for either of the old parties. But they can no longer deceive and hoodwink the intelligent union man who has the welfare of his union at heart, and who is determined to be true to the cause

of Organized Labor. Labor produces all values, and to Labor shall belong the full product of its exertions! This fundamental principle of the Socialist Party will soon be understood by the millions of working men and women organized into unions.

Beginning with the presidential elections of November, 1908, we shall number the Socialist voters by the millions. The Socialist Party will be the backbone of the trades union movement. The Trade Union will do its work in its own way and in its special field, while the Socialist Party will take care of the political struggle of the working class. Neither will interfere with the internal affairs of the other as an organization. But the members of one will also be members of the other wing of this great, worldwide movement for the emancipation of Labor from wage slavery.

Brothers and Comrades, to the front! THE SOCIALIST PARTY

eight-hour telegraphers' laws. It is natural of course, the the Socialists should attack the present capitalistic system at its weakest point. In or-

ganizing the fight against child labor. the Socialists at once won the sympathy and support of every humane person in the State. And so great was the sentiment in favor of the restriction of child labor that the Socialists were able to carry the measure in spite of all the conservatism and opposition on the part of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations.

The telegraphers' law had of course the vigorous support of the entire organization of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. But in addition to that

the Socialists were able to marshal other interests in favor of the measure. From one end of the State to the other petitions were circulated among the people who had seen the evils of the overwork of railway employees, and among those who had

become alarmed at the dangers of travel due to this overwork. These petitions were sent in great numbers to the legislature and doubtless had considerable weight in favor of the measure.

But these are only beginnings. The uggestion of what is to be done was made in the measures which the Socialists introduced and championed and which were not successful at this time. Among them were such measures as an eight-hour day on all pub lic works; a bill legalizing picketing by the unions; measures providing for a greater degree of municipal home rule-allowing the cities to establish fuel yards, slaughter houses, of St. Louis, Mo. and municipal ownership of public national, state and local dues.

WANTED: All the workingmen out of a job to help repair the bottom of the "Full Dinner Pail." Apply to God-Knows Taft (the aspirant for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket. Address: care of White House, Washington, D. C. No Socialists need apply.

The Socialist Party has a dues-paying membership of 35,000. The monthly dues are 25 cents, which includes

ST. LOUIS LABOR.



urday, March 21, at 8 o'clock p. m.

officials elected by the Socialists in Wisconsin. There are twelve in the city council of Milwaukee, the metropolis of the state. There are as many more in the county board, several in small cities, and six Socialist members in the state legislature. Mr. Thompson is in the latter group.

These men are resolutely working out, step by step and measure by measure, the solution of modern municipal and state problems. They are recognized as authorities and leaders in constructive legislation in their state; and through the measures they advance they seek to present a practical and comprehnsiv program of constructive Socialism.

These men are actually at work constructing the Co-operative Commonwealth. And Mr. Thompson is one of their leading exponents. His speeches in the legislature and on the lecture platform, enriched as they are by in-

Carl D. Thompson is one of the 35 | formation concerning progressive legislation, gathered from all over the world, have been regarded by all parties as a most valuable contribution. Mr. Thompson is a graduate of a western college, and holds a Master Degree from the University of Chicago. For years a minister, he resigned his work in the church in order that he might devote his whole time and talent to the cause of Socialism.

> In nearly every western and central state he has taken an active and prominent part in the development and or ganization of the Socialist movement. At present he is a member of the state legislature of Wisconsin, elected by the Socialists. He serves the Socialist party as state lecturer and organizer in Wisconsin and as a member of the national committee. The many duties of these offices leave but little time to devote to outside lec tures, but he plans to save a few

weeks each year for that purpose.

sleeping stations are poor means of

Making Money is as much a profes-

D. Archbold, one of the heavy stock-

holders in the Standard Oil Co., and

started life with nothing at all, and is

now worth \$150,000,000. Archbold

says that he has gathered his money

by "fifty years of hard and honest

toil." These figures mean that he has

made on an average of \$3,000.000 a

year during this time. It is interest-

ing to note that it would take 7,500

men, working at the average labor-

er's pay, to earn \$3,000,000 in a year

making good citizens.

PROGRESS IN MISSOURI INDIVIDUALISM AS **Reported by Socialist State Secretary Otto** Pauls, 212 South Fourth St., St. Louis.

The 'great wave of Socialist senti- ; political party controlled by a duesment that is sweeping over the country is showing its full force in Missouri.

From every county in the state comes the call for speakers and organizers. New locals are being organized every week. Since the first of the year the dues-paying membership has increased one-third, and every month eclipses the preceding one in general activity. And this, too, in spite of the industrial depression and the general lack of employment.

In those parts of the state where the Farmers' Union is strong the Socialist Party is gaining new members very rapidly, and the old party politicians look with dismay on a movement which they can not control. A

WE ARE GROWING

Socialist Vote in St. Louis.

The growth of the Socialist Party can best be illustrated by the following increase of the Socialist vote:

Vote in 1901..... 827 Vote in 1903.....2.456 Vote in 1904.....4,824 Socialist Vote in Missouri.

Vote in 1900,..... 6,150

sion as bank robbing or safe blowing. Vote in 1892..... 13,708 Vote in 1896..... 36,275 If you only know how to do it? John Vote in 1900.....127,553 From 1892 to 1896 the Socialist presone of the chief jugglers of deposits idential vote more than trebled; from in the Standard Oil chain of banks, 1896 to 1900 it again more than trebled; in 1904 the Socialist vote was throughout the country.

Frenzied Prohibition

We are opposed to a system that (commercialism. Yet these same peomakes wrecks and cripples out of men, women and children in factories, shops and mines.

We are opposed to a system that robs the child of an education.

We are opposed to a system that forces the men out of work, takes the woman from the home to work in the factory at low wages, and deprives the children of the necessary domestic care.

We are opposed to the present system of the exploitation of labor by greedy Capitalism, because it is productive of poverty, misery and intemperance.

We are opposed to frenzied prohibition which would make the working people believe that the saloon, and not Capitalism, was responsible for their suffering. "Prominent temperance ladies," and gentlemen, too, are trying hard to make the working people forget their present misery brought about by frenzied finance and

"UNDER BONDAGE TO

paying membership is a nut that po litical wire-pullers can not crack. A referendum is now in progress for

the selection of a state ticket; and the election of seven delegates to the national convention in Chicago in May. A number of good speakers will soon be at work in the state. Cities that have spring elections promise to roll up a fine Socialist vote, just as a forstaste of the vote next fall.

This campaign will mark a new era for Labor and Socialism in Missouri. Democratic misrule and Republican "prosperity" are alike disgusting to intelligent citizens. Hence the party of labor, the Socialist Party, is organizing the toilers for victory in Missouri.

almost four times the vote of 1900.

What do you think of again trebling the Socialist vote in November, 1908 How many Socialist votes will that make? Do a little figuring. But what Vote in 1898..... 500 is more important than figuring and

Vote in 1898..... 1,631

Socialist Vote in United States.

speculating on the November vote is: Get in the Socialist band wagon and do a little of the good, hard work! The Socialist propaganda and organization work is no Sunday school picnic amusement. The desperate persecution of Moy-

er, Haywood and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners by the Mine Owners' Association of the Rocky Mountains, and the latest gen-Federation of Labor will open the eves of the Union men and women

eral warfare against the American

ple have no objection to child slavery in factories, or to the robbing of the poor families in the so-called slum and ghetto districts by wealthy hypocrites of landlords.

We are opposed to intemperance and demand radical reforms in the liquor and saloon business, but we are opposed to frenzied prohibition which would abolish the saloon, but would put the "secret whiskey bottle"

Socialism will educate the people in manhood and womanhood, in self control, so that men and women will become masters of their own actions and practice real temperance and sobriety in every respect. Prohibition is an insult to intelligent manhood and womanhood.

AGAINST SOCIALISM

"God Knows" Taft's Grand Old Party Stands for Anarchy.

The Ohio Republican platform announces with a loud flourish of trumpets that the Republican party of that state, which reflects the views of Secretary Taft, Mr. Roosevelt's candidate for the presidency, stands for "Individualism as against Socialism." In discussing this latest "issue" of Mr. Taft, the Appeal to Reason comments as follows: Thomas Huxley, one of the world's greatest philosophers and recognized as an authority on political economy as well as science, wrote: "Anarchy, or the rule of one's self is the logical outcome of that form of political theory which for the last half century and more has been known under the name of INDIVIDUAL-ISM." Here, then, we have an authoritative declaration by a Republican state convention, which is delegated to speak for the present administration and for the next Republican candidate, that the Republican party stands for individualism, the logical outcome of which is, according to the greatest scientist of the age, the "reign of anarchy." I have repeatedly in these columns maintained that this

is the issue: Individualism (anarchy) vs. Socialism. The Socialist party and the Appeal welcome the issue and accept the gage of battle flung down by the Republican party and its standard bearers.

Individualism at the top, as typified by men like Harriman, Mor-gan, Root, Ryan, Roosevelt and Taft, produces that countertype of individualism at the bottom which results in tragedies such as were recently enacted in Denver and Chicago. Where the one exists the other naturally follows. The intelligent man is not fooled by the ery of "Stop, thief!" which the hired writers and speakers set up inmediately following such tragedies. Regretable as they are, they yet serve, like a vivid flash of lightning at midnight, to illuminate and. bring out in bold relief the frightful conditions which exist in this country. At the bottom a starving, hopeless, despairing multitude, driven by desperation by their inability to find work for their hands by which they can secure the meager necessities of life. At the top wanton wealth with its vulgar display and ostentation, with its palaces of pleasure and its gilded dens of vice.

Is it reasonable to expect any other outcome than the condition which we see about us today?

And now that the Republican party has officially taken its stand in defense of individualism (anarchy) as against Socialism, which is its opposite, there can be no longer a confusion of the issue. The line of demarkation is clear and distinct. You must take your stand either on one side or the other.

POSTAL VOTING IN AUSTRALIA.

Rules to Be Observed at the Coming Election.

Voters on the Queensland state electoral rolls, who may be absent on polling day from the district they are registered for, can vote by post if they apply to the returning officer, not later than the second day preceding polling day, for a postal ballot certificate. No application for such will be granted to any voter who can not write his or her name.

An application for a postal ballot paper must be signed, declared and attested before the returning officer or a justice of the peace, and no elector who has received such a certificate shall be entitled to vote except by means of a postal ballot paper.

The elector receiving a postal ballot paper must vote in the presence of any postmaster or justice of the peace on or before the second day preceding polling day, but not afterwards.

The elector shall deliver to the postmaster, or justice of the peace, the postal ballot paper and accompanying envelopes he has received from the returning officer, and shall sign his name upon the certificate, which the postmaster or justice of the peace must attest.

The latter will then hand back to the elector the postal ballot paper, who shall then write the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for in the presence, but not in the sight of the justice of the peace or postmaster.

The elector will then fold the ballot paper in such a way as to conceal the name of the candidate he voted for, and hand it back to the postmaster or justice of the peace who, without unfolding the ballot paper, will place it with the certificate in an envelope, which he must fasten up to be sent to the returning officer, the voter supplying the necessary stamps.

If the postmaster has attested the vote, he shall immediately post it in the postoffice. If the justice of the peace has attested the vote he shall immediately deliver it to the voter, who shall post it on the same day. -+

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Local. Address. Secretary Arneit
Aquilla (Route 2, Bloomfield) Claude Walker Aurora J. E. Dunn Bevier (Route 2, Box 104) A. Hildebrandt Bernie W. Nightingale
Blodgett
Clarkton
DexterJ. W. Sprinkle Edna (Illmo)J. T. Williams EldonW. T. Mudgett
Fairhaven Frank Gray Flat River (Box 277) G. W. O'Dam Greenfield Inda Hampton Hannibal (107 Grace St.) Frank Foster
Jasper County Central Committee (210½ Main, Joplin)J. W. Gibbens Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand)J. M. Brazel Lamar
Liberal
McCracken (Route 1, Sparta)
Myrtle (Jeff) J. U. Lionberger Nevada (Route 4, Box 106) W. S. Peters Neosho J. B. Jones Novinger Alex Nimmo
Oran (Benton)
Phelps (Route 2, Miller) F. A. Bryant Fineville Township (Route 1, Sulphur Springs, Ark.) N. A. Barton Raley Creek (Galena) Dick Meyers Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff) A. F. Ruser
St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.)Otto Kaemmerer St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)A. Tschirner St. Joseph (1002 S. Tenth St.)R. G. Lobb
ScholtenH. Stredwick Sedalia (210 E. Eighteenth St.)
Turnback (Route 1, Aurora) H. L. Cottlingham' Thayer F. W. King ¹ Vanduser W. R. Vowels Warrensburg (Route 7) W. F. Sutton
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SPARKS Charity Soup Houses and charity

It is estimated that there are nearly) 50,000 people out of work in St. Louis.

