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

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Workingmon of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908

Sunday Evening at 8 o'Clock William D. Haywood Will Address Public Meeting at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts., Under Auspices of Socialist Party--Admission Free --- Everybody Invited to Hear the Man Whom the Rocky Mine Owners Tried to Send to the Gallows.

HAYWOOD IN ST. LOUIS



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

To-morrow, Sunday, April 12, at 8 o'clock p. m., Comrade Wil liam D. Haywood of Denver, Colo., will address a public mass meeting under the auspices of the St. Louis Socialist Party, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

Admission free.

This is Comrade Haywood's first visit in St. Louis since he left the Ada County jail in Boise, Idaho, where he was confined for nearly eighteen months on charges and testimony drummed up by the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Association and their criminal tools, Pinkerton McParland, Harry Orchard, etc.

The St. Louis Socialists and Union men will give Bill Haywood a rousing reception.

Speaking of Haywood's recent propaganda work in the East, some of our Socialist exchanges report:

Great meetings are being held in and about Chicago by William D. Haywood. The halls are all crowded to their capacity and many hundred have to be turned away. The enthusiasm is intense. The stirring pleas made by the big miner for working-class unity are arousing many thousands who have heretofore managed to sleep on. Haywood has been peculiarly fitted for this great work. He arrives upon the scene at an opportune time. We have to thank the mine owners of the west for kidnaping him and putting him through a course of training for this difficult task and for furnishing him with greater audiences than greet any other speaker before the American people. And such audiences! They consist of the -cal aristocracy of the nation. The people who create all wealth, support all society and conserve all civilization. Comrade Luella Twining informs us in a glowing report that Haywood is growing in power from day to is recent work is far more fruitful than any he has yet done. Truly, this is our year, and before it takes its last breath there will be the most far-reaching and effective agitation and the most tremendous changes in sentiment and spirit ever known in the United States.

awakening to the growth of police despotism. They must acquaint themselves with the falsifying tendencies of the newspapers in sup-port of that despotism. They must realize the plutocratic sources of its inspiration. They must insist that the police become again guardians of the peace. Above all they must stand up for peaceable public meetings and freedom of discussion, regardless of their own approval of sentiments expressed. Unless they maintain these rights for others, they will lose them for themselves. If peaceable meetings of workless workingmen may now be assailed with policemen's clubs "bigger than the Constitution," and be ridden recklessly down by battalions of police Cossacks, it may not be long before peaceable meetings of employed workingmen will be dealth with in like manner. From that point to the suppression of all meetings not approved by predatory interests that thrive alike on the workless workingman, the working workingman, and the productive business man, will be but a matter of keeping on.

We have every confidence, however, in a reaction from recent dencies toward the surrender of American liberties to the despotism of police clubs and Cossacks. We believe that at heart the American people are for freedom of speech and press, not alone for themselves and their own opinions respectively, but, as Wendell Phillips was, for the humblest persons and the humblest opinions as well. If they have acted otherwise, it is because they have been deceived as to facts. But the episode at Union Square contributes to the exposure of such deceptions. The facts there were too obvious for successful misrepresentation; and for other reasons as well as this, the era of systematic newspaper deception is passing away. We firmly believe that the time is very near when the great mass of law-abiding people from ocean to ocean will remember the Union Square event as the culmination of a despotic police policly happily thwarted by its own excesses. We believe that the day is not much farther off when no alderman who hopes for re-election will dare vote money for the support of Cossack police. We believe that the police system is al-ready at the point of turning back to be a peace-guarding system again. We believe that we of this country are soon to see freedom of speech and of the press more secure than ever before, thanks to a self-thwarted tendency the other way. And as we know human nature, so we believe that with the lessening of the size of policemen's clubs relatively to the Constitution, and the increase of freedom of opinion and expression, the inspiration of the bomb thrower will be gone. Whilst all this is what we wish, yet we predict it not because we wish it, but as a rational inference, as it seems to us, from the inherent character of American manhood and the accumulating signs of the times

The Police Spirit.

In perfect keping with the wanton dispersal by the police of the peaceable public meeting at Union Square, is the reply to Robert Hunter's dispassionate comment, which Police Commissioner Bingham is reported to have made:

"Robert Hunter! Robert Hunter wants to behave himself, or if he doesn't he may be sorry for it. I'll stand for no inciting to riot. I'll suppress with an iron hand any game of that kind, and it might as well be understood at one time as another. Robert Hunter is one of those hot air pipes that made this trouble. Whenever I think of those wind bags who stirged up this trouble. I just want them to know I'll not stand for it."

How can foreigners be expected to distinguish American from Russian police if Bingham is an American type?

American Ideals.

It may be naively suggested that a violent anarchist "should be educated in Americanism." There would be no violent anarchists to educate in Americanism if Americans themselves were more Americanistic.

Peaceably to Assemble By Robert Hunter.

The United Sates Constitution says:

Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances

Recently some thirty or forty thousand unemployed men, facing tarvation, sought peaceably to assemble to petition the state and municipal authorities of New York to provide them with work.

The whole country knows now what occurred. We discovered, as one of the policemen said, that "his club was mightier than the Constitution."

There is much that one would like to say in comment. It has

HERE AND ABROAD American Supreme Court Says Boycott by Workers is "Criminal Conspiracy;" German Supreme Court Says it is

NO. 375

"Justified Self-Protection."

The latest decisions of the supreme court of the United States have declared the boycott illegal, have tried to strike from the hands of the working class organizations a weapon which is absolutely indispensable to them in their struggles for the welfare of their class.

When the highest judicial tribunal of our republic disarms the workers in this manner, when the same action applied by workers against capitalists is declared criminal conspiracy, which used by capitalists against workers is calmly regarded as legal-if all this, as we have said, takes place in the republic, what is to be said in this respect of the monarchies and despotisms of Europe?

It is very timely that just recently in the empire of Kaiser Wilhelm a case of boycott was taken to the supreme court. In Mulhausen, in Elsass, the workingmen had declared a boycott against two landlords who were not willing to place their halls at the disposal of the Socialists. The boycott was effective and the landlords turned to the courts. The supreme court judge at Colmar refused the appeal. In his decision he declared explicitly: "The landlords are not legally bound to grant the use of the halls, but the members of the party, on the other hand, are not bound to further the material interests of the landlord, when by the refusal of the halls they are opposed to the interests of the party. If under such circumstances a party or a political association boycotts a landlord in order to force him to comply with their desires, this constitutes no attack upon good morals, but an act of justified self-protection."

An imperial judge in the German Empire declares the boycott an act of justified self-protection" of the workers. The Republican supreme court of the United States sees in it a "criminal conspiracy. which shall be paid for with the property not only of the union, but of every member of the union.

Where, then, is the boasted American freedom for the workers of America? In the monarchy the weapons which economic development gives into the hands of the working class are recognized by law, their use granted. In the republic they are struck from its hands also by the law, and their use declared a crime.

This would seem to be the act of a monarchy, if the workers of America themselves were not to blame. In the German Empire we see the working class united in a great party which protects their interests and which here and there receives consideration even from the courts. In America the workers do not even know that they have special interests to preserve on the political field. They run after heir old political gods, are therefore politically powerless as workers and are treated accordingly with contempt.

There is good ground for the workers being treated in stepmother fashion worse by the republic than the monarchy .- Editorial in New Yorker Volkszeitung, translated for the Worker.

SOCIALIST LABOR SPEECHES IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Comrades McDonald, Grayson and Henderson in Defense of the Unemployed.

On Friday, March 13, the question of second reading of the Unemployed Workmen Bill came up in the British Parliament. Labor Member P. W. Wilson moved the second reading. Three Socialist labor members spoke on the bill. MacDonald's Speech.

Ramsay MacDonald, in seconding the motion, said that, like the Trades Disputes bill, the bill had behind it the combined forces of labor of the country. He was prepared to admit that the bill would have far-reaching results, but there was a heavy responsibility upon the House to alleviate the distress which was the result of the evil social conditions of to-day. His honorable friend (Mr. P. W. Wil-son) had said he was willing to postpone clause 3 of the bill; the Labor party were not. Clause 3 was to them the center of the bill. The Labor party stood for the right to work. They were prepared to admit that to carry out the principle of the right to work without care and consideration might be exceedingly dangerous and even disastrous. But the Labor party in drafting that clause had indicated by limiting words, by expression, and by clause 12 of the bill, that they were prepared to allow by-laws to settle the cond application of clause 3. Every economist, every sociological in-vestigator in the country, with Mr. Charles Booth at their head, had lain down that modern industry demanded a surplus of labor in order to carry it on. He wanted to supplement that by another doctrine, that modern industry not only required a steady surplusage of labor, which might become a minimum, but also required now and again a critical condition of unemployment. It not only required its 2 per cent always, but its 10 per cent occasionally. If they agreed with that, there was an inevitable corollary that the burden of unemployment should not be placed on the backs of those weak men, should not be left to charity or to odds and ends of ill-assorted legislation, but should be dealt with more and more on the lines of clause 3 of the present bill. Some of his honorable friends fancied they heard the rumble of the tumbril of Socialism, and pictured the doleful procession of some king to the Place de la Concorde, where a Socialist executioner in a red cap would chop off his head. (Laughter.) That was a nightmare which seemed to trouble those in high places, judging by the newspapers that morning. But if they were to accept that picture, who was it that led the Sansculottes to the bombardment of the Bastile? Who was it that brought out the ladies of St. Antoine to start this revolution? It was the right honorable member for South Dublin (Mr. Walter Long) who began it; it was he who held out to the unemployed the expectation of employment by the state. He had himself praised the bill of 1905, and continued to regard it as praiseworthy. But what happened under that bill? Eighty-seven thousand applications were received in 1907, and, after full investigation, 60,000 were passed, but only 36,000 received employment of a very limited nature. The figures, too, were getting worse and worse. Did any practical politician imagine that when they had created machinery like this they could stop there? Could they stop short of finding work by hook or crook for honest men and women who, in the faith of the expectations raised, had put their names on the list? Sooner or later it must come. That House, having accepted that sort of legislation, was a mere chip floating on the top of the tide. With regard to clause 3 the bill was perhaps badly drafted; they had not had the advantages which the government enjoyed for draft-New City Hall, have his registration changed on the Primary Books ing bills. The clause said that, subject to conditions hereinafter to be imposed, it would be the duty of the local unemployment authority to find work, or, failing that, should the necessity exist, to find maintenance which should be equivalent to the cost of the necessities

American Government By Clubs and Cossacks

By Louis Post in The Public.

By all means let bomb throwers be punished and assassination conspiracies be stamped out. But meanwhile let us now allow our attention to be diverted by criminality of this kind from criminality of a more dangerous kind. The most ominous kind of crime that challenges the law-abiding sentiment of this country to-day is not anarchistic bomb throwing; it is police contempt for the law. For many years the query of a New York congressman, "What's the Constitution between friends?" has passed current as a harmless joke. But there was no joke in the declaration of the policeman in supreme authority at Union Square recently, when he boasted of policemen's clubs as "bigger than the Constitution."

Our police have imported the brutal "sweat box" from abroad and in defiance of the simplest principles of American law have built it up into an institution. They have usurped the functions of com-mitting magistrates. They have re-established domiciliary visitations. They have seized upon authority to suppress public meetings in their own arbitrary discretion and with the mailed fist. They have organized bodies of mounted men in imitation of the Cossacks of Russia, to ride with murderous gallop into crowds of peaceable people. From a responsible police force they have become an irresponsible and un-American military power. And the wicked thing about it all is this, that American plutocracy wants such action, and a plutocratic press deceives the people as to its character. In the Union Square episode, for instance, the great fact was the high-handed dispersal of a peaceable meeting, called in the usual way, and at a place which has been dedicated to public meetings for half a century. Yet the plutocratic press subordinates this larger fact to lurid accounts of an individual's wretched attempt at vindictive murder after the police outrage was committed.

The peace-loving and law-abiding people of this country need

all been said before.

It was said eighty years ago by a Catholic priest, who in his early manhood was offered a Cardinal's hat at Rome, but who died

in a pauper's grave. He was a Republican, a passionate lover of liberty, the defender of all oppressed, the enemy of all oppressors.

These are his words:

"Be not deceived by vain speeches. Many will seek to persuade you that you are truly free, because they have written the word **Liberty** on a sheet of paper, and stuck it up in all the public places."

Liberty is not a placard to be read at street corners. It is a living force to be felt within you and around you, the protecting genius of hearth and home, the pledge of social rights, and the first and foremost of these rights.

The oppressor who cloaks himself with its name is the worst of oppressors. He joins lying to tyranny, to injustice profanation; for the name of liberty is holy.

Beware then of those who say, "Liberty, liberty," and by their works destroy it.

The birds of the air, nay, the very insects gather together to do in common what alone no one of them could do. Can you gather together to discuss your interests, to defend your rights, to obtain some remission of your evils? And if you can not, how are you free?

Liberty shall shine upon you when you have said from the bot-tom of your soul ,"We shall be free;" when, to become free, you are ready to sacrifice all and suffer all."

Notice to Voters in St. Louis City

Public notice is hereby given that on and after April 6, 1908, any qualified voter of the city of St. Louis who is duly registered on the Primary Registration Books for any precinct in the City, if he has moved his residence to another place in the same precinct or to another precinct in any ward of the City, may, upon application at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners at Room 120 in the to conform to his new residence.

JOHN ELLSPERMANN, JR., Secretary.

A. C. MARONEY. Chairman.

of life. The intention of one part of the clause was that where a man had refused work which was offered at rates not standard in his trade. 5d an hour, for instance, when the trade union rate was 71/2d; in other words, when he had declined to become a blackleg, that refusal should not be thrown in his teeth or be regarded as a reason why the local unemployment committee should not assist him. He wondered whether honorable members had ever been out of work. To go about begging employment in rain and sunshine, to return home day after day without having found anything, to feel that one was abandoned by his Maker and his fellow men-if that was an experience which honorable members wished to retain as a precious possession for the twentieth century, let them say so. If not, let them cease talking about the fearful damage which would be done by making it unneces-

sary. It was said that to give people maintenance was to undertake Supposing as a something that was both objectionable and costly. Supposing as a condition of maintenance the recipient were to undergo a course of industrial training, society would be making an excellent bargain. Under the present conditions society had to come to the assistance of the poverty-stricken after they had entered the somber gates of the workhouse; why not earlier? The cost would not be more than that of one Dreadnought per annum, and the result would be infinitely more useful to the nation. (Cheers.) Moreover, sociological problems were not mere questions of gold and silver. If we allowed a large class of unemployed to fester in our midst we should pay the price for it in lowered national vitality. It was a mistake to suppose that there was any intention of putting men to their own work. The unemployed had to be classified. "The unemployed" was by no means a simple expression. (Ministerial cheers.) One man's cure was another man's poison. To take cases of different types, a man might be relieved when he became unemployed permanently or temporarily-permanently by drafting him on to the land; temporarily by giving him maintenance and some training. The unemployed might be classified between those extremes and work provided for them in accordance with their place in the scale. It was not mere relief work that was wanted; it was training work. They did not want to put the unemployed to the very work they could not get in the open market, but to find new work for them-to utilize waste labor upon waste national resources. This was a large question for a Friday's debate, but the amendment was narrow and definite, and if a vote took place upon that amendment he would be perfectly satisfied.

Victor Grayson's Speech.