The Socialist Book department has a full assortment of books and pamphlets on Socialism and the *Labor problem. Address Labor Book department, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Labor, the official organ of the Socialist Party. Eight pages. Published weekly. Subscription price \$1 a year. You may subscribe by postal card. Collector will call later

Taft, the Aspirant for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket, is trying hard to prove his labor friendship. Me thinks the lady doth protest too much! says Shakespeare. The same with Hon. Taft.

Prosperity for Rockefeller. Fifteen men own 90 per cent of the stock of the Standard Oil Co. These fifteen men in the past ten years have received \$389,000,000. Of this sum John D. Rockefeller has received \$117,000,-000.

The Small Business Man is as much a victim of the industrial crisis as the working man. Thousands of the smaller business concerns will be driven to the wall by the corporations. This will increase the army of wage workers.

You and Your Family and friends are cordially invited to the annual March festival of the St. Louis Socialists to be held at Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets, Saturday, March 21. Address by a Socialist state senator, concert and dance. Admission 10c a person; children free.

Say, John Workman, how many years would it take you to save \$1,-000.000 out of your weekly wage \$15? Of course, we take it for granted that you have not more than a family of six-wife and four childrento support; that you and your wife and children will never be in need of doctors and druggists; that you have steady work, eat three square meals a day, pay \$10 a month rent, go to a dance once in winter, to a picnic once in summer, to the theater twice a year; that you spend \$5 (and no more) a year for beer or soft drinks, get one \$10 dress suit and one pair of overalls a year, and one cheap calico dress a year for your wife and for each of your children. Of course, you are never subject to illness and never without a job. Now, do a little figuring and give us the exact year when you will have saved your first million dollars. Don't smile! We mean exactly what we say.

In Philadelphia, like in St. Louis. many thousand working people are without work, women and children are crying for bread, homeless men are seeking shelter at the police stations. In contrast to this general misery read the following Philadelphia dispatch: Brought from Peru, Brazil and India, 500 wonderfully colored butterfles were released at the comingout ball in honor of Miss Mary Astor Paul, in Horticultural Hall, and settling to the floor the majority of the

gorgeous insects were ground under the feet of the dancers. It was said that the ball cost James W. Paul, Jr., the father of the bride, more than \$100,000. For flowers for the ball Paul expended \$35,000, and the chief note in the floral decorations was a new rose a cross between an American Beauty and another, which it took nine years to develop.

wonderful philosophy of our wise and good men in high social positions. Of course, then we must repudiate the simple, logical, opti-Half a dozen old, fossils with sixmistic teachings of Jesus. teenth century ideas gowned as justices of the United States Supreme Court, rule this country. Their killing of labor laws has encouraged the union-hating capitalist corporations. Says the Social-Democratic Herald: We believe absolutely in labor organization, and we do not want to see it stamued out by the connivance of capitalist courts. The worker needs the union shield against the greed of capitalist employment. But the Supreme Court now shows labor how in secure it is so long as government is the sole possession of the capitalist class. The workers must go into politics, not at the expense of their labor organizations, but in order to complete their armor and to safeguard their aspirations for higher citizenship and better living conditions. If this infamous court decision does not awaken in them the fire of the patriots, then indeed do they deseve their chains.

into millions of coat pockets.

Prohibit the adulteration of liquor and foodstuff's, and we are with you But prohibition is a reactionary movement, hence an obstacle to progress and civilization.

ORGANIC

SIN"

Get Your Tickets for the Annual Commune Celebration. Call at Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

Union Man, Listen: The Socialist Party is your party. It is the party of Organized Labor! Fall in line! Now is the time to get into the Socialist band wagon.

The ladies-God bless 'em-are eligible to membership in the "Republican Square Deal and Anti-Boss Club." In a campaign for "purity of the ballot" our mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts may be depended upon to use their good influence in behalf of what is eminently right and proper. The church influence is also needed and solicited; and with the proper effort law and order will prevail. God.

from the latter part of October. Our precious banks all over the nation were left without any money, or not enough for our daily, needs, although the nation remained in possession of the amount we had when the trouble commenced: that is, about two and a half billions. Our daily needs require but seventy millions, all values at the point of consumption, and loaded down with over 50 per cent monopoly profits that never reach the honest wealth producers. And please remember that most of our transactions rest on a mere exchange of checks. Remember, also, that every cash or check dollar can purchase goods, day by days, worth several dollars, and so the same dollar can be used for every next day in the course of the vear.

By JOSE GROS.

remain more or less under bondage to organic sin; sin formulated

in our human laws, to avoid greater sins. That has always been the

All our religious and political fatalisms teach us that we should

Look, now, at what has happened to us for about three months

But, oh-we had forgotten that our progress is yet a gambling house progress. And that is what all our "society saviors" forget when they talk to us about how to remedy our wrongs through new combinations of right and wrong in our gloriously complicated laws.

The philosophy of our society saviors assumes that only 2 or 3 per cent of male adults in modern nations have received from God the power to properly handle and organize wealth. Most of the rest are only good as mere bundles of machinery, always subject to the orders of bosses or corporations, and only able to retain and properly use a fragment of the wealth they may be allowed to produce by those to whom our human laws of sin have sold this planet of ours, by God created for the benefit of a lot of land and wealth gamblers, it seems.

"Unconsciously, perhaps, most intelligent men keep vet cultivating the marvelous human ingenuity "to dodge" the truth and make industrial iniquity look holier than plain, simple honesty in wealth production and distribution. We fill up our whole existence with so many fallacies and trivialities that we have no brains left for the essential verities of healthful human development. Thus far we are yet civilizing mere bundles of muscles and nerves in such a way as to suppress the best potentialities of the human soul.

And thus we have that battle between labor and capital; between the owners of God's planet and those who can only live on earth by permission of and under perpetual tribute to the few who manage to obtain and spend fifty, one hundred, one thousand times more wealth than the average wealth produced is allowed to produce.

All our economic fallacies and social evils come from religious teachings refusing to explain to men how to embody, in human laws, the simple spirit of brotherhod we owe to each other and to

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

VERSAILLES AND ROME

Some Historical Facts Concerning the Paris Commune in 1871.

Valuable United States Government Documents **Giving Official Information on Shooting** of Hostages.

By ADOLF HEPNER. I.

In the following columns the first conclusive proof is furnished that President Thiers and the Vatican are chiefly responsible for the shooting of the hostages (Archbishop Darboy, etc.) by Communards who became desperate during the fearful struggles of the last days of the Commune; that the Chief Executive of the French Republic, when he persistently declined the exchange, desired by the Com-mune, of the imprisoned revolutionist, Blanqui, for said hostages, acted from impure considerations, and that the heads of the Roman hierarchy, when they refrained from pressing Versailles for said exchanges, were led by most unholy motives.

The surviving members of the Commune have always insisted that both Thiers and Rome purposely and intentionally acted in the wrong way, but they were unable to prove it by sufficient evidence.

I shall furnish here conclusive proof that both Versailles and Rome systematically and selfishly prevented the rescue of the hostages, because, sacrificing them seemed to serve the ends of plutocracy and the papacy.

And I shall produce the missing evidence, with the aid of United States government documents that have never before been used to that effect, nor have ever been considered by anybody for their real historical value.

From the war point of view it is entirely superfluous to ascertain where the main responsibility for the execution lies. The taking of hostages is an internationally recognized war measure, which the Commune did not introduce, but accepted from the earliest governing powers; a measure that even just a short time before had been practiced in the Franco-German war. The parties at war seize hostages, not for sport, but in order to exert a strong pressure on the enemy; if the pressure has no effect, the execution of the hostages is simply the natural consequence.

Had the Commune, by official decree, ordered the execution of the hostages (who were seized for the purpose of having the revolutionist Blanqui released from prison) because M. Thiers refused the exchange, it would have done nothing but what was generally the practice according to the barbarian code of war of our time.

My object, then, is not that of acting as an advocate; I simply wish to settle a historical controversy, remove errors and silence spiteful partisans. 'To be sure, the result will also show what kind of a man the celebrated Thiers was and how Rome revenges herself on subjects who do not yield to implicit obedience.

It is necessary to explain where the proofs to be used come from. In 1878 the United States government published the diplomatic correspondence of Elihu B. Washburne, its minister in Paris during the years 1870 and 1871, under the title, "Franco-German War and Insurrection of the Commune.'

Mr. Washburne was during the war and the Commune (from July 17, 1870, to June 2, 1871) the official representative of Germany and official protector of Germans in France, a mission accepted at the request of Germany and with the permission of the French, and the approval of his own government.

When the siege of Paris became an unavoidable reality, one envoy after another sneaked out of the city, leaving his countrymen under the protection of Mr. Washburne. At length, when the Commune revolution broke out, Mr. Washburne was the only diplomat who remained in Paris, and thus he became not alone the protector of all foreigners residing in Paris, but sometimes even of Frenchmen, as in this instance of the clericals seized as hostages (Archbishop Darboy and several priests).

In this way it happens that very important data concerning these hostages are to be found in the official files of our State Department. By means of them, as printed in Washburne's book, we shall trace the truth about the shooting of the hostages.

Nine years after the appearance of this book, in 1887. Mr. Washburne published his "Reminiscences of the Siege and Commune of These non-official contributions to the history of the time Paris. were also perused by me.

Mr. Washburne's official reports regarding the Commune commence with April 18, 1871; consequently the reader must first be informed of what happened before that date. We need not just begin with March 18, the date of proclaiming the Commune, but must start with April 3, the date when the struggle of the Commune with Versailles takes a serious turn.

The first part, then, will state the events from April 3 to April 17 the period before Washburne enters on the scene.

The second part tells the rest of the story of the hostages till the end of the drama.

The third part consists of a critical resume.

First Period, From April 3 to 17, 1871.

It was a Commander-in-Chief of the Versailles government, General Vinois, who on April 3 gave the signal for the butcheries that increased the exasperation of both parties to the highest pitch. This general, so relates the German writer, August Wittich, who passed through the period of the Commune in Paris, met the troops who were taking Duval, a general of the Commune, and two chiefs of battalions and other prisoners to Versailles. He told them to step forward. "You are miserable scoundrels," he cried; "you have caused Generals Thomas and Lecomte* to be shot!" General Vinois then commanded ten "chasseurs' to be ready and told the three officers of the Commune to go into the field; they placed themselves at the side of a house that happened to have the sign, "Duval, Horticulturist." Two minutes afterwards the three men fell down dead, crying, "Live the Commune." General Vinois and staff were witnesses. Vinois was emulated by General Gallifet, who also actually shot his prisoners.

"'Citizens! The bandits of Versailles throttle and shoot our prisoners, and not an hour passes that does not bring us news of such a murder. You know the guilty; it is the policemen and the gensdarmery of the Empire; it is the royalists of Charette and Cathelineau, who march on Paris to the cry "Live the King," and under the white flag. The government of Versailles has placed itself outside of the laws of war and humanity. You will be forced to reprisals if our opponents go on disregarding the rules of war customary among civilized nations; if they massacre a single one of our soldiers, we shall respond with executing a like, or double the number of prisoners. The people, always just and merciful, even in its anger, shudder to shed blood, as it shuddered at the sight of civil war; but it is its duty to preserve itself against the savage assaults of its enemy, and, hard though it be, it will demand an eye for ane eye, a tooth for a tooth.'

The Commune of Paris.

The "History of the Commune," by Lissagaray, is known as the best and most critical of the histories emanating from the side of the revolutionists. In his preface Lissagaray says that he "though an outlaw, was neither a member of the Commune, nor an officer. nor a servant of it, and for five years has sifted every piece of evidence.