Mr. Victor Grayson said they had been asked whether they were going to place unemployed carpenters on the hilltops of Wales to rub the earth with a spade. He had seen carpenters and joiners and every kind of mechanic not only standing at the docks waiting for a turn of work, but standing between sandwich boards in the street, because otherwise they would starve. It was not for him and his friends to say what work was to be found for these people-to suggest to the government solutions of the difficulties. (Laughter.) When they accepted office, they accepted responsibility for every social problem, they were giving the strongest possible argument to bring about their speedy superannation. He agreed that there was no cure for the problem of unemployment, and he did not believe this bill would solve it, for it was absolutely coincident with the whole problem of competitive industry. He had seen the manufacture of the unemployable. Few realized the immense tragedy that charged the words "Mr So-and-So has stopped." Following that announce-ment, he had watched one by one the disposable articles of furniture going to the pawnshop, the children growing more and more ragged, the woman growing more and more haggard until the end came in a loathsome tragedy, the wife going into the workhouse infirmary and the man on tramp. Should they have moralists disclaiming against a man who, instead of facing horrible starvation for himself and his wife and children, turned round and committed ravages on society in defense of his individuality? The problem confronting them was not that of maintaining a specific art, like the watchmaker's, in a man's fingers; it was a problem of life or death. The present gov-ernment was not doing its duty in this matter. He warned them of

the surging feeling of the country. He once stood with a crowd in Market street, Manchester, when the police came with their batons and beat down poor, hungry, debilitated, ragged men, not because they had injured property or broken any windows, not because they had committed any crime, but be-cause they stood still in the middle of the street and stopped the wheels of commerce for a moment. The result was that in the House of Commons there was a hasty conference of the then Conservative government, and an Unemployed Bill was got through. Honorable members now sitting opposite had never a more hilarious time in their lives. They were in a state of merriment and good humor for weeks and weeks. They flooded the country with scorn of that bill. When it was on the statute book they said, "Look at it, it is a specter." The present president of the Board of Trade said: "Call this a measure! It is a motor car without petrol." The third session was passing, and the motor car was still without petrol. The House of Commons would not be too generous if it devoted a few weeks to the consideration of this question and nothing else. It concerned

those who were in work as much as those who were out of work. He looked at this question as a Socialist who had no hopes of a solution from the Liberal government. The problem was not one of production, but of distribution-of the product of labor going to the producer instead of to the speculator. It was not that work could not be found for every one; but that we were trying to find a solution for unemployment without interfering with vested interests. 1 he problem would only be dealt with finally when the means of production, distribution and exchange, without access to which the people could not live at all, were in the hands of the whole of the people instead of in those of a small section. The workers had a destiny that was beyond their drudgery-a right to some share of the gorgeous banquet of intellectual and artistic life which was now the sole prop-erty of a class. That destiny they would surely realize. It was in the power of the government to get back some of the prestige which they had lost by dealing seriously with this problem. If the government voted against this bill, it would give him and his friends more texts for public lectures. (Ironical cheers.) Were they set down with the usual assurance that no solution of this question could be found? If the government could find none, it would become their dignity to resign and make way for others. All that was needed was money. (Laughter and cheers.) That money should come from the bursting bags of unearned increment that the government was too timid to touch, and from the income which was the result of the industry of the people. He appealed to honorable gentlemen opposite to ask themselves whether this was an occasion for obeying the party whips, or for asking what the majority of their constituents would wish. This was not an ordinary question, but an extraordinary question preceding a revolution. Let them read the history of France Even the history of their own country would teach them that the slow, solid and thickheaded British workman when roused out of his slumber was not like the Latin, but something more dogged and ruthless in asking what had been done with his destiny. This was a passionate question which ought to be dealt with by serious men in a serious way. (Ironical cheers.) If it were, it would not be a prob-lem of Utopia or the millennium, but a task for the present Parliament-the task of clearing from the programs this longed-for measure, by placing it on the statute book of the country. (Cheers.)

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

government were telling the working classes that before anything was done for them they must wait for the report of the royal commission appointed by their opponents. (Cheers.) The protectionists were going to support the government in rejecting the bill. As their solution for unemployment was protection, it was their object to prevent the government from recovering their lost ground with the working classes, and the government had no more political insight than to play into their hands. (Cheers.) The government declared that they did not like protection or Socialism, but they could not play a better card in the interest of both their aversions than to throw out this bill. (Cheers.) The House dividing, there voted for the second reading 118 against 267-majority against, 149. The result was received with Labor cheers.

On Mr. Maddison's amendment against the second reading there voted: For the amendment, 241; against, 95-majority for, 146.

Roosevelt---Law Breaker

A dispatch was sent from Washington March 21 and generally printed throughout the United States stating that the postoffice department would soon issue an order revoking the second class mailing privilege of the Appeal to Reason. I at once wired Postmaster General Meyer demanding to know whether the department contem-plated such action. No reply was received and another telegram was sent, Thursday, March 25. An executive meeting of the cabinet was immediately called and after much deliberation the following reply was wired:

(Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1908. Fred D. Warren, Girard, Kas.:

Replying to your telegram your attention is invited to section 444, postal laws and regulations.

MEYER, Postmaster General. This section of the postal laws referred to by the postmaster general reads as follows:

Section 444 .- When any publication has been accorded second class mail privileges, the same shall not be suspended or annulled until a hearing shall have been granted to the parties interested."

On March 20 President Roosevelt sent the following letter to the Department of Justice:

"To the Department of Justice:

"By my direction, postmaster general is to exclude La Questione Sociale, at Paterson, N. J., from the mails unless by order of the court or unless you advise me it must be ad-THEODORE ROOSEVELT. mitted.

Truly a remarkable spectacle, the significance of which can scarcely be realized at first glance. The Italian paper referred to by President Roosevelt had been granted second class mailing privi leges in 1895. For twelve years it passed through the mails and during that time no official action was taken against it until the president suddenly jumped into the arena, and in violation of section 444 quoted above by Postmaster General Meyer, ordered La Ques tione Sociale excluded from the mails. The vital question involved is not whether this Italian anarchist paper expressed the sentiments alleged by Mr. Roosevelt, but whether the American people will tamely submit to this flagrant usurpation of power on the part of the executive. Even a layman, unfamiliar with the intricacies of law, can see at a glance that Roosevelt had no authority whatever to take the action which he did. Of what use is section 444 if the protection which it is supposed to accord to a publisher is ruthlessly brushed aside in the heat of an executive's passon?

No monarch in the world possesses this power with the excep-tion of the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey, and even in those countries there are certain forms to be observed in suppressing newspapers.

This is the first act of this kind on record in America and has no parallel in Europe, so far as I know.

I understand quite well that President Roosevelt is contemplating taking similar action against the Appeal to Reason. The assurance given by Postmaster General Meyer's telegram that such action will not be taken without a hearing counts for little in view of the president's action in excluding La Questione Sociale.-Appeal to

TOWARD MONARCHISM IN WASHINGTON Is America Growing Monarchical?

(From Literary Digest.)

Any one who has traveled in France, the Gallic republic, is soon made aware that he is in a country where aristocracy and monarch-ism are real and living influences. Voices are lowered and conversation ceases for a moment in a cafe when the Duc de Blank brushes by; and a wedding among members of an obsolete royal family of France is celebrated with pomp and attended by the reigning sovereigns of Europe. France in this respect has an underworld not unlike that in which Ulysses met the heroes of 1roy, and teneas looked upon the glorious figures of past Roman history. What is a more serious question for the United States, however, is the fact recently remarked by Max Nordau that American women are naturally aristocrats, and the still more startling statement of Sydney Brooks in the London Daily Chronicle that "America is fast drifting toward monarchy.' Mr. Brooks says that the White House, for instance, has been recently transformed into an establishment of palatial dimensions. Formerly "the entrance hall looked like the barroom in a second-"There were next to no lobbies or cloak rooms." rate restaurant." "Tasteless vulgarity" characterized the decorations. "The president lived just above his workshop." "Privacy was as impossible as lived just above his workshop." But, he remarks further: dignity." All this, since Mr. Roosevelt's accession, has been revolutionized. The White House has been reconstructed; new wings have been thrown out; the official quarters are to-day absolutely separated from the residential; all the rooms have been transformed in a style that is nearly the last word in taste and simplicity; two thousand five hundred guests can be accommodated at a state reception without overcrowding; and both inside and out the White House is now all that a Georgian mansion and an official residence snould pe." Washington is now the only place in the United States where aristocratic, even royal, leisure prevails. Mr. Brooks speaks on this point in the following enthusiastic terms: "The beautiful and spacious city on the banks of the Potomac is unlike any capital in Europe, or any of its sister cities in America. It is an American community, doing un-American things, leading an un-American life. It lives simply for two things-society and politics. It neither talks business nor thinks it; the word conveys no more than a remote and abstract meaning to its mind. Commerce and all its banalities are refreshingly, delightfully absent. There is serenity, almost benignity, in its ordering of the routine life. Nobody 'hustles' in Washington. It is the one city on the continent where America is really at leisure.

will certainly grow. A few years hence it may be as much the thing to have a house at Washington and spend the winter season there as it used to be to have a cottage at Newport; and I forsee the time when Washington will compete with and perhaps overshadow New York as the radiating center for the fashions and follies of the smart set.

The tendency toward monarchism in social affairs at Washington is thus outlined:

'Certain rules have been evolved and certain customs estabished, which serve to guide each successive occupant of the White House, Thus the number of state dinners and receptions that the president has to give is now definitely fixed. Thus, too, it is now pretty well understood that an invitation to lunch or dinner at the White House is the equivalent of a command. Thus, also, it is now accepted that the president should on all occasions go in first, that nobody should sit down until he has taken his place, that he should always be served first, that he can not accept hospitality under a foreign flag, and that if he has consented to dine at the house of one of his cabinet ministers, a list of the proposed guests should be submitted to him in advance."

'There is no court chamberlain" at Washington, we are told, to decide questions of etiquette and arrange the precedence which is so important a matter in the society of monarchs, but it is all coming. Society at Washington "has not yet found itself," this writer declares, but adds:

Time and experience are teaching it order and self-restraint. Just as the tumult of the White House has been reduced to dignity, just as the old type of presidential reception at which all were welcome who chose to come is giving way before the principle of selection, so Washington in time will abandon its indiscriminate calling habits and will reproduce one by one the outward forms and customs and ways of doing things that distinguish the monarchical and aristocratic societies of the Old World."



A fellow's father knows a lot of office work and such, But when it comes to things like what a boy wants, he ain't much; For when it comes to cuts or warts, or stone bruise on your toes, A fellow's father don't know, but a fellow's mother knows.

A fellow's father, he looks wise, and says "A-hem! A-hem!" But when it comes to cakes and pies, what does he know of them? He knows the price of wheat and rye and corn and oats, it's true, But if you got the leg ache, why, he don't know what to do.

And if you burned your back the time that you went in to swim, And want some stuff to heal it, why, you never go to him; Because he doesn't know a thing about such things as those; But you just bet, and don't forget, a fellow's mother knows.

And if your nose is sunburned till it's all peeled off, and you Go to him for some healin' stuff, he don't know what to do. He's just as helpless as can be; but when a fellow goes And asks his mother, why, you see, a fellow's mother knows.

And if a fellow's lost his top, or anything he's got, A fellow's father never knows if he's seen it or not. And so a fellow never asks his father, but he goes And asks his mother, and you bet a fellow's mother knows.

A fellow's father knows a lot, but it ain't any use; So if a fellow's really got the leg ache or a bruise, Or if there's anything he wants, he gets right up and goes And asks his mother, for, you see, a fellow's mother knows.

Kill the Unions-What Then?

"Kill the trade and labor unions of America; drive them out of existence by legislation and court decrees, and then each worker will be an irresponsible person, without association with his fellows, without opportunity for consultation, and without the constructive influence which open organization gives. Then he will seek his own redress in his own way. Is such a chaotic condition desirable or preferable to the normal, rational, intelligent, peaceful organizations of labor of our time? We opine not. Such a condition must not and will not transpire."-Samuel Gompers.

DAY IS **RIGHT THIS TIME**

The Syracuse University Chancellor Goes After the Oilocracy and Lardocracy in Fine Style.

New York, April 5.-Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, at

Arthur Henderson's Speech.

Arthur Henderson acknowledged the sympathetic speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but thought the Labor party had a right to expect more than that from a Liberal government. The council,of the Liberal Federation, meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1905. passed a resolution declaring that it was "the duty of the state to create some permanent machinery applicable to the whole country for investigating and alleviating the lack of employment," and the prime minsiter-whose illness no one deplored more than the Labor

"That indeed is its great attraction. That, together with the lure and glitter of the diplomatic corps, is the reason why Washington steadily tends to become the center of American fashion and the haunt of the nouveaux riches. A decade ago it showed few signs of becoming a rich man's city. But to-day mansions that are almost palaces are rapidly rising, and the men who build and own them party (hear, hear)—said at Portsmouth on the eve of the general care nothing for politics, and are simply intent upon getting a good solution will help you more than many months in the public night schools. Call on Mrs. Woodman, 2106 Lafayette avenue, for particulars.

the men's meeting in the hall of the Harlem branch of the Y. M. C. A. to-day said that he liked opposition and that he intended to be just as big as he could be.

"Would you not rather be here than in heaven?" he asked.

"No," came the answer.

"I don't believe," said the chancellor, "that you'll make any particular rush for heaven to-day. I'd rather be here than in heaven. I'd like to go there when I can't be here. I don't think heaven is in any particular need of me. In fact, I think I'd have some trouble getting adjusted there. But when you can't be here, I'd steer for heaven if I were you. All belongs to God, and when I'm done with this place he'll put me somewhere else.

I think we are all going to be busy in a little while in this country. We've had a little scare, but the business of the country is not going to stop. You'll all have jobs before I speak to you again." At this there was laughter of the kind sometimes described as de-risive, whereupon the chancellor added: "Well, if you want me to be more definite I'll say in three months. That's what I believe.

"Don't listen to the sublime nonsense about half a dozen men having taken all the wealth of the country and put it into their pockets. The Lord takes care of those men. (Laughter.) He does. He sees that they don't live as long as Methuselah. They get rich, they get fat, they get the dyspepsia and then they die. They get foolish first, and just before they die they give their wealth to their sons,

nine-tenths of whom are fools, and go immediately to work to get rid of it.

Then, too, their daughters distribute some of it. Rags and tatters of royalty that the world has tried to get rid of because it has no use for them come over here after them. And they sell themselves and give a bonus. We've got a market here in this country for these women just as truly as they had a market for women and girls in the Orient.

"I think that there are not so many dishonest men in this land to-day as there were a month ago. But it's not congressmen who are making saints of us. They are not in the saint business."

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

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KEIR HARDIE AT HOME

The British Socialist and Labor Leader Enthusiastically Welcomed at Plymouth.

London, March 27.—The traveler has returned, looking the picture of health and of youth renewed.

Eight months ago, as a friend, a colleague, and a scribe, I formed one of the host of enthusiasts who convoyed the veteran agitator down the Mersey as he sailed away from our shores. Last Monday, or rather, Tuesday morning, found me amongst another band of demonstrators welcoming the wanderer home.

When I arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening, I discovered, on inquiry at the docks, that the "Moravian." which was bringing Mr. Hardie home, would not arrive till early next morning. The docks at night did not form a very attractive region wherein to "while the happy hours away," so, after writing a few letters, I strolled up the town with a lively conviction that I should somewhere or another discover, or be discovered by, some wearer of the I. L. P. badge.