"In that work are found the following scattered notices concerning the hostages:

The Council of the Commune decreed on April 5 that every one charged with being in communication with Versailles should be judged within 48 hours, and, if found guilty, should be kept a hostage. Every execution of a defender of the Commune by the force of Versailles should be followed by the execution of these hostages, three times as many, according to the decree, according to the proclamation, twice as many.

These different provisions show the turmoil that prevailed. Nobody but the Council of the Commune thought that Versailles was scared. The plutocratic newspapers shrieked; and M. Thiers, who caused imprisoned insurgents to be shot without law, denounced the cruelty of the Commune. In secret these folks all laughed in their sleeves. All prominent reactionaries had long left Paris and only the dregs remained, except a few whom Versailles was ready to sacrifice, if necessary. Barthelmy St. Hilaire, the secretary of M. Thiers, answered Barrat deMontaut, who spoke of the possibility of the hostages being murdered in the prisons: 'Hostages, hostages! But we can do nothing! What can we do? Undoubtedly theirs is a vary hard lot!

(See Vol. 2, p. 271, of the official inquiry concerning March 18.) "The members of the Commune. in their childlike effervescence, had totally overlooked the true hostages in their hands, and beneath their eyes, to wit: the bank, the registry, the domains, the treasury of taxes and deposits. This was where to cut the nerves of the plutocracy, when the Communards could have laughed at their cannon and activity. Without exposing one man, the Commune need but have turned its hand and said to Versailles: 'Come to an un-derstanding with us or die!' The bank, which in Versailles was supposed to be almost empty, contained 77 millions (frcs) cash, 166 millions in bills, 899 millions in state papers, 120 millions in investments, 11 millions in bars, 7 millions in deposited jewels, 900 millions in deposited paper, in all 2,180 millions (fres); 800 millions of bills needed only the fac simile of the treasurer, easy to provide. The Commune thus had 3,000 millions of (frcs) in hand, of which one thousand million was currency. As hostages they had 90,000 depositors in the treasury." (p. 175 2d ed.)

"After passing the decree about the hostages the police arrested but four or five prominent clericals-Darboy, the Gallician Archbishop, and arch-Bonapartist; Legarde, his vicar general; Deguerry the priest of the Church of the Madeleine (a sort of Duc of Morny in canonicals); Abbey Allard, the bishop of Surat, and some Jesuits. Chance put into their hands, Bonjean, president of the Supreme Court, and Jecker, the notorious inciter of the Mexican Expedition. p. 208.)

"These hostages had the privilege of getting their meals, washing, books, newspapers from the outside and receiving visits from friends and reporters from foreign newspapers. It even was offered to M. Thiers to exchange the most prominent hostages, as the Archbishop Darboy, Deguerry, Bonjean and Lagarde for Blanqui solely. (Blanqui was on March 17 arrested in the province, whither he, after the siege, had gone for the sake of his health, and taken to the fortress Toureau.) This negotiation with M. Thiers is in part reported in the 'Official Journal' of the Commune. We add some details: Shortly after his arrest the archbishop wrote to M. Thiers and implored him to stop the execution of prisoners, since the life of the hostages depended thereon. Mr. Thiers did not answer the letter.' (p. 210.)

Lissagaray does not give us the contents of the above mentioned leter from Archbishop Darboy to Thiers, but it is to be found elsewhere; we reproduce it from Rudolph Meyer's "Struggle of Emancipation of the "Fourth Estate":

Archbishop Darboy to President Thiers.

"Mazas Prison, April 8, 1871.

"Mr. President: After an examination undergone yesterday, Friday, at Mazas, where I am at present, my examiners assured me that different army corps in the last battles have been guilty of barbarities against the National Guards; they have shot prisoners and men wounded on the battlefield. When they perceived that I could not believe that Frenchmen would thus treat Frenchmen, they assured me that they were well informed. I use this occasion, Mr. President, to direct your attention to this serious matter. perhaps is unknown to you, and to implore you to consider what can be done under these sad circumstances. If an investigation should disclose that cruel excesses have added to the terror of our fratricidal struggles, surely they will be found to be the result of special, isolated outbreaks of passion. Still it may be possible to prevent the repetition of such occurrences, and I believe that you, better than any one else, can take proper measures in this regard. No one can take offense at my using all my efforts to mitigate the horrible struggle in which we are engaged, considering the character Bell, Main 645. Kinloch, Central 1697. it lately has assumed. Humanity, religion, counsel, aye! command me! I have but prayers at my disposal; with confidence I direct them to you. These prayers come from the heart of a man who for ..LAWYER.. months has partaken in much misery; from the heart of a French-714-720 Roe Building, man that bleeds at the dismemberment of his country; they come S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine St. from the heart of a bishop, ready to sacrifice everything, even life, Collections and Consultation a Spefor those whom God has made his compatriots and members of his diocese. Thus I implore you, Mr. President, to use all your influence soon to end this sad civil war, and in all cases to mitigate its character as far as you may. Receive, Mr. President, the assurance of my Observe that the conduct of the Archbishop shows us a man of devotedness. SHERIDAN WEBSTER extraordinary character. The above letter proves him a politician of Attorney-at-Law fine calibre, a man of as much soberness as dignity. The sense and object of the letter can be condensed in these words: "Help me! I 603 GRANITE BUILDING, Fourth and Market Stree am dedicated to Death! If your generals shoot the prisoners, I shall pay for it with my life." But this is not said in the letter; it must be read between the lines. The Bishop appeals to the sentiment of the President ; he does not ask help directly, but gives him only to understand that the life of the hostages depends on the conduct of the troops from Versailles. **Co-Operative** The letter of the Archbishop was carefully worded, like that of a petitioner who does not half expect his petition to be granted, Union Bakery yet asks, first, because it can not do any harm, and secondly, because he is then satisfied that he has not omitted any means of relief. Such a smart man, as the Archbishop undoubtedly was, probably did STRICTLY UNION not expect much from the feelings of a man whose whole life was a series of false friendship and sentimental tears, of cunning and WE SHIP BREAD TO ALL PARTS OF THE STATE. Thiers sent no answer to this letter-as Lissagaray already has remarked. **CO-OPERATIVE CATERING CO.** An old friend of Blanqui's, named Flotte, then made a proposal to the President of an exchange, at the same time observing that the Chas. Hahn, Mgr.

Archbishop was really in danger. M. Thiers replied with a decided gesture: "What does this concern me?"

At the desire of the Archbishop, Flotte once more commenced negotiations between the Commune and M. Thiers. The Archbishop wished to send his fellow-prisoner, the priest Deguerry, to Versailles to speak with Thiers. Since the police of the Commune, however, would not liberate such an important hostage, another, to wit, the Vicar General Lagarde was substituted, and after being thoroughly instructed by the Archbishop, he was taken by Flotte to the railtoad station. There he was made to swear to return to his prison, if he did not succeed. Lagarde solemnly swore: "Even if I am in danger of being shot, I shall return. Do you suppose that for a moment I can be so mean as to think of leaving

His Eminence alone in prison!"

As the train was starting Flotte repeated his warning: "Do not depart, if you do not intend to return !'

The hostage renewed his assertions, departed and handed to M. Thiers a second letter from the Archbishop, in which he, after alluding to his first message, which had remained unanswered, again implored the President to stop the shooting of prisoners and agree to the proposal for an exchange.

M. Thiers pretended not to know anything at all of the first message, and he was then shown a newspaper of the Commune, that had printed it entire. Now he decided to send a reply, which is a masterpiece of lies and hypocrisy, and reads as follows:

President Thiers to the Archbishop.

"Versailles, April 14, 1871:

"Monsigneur: I have received the letter from you which the rector of Montmartre handed to me, and I hasten to answer you with the sincerity which I always practice. The facts that you bring to my attention are thoroughly false, and I am truly surprised that so enlightened a prelate as you, monseigneur, could for one moment believe that there is a particle of truth at the bottom. Our army has never committed such hateful crimes and never will as are charged by men who either are conscious liars or are misled by the liars with whom they are surrounded. Our soldiers have never shot prisoners or murdered the wounded on the field of battle. That they in the heat of battle have used their weapons against men who murdered their generals and do not hesitate to add civil war to the terrors of a foreign war, is possible; but after the battle they resume the generosity of our national character, of which we have material proof, evident to the eyes of all. The Versailles hospitals contain many wounded soldiers of the Insurrection who are nursed like the defenders of order. But this is not all. We have on our hands 1,600 prisoners, taken to Belle Island and some shore stations, who are treated like other prisoners, and much better than our soldiers would be if they had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the insurgents. thus repudiate, Monseigneur, as calumnies what has been told you : reassert, that our soldiers never have shot prisoners; that all victims of this terrible civil war have fallen in the heat of battle, that our soldiers without intermission have acted on the principles of humanity, which animate all of us and which alone become the freely elected government which I have the honor to represent. I have declared, but still declare that all who have been led astray, who renounce their errors and lay down their arms, shall be pardoned, un-less judicially convicted of participation in the horrible murders that all honorable men regret; that workingmen who are in distress shall retain for a time the subsidies which they had during the siege, and that everything shall be forgotten, when once order be restored. These are my declarations which I renew and to which I shall remain faithful, whatever may happen; and I deny everything entirely that is opposed to these declarations.

"Receive, Monseigneur, the expression of my respect and regret to see you a victim of the accursed system of hostage-taking, borrowed from the Reign of Terror, which it seems is to return. "The President of the Council. (Signed) "A. Thiers."

Lissagaray says further:

"On April 17 Flotte received a letter from Lagarde in which he says his presence in Versailles was still indispensable. When Flotte complained to the imprisoned Archbishop of the faithlessness of Lagarde, Mr. Darboy replied: 'It is impossible that Lagarde should remain in Versailles; he will return, he has sworn it to me.

"The Archbishop handed Mr. Flotte a letter for Lagarde. The answer came back: 'M. Thiers keeps me here!'

The Archbishop again wrote to Versailles: 'On receipt of this letter M. Lagarde must immediately return to Paris and to the Mazas prison. His delay compromises us seriously and may lead to the most regrettable consequences!'

Lagarde gave no reply.

"Thiers believed that the revolution would have a chief in Blanqui, and the ultramontanes, the straight Papists, who had an ardent eve on the chair of the Archbishop of Paris, took good care not to save Darboy, the Gallican, whose death would be of double advantage to them; would leave a rich heritage and furnish to the church a cheap martyr.

'M. Thiers then refused the exchange of Darboy for Blanqui and was so smart as to lay the proposal before the Commission of Fifteen (deputies), who had been placed near him as a council, and this Commission unanimously agreed to the refusal, giving as their reason that the Insurrection would gain a leader in Blanqui; but their real reason was to press the Communards to the execution of the hostages in order to terrorize France.

"When Lagarde learned that Thiers and the Commission had sed the exchange, he had no desire to bring the news but violated his promise and remained in Versailles. "The Council of the Commune did not punish the Archbishop for the faithlessness of Lagarde, but a few days after even released the sister of the archbishop.

Another German writer, the conservative Dr. Rudolf Meyer, says in his book, "The Struggle for the Emancipation of the Fourth Estate'

"President Thiers in a circular to his prefects acknowledged these cruelties in a veiled manner; he said: "'The rage of the soldiers was terrible; especially against the

deserters that were recognized! "In the word "especially," he admits that such prisoners were

shot without judgment by court-martial. Later on Thiers impudently denied these facts.

"Moreover, General Duval (and the lieutenant, Flourens, later on shot) were not deserters and they were not shot in battle, but afterwards as prisoners.

'The Commune answered the shooting by Vinois and Gallifet with the following proclamation of April 5: *Thomas and Lecomte, two generals of the Versailles govern

ment, were on March 18, the day the revolution broke out, surprised, disarmed and shot by a crowd of ten soldiers of the 88th regiment of the line and three or four National Guards, after a sort of courtmartial; that is, virtually lynched.

But the plutocratic press published next day a fictitious "judg-ment by court-martial of the Central Committee of the National

Guard, which on March 18 was the head of the insurrection. This "Central Committee" on the following day, March 20, a series declined all responsibility for the shooting of Generals Thomas and Lecomte in a proclamation in which they declared:

We say with indignation, the stain thus put on our honor is an infamous outrage. We never signed a judgment of death. The National Guard has never taken part in the commission of any crime."

So far Lissagaray.

cialty.