And, sure enough, my expectation was realized. Striking up a number of streets quite at random, what did I chance upon but the residue of a big I. L. P. meeting which had just been held in an open space in one of the main thoroughfares. And there was Frank Smith of London and the Rev. J. H. Belcher of Plymouth, who had been addressing the meeting, together with Walter Coates of London and a group of I. L. P. and S. D. F. members, discussing none other than their plan of campaign for giving Mr. Hardie a welcome home from his 40,000 miles journeying round the world. Frank Smith and Walter Coates had come specially to meet Mr. Hardie, and were in this way filling in their spare time in good Socialist fashion by helping on the local propaganda. The Plymouth agents of the Aberdeen Line had, it appears,

The Plymouth agents of the Aberdeen Line had, it appears, flatly refused to give permission to Mr. Belcher or any of our friends to go out in the passenger tender to join Hardie on the ship's arrival. What then did our friends do but at once proceed to charter on their own account a small tug steamboat wherewith to keep watch upon the waters during the night to hail with Socialist cheers the "Moravian" with her Socialist tribune as soon as she should enter the bay. They had also thoughtfully remembered to purchase a quantity of fireworks. And, furthermore, being fully persuaded that the ship would arrive by dawn, they had arranged for a breakfast reception party promptly at 6:30 the next morning. All this displayed, we must allow, a gratifying spirit of resource and organization.

Shortly before 11 p. m. we were all foregathered at the Barbican Quay, where the Pilgrim Fathers departed for America. Immediately two sailors, as if for our special entertainment, began to fight furiously with one another. The spot on which they were struggling for a foothold in their encounter contained the pavement tablet which commemorates the sailing of the "Mayflower" in 1620. On this sacred spot they rushed in upon one another. They crashed each other to the ground, and rolled over each other till we thought they were both knocked into pulp. Then a kindly constable came forward and separated the pugilists, whereupon they walked away, seeningly the best of friends, and, I hope, not so badly hurt after all. The incident was. I thought, a curious reminder of the still surviving struggle between the instricts of individualism and brotherhood which still cling to our common humanity. Happily, brotherhood, with the help of state interference, triumphed in the end.

This episode, incidental to civilization, over, we embarked in our tug boat and launched forth upon the dark, but not stormy, waters. Our little steamship rocked cantily as it sped along. There were a couple of dozen or so of us, and we were as cheerful as boys out for a game at pirates.

The night was mild and dark, and the stars shone out, and the great blue flare of the lighthouse shot magnificently across the sea. We steamed out under the noses of the guns of the great black and white speckled floating battery, and then slowed down and hitched our cable to a buoy. Here, with the lights of the town sparkling forth from the darkness behind us, we kept our vigil for the night.

The wind, though slight, became chilly, and we gathered into the little deck "cabin," crowded like smugglers in a cave. We regaled ourselves with sandwiches and Kops ale and ginger beer, and we so filled the cabin with tobacco smoke that our eyes smarted into tears and our throats tickled as with cayenne pepper. But, despite these enticing conditions, never a soul would sing. In order to awaken the lyrical emotion of my comrades I tried recitals from "Paradise Lost" and "Childe Harold" upon them, but Frank Smith, who has no soul for poetry, ostentatiously fell asleep and began to snore loudly, while Mr. Belcher plunged into an animated discussion upon Presbyterian theology with several of the young men.

Discouraged thus in my efforts to fill the cabin with inspiring minstrelsy, as well as asphysiating smoke, I went out and spread myself, Viking-like, upon the deck to sleep. But repose, there was none. Twice did comrades stumble over my prostrate frame in the dark, and weird roars of laughter burst through the timbers of the cabin.

Close upon 4 o'clock, while it was yet dark, the man on watch shouted "Ship ahoy!" We all sprang upon the upper deck, and soon the "Moravian," like a great shadowy specter spangled with glittering lights, floated into the bay. Then the passenger tender came quickly out from the docks and closed into her side, and our little

means of happiness there is no part of the world to compare with this old country of ours."

He touch briefly on the Socialist and Labor movement in the colonies, and referred to the kind reception he had received from comrades in all lands. He was ready now, he said, to buckle on his armor for the fight. After a few words from myself on behalf of the National I. L. P., and from another Plymouth friend, the meeting concluded with the "Red Flag" and 'Auld Lang Syne," and a rousing cheer for Socialism.

Our Plymouth comrades accompanied us to the station and startled the busy platform with their enthusiastic "send off." The representatives of the Liberal Daily News and the Tory Daily Mail, who had journeyed specially to Plymouth, then had an hour with Hardie in the train. At Taunton I bade the party good-by and changed for the north.

Hardie, as I have said, is in splendid health. I have never seen him look so well, though his gray hair has whitened a little. He presented a most picturesque figure as he stood, erect as ever, sunburnt and aglow, in his tweed suit, his gray Tom O'Shanter, and with an Indian shawl swung round his shoulder. He struck one as a curious blend between a Scottish shepherd and an Indian rajah. He avers that he has struck tenaciously to his Scotch porridge for breakfast six days a week, with a "tea breakfast" on Sundays.— Labor Leader.

Temperance vs. Prohibition

By Wm. M. Reedy in The Mirror.

To all friends of temperance we would call to mind the significant fact that of all the progress that has been made in the diminution of the drink evil, none of it-absolutely none-has been due to prohibition legislation. Men are more sober than they were. Why? The enumeration of all the reasons would take up more than a page, or even all the pages, of an ordinary issue of the Mirror, but some of the causes of increased temperance may be named. First, we would place education, and after that the growth of the consumption of the lighter stimulant, beer. Then there are economic reasons. A man can't drink too much and keep in the running of the race of life. The man who drinks too much can't hold his job. Drink lessens his productivity. Furthermore, the man who drinks too much can't be trusted in responsible positions. At a machine he means ruined product, injury to himself or others and damage suits. Drink prevents the ordinary man from securing life insurance. The man who drinks little or nothing is the man who gets on and up in the world, even though he be less brilliant than the drinking man, because he is more dependable. Then there has come upon the people a change of social standards. It is no longer decent to get drunk. It is, in fact, hardly funny, save in the young and giddy. Woman rules the world. and woman sets her face against the hard drinker. As temperance grows from all these causes, reasonable men, seeing that temperance is good policy, incline more and more to total abstinence. The man who wants to abstain is within his rights in doing so, but he invades the rights of another when he presumes to say that another must abstain, wily nilly, in response to legal enactments or restraint upon appetite. Sobriety is not to be attained by man-made laws. The testimony of all men, not fanatics, in all lands, is to this effect. The only law that will increase the number of sober men is the natural law of self-preservation, working in economic conditions, and through the social conventions. Men should be sober themselves. They have no right to say that other men shall not drink if they want to do so. Prohibition is against the principle of individual, personal liberty. It decreases the volume of drink in a given place, but it increases the virulence of the quality of the drink in exact proportion to the diminution of quantity. It makes drinking a secret vice rather than an open weakness. It encourages hypocrisy, forgery, perjury, boodle and graft. It annihilates public revenue and deflects it into the pockets of corrupt public officials as private spoils. Wherever prohibition prevails the law operates not to deprive the well-todo of their tipple, but it does tend to put worse liquor into the bellies of the poorer folk to whom liquor does the most harm. In forty years temperance has grown enormously without the aid of Prohibition, and, indeed, in spite of Prohibition. Let us have all the temperance we can stand. Let each man reform himself on the liquor question. If he does so his example will be of more worth than all the laws he can pass to prevent the assuagement of his brother's thirst. Regulate the saloon rigorously as may be necessary. Drive it out of politics. Force it into the background of community life. But there is no sense in preventing, or rather in trying to prevent absolutely the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors. God put alcohol in the grape and the grain, the fruit and the vegetable. It is there for a beneficent purpose, we must believe, else Christ had not turned the water into wine at the wedding feast of Cana in Galilee. It has its use in life, and its use transcends its abuse. in the opinion of all level thinkers. Prohibition is as insane, we think, as some of the disciplinary theologic fads of the early Christian schismatics that went to the extreme of inculcating self-emasculation as the means to the end of keeping the commandment: "Tho shalt not commit adultery.'

The New Spanish Labor Law

Consul General Benjamin H. Ridgely, at Barcelona, sends th

Quite a large number of industries would be affected by the rigorous enforcement of this law. The labor of women under 25 years of age and of children of both sexes under 16 would be stopped in all chemical works, match factories, type foundries and glass and lead works, nor would they be employed in painting or decorating toys with arsenic or lead colors, or in sharpening or polishing metals.

They will also be prohibited from being employed in the manufacture of celluloid, ether, cartridges and explosives of all kinds, petroleum and all essential oils and varnishes, while slaughter houses and places where animal refuse is treated are also closed to them.

Who Was Responsible?

The attempt is being made by the capitalist press of Chicago to use the New York outrage as an excuse for the clubbing of the unemployed parade in Chicago. It is claimed that if it had not been for the action of the Chicago police a bomb might have been thrown in this city.

By what process of reasoning such a conclusion is arrived at no one but a newspaper editor trying to do his duty to his bose could imagine.

The New York police followed the example of the Chicago police and a **bomb was thrown**. That a bomb was not thrown in Chicago was in no way the fault of the police. They did their best to provoke disorder.

That there was not violence in Chicago was due mainly to the fact that the Chicago Socialists discovered the damnable plot of the police and refused to be used for the purpose of carrying out that murderous scheme.

The Chicago police did their share to bring about violence. They had filled the ranks of the unemployed with their spies, instructing to "start something."

The Socialists discovered this fact and exposed it and prevented thousands from attending the parade. To have "pulled off" anything under those conditions would have been too evident a plot, and, besides, no discredit would have fallen upon the Socialist Party.

In New York, however, the police carried their devlish work through to the bitter end. Whether they finally succeeded in tormenting some poor, half-insane fanatic into hurling a bomb, or whether, as is alleged by some, that bomb was itself thrown by a police spy, is of little importance.

In either case the police are equally guilty.

No bomb would have been thrown if it had not been for the illegal brutality of the police.

Some of the Chicago capitalist papers are trying to blame the Socialists because, it is claimed, it is impossible to gather together great bodies of unemployed without violence, no matter what the intentions may be of those who called them together.

The answer is easy. In Cleveland, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis and a host of other cities large bodies of unemployed have been gathered together in street meetings and parades.

In not one instance has there been the slightest disorder where the unemployed were not molested by the police.

Only in Chicago and New York has there been any violence. In both of those cities this violence was created by the illegal actions of the police.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Fact is That

the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discontinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

This court decision does not make this nor any other unfair concern fair; neither does it make the Union men and women of America forget the fact that Mr. Van Cleave is still fighting the Labor Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Union-killing work he can not expect them to forget the fact that he



Missouri Socialist Party

State Secretary: Otto Pauls, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS.

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tug boat steamed briskly forward and frisked up to the ship like a dog welcoming the homecoming of its master. Up went our rockets, and brightly flared our Socialist red lights, and forth went the cry:

"Is Keir Hardie on board?"

And the familiar voice came from the high deck rails: "Ay, lads, I'm here."

"Welcome home!" was the hearty cry.

"Thank you. I'm glad to be home. Greetings to you all."

Then came the inquiry if Mrs. Hardie was with us. No, but she was in London, waiting his arrival. A few other questions were exchanged, and then our band broke forth into cheers for the homecomer and for Socialism.

Our demonstration brought a crowd of passengers to the deck, who were evidently mightily astonished to hear vociferous cheers for Socialism saluting their ears on their return to the old country. Meanwhile numbers of reporters had boarded the "Moravian" and taken possession of Hardie. About twenty minutes later he reappeared, and as he descende the gangway into the tender a group of Johannesburg Jingoes raised ironical cheers for the "Zulu King" and "Miss Colenso." Our party replied with counter cheers, and the voice of a lady rang bravely out from the ship's deck: "Be sure and take care of Mr. Hardie."

We were not allowed to accompany the tender into the dock, and had to land at another quay, and make our way round to the landing stage through a maze of sheds and railway trucks. Evidently some apprehension of disturbance or sedition existed in the minds of the authorities, for an attempt was made by policemen to bar our approach to the gangway.

The day was dawning as Hardie stood by the dock gate shaking hands all round. Warmly the Plymouth men welcomed him again and again, and cheerily he replied to all questions concerning his accident in New Zealand, and the violent demonstration against him by the paid rowdies in South Africa. An hour later our gathering, greatly reinforced by additional Plymouth friends, was seated at breakfast. Mr. Belcher, who presided, again cordially welcomed our guest, and expressed gratification that the Plymouth Socialists had been afforded an opportunity of welcoming Mr. Hardie on his returning to his native shores. Mr. Hardie, in acknowledging the greeting, said:

"I come back feeling more deeply than ever that the one thing worth living, and if need be. dying, for is Socialism. I come back also," he said, "with this opinion, that for solid comfort and the real

following account of a new Spanish law restricting the employment of women and children in that country:

The law in Spain, which already fixed the maximum working hours for children between the ages of 10 and 14 years, limiting then to six hours in mills and other industrial establishments, and to eigh hours in shops and offices, and which further prohibited them from being employed on night work, has until now made no regulations against the employment under any circumstances whatever of womer and children in certain harmful branches of industry.

A government decree has, however now been published specifying those trades and processes of manufacture in which the labor of women under 25 years of age, and of children of both sexes under the age of 16 is to be prohibited, owing to the danger from poisonous fumes or dust, risk of fire or explosion, and injury to health.

Children under 16 years of age are also debarred from working any machines by means of pedals, such as sewing machines and others, or machines which are put in motion by a handwheel; neither are they to be employed in operating hand or circular saws, mechanical planes, chisels, drills or other cutting machines unless an apparatus be attached to them which will effectually prevent the possibility of accidents.

Boys under 16 years of age are not to be allowed to lift or carry weights exceeding 22 pounds, nor to push or draw loads necessitating a greater effort than that required to propel on level ground the following weights under the conditions stated: Pounds.

Trucks running on rails:

ł		
	Boys under 14 years	4
1	Boys between 14 and 16 years	6
	Girls under 14 years	3
	Girls between 14 and 16 years	5
	Wheelbarrows:	
	Boys between 14 and 16 years	
I	Carts, drays, etc.:	
	Boys under 14 years	
	Boys between 14 and 16 years,	Ί
	Girls under 14 years	
	Girls between 14 and 16 years	
	Carrier tricycles:	
	Boys between 14 and 16 years	1
	The weight of the vehicle is included in all the above figures.	
а		

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

criminal work the moment you declare a boycott, etc.

By refusing to modify the Sherman Anti-Trust law in your favor Congress quietly sanctions the anti-Union work of the Supreme Court, and your leading Republican organ, Globe-Democrat, in its old religious ferver and rheumatic morality, exclaims:

"Well done! Well done! Gloria in excelsis! Amen!"

The above G.-D. editorial will make a fine subject for Socialist campaign speeches and we hope that our comrades will make good use of it.

It will open the eyes of many workingmen whose political vision is still darkened by the nebulae of the Democratic-Republican swamp lands.

WHAT PARTY?

What party? This question' is promptly answered by F. M. Cassidy, the editor of the Switchmen's Journal, as follows:

"What party? This question seems to be utterly ridiculous and absurd, and when asked in sincerity by a wage worker, surprises me to find one so superlatively stupid that he can not see where his interests lie and are best conserved.

"There are four political parties in the United States to-day that have sufficient numerical strength to entitle them to recognition as national parties, viz: the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and Socialist parties, respectively. The first three named stand for the wage system and the exploitation of the wage earner; that is, for taking four-fifths of the wealth produced, thereby leaving but onefifth to the wealth producer. The Socialist Party, when it captures the powers of government, will give the creator of all wealth, the workingman, all that he produces.

"Surely the worker with an ounce of brains should be able to determine which of these parties is his party.

"Recent Supreme Court decisions have virtually declared Organized Labor an outlaw; in fact, at this very moment Organized Labor is lying prostrate, shackled hand and foot, with a gag in its mouth, and what is the giant among the lilliputians going to do about it?

The presidents of the various national and international unions have held a conference in Washington, have discussed the advisability of organizing on the political field, and have adjourned without settling on any definite plan to capture the powers of government, other than to fight in a desultory way, supporting those on any ticket who profess friendship, and fighting those who have made no secret of their enmity for Organized Labor, as was done towards C. E. Littlefield and 'Uncle Joe' Cannon. So all the talk about an Independent Labor Party has come to naught, and it is well that it has, since the toilers already have a party in the field that is controlled and financed by the wage workers of this country.