Let us now read what our Ambassador Washburne says. (Continued next week.)

ALTON, ILL

THE VANGUARD G. POPE A Magazine of Modern Thought and Social Progress E. H. THOMAS, Editor. The Vanguard is published monthly by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Pub-lighting Co., 244 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. Wis. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: The subscription price is fifty cents a year to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any other country in the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50. Subscriptions, advertisements, remit-tances, and all business communications should be addressed to THE VANGUARD. 344 Sixth Street. Milwaukee, Wis. Phones: Kinlech, Central 700 Steiner Eng. and Badge Co. St. Louis. 11 N. 8th St. We Solicit Your Orders for **Badges** and **Banners** Call on Us, or Will Furnish Samples **COLUMBIA BOX COMPANY** 10th and N. Market Sts. Boxes of All Kinds Union Label Boxes





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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1896		36,000
1900	······································	22,000
1904		08,000
	SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.	
1867	·	30,000
1877	4	94,000
1887	· 93	31,000
1893		35,000
1898		15,000
1903		85,000
1906) over 7,00	00,000
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KARL MARX

Today, March 14, is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, the great teacher of modern Socialism. To Marx the labor movement of the world owes much.

Marx was one of the few great men of the 10th century. His greatness was not generally recognized or admitted in his days. His greatness was not the greatness of Prince Bismarck, who was great



because he was a tyrant and oppressor. Marx was persecuted and driven into exile, where he and his family suffered in poverty and

make provision beforehand for these occasional revolts. Here and ing out of every chapter of The Iron Heel. As a Socialist novel the there the contest breaks out into riots.

Now and then the workers are victorious, but only for a time The real fruit of their battle lies, not in the immediate result, but in the ever-expanding union of the workers. This union is helped on by the improved means of communication that are created by modern industry, and that place the workers of different localities in contact with one another. It was just this contact that was needed to centralize the numerous local struggles, all of the same character into one national struggle between classes. But every class struggle is a political struggle. And that union, to attain which the burghers of the Middle Ages, with their miserable highways, required centuries, the modern proletarians, thanks to railways, achieve in a few years. This organization of the proletarians into a class, and consequently into a political party, is continually being upset again by the competition between the workers themselves. But it ever rises up again, stronger, firmer, mightier. It compels legislative recognition of particular interests of the workers, by taking advantage of the divisions among the bourgeoisie itself. Thus the ten hours' bill in England was carried."

In the same pamphlet Marx points out how conditions gradually force the organized wage workers on to the political field. - 44

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority in the interest of the immense majority .- Marx.

Wage labor rests exclusively on competition between the laborers. The advance of industry, whose involuntary promoter is the bourgeoisie, replaces the isolation of the laborers, due to competition, by their involuntary combination, due to association. The development of Modern Industry, therefore, cuts from under its feet the very foundation on which the bourgeoisie produces and appropriates products. What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own grave diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable .- Marx.

The undeveloped state of the class struggle, as well as their own surroundings, cause the Utopian Socialists to consider themselves far superior to all class antagonisms. They want to improve the condition of every member of society, even that of the most favored. Hence, they habitually appeal to society at large, without distinction of class; nay by preference, to the ruling class. For how can people. when once they understand their system, fail to see in it the best possible plan to the best possible state of society?-Marx.

In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i. e., capital, is developed, in the same proportion is the proletariat, the modern working class. developed, a class of laborers, who live only so long as they find work, and who find work only so long as their labor increases capital, These laborers, who must sell themselves, piecemeal, are a commodity, like every other article of commerce, and are consequently exposed to all the vicissitudes of competition, to all the fluctuations of the market .-- Marx.

LABOR POLITICS

On the front page of this week's St. Louis Labor we publish a statement on "Union Labor in Labor Politics." The document, issued by the Socialist Party of St. Louis, is addressed to the Socialists and Trade Unionists, and will be circulated all over the city in 40,000 copies of a special edition of St. Louis Labor. Later on the same document will be published in leaflet form for distribution in factories and union meetings.

In plain and emphatic language the statement of Local St. Louis points out the duties and responsibilities of every Socialist and Union man in the coming national campaign. It should be read and studied most carefully, and it should be put into the hands of every workingman and woman.

THE IRON HEEL

The Iron Heel. By Jack London Published by Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas. Price \$1.50. This latest work of the author of "The Call of the Wild," "The War of the Classes," etc., is a disappointment. As Socialists and admirers of the young author we exmisery. Few men then saw in him the giant mind, Bismarck repre- pected something better than the story given us in The Iron Heel. sented the ruling classes. Marx, though himself a patrician, became And we had a right to expect something better. It's true, Jack the representative of the proletariat-the same proletariat that London wrote a novel, and not a work of history. The novelist has certain liberties of using the varnish brush of fiction in picturing his story. But the author of The Iron Heel attempted to present a Marx's greatness grew with the growing Socialist and labor picture of the great social and labor war of the present day, and in movement. Marx was not a Marxist. "You may call me what you this he failed, because his picture is not true. Instead of clearing the mind, he confuses. In the concluding chapters of his novel the author furnishes us with the proof that his conception of the modern his scientific researches be put up as unchangable dogmas. He labor and trades union movement is very defective. He looks upon invited the criticism of his opponents. As a man of science he real- the labor movement through the pince-nez of the ultra-radical, Utopian Socialist, which is not surprising in the least, for the reason that Jack London knows the trades union movement not from practical everyday experience, but from the columns of Utopian Socialist newspapers. Jack London's latest work reflects the grave defect in the American Socialist movement, a defect which requires a radical remedy. It is the Utopian conception of the Socialist and Trades Union movement. Any man new in the Socialist movement, having superficially read a five-cent pamphlet on Socialism, unacquainted with the history and the mission of the movement, but calling himany other man who may have spent a lifetime in the trades union movement. Although ignorant on the general labor problem, he considers himself superwise, because he has just taken out a Social-"masses of fools of Union men" who fail to come up to his own intellectual standard. In his opinion the great labor movement is composed of an army of ignoramuses led by a corrupt gang of union officers, fakers and boodlers. And, as a matter of course, WE, the Sothe paradise of salvation. This un-Socialistic spirit, which killed the S. L. P. and complete-

book is a failure. Nevertheless, we advise the Socialists to read it, so they can convince themselves that even great authors may sometimes make serious blunders.

Over twenty years ago, when the Trade Union movement was young and weak, and when the Socialist movement existed in name only, Edward Bellamy gave us his "Looking Backward," which, at that time, was an epoch-making contribution to American Socialist literature. A year or two later Ignatius Donnelly published his 'Caesar's Column," a story picturing a state of anarchy and reign of terror, resulting from the present capitalist misrule and explortation of labor.

Both of these works were remarkable publications in those days. Today they would hardly be noticed, because we have since produced considerable Socialist literature in the English language, and something better is expected today. Has Jack London given us something better in "The Iron Heel?" Decidedly not.

Editorial Observations

Six Years' Imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for John O'Brien, representative of the Cleveland Structural Iron Workers' Union! This is the latest report from Ashtabula, O., under date of March 8.

With Boodle Rule Reigning Supreme in Our House of Delegates and with Mob Rule advocated by the Democratic organ, St. Louis Republic, the citizens of, St. Louis find themselves between the devil and the deep sea.

Another Injunction Against Organized Labor is reported from Washington, D. C. The United States Supreme Court has just issued a sweeping injunction against the Western Federation of Miners at Goldfield. Nevada. The injunction, it is said, will end the existence of the federation at Goldfield.

There is a General Suspicion Among the People in Chicago That foul murder was committed at Police Chief Shippy's residence, when young Averbuch was killed in an alleged attempt to assassinate the robust chief. When a physical weakling like Averbuch is shot full of holes by three strong, robust men like Shippy, his son, and his coachman, in the hallway of a private residence, the question is in order: Was foul murder committed? The giant Chief Shippy was holding Averbuch while Madame Shippy examined the young man's pocket. And then the three "sharp-shooters" emptied their revolvrs into Averbuch's body.

'Whereas, It Pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our Brother X." This is the introduction to a resolution passed by a mine workers' union. Now, Brother X, lost his life in an explosion in a mine, the owner of which disregarded all labor laws and violated the state's rules and regulations for operating coal mines. What has God Almighty to do with the death of Brother X.? How could it please Him to take the brother's life? The miners would do well to cut God Almighty out of some of their memorial resolutions and put the blame where it belongs. Why should the Old Man be held responsible for all the crimes committed by avaricious mine owners?

"God Knows, But Taft Doesn't!" exclaims The Public. The utter helplessness of what Gladstone called "the classes," in the face of the destitution of the masses, could not be better expressed than it was by Mr. Taft at Cooper Union when asked what a man is to do when out of work and starving in a financial crisis. "God knows!" was Mr. Taft's despairing reply. Yes, God knows; but hasn't God charged men with the responsibility of finding out for themselves? God knows everything, presumably, but does that exempt us from trying to find out what we don't know but ought to? In an industrial era, the statesman who answers "God knows!" to such a question proves his incapacity. A leader who misconceives what God knows of such a matter at such a time, and therefore makes mistakes, is infinitely greater than one who throws up his hands in despair. Mistakes show what not to do, and by process of elimination lead on to human knowledge of what "God knows;" but despair breeds indifference and leads to nothing.

Will the Union Men Walk Up to the Polls Next Election Day and vote for Bryan or Taft or some other representative of the two old parties, whose judges are now so gleefully hunting for new ways to hit labor unions? asks the Chicago Daily Socialist. Or will they come to see that there is no common ground between the exploiter and the exploited, that a government with all its branches

buried Frince Bismarck's greatness under one million Socialist votes in 1800, seven years after Marx's death.

please, but I am not a Marxist!" he declared. He was opposed to dogmatism, hence he objected that his teachings and the results of ized that his work, great as it was, meant only the foundation stone for the greater structure of social science.

Nowhere has Karl Marx been more misrepresented than in this country, where a class of would-be "revolutionary, clear-cut, scientific" people, calling themselves the real Marxist Socialists, violated every fundamental principle of Marx's teachings.

It was in 1847 when Marx and Engels issued their "Communist Manifesto." Neither on the European continent nor in America was there any labor movement in those days. Yet we read in that great little pamphlet, which is now over 60 years old, the remarkable words:

"With the development of industry the proletariat not only increases in number; it becomes concentrated in greater masses, its strength grows, and it feels that strength more. The various interests and conditions of life within the ranks of the proletariat are more than equalized, in proportion as machinery obliterates all distinctions of labor, and nearly everywhere reduces wages to the same low level. The growing competition among the bourgeois, and the resulting commercial crises, make the wages of the workers ever more fluctuating. The unceasing improvement of machinery, ever more rapidly developing, makes their livelihood more and more precarious; classes. Thereupon the workers begin to form combinations (trades though it has never found any general official expression or recogniunions) against the bourgeois; they club together in order to keep tion. up the rate of wages; they found permanent associations in order to

It is the Super-Socialist, the Super-Revolutionist, who is peep- not given, but one can guess that it is not a small number.

must be the instrument of one class or the other? If they do recognize these facts, will they come to see that the present government, be it Democratic or Republican, is an instrument in the hands of the employing class, to be used by them for the reduction of wages through the destruction of unions and all other means of working class protection? If the organized laborers do come to see and know these facts they will be compelled to recognize, as the inevitable conclusion from these facts, that a political organization is as necessarv to the progress of labor as are two wings to a bird, and that to attempt to move forward with the economic organization alone is much like trying to fly with only one wing.

Hungry School Children in Uncle Samland! The Literary Digest publishes some illustrations of the out-of-work situation in New York City. One picture shows a noon-time bread line of school children! New York teachers discovered "that hundreds of children go without dinner because their parents, are out of work," we are told, and hence the bread lines for children were established. And there the little tots appear in the illustration in a line a block longand this in our boastful America! Another scarcely less shocking self a Socialist, will assume the right to criticise, denounce and abuse picture is that of a charity mission where a great store room is filled with chairs as thick as they can be placed, and these given over to poor men in lieu of beds, and they sit on them all night, sleeping as best they may, to avoid wandering the streets or committing suicide. ist membership card, and he looks down with contempt on the Think of five hundred men sitting night after night on chairs trying to rest their ill-nourished bodies without being able to secure a reclining position! Truly this picture is as horrible as the first, and it may be set down as a fit exhibit from the capitalistic torture chamber-a refined kind of cruelty, if you please. A glance at the faces cialists, are the only honest people who lead the millions of fools to in the picture shows few of the hobo type-for you know in capitalist eyes the hobo (who is a man made into a chronic wanderer by capitalistic conditions) is deserving of no consideration as one of the collisions between individual workmen and individual bourgeois ly separated and isolated the DeLeonites from the general labor our fellowmen-and some of the faces show refinement and a familtake more and more the character of collisions between the two movement, is to some extent still alive in the Socialist Party, al- iarity with decent conditions. A midnight bread line is also shown. It is reported that New York City has ninety thousand members of Organized Labor alone out of work. How many unorganized is

Injunction Against Union Stamp.

An injunction has been issued against the jeweler workers restraining them from placing their union label on jewelry of their own manufacture. They request that those who purchase jeweiry demand the double acorn label.

Propose Wage Reduction.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad has proposed to the various labor unions among its employes that they agree to a cut in wages, with the understanding that when the revenues reach \$2,500,000 a month the present scale will be restored.

Printers' Wages Increased.

After several conferences with the publishers of Lawrence, Mass., a committee from Typographical Union No. 51, with the as-sistance of President McPhail of Boston Union, secured an increase of \$1 a week for both day and night work, the new scale to be \$16 and \$19.

Carpenters and Woodworkers.

The conference between representatives of the A. F. of L., the woodworkers and carpenters at Washington, for the purpose of adjusting their differences and amalgamating the two organizations, adjourned without coming to any agreement, but will hold a second meeting at same place March 19.

United Railways Shops Closed.

The shops of the United Railways Co. of St. Louis will be closed Saturdays until further notice. Capt. Robert McCulloch, general manager, issued an order to that effect Saturday. When seen by a reporter in regard to the order, Capt. McCulloch said: "It is only temporary and of no further significance.'

German Printers' Contract Renewed.

'Typographia No. 3 of St. Louis has entered into a new contract with the German newspapers of that city, whereby the scale is raised 1½ cents an hour for day work and 2 cents for night work. The members of No. 3 employed on newspapers, like most of the German newspaper printers, are working only five days, or forty hours a week.

Machinists Win Strike.

Conferences between a committee of the striking machinists of the Erie Railroad repair shops and General Manager Stuart have resulted in the agreement of the company to try the per diem system for at least six months and to take back all the men as vacancies occur, with a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The strike, which began May 1, 1907, was against the piecework plan.

Importing Union Breakers.

Despite the fact that 4,000 men are out of work in Seattle in the building trades alone, W. W. Waddingham, the fanatical president of the Master Builders' Association, is seeking to import non-union workmen from other cities in an effort to break the power of the unions. It is such hateful tactics that are sowing seeds of bitterness and bringing the open shoppers into contempt throughout the country.

Daily Labor Paper in Australia.

The first daily labor paper in Australia will be published at the contracts in Illinois mines expire. The principal difficulty is in Broken Hill on May 1. The paper will be the property of the Labor party and will serve as its organ. Barrier Truth, the weekly organ of the Labor party at Broken Hill, will be merged into the daily. The paper has been recently increased in size and improved in typographical appearance. It is one of the best edited of the labor papers of Australia, and its editor, Will Jones, is an avowed Socialist. Jones was for years on the staff of the Brisbane Worker and assisted in securing for that paper the prominence it deserves.

Fighting Wage Reductions.

Five of the railway brotherhods-the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers-have pooled their issues and will make common cause in fighting and wage reductions proposed by the railway magnates. Efforts have been made for years to bring about some sort of alliance, but with little success other than in a local way. Now a federation on national lines, representing a combined membership of 230,000, has been practically established. Details are being worked out that will make the combine so powerful that few corporations will care to engage in an open fight with it.

One Thousand Locals of Bricklayers.

A remarkable growth in the membership of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America is shown in the annual report of the president, William J. Bowen, submitted at the convention in session at Detroit, Mich., recently. In referring to the in-crease President Bowen says: "When I was elected to office at the thirty-fifth annual convention in 1901 we had a membership of 35,000 and about 450 unions. At the adjournment of that convention the general fund of the organization showed a deficit, and this was the case for two successive years. Our membership now aproximates

Union Men Are Set to Thinking.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the right of an employer to discriminate against a member of a labor union is sure to play an important part in the coming presidential campaign. This ruling will especially interest and solidify the railroad brotherhoods as has never been done before. The question raised by this decision will arouse general discussion and direct public attention to a phase of the labor question usually overlooked. The consensus of newspaper opinion seems to be that we have accepted the principle of the right of men who work to form themselves into unions, but when we establish the principle that a man may be discharged from his employment merely because he is a member of the union, we destroy, all advantage there may be in a recognition of the legal right of organization. In this connection, it may be remarked that in view of the adverse ruling affecting Organized Labor by the highest tribunal in the land, it is not difficult to forecast the outcome of the Buck's stove case.

The Werner Company Unfair.

One of the unfair Werner Company's principal publications is the Encyclopedia Britannica, the sale of which has for some time past been in the hands of the American Newspaper Association, whose ads have been appearing in the leading papers throughout the country. The Akron (Ohio) eight-hour committee warns friends of Organized Labor not to be deceived by the fact that a quantity of the smaller advertising matter used in pushing the work bears the label. The Encyclopedia Britannica itself does not, and is produced under strictly non-union conditions. The Akron committee claims that the use of the label on this advertising matter is merely a subterfuge to hide the truth of the situaion, and is meant to convey the impression that the whole work is fair. It should be remembered that the Encyclopedia Britannica and all the other works published by the Werner Company are the product of non-union labor. This concern does not employ a union man in its composing room, bindery or pressroom. In fact, there are a number of members of these crafts now on strike against the company.

Probabilities of a Miners' Strike.

A strike of soft coal miners all over the country may follow the conference of miners called for March 12 at Indianapolis. St. Louis men operating coal mines in Illinois says that a strike is imminent. Conferences were held between the operators and representatives of the miners' union of Illinois at Peoria, Ill., with a view to reaching an agreement. What was accomplished is uncertain. The position of the mine operators will be laid before the conference at In-dianapolis for discussion. A strike may be called March 31, when



Illinois. There is where the trouble first originated over certain inequalities existing between conditions in Illinois and Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. If a strike is declared it will boost coal prices to double the present figure, one operator said, and will, if confined to Illinois, throw 65,000 men into idleness. If it should spread to other soft coal states, more than 300,000 men will be involved. One of the elements unfavorable to the miners is the fact that the demand for coal, even for manufacturing purposes, is light. Many plants are shut down for lack of orders, and more may close.

The Railroad Corporations Catching Flies With Molasses.

A Washington dispatch, undoubtedly prepared and sent out by corporation influence, says: While there is no present intention on the part of the railroads of the United States generally to reduce the wages of their employes with whom they have contracts, the fear is expressed by government officials familiar with conditions in the world of transportation that if the existing depression in commerce and trade continues, railroad and other business enterprises will be forced to still further retrench. This will mean, of course, a reduction in wages, as well as a curtailment of expenditures in all other directions. The impression was created recently as a result of a letter and order of President Roosevelt that the railroads of the inited States, acting in concert, had considered a plan to reduce he wages of their employes. The president directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report the reasons thereor. It was developed by the Interstate Commission that not a single big system in the East, or a big road in the West, or Far West, had any proposition for reducing wages, and that such retrenchment of

of the character of Post, his sawdust must certainly need a disinfectant. Courts seldom place the brand of condemnation on the product of a mercenary pirate. It is now in order for Post to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on the grounds that the imposition of a fine by the lower court is "in restraint of trade."—Miners' Magazine.

Unions Turning to Socialism.

A Toledo (Ohio) dispatch says: Local trades unionists are deeply aroused over recent Supreme Court decisions, and while it has been rumored about that they intend to put up a labor ticket at the coming election, Socialists say that there is not much likelihood of such action because the movement is permeated with Socialism. President James P. Egan of the Toledo Central Labor Union says that labor unions have no choice between extermination or political action. He declares that the recent Supreme Court decision making boycotting illegal has left the unions without a leg to stand on, forcing them into the greatest crisis in their history. The worker is becoming more and more enlightened. The men in the unions are now far ahead of their leaders, who as a rule are too conservative to be even moderately progressive. "What will be the political alignment of labor?" Egan was asked. "That is not for me to answer, out you may depend upon it, that they are through being blindfolded by their enemies and led like lambs to political slaughter. This year hey will vote more intelligently than ever before and next year and he year after they will do likewise. I see there is talk of an extracrdinary gathering of members of the American Federation of Labor to establish a political party. The leaders will then learn from the boys in the ranks how much ahead of the leaders the rank and file is.

Satan Rebuking Sin!

Under this caption the Rochester Labor Journal says: Van Cleave professes great personal regard for Samuel Gompers and all other trades unionists, and insists that his only objection is to the 'system" under which the American Federation of Labor operates How about these extracts from a recent issue of "The Open Shop," official organ of the National Metal Trades Association, with added comments by the Shoe Workers' Journal?: "We need only one illus-tration of the Gompers theory. We should like to see him go down into Alabama or Mississippi and personally conduct a strike 'with the usual trimmin's.'" "This betrays a guilty knowledge that there are places in this country where a man may not exercise his right to join a union or advise another to join without peril to his personal liberty. Verily the Open Shop would safeguard the rights of Labor!" Again: "'The courts would fulminate their impotent injunctions all right, and then the Hon. Samuel would have an opportunity to exhibit his contempt for them. In those states they have so called 'vagrant laws" which would fit his case like the paper on the wall, and the spectale of a great man working in the local chain gang might present an instance of honest sweat not recently presented in the case of any salaried official of labor." "Gloating over the process by which a citizen in the exercise of his lawful rights could be railroaded into a chain gang by a judge subservient to capital, by a misapplication of the vagrancy laws to serve their sinister purpose. In this enlightened age, when the right, yes, the desirability that workmen should organize in unions is so generally admitted we can not believe that any large number of employes will respond to the wail for subscriptions that comes from 'The Open Shop, which publication, upon analysis, we find guilty of 'pandering to ignorance and prejudice with a sinister purpose,' and therefore to be classes as a demagogue in the most opprobrious sense of the term.'

Van Cleave's Campaign of Labor Education

J. W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, does not intend to lose any time in taking advantage of the victory gained in the courts by his aggregation in having the employers' liability law smashed, the blacklist legalized and the boycott outlawed.

Mr. Van Cleave and his association intend to do all in their power to prevent the enactment of an eight-hour law, an anti-injunc-tion law and a new employers' liability. That policy is clearly set forth in a circular letter that is being sent to employers all over the country urging them to join the N. A. of M.

The letter is quite interesting as showing the state of mind of Van Cleave and votaries and is herewith printed in full:

'Gentlemen-Suppose you should find some morning that, due to lack of systematized efforts, Congress had established a compulsory eight-hour law; or an anti-injunction law encouraging violence and boycotts during strikes; or an employers' liability law, similar to one recently enacted in England, making you responsible for accidents to your employes, factory or office, whether at home or at work; what would you do? Likely you would deplore the lack of concerted action among the manufacturers.

'Possibly you will say that such laws are not constitutional Still, how much time and money will it cost some one to establish this fact? And, pending a final decision, you and other employers would have to bear the ills of laws created for campaign purposes, and for catching the labor vote. Take, for illustration, the recent unanimous decision of the Supreme Court declaring the boycott illegal and punishable under the Sherman law. This decision was rganized efforts. through but it took many nade of hard work and tremendous expense to eliminate this unAmerican weapon from our business life. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

70,000, and there are 1,000 unions. There is also in the bank to the credit of the union \$100,000.

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

East Sunday's meeting of the local central body was of short duration. The transmission to President Roosevelt of a telegraphic the officials empowered to act under the Erdman law, dispatch asking him to appoint as public printer a member of the printing craft allied with the American Federation of Labor was authorized at the semi-monthly meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union Sunday at Aschenbroedel Hall, President Owen Miller and Secretary David Kreyling signed the telegram. The same officials were also authorized to communicate with the United States congressmen from St. Louis and vicinity in an effort to prevent the passage of prohibition legislation for the District of Columbia. This action was taken on a letter from President John H. Lorch of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia. This letter pointed out that if prohibition laws were enacted large numbers of tradesmen, including brewery workmen, engineers, firemen, machinists, boilermakers, iron molders, brass finishers, steamfitters, plumbers, horseshoers, carriage and wagonmakers, house and sign painters, waiters, cooks, bartenders and glass workers would be thrown out of employment. Vice-President Thomas J. Kinsella presided in the absence of President Owen Miller.