There is no need, therefore, of an Independent Labor Party. The fact is the wage slaves of this country have been voting too much independently of their own class interests. The Socialist Party is controlled by and for the wage workers of this country, and assures the laborer the full product of his toil. This is what, to a certain degree, Organized Labor is striving for on the industrial field. This being true, how in the name of common sense can a union man" have any hesitancy in joining the Socialist Party?"

Editorial Observations

W. D. Haywood at Druid's Hall To-morrow, Sunday Evening, at 8 o'clock.

When Sam Gompers Asks for Labor Legislation Van Cleave and his Ctilizens' Industrial Alliance capitalists cry: "Anarchy!"

When the Unemployed of Chicago Attempt to Petition the City Council for work and bread the police and the press cry : "Anarchy !"

Wm. D. Haywood in St. Louis Sunday Evening. Will Address public meeting at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

The Buying-Up of Labor Leaders Is One of the Special Political business tricks of Capitalism. Socialism will put a stop to these cow deals.

When the Unemployed of New York Assemble at Union Square to discuss their condition the pillars of capitalist society cry: "Anarchy!"

When 150,000 Union Men of Paris Are Locked Out, Because ne Nine Hour day, the capitalist press raises the cry lev defend "Anarchy !"

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS. Subscription: '\$1.00 per year in advance.

LABO

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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.

1888	2,000
1896	
1900	122.000
1900	
1904	
SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WO	RLD.
1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	
1898	
1903	
1006	

HAYWOOD IN ST. LOUIS

Comrade Wm. D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners will be with the St. Louis Socialists and Trade Unionists, tomorrow, Sunday, April 12. He will address a public mass meeting at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market. Sunday afternoon he will be the guest of honor of the Miners' Union in Belleville, Ill., where he will speak in public meeting.

Our St. Louis comrades may be surprised of the short notice they receive for this important meeting. We wish to say, however, that the comrades at local headquarters did not know anything definite about Haywood's coming here until Tuesday afternoon, when an affirmative answer from Chicago was received.

The hall was then secured, circulars announcing the meeting ordered and notices sent to the daily papers. In spite of the limited time for making the arrangements, Sunday night's meeting at Druid's Hall will undoubtedly be well attended and our St. Louis comrades will give Billy Haywood a cordial and enthusiastic reception.

Don't fail to be at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, tomorrow, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

DON QUIXOTERIES

If Socialism could be killed by resolutions, condemnations and misrepresentations, the Socialist movement would have been buried decades ago.

After listening to an address on "Socialism" by Rev. Father M. S. Ryan, president of Kenrick Seminary, the Federation of Catholic Societies of St. Louis adopted resolutions condemning Socialism and anarchy at its monthly meeting Thursday, April 2, in one of the halls of St. Louis University, Grand avenue and Pine street. The resolutions read, in part:

Be it resolved, That the Federation of Catholic Societies of St. Louis declare itself opposed to all principles subversive of human society, whether they be known as socialism, anarchism, liberalism or by any other term.

While we welcome to our country all desirable emi-grants, we emphatically commend the action of the United States government in excluding anarchists and apostles of disorder; and while conceding within certain limits the right of freedom of speech and of the press, we protest against the publication of anarchistic papers and commend the stand taken by President Roosevelt in using his good offices in having excluded from the mails an eastern paper in which doctrines of anarchy are proclaimed.

Fake Labor Legislation

Organized Labor has received another dose of capitalist labor legislation

Following the numerous recent court decisions against Union Labor, especially those based on the Sherman Anti-Trust act of 1890, which condemns the trade union as a trust, the American Federation of Labor demanded from Congress the amending of said act in a manner that would protect Organized Labor against any further Supreme Court anarchy. Now, what is the result? When the U. S. Supreme Court gave the infamous decision in the Loewe Hat Co case even President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, insisted that the Sherman Anti-Trust act be properly amended in favor of the labor organization.

This is a presidential campaign year, however, and realizing that labor or social legislation is a buzz-saw job, the leaders in Congress agreed to leave the Sherman law as it is, irrespective of what Roosevelt, Gompers or anybody else may say.

It is plain that the capitalist corporations succeeded in getting their fine work in, as usual, and the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and Manufacturers' Association were on deck in due time "fixing" the political show of capitalist marionettes assembled on the floor of the U. S. Congress.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of April 8, in a lengthy editorial unintentionally exposes the hypocrisy and swindle of the capitalist labor legislation prompted by Republican and Democratic "friendship for the workingman." For the information of every Union man and woman we reproduce the G.-D. editorial in full. Here it is:

Dangerous Legislation Averted.

The country, without distinction of party, will be glad to hear that the Republican leaders of the Senate have decided to make no effort to push through this session of Congress the Hepburn amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act of 1890. Although Hepburn is a member of the House, and introduced his bill in that chamber, a similar measure was proposed in the Senate immediately afterward. This action was taken because the president favored the bill, and appeared, at the outset at least, to want the bill to pass in this session. In messages and addresses for a year or more past the president has urged a modification of the Sherman act so as to allow harmless or beneficial combinations, and to prohibit those which are manifestly injurious. Then when the Supreme Court, two months ago, in the Danbury hat case, decided that, in the meaning of the Sherman act, the boycott was a conspiracy in restrain of interstate commerce, the president called conferences of railway chiefs, labor leaders and publicists, which met in the White House, and the result of their deliberations and discussions is the Hepburn amendment to the Sherman act, which is now in committee in each branch of Congress.

But the country quickly made up its mind, when it saw an abstract of the Hepburn bill immediately after its introduction in the House, that this was an excellent measure to postpone or kill. It dealt with so many and such diverse interests that many months of careful and intelligent discussion and deliberation would be needed to put the bill in shape which would accomplish the objects which Mr. Roosevelt, Seth Low and the rest of its patrons had in view. With a presidental campaign immediately in front of us, and with enough urgent work ahead of Congress to keep it busy until the eve of the national conventions of the great parties, it was obvious to the country that Congress had neither the time nor the temper to give that bill the consideration which the importance of the subject demanded. The bill was hurriedly drawn, is studded with contradictions, absurdities and follies, and would, if passed in its present shape, do many things which Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Low and the rest of its sponsors did not want it to do, but which they wanted to prevent being done. When Speaker Cannon got a glimpse of the bill after Hepburn introduced it he very promptly and very properly referred it to the Judiciary Committee, which comprises the best lawyers in the House, although Hepburn made a fight to get it referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee, of which he is chairman. The Senate has followed Speaker Cannon's example, and the bill is before the Judiciary Committee of the upper branch. Senator Elkins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of his chamber, tried to get control of the bill, but the Republican leaders saw that that measure deals with legal and social issues which are too delicate and too far-reaching in their possible consequences to be rushed through Congress in the excitement and distractions of a presidential campaign.

In neither the House nor the Senate will the Hepburn bill be reported in this session. This may be predicted with entire confidence. The level-headed Republicans who are directing the policy of their party in the Senate and the House are not, in this critical exigency, openly and deliberately leading their party into traps. This is not what they are there for. Nobody supposes that Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Low, both of whom are good Republicans as well as eminently desirable citizens, saw the traps at the time they were set. Nor did Mr. Hepburn and his Republican assistants who framed the bill knowingly put them there. The traps are there, nevertheless, and it is the business of the Republican Senate and House to refuse to fall into them. A committee of the National Council for Industrial Defense, of which the National Association of Manufacturers is a leading member, has just pointed out, to the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, a few of the vices and follies which crept into the bill, and have shown that if passed in anything like its present shape the bill would create many evils for every one which, in theory, it aims to cure. Al-though in operation it would grant some special favors to the labor unions which they lack under the present statute, Mr. Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, has told the committee that the constituency for which he speaks would much prefer the Sherman law as it stands to the amendment which is proposed. The Hepburn bill is dead, and neither in the White House nor anywhere else will it have any mourners.