Priesterbach's Government by Injunction.

Cincinnati, O., March 7 .- A temporary restraining order was granted by Judge Thompson of the United States District Court to ottlieb Mohn, Henry Larger and Charles Biehl, trustees of the Brewery Drivers' and Stablemens' Local Union No. 43 of St. Louis, commanding the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati, to desist in an alleged attempt to compel recognition of a second set of officers of the union. The restraining order will be heard Monday. Trustees of the St. Louis organization claim the union expelled 150 of its members and subsequently sixty more because they refused to pay their dues. Joseph Proebstle of Cincinnati, one of the officers of the International Union, went to St. Louis and, the bill asserts, with the men who were expelled or suspended, elected officers. The men, who claim they were legally elected at the meeting over which Proebstle presided, are threatening to strike in the breweries of St. Louis unless the brewers recognize them as the legally constituted officers of the St. Louis organization.

this kind was confined to roads in the southeastern territory. The wage difficulties between the Southern and its employes will be settled by mediation or arbitration under the provisions of the Erdman arbitration act. Hearing in this proceeding will be held here on Tuesday before Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Com-merce Commission, and Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor,

Gripe Nuts Post in Trouble.

Post of "Gripe Nuts" fame has been exposed for selling goods under false pretenses. The following from the Atlanta Morning Tribune of Altoona, Pa,, tears the mask from the face of the Michigan impostor, and shows him up as an unscruplous parasite among the conscienceless brood of profit sharks: "The first of the three cases brought by Pure Food Agent H. L. Banzhoff against wholesale merchants on the charge of selling cereal foods that do not comply with the pure food laws was heard by Alderman John J. Irwin. It was that against Curry, Canan & Co., on the charge of selling Grape Nuts.' Commissioner James Foust of the Pure Food Department was present at the hearing, as were a number of others interested in the outcome of the case. J. D. Hicks, Esq., represented the prosecution, while the interests of the defendant were looked after by Attorney T. C. Hare, assisted by the attorney from Battle Creek, Mich., the representative counsel for the manufacturer of the cereal. The case was brought to prove that 'Grape Nuts' was misbranded and does not possess the real food value that is represented. Dr. William Frear, head of the chemistry department at State College, was the chief witness in the case. He testified to making a chemical analysis of the box of 'Grape Nuts' sent him, to the result of the examination, and that the food failed to come up to the statements made in branding the goods. He claimed that 'Grape Nuts' did not contain the food values as represented on the packages. Dr. Horace R. Smith of this city was called as a witness in the case, and testified that 'Grape Nuts' was not a predigested food, that it could not be such unless acted upon by the action of saliva and gastric St. Louis, Mo. juices. Both witnesses were cross-examined to a great extent on their testimony. At the conclusion of the case Alderman Irwin im-posed a fine of \$60 and costs on the defendant company." The fellow who slugged his wife and became enamored with his stenographer has been making a claim for the product of his husk factory that would not stand the test of investigation. "Gripe Nuts" is so loathsome that it has fallen under the ban of the judiciary. When a court condemns a product from the factory of a "union wrecker"

"The National Association of Manufacturers has been the leader in this work for many years. Is it not your duty to do your share by becoming a member immediately? Is not the membership fee of \$50 a year insignificant compared with the damage that may be done at any time due to lack of organization?

"Please consider these questions carefully, and let me have your reply, or, better still, your application, duly filled out. in enclosed J. W. Van Cleave, President. envelope. Yours truly,

The Anniversary of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit So-

ciety, Branch No. 1, St. Louis.

Celebrated its fifteenth anniversary last Saturday evening at Concordia Turner Hall. The large hall, the gymnasium and the gal-leries were crowded. A short concert program was carried out with promptness. Dr. Emil Simon, one of the society physicians, delivered a short address, which was followed by a theatrical performance. A dance concluded the successful festival. It is significant to call attention to the fact that Branch No. I was organized in the midst of the industrial crisis of 1893, with a charter membership of ten. To-day the membership is about 500 in St. Louis, and nearly 40,000 in the United States. This Sick Benefit Society has a Socialist declaration of principles and its membership is almost exclusively composed of Socialist workingmen and women. The annual dues average about \$12 to \$15. Weekly benefit in cases of sickness is \$9 in first class and \$6 in second class. There is also a children's death benefit branch connected with the society, also a fire insurance branch, for private residence furniture insurance. Any information will cheerfully be given by Comrade Phil H. Mueller, 2244 North Market street,

Eakers' Union No. 4 of St. Louis

Gave a successful family entertainment at Harugari Hall last Saturday evening. There was a numerous attendance and a fine program promptly and ably executed, which made the affair a pleasant one.





Expenditures.

3 90

3 90

1 20

1 75

35

05

50

1 00

75

10

60

St. Louis	40 00	Due stamps\$ 5		00
Sedalia	3 00			
Springfield ·	3 50	Supplies, national office	1.71	50
Statte City		Stationery	2	45
Stotts City	2 00	Bulletin	5	00
St. Louis County	6 00	Rent	5	00
Turnback	50		10	80
Thayer (new)	1 50	Typewriter repairs	100	50
Trask (new)	1 00		30	12.0
Unionville (reorganized)	1 00	Exchange		20
Vanduser	4 00	Bachange		20
Willow Springs (reorganized).	1 00	Total		1-
Warrensburg	3 50	Total\$11	18	45
West Plains	1 20			
At-Large.	* ***	Total receipts\$17	14	26
		Total expenditures 11	18	45
J. F Knox	. 10			
N. B. Abney	60	Balance for February	55	81
G. A. Brinson	60	Balance of Jan. 31 3	32	40
W. M. Tucker	1 00		3.88	
E. S. Strand	10	Cash balance Feb. 29\$ 8	8	21
	STATISTICS STATISTICS			

Nominations For the State Ticket.

Governor-Acceptances: W. L. Garver, M. Shadid. Declina-tions: E. T. Behrens, W. M. Brandt, L. G. Pope, P. H. Callery. Lieutenant Governor-Acceptances: R. Ridgway, U. F. Sargent.

Declination : E. T. Behrens. Secretary of State- Acceptances: Frank Baker, E. D. Wilcox.

Declinations: R. D. Morrison, W. L. Garver, A. Tschirner, E. T. Behrens.

State Auditor -- Acceptances: Frank Foster, I. A. Smith. Declinations: W. W. Baker, E. D. Wilcox, R. D. Morrison.

State Treasurer-Acceptances: J. M. Brazel, G. E. Etherton. Declinations: J. H. Bryant, C. Knecht, W. M. Brandt.

Attorney General-Acceptances: J. F. Williams. Declinations G. A. Hoehn, L. G. Pope.

Railway and Warehouse Commissioner-Acceptances: U. S. Barnesley, S. S. Everhart, N. Fischer, G. W. O'Dam, H. N. Smith. Declinations : P. A. Huffer, A. Tschirner, T. E. Delmore.

Judge of Supreme Court-Acceptance: L. G. Pope. Declinations: E. T. Behrens, W. L. Garver, J. F. Williams. Judge Court of Appeals-Acceptances: Otto Vierling, L. West.

Declinations: P. A. Callery, J. F. Williams, E. D. Wilcox.

Electors-at-Large—Acceptances: George Bray, W. W. Baker, Jos. Bailey, A. Carten, M. J. Halferty, G. A. Lafayette, E. B. Scho-field, K. Schliesser. Declinations: C. D. Bailey, E. T. Behrens, W. L. Garver

The following were nominated on the state ticket, but their acceptance or declination was received too late: R. Fuchs, O. R. C. McCalment, J. T. Young, A. Q. Miller, H. H. Templeton, C. Lipscomb, L. B. Walker. The following were not heard from: Ed. Hughes, George Holt, William Scott, J. H. McQuiddy, C. A. Berry, L. H. Shenkel. The following were not found: D. W. Tripp, K. B. Martin. The following are now out of the state: G. Bullock, T. E. Palmer.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

New Locals.

Jasper County moves into the arena this week with a local of 41 members, at Prosperity. J. M. Mooney is secretary and remits for a bunch of supplies. He does not state who the organizer was, but it seems that L. W. Motley had a hand in it. Comrade Lipscomb's trip is still bearing fruit in the way of a local at Miller with seven charter members, and T. J. Hood as secretary. Lynn McCullah corralled 19 undesirables at Reeds Springs and got their signatures to an application for charter. Comrade McCullah is the secretary, and to show that he understands his business he orders a lot of stamps and supplies for the new local. As a matter of course, Comrade Branam of Scott County could not let a week pass without sending in new applications. His latest effort puts Crossplains on the map with a local of eight members. There surely are a lot of discontented people in Scott County, and they are forming their misery and suffering into a strike at the ballot box next November.

Local Tickets and Conventions.

Reports are coming in every day of Socialist tickets being put up for local elections. Kansas City Socialists held their city convention on Feb. 28. They will have a full ticket in the field. The Chase meeting was a hummer. Comrade Etherton writes that they have the whole city routed for literature distribution on Sunday mornings and can put out lots of it in a short while. Springfield has nominated a full city ticket and adopted a platform demanding that the city furnish employment to the unemployed. A number of other good demands are included in the platform. Stone County comrades have selected their ticket and platform. They demand free school books, to be supplied and manufactured by the state. The Penrose bill is strongly denounced. Lack of space forbids lengthy quotations, but the above indicates that Missouri Socialists are up and doing.

ARE WE NOT SELFISH ENOUGH?

After listening to the speaker at our recent Concordia Hall meeting (Thursday, Feb. 6), and discussing the lecture with a party men.ber who suggested that the workers were not selfish enough anyway, the following thoughts suggested themselves to the writer: Are we not selfish enough?

This is the thought that is so frequently suggested to us by some of our writers and speakers, and it is taken up and repeated unthinkingly by some Socialists.

Must one be selfish when he asks for and works for a more equitable and just social system?

Must one be selfish to demand justice?

What need we any spur but our own cause,

To prick us to redress?"

All thinking and candid men concede that workingmen and women are deprived of their just results under our present industrial system.

Are you going to preach selfishness because of it?

All concede that the workers suffer first, last and longest be-cause of industrial depression, child labor, illiteracy, lack of books, superstition, etc., etc.

Are you going to preach selfishness to fight these wrongs with? All admit that the workers' organizations are losing many of their rights because of the grasping, selfish policy of an openly triumphant, secretly rotten master class.

Are you going to fight selfishness with selfishness, wrong with wrong?

If so, in what measure are you better than they?

We know that you are earnestly opposed to all of the ills that are inherent in our industrial system, yet we know also that you are not working merely to liberate the workers from bondage, so that you may apply the unjust measure of substituting in their stead the parasites and hangers-on of the present selfish system.

You are against militarism, but with your success in rescuing the workers' sons from its capacious maw you are not going to about-face and feed this monster the sons of your present masters. No.

Peace, justice and progress come to us only by the victorious majority giving the conquered minority the same privileges they themselves possess.

Otherwise the new order is no better than the one dispossessed and will in turn become arrogant, despotic and tyrannical and in course of time decay and be overthrown.

The other night several hundred people attended a party meeting which was addressed by a party speaker who told us as an interjection that while he was working for Socialism, he, with much bravado, informed us he cared nothing about us, whether he ever saw us again, here or hereafter, in hell or heaven. (He would very likely land half way, he believed.)

About where he is going when he dies, we don't know. We merely hope he goes where he wants to go.

But we believe it is not for the party's best interest to belittle the intelligence of an audience.

We know of the wrongs that are borne by the workers.

We have measures to eradicate or reform these wrongs.

We come to the workers 13 present our views, to reason with them, to appeal to them to join and help us. But we affirm the movement has no room for this better-thantheir church will become just so much better, as they have become better and more intelligent or the church will lose them.

When we admit them to our party it is as men and not as church members, and as men we expect them to do their duty.

Is there now too much antagonism between one workingman and another, between one set of workingmen and another set? It is one of the tasks of the Socialist Party to lessen, overcome and eventually to extinguish this antagonism, not to fan it.

We want the workers.

Ours is a workers' organization,

They belong to many and various other organizations. Ridiculing these other organizations makes our work so much harder and slower.

Yes, let us leave out the spook question, as our speaker said, but let us leave it out altogether, and not after we have given it several good, hard raps.

Our comrade, this speaker, is too well versed in the Socialist philosophy and in expounding it, to indulge in the unpleasant interections and asides as he did. No one but an experienced man in the movement could have so lucidly and seemingly without effort have presented such a terrible array of facts against the capitalist system.

He gave credit for honesty to the capitalists and their satellites.

Just so we give credit to him.

But it is not a question of honesty.

It is a question of tactics.

In our opinion it is poor tactics for a political speaker to attack, outright or by inuendo, a church or denomination until that church or denomination attacks you, and even then it should be thoroughly discussed by authoritative party representatives prior to retaliation, so that our reply may be properly directed and carries weight.

In the past certain Socialists belonging to a certain church may have been "up in the air" on tactics, but so have other Socialists belonging to different churches, and so have still other Socialists who are agnostics or atheists, who belong to no church at all. We well remember at numerous St. Louis Socialist Party local meetings when tactics were to be decided that on the wrong side were men of various church affiliations and some with none whatever.

So we say: In Socialist meetings, the religious and church question to the rear!

We believe that better work can be done for our press, for our party and for our finance's when we appeal to our own audiences as one of them; that their cause is our cause, their troubles are our troubles. Let us make them feel that their yearnings, hopes and aspirations are mutual and that our blood is of the good old red.

The social question to the front!

After all the I's and I don't need you, etc., we say again :

It is not the I.

It is not my child.

It is not the you.

It is not your child.

Our movement is for all.

Our movement is something that embraces mankind.

It is for us as useful workers.

It is for us as human beings.

For humanity's sake, for humanity's fight, we need humanity. Robert Browning in "Paracelsus" writes:

Love, hope, fear, faith-these make humanity,

These are its sign and note and character."

Otto Vierling, M. D. 4

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

DRINK ONLY UNION BEER



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



As no one accepted for the Western Court of Appeals District, the filling of that office will have to be referred to the State Committee.

Nominations For Delegates to Convention.

Acceptances: G. W. Ayres, Frank Baker, E. T. Behrens, G. W.
Boswell, W. M. Brändt, P. H. Callery, C. F. Couley, S. S. Everhart,
W. L. Garver, J. W. Gibbens, J. Guffy, F. Hardenback, G. A. Hoehn,
J. S. Jamerson, O. Kaemmerer, G. A. Lafayette, W. Laser, C. Lipscomb, C. Mead, A. Q. Miller, F. B. Moser, Mrs. J. M. Molle, W.
Nightingale, W. H. Nightingale, H. M. Pool, L. G. Pope, J. H. Rathbun, E. B. Schofield, L. H. Shenkel, R. Singleton, H. N. Smith, J. O.
Staton, S. J. Tiffany, L. B. Walker, Lee Whitacre, E. D. Wilcox, J. F.
Williams, C. Wilkerson, N. B. Wilkerson, J. F. Young.
Declinations: L. Alpino, C. Knecht, P. McEntee, J. R. Mink,
W. T. Mudgett, O. Pauls, A. Tschirner.

T. Mudgett, O. Pauls, A. Tschirner. Acceptances and declinations are not closed at this writing, and

others are yet to be heard from.

Necessary Supplies.

The State Secretary has received a nice large stock of member-ship cards and application cards and would like to see the comrades use them up in a hurry. Every Socialist should keep in his pocket a few application cards and some leaflets, "Why Socialists Pay Dues." You will be surprised to find the number of new members that can be secured with this combination. If your local is not supplied with, cards and leaflets, then order some at once. Membership cards are 45c per 100, application cards are 20c per 100, "Why Socialists Pay Dues" are 25c per 100; all sent postpaid.

February Financial Report,

The financial statement became sidetracked last week, but you see it now, and perceive that the party is growing some. March promises well so far, and judging by the reports received, comrades nice line of supplies for your local and set every comrade to work rounding up the victims of "prosperity." This is the year we must show what we are capable of. The unemployed problem seems to hamper the larger cities very much, but the farmers are coming in such numbers that we grow anyhow.

thou attitude, for the Big I.

What we have accomplished so far has been in spite of it. We should never have reached the present state of splendid organization were it not for the sacrifice and unselfishness of certain comrades in each locality. Most of the workers who have labored long and hard to build our movement here in St. Louis as elsewhere have done so in very unselfish ways. They have given their days and their nights and what money they could occasionally spare.

If ever you found real patriots, you found them in the men and women who nobly did and are doing pioneer work for our great cause

Of course, we will in time have Socialism anyway, but why make the work more arduous and lengthy?

The speaker cared nothing about us; but hold, how could be get Socialism, how could he have a guarantee that his child would not some day be degraded and outraged and exploited?

So against that day he is working for Socialism, and he needs us after all. He is going with us because he needs us, for he can't get Socialism without us. He may try to keep himself in a separate class, but really he needs us. He needs us after all.

We are glad he needs us.

We need him, too, and we need all other workers who up till now have held aloof from our work. We need them, no matter what church or denomination they adhere to, even though we as individuals do not approve of his church's teachings.

We admit that some church members, under the guise of re-ligion, perform despicable and wrongful acts against the working class which we as Socialists vehemently resent.

Men have read the history of the inquisition and of actions of the opposing side in retaliation, and they may think that no religion at all is better than such a religion. Yet you will find the workingclass church-going members belonging to these churches. They are there, and we want them as Socialists.

It would therefore be unwise to attack his church.

We believe you will find frauds and hypocrites in all churches. liberal as well as orthodox, just as you will find them in the political parties

Real religious devotion does not mean prostration or the debasing of one's self. It does not make us less than we were. We believe that it elevates

So we repeat: We need the workingman, and when we get him and his fellow church member and they understand us and our work,

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



FARMERS AND TRADE UNIONISTS are joining together and propose to TRADE WITH THEMSELVES through the EQUITY EXCHANGE and save for themselves the millions of dollars in profits now filched from them by speculators, gamblers and capitalistic manipulators.

ARE YOU WITH US? Call at office and let us talk it over. LITERATURE FREE.

ST. LOUIS EQUITY EXCHANGE, 302 CENTURY BLDG.

Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE abe on



Seventy-two Thousand New York School Children on Part Time.

New York, March 15.—There are 71,895 children on the rolls of the New York City schools for whom the city has not seen fit to provide proper school buildings, so that they are kept in part-time classes and robbed of a large part of their limited opportunities for education.

For it is, with few exceptions, the children of the working class that suffer. It is in the densely populated districts inhabited mostly by working people that school accommodations are lacking. The children of the working class generally have to quit school and go to work at fourteen, so that every day or hour of schooling lost to them before that time is lost forever.

A year ago there were 62,779 children in part-time classes. Now the number has grown to 71,895, of whom 16,847 are in Manhattan, 2,927 in the Bronx, 45,678 in Brooklyn, 6,304 in Queens, and 91 in Richmond.

There are at least 25,000 men of the building trades in this city unwillingly idle and eager for a chance to work.

The city of New York has money and can get more money when the city officials choose to do so.

School construction work to the amount of over \$6,000,000 that was ordered last year has been wantonly held up by the city administration just at the time when myriads of workingmen's children, were being crowded out of the school buildings. "Lack of funds" was the excuse given—a lying excuse for a shameful action. The cost of the deferred work is just about balanced by the \$6,000,000 expended by the city officials last month in buying land from a group of rich and influential "eminent citizens—the Cuttings and their associates."

The city can get more money whenever the officials choose. The recent bond issue of \$100,000,000 went "like hot cakes" at more than par value.

But Mayor McClellan, Controller Metz, and the Republican, Democratic and Independence League Aldermen do not care though workingmen suffer for lack of employment and children grow up in ignorance. They are there to promote business interests and inci-'dentally to promote their own. And poverty and ignorance among the workers are conditions favorable to the interests both of the exploiting class and of their politicians.—The Worker.

The Order of the Day.

Organization of Socialist locals is the order of the day. Every possible point should be organized. We are on the eve of a tremendous campaign and only by the power of organized effort can we meet the demand.

Only Once in Fifteen Years

And We Repeat What We Said About the Indiana Evolutionist.

The Union, the labor paper of Indianapolis, publishes the following editorial:

St. Louis Labor, organ of the Socialist party, is paying considerable attention to one O. P. Smith, a former resident of that city but now located at Logansport, this State. Strange to say, Editor Hoehn does not entirely approve of the course of Patsy in recent years. And likewise certain ones in this State are doing all they can to get the views of the St. Louis Socialist editor before those who they think would be interested. But Editor Hoehn should remember that men in their early years hold views and do things that they do not when they get older. And even if O. P. Smith did in his early days look with favor on the Socialist cult it can be said that he, like many others, has got bravely over it, and has moved over to the safe and sane. Within fifteen years we mentioned O. P. Smith's name in our

Within fifteen years we mentioned O. P. Smith's name in our papers once, that was all. We have watched his "political evolution" in Indiana for years, we talked about it with some of his former St. Louis colleagues and friends; but we wasted no ink on him.

When some weeks ago somebody mailed us a marked copy containing O. P. Smith's latest declaration of allegiance to the Republican party, and when reading the lead pencil note "the old time Socialist,' we thought it might be timely to write a few lines about Patsy's political India rubber evolution. The Union's editorial is "awfurthy nice" and will certainty make Patsy smile, when he is accused of having reached the "safe and sane side." His evolution from Socialism to Anarchism over Populism through Bryanism to Republicanism is certainly a masterpiece of political rope-dancing. Possibly it is "safe and sane" for the political evolutionist to do so, but the labor movement will have to pay exorbitantly for such work.

We have no desire to go into any personal controversy with the gentleman from Logansport, but we beg leave to republish the two items referred to by the Indianapolis paper: "An Evolutionist of the Higher Order is O. P. Smith, or Oliver"

P. Smith, now active in Logansport, Ind., as a Republican labor poli-tician. It was in 1893, during the crisis, when Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 had its unemployed members quartered in the basement of with Fourth Street (where the St Louis Transfer 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 Furner 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, cialist in 1803 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 the application of the provide the set of the 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 anusing 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 our 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 talking machine in St. Louis inteen 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 ex-pense 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 machenie. Billy Anderson is now Democratic poor house superintendent in St. Louis, while O. P. Smith follows the profession of Republican labor politician in Logansport, In I. A chapter of political labor history!" In addition, we republish the following letter from Comrade James Oneal:

ingn en. While in Terre Haute a few years ago he got a story i the papers that the Socialists of that city threatened him with vio lence because he criticised Socialism. The story originated in hi dishonest brain, as the Socialists considered him too small to b worthy of notice. Smith is for sale. If Taft is the Republican candid date for President Smith will accept a Judas purse if the politician can use him. Fraternally, James Oneal (formerly of Terre Haute Ind,)"

The Anarchist Spectre

Only Real Anarchist Plot Has Not Yet Beer Uncovered.

THE ANARCHIST SPECTRE

Who was right? Some weeks ago, when the police department and the Tribune tried to start an anarchist scare, the Daily Socialist declared that there were very few anarchists in hCciago. It stated that all the talk about secret groups and great bodies of conspirators that filled the columns of the Tribune was fake stuff of the worst sort.

When the Chief killed Averbuch the Tribune and some of the other capitalist newspapers were quick to shriek (they shriek everything nowadays) that at last the Daily Socialist had been caught lying. That any other daily paper was caught in the same fix lacked that element of novelty which is essential to a "good story."

Now that the evidence is nearly all in, it might be well to decide who told the truth. The Tribune published weird tales to the effect that there were thousands of well-organized blood-thirsty anarchists in Chicago. It was particularly emphatic on the point that the police knew the exact location, meeting place, membership and desperate plots of all these groups, and was prepared to arrest them at the first sign of violence.

The killing by Chief Shippy was the violence for which the police were supposed to be waiting. It was at once announced that all the anarchists were to be rounded up and arrested.

The Daily Socialist waited in anxious expectation for the thousands of arrests and terrible exposures of anarchist groups which were to come. There certainly would be no hesitation, for we had been assured that the police knew just where all these dangerous characters were to be found.

Four days have passed. The police and the press have ransacked the city with a fine tooth comb, and what is the result? According to the evidence of the police themselves, they have failed to involve in the case even one proven anarchist, or to expose a single anarchise "group."

When the Tribune and Chief Shippy were trying to raise the specter of anarchy the Daily Socialist said that there might be a couple of hundred active anarchists in Chicago, but that the anarchist movement was practically dead here, and had been ever since the Socialist movement grew to have any considerable strength.

The developments of the past few days inclines us to the opinio that perhaps we did make a mistake on these figures. We shoul have said a couple of dozen.

The only anarchistic plot that has yet been uncovered in Chicago is the one in which the police and the Tribune are the most prominent figures, and which has for its object the protection of the plundering powers of Chicago.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Special Convention Assessment.

The number of delegates to the national convention to whic the several states and territories are entitled is 218—210 from or ganized states and 8 from unorganized states. The apportionment was based upon receipts for dues at the National Office for the months of December, 1907, and January and February, 1908. The number of delegates shown by this apportionment exceeds by 43 the number figured upon in the estimate made Oet. 31, 1907, and upo which the amount of the Special Assessment (35c) was based. I view of this and the further fact that a number of party member are now unemployed, and therefore unable to pay the assessmen unless very member whose financial circumstances will allow of it payment, responds , the income for the payment of the railroad far of delegates will fall far short of the sum necessary.

Factory Campaign Work in Full Swing.

The distribution of Socialist literature in the Milwa ries is now in full swing. Next week the Social-Democrat campaign at the factories during the noon hour will b main factory-gate speakers will be Alderman Seidel, Melms, Assemblyman Thompson, John Collins of Chic Anbelski, who will address the Poles in their own lang speakers have the disadvantage of being obliged to sp the factory gates, which in this climate is a serious inco The old party candidates, on the other hand, are taken in tories and address the workmen, while the employer a office force stand by to see that the men do not ask any t Socialist questions. But while they can keep the men can not make them applaud, and the capitalis candidates reception. Meanwhile our distributers of Socialist literat up the old party candidates at all their factory meetings and usually get rid of all their leaflets before they are ordered out of the gates. Thus the Social-Democratic fight goes merrily on.

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	10-Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd Thursday
	12-2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd MondayDr. E. Simon 13-1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd WednesdayW. H. Worman
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	19-3939 North Nineteenth, 1st TuesdayF. W. Groeteke 20-3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th WednesdayF. Mittendorf
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than any store in the city.

916 FRANKLIN AVENUE.

"I notice your item regarding O. P. Smith of Logansport, Ind. His record as you state it is correct, but incomplete. In addition to being a 'Socialist,' Bryanite and Republican, he proclaimed himself a 'revolutionary anarchist' while working in Clinton, 18 miles north of Terre Haute, Ind. 'Overthrow the church and state by any means' was his slogan. He has run the gamut of treachery to work-



ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Socialist News Review

Last Meeting of Commune Festival Committee.

The Commune Celebration Committee will hold its last meeting (previous to the affair) on Monday evening, March 16, at headquarters. Every member, and especially members of sub-committees, is expected to be present. There will be no meeting of this committee next Saturday, because all comrades will be busy with folding and arranging for the big distribution of the special edition.

The Secretary.

The Second Ward Club

Is the Socialist banner club in the northern part of the city. It shows considerable activity and promises to do some fine organizing and propaganda work in this year's campaign.

The St. Louis Tenth Ward Club

Held an interesting meeting on Thursday of last week, where the coming national campaign work was thoroughly discussed. Short addresses were delivered by Comrades Brinker, Ruesche, Bitterlich, Pauls, Hoehn and others.

Strong Socialist Local.

Local San Diego, Cal., reports: "Membership Jan. 1, 1908, 138; new members received during January, 58; new members received during February, 38; four members removed from the city. Number of members last day of February, 230.'

Distribution of Special Edition.

The St. Louis Socialists will distribute 40,000 copies of a special edition of Labor this coming Sunday morning. The comrades of the ward clubs will please assist in the distribution; the more help, the better distribution work can be attended to.

St. Louis Twenty-Third Ward Organized.

Last Thursday evening Comrades of the Twenty-third Ward met at the residence of Comrade Resh and organized a branch. Officers were elected and a meeting called for Thursday, March 26, to complete permanent organization. Comrades who failed to attend first meeting should be present.

Hanford Getting Better.

In a letter received by a Chicago Socialist from Thomas Freeman, secretary of Alabama, the information is given that Ben Hanford is improving in health, and will accompany Freeman to the national convention, May 10. Freeman writes that the Socialist movement in the South is forging ahead as never before.

For the Socialist Daily.

New York Socialists and trades unionists are preparing to print the first number of their paper, the Daily Call, on May 1. Up to date the receipts for the publication have amounted to \$20,000, of which sum \$11,000 has been invested in machinery. A great festival for the benefit of the paper will be held in one of the large auditoriums in New York from May 1 to 10, inclusive.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

North Side Sunday school mets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street.

South Side Sunday school meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 212 South Fourth street.

Classes of Comrades at each school are studying Socialism. Mills' "Struggle for Existence" is the text book.

Milwaukee City Convention.

The Social-Democratic platform convention held in Milwaukee last Saturday was a remarkably harmonious and satisfactory assembly. One hundred and eighty-three delegates were present from the various wards. Alderman Mels presided, and addresses were made by Alderman Seidel, candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket, and the other Social-Democratic nominees. The platform was adopted without a dissenting votes.

How Anti-Socialist Stories Are Circulated.

A telegram from Hearst's New York American to his Chicago Examiner, stating that the Rev. Lucyian Bojnowski had received a threatening anonymous letter, containing a clipping from a Polish Socialist paper, for his repeated denunciations of Socialism from the pulpit and in the editorials of his paper, was proved to be false by a statement from the editor of the Polish paper. The editor declares that the story is a base fabrication and merely an attempt to create trouble for his paper.

Socialist State Conventions.

The Socialist convention of the state of Oregon has been called to meet at Portland March 29 and 30. The state convention of Kan-sas will be held in Représentative Hall, Topeka, beginning April 2, and continuing the 3d and 4th. The state convention of Iowa will be held in Socialist Hall 605 East Locust street, Des Moines, beginning at 9 a. m., March 23. A large and representative convention is expected, as the membership of Iowa has more than doubled within





Admission, 10c Children Free

The Most Discouraging Ward

For the Socialist movement in St. Louis is the First-one of the biggest wards in the city. Years ago the First ward held second and third place in the Socialist vote in St. Louis and had a good organization. But in recent years De Leonism, Utopianism and other "isms" have demoralized the Socialist political organization in the great northern ward of the city. It is high time that those of the First Ward Comrades who believe in a solid, permanent Socialist ward organization and in the Socialist Party policy, get together, organize for good, hard campaign work, and roll up a fine Socialist vote next November. Five active Comrades can do great work in the Water Tower, Florissant avenue and Baden district.

Potpourri of Good Arguments.

Certainly, send the undesirables out of the country. .Be sure you get rid of the real ones. Capital-ism and Anarchism are the two sms that go together; not Socialism and Anarchism. Lady Warwick, the Socialist countess of England, will make a speaking tour of this country within a short time. She is a member of the Social-Democratic Federation of Great Britain. Against the growth of Socialism the politicians of capitalism employ all their arts of deception and false witness. But every days opens more eyes and less-ens their chance of success. The Chicago Daily Socialist is authority for the statement that the big mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. employ men over 20 years of age who get less than seven dol-lars a week. Who is degrading the American family, we'd like to know ?-Soc.-Dem. Herald.

Haywood's Philadelphia Meeting.

Despite the previous announcement of the Philadelphia authorities that the meeting of Socialists to hear W. D. Haywood last Sunday would not be allowed, the meeting was held, a police officer sitting on the platform in plain clothes and a squad being in waiting near by. Several thousand people cheered the Western Federation man in his attack on President Roosevelt and justification of stealing on the part of the unemployed. He referred to the president as the man who shot Spaniards in the back and then told about it," and the chairman of the meeting, Moore, called Roosevelt a "capitalist tool." The latter asserted that the recent riot in Broad street was not a riot, but a fight started by a bicycle cop and a wzgon deliberately running into the parade of the unemployed.

The Milwaukee Campaign.

The present Milwaukee campaign presents one new and noticeable feature. In former years the old party candidates spent most of their ammunition against each other. Now they are training all their guns on the Socialists. Ex-Mayor Rose, candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket, opened fire with an attack on the "wellfed labor leaders" (he would probably like to see them all starved out); and now L. A. Dahlman, Republican candidate, is blazing away against us every evening. Mr. Dahlman thinks that "this Social-Democratic machine is a damnable contrivance which ought not to be allowed to exist in a Republican form of government." He is now particularly busy in trying to prove that such affairs as the Shippy shooting are due to "literature sent out by the Social-Dem-ocrats." In this attempt the capitalist press are with him.

Iowa Socialists Encouraged.



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

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

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.



the last eight months.

Karl Marx Memorial.

National Committee Motion No. 13; upon which vote closed March 2, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 48; no, 4; not voting, 11. The motion reads: "In order that the American Socialist movement may fittingly commemorate the life labor and death of Karl Marx, I move that March 14, 1908, be designated as a memorial day to our departed comrade; and that all locals of the Socialist Party be urged to hold memorial meetings upon that date, commemorating the growth of Marxian Socialism and the development of the Socialist movement since the death of the greatest economist known to the modern world."

Socialist Work in Wisconsin.

At Fond du Lac the comrades adopted a municipal platform and put up a ticket. The platform was much the same as the usual Socialist municipal platform. But it seems to create a very deep and favorable impression in Fond du Lac. The papers published the platform in full and the reporter wrote a most remarkable editorial in regard to it. This editorial commends the party because "it stands for something." Furthermore, the editorial points out the weakness of non-partisan efforts in municipal affairs. On the whole, it is one of the most remarkable editorials we have seen in the Wisconsin press outside of Milwaukee. It is so good that we are going to publish it in full next week.

Socialist Charges Against a Police Commissioner.

Berlin, March 9.—Editor Curt Neumann's trial on a charge of libeling the Berlin political police in the "Revolutionaer" promises to stir up Germany. The newspaper charges Police Inspector Wehner offered Richard Fischer, a Socialist, bribes to furnish information offered Richard Fischer, a Socialist, bribes to furnish information concerning meetings of his party's executive committee and to spy on his fellow Socialists; that Police Commissioner Kuntz bribed Herr Donath, who prints the Revolutionaer, to give him copies of the paper before it goes to the news dealers, practically inciting him to crime—the theft of the paper; that various officials have forced Socialists to submit to be photographed for the criminal album, in violation of their rights; that one of the political detectives mis-treated the wife of a workman whose house he was searching for political literature. The prosecutor will make Neumann's trial prac-ticaly an investigation of the police. The hearing will take place the middle of March.

The Socialist Party of Iowa will meet in convention in Des Moines at the headquarters of Local Des Moines, 605 East Locust street, at 9 a. m. Monday, March 23, for the purpose of naming a full state ticket to be voted for in the primary election, and to adopt a new state constitution and transact other important business. The state committee will meet the day before the convention. The annual report of the state secretary shows the party has doubled its membership the past year, 70 locals paying dues in 1907. A big attend-ance is expected at the convention. Every Socialist not a member of the party is invited to be present and join in planning for a vigorous campaign, or if they cannot atend, to write to Edward J. Rohrer, state secretary, Nevada, Iowa, about joining the party. The new primary law forces Iowa Socialists to make their nominations very early. Those willing to aid in placing county tickets in the field should write the state secretary for directions at once.

For Our Press.

Local St. Louis circulates the following card:

• WHY READ A SOCIALIST PAPER?

"The panic of 1893 was caused by the Democrats," said the Re-publicans. "The panic of 1907 was caused by the Republicans," say the Democrats today. If both claims are true the people will be sure to get a dose of panic sooner or later, irrespective whether Hunter Roosevelt, elected by Republican voters, or Fisherman Cleveland, elected by Democratic voters, occupies the White House. But listen, the Socialist says the Democrats and Republicans are both wrong. The periodic panic with its train of misery, suffering, suicides and millions of idle workers comes in spite of Democratic or Republican