The resolutions as introduced by Anthony A. Matre contained the words "apostles of rebellion" instead of "apostles of disorder." President T. D. Cannon of the federation pointed out that Washington was a rebel, and that men then in the meting had left Ireland in rebel mood. The word was changed.

Now the country is saved. Once more Socialism has been jesuitically mixed up with anarchism and condemned, and in real oldentime Holy Inquisition style the rulers of the land are called upon to kill the freedom of the press and bring us back to the good old days where the apostles of freedom could be dispatched to the burning pyre, like in the case of Bruno and Huss, or buried alive behind dungeon walls, like Tomasso Campanella, the great Italian philosopher:

Our readers will notice the little Jesuit trick:

First, Socialism is firmly linked together with anarchism, the subject of the lecture itself being "Socialism;" next comes the resolution demanding exclusion from the mail of "Anarchistic puublications," which, as a matter of course, also includes the Socialist papers, according to the definitions given by the originators of the above resolution.

To discuss the resolution seriously would be waste of time and energy. The reverend gentleman's work is that of the Don Quixote de la Mancha fighting windmills.

How Can Trade Unionists Possibly Vote the Republican or Democratic ticket this year? asks the Appeal. It is simply incon-ceivable. If they have not been punished sufficiently, kicked from pillar to post often and hard enough, in the name of all the gods at once when will they have enough of capitalism? But reports are assuring. The eyes of labor are opening at last and we look for surprisingly big things this year in the labor movement.

Rejoice, ye Democratic and Republican Union men! Rejoice! The Sherman Anti-Trust act will stand!

Congress will not meddle with it during the present session. The law stands as it is, or rather, as the old mummies of the U.S. Supreme Court see fit to define or interpret it.

Your Unions will be considered dangerous trusts and combinations, and will be treated accordingly.

The United States Supreme Court will declare your boycott a conspiracy, proceed to order the confiscation of your Union funds and the little property which some of your members may be fortunate enough to possess.

You are right and your cause is just. Even the president of United States admitted that you are right. the

But some old black-robed mummies in the Supreme Court catalegally, in violation of the Constitution, that you are engaged in job! Ideal, indeed.

When the Union Men of Rome Protest Against the Murdering of two of their brothers by the soldiery the caiptalist papers of Europe and America cry: "Anarchy!"

Read Most Carefully Our Editorial on Fake Labor Legislation. Every Union man should paste the quoted G.-D. editorial in his hat for good use during the ensuing campaign.

When the Republican Citizen's of Lisbon Insist That Their votes be counted the corrupt Portuguese government makes the capitalist papers of the world cry: "Anarchy!"

Taft, the Presidential Candidate, Was One of the Pioneers in enjoining labor unions by court decree. Will labor give Taft its votes at the polls next November ?- Railroad Telegrapher.

Speaking Reminiscently, the Boston Tea Party Was a Violent expression of the colonists' boycott of English tea. It is lucky the colonists were not enjoined or all American history might be rewritten .- Railroad Telegrapher.

Karl Matx. Biographical Memoirs. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Price 50 cents. This little volume should be in every public library and in every Socialist family library. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

When Capitalist Papers Express Indignation Against the House of Delegates corruption it makes thinking people smile, for the simple reason that without corrupt men in public office capitalists and capitalist corporations could not rob the commonwealth of franchises worth many millions of dollars.

A Riot Occurred Near the Commonwealth Steel Foundry in Granite City. Several thousand unemployed wage slaves were violently competing with each other in securing a few miserable jobs in the plants. Stones were hurled, clubs wielded, pistol shots fired, and the police had to interfere. These are ideal labor market condicombs insist that you are wrong, that you organize and associate il- tions for Parry, Post, Van Cleave & Co. One hundred men for every

Bulkeley Wells, Former Adjutant-General of the State of Colo-

rado, has filed a complaint that an explosion took place under his bed last week. It is very probable that Wells knows all the particulars as to the party who brought about an explosion that failed to injure Wells. Wells, as well as a few others at Telluride, are anxious that the public mind should be inflamed preceding and during the trial of Steve Adams. That explosion was raw work.—Miners' Magazine.

Under "Political Nihilism" Last Sunday's Globe-Democrat reports the following: Organs of the Socialist Party throughout the country are printing with much glee the recent editorial from the Washington Post approving the statement made by John S. Wise of Virginia that American politics is now chaotic, and that nobody knows what a Democrat or Republican is. It concludes with the remark: "All that is certain is that Socialism is become a powerful factor, and no man can imagine what will be written on the page of our political future in the next decade. All we know is that the old parties are dead."

Goethe's Faust: A Study in Socialist Criticism. By Marcus Hitch. Cloth, 50 cents. This book will interest not only those who have read "Faust," but all who have given any thought to the subtle and clever ways in which the ruling class has always imposed its moral ideas upon the subject class, and still imposes them. It is often said, too often in fact, that writers like Shakespeare and Goethe are "not for an age but for all time." It can be shown, however, that the ethical standards which are taken for granted by "great" writers as well as other writers are defintely related to the economical foundations of the society in which they lived and wrote. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

The Mine Workers' Journal Presents a Cartoon Showing a Coal Baron sitting at ease in a richly-upholstered chair before a grate full of burning coal. But above him is the vision of a woman weeping over a coffin and the flames in the grate are drawn to represent a skull. "What the coal baron ought to be thinking about" is the title under the picture. Yet the baron sits at his ease and with the usual capitalistic conscience. But we do not blame him. We blame the people of this country for allowing the great natural heritage of man, the great coal deposits, to become a private monopoly and to roll up vast wealth for a few men at the expense of the very lives of the people all over the country who must have coal in winter or freeze or contract deadly diseases.

Of All the Dead Politicians in St. Louis Lee Meriwether Is the "deadest." If he ever had any sense, he must have lost it. Here is a sample of his political wisdom which was disseminated in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch. He says: "Abolish the House of Delegates. Constitute a Board of Directors, from the finest business talent available, and pay them \$12,000 a year each. There is no corporation with a \$10,000,000 income, such as St. Louis has, which would commit its management to \$300-a-year men. One couldn't get a decent cook for \$300 a year, let alone a member of the House of Delegates. The theoretical remedy is to abolish the two-chamber system. But I know that remedy would not be acceptable to the public at present. God knows what a practical remedy would be. The best I can think of is education in civic ideals, a process of centuries; evolution, in other words." The great Meriwether thus favors the abolition of popular municipal government by substituting a "Board of Directors," with a yearly graft of \$12,000 apiece. What has become of the Public Ownership Hercules of 1901?

Taft as an Official Strike Breaker Is Criticised by the Appeal to Reason in a manner which leaves little room for further comment. Judge Taft broke-up the strike at Cincinnati, says the Appeal, as he and Judge Ricks had broken up the strike of the engineers and firemen on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan, in the interest of the railroad companies, and it was on these occasions that he won his judicial distinction and the patronizing plaudits of the corporate masters, who have smoothed the way from office to office for him until he now stands on the threshold of the presidency. It is not strange-indeed, it is perfectly natural and proper-that the railroad corporations should boom Judge Taft for the presidency as they are now doing with all their power, but it is inconceivable that the working class could be so completely deceived by such literary scullions as Curtis as to support this arch enemy of theirs for the highest office in the gift of the people. For the very reason that Judge Taft used his judicial power on the bench to imprison labor leaders, defeat their' strikes and destroy their organizations, the corporations are his enthusiastic supporters, and not a dissenting voice is heard in their councils; and if for the same reason the working people now favor him for president it is because they want their leaders to be jailed and their unions crushed by the iron heel; and with Taft as president, if they should elect him-and only they can elect himwhat he did to them from the bench in a limited way will be repeated on a national scale, and enforced by all the executive and military power at the command of our capitalist government.



ST. LOUIS LABOR.

150,000 Union Men Locked Out.

Paris, April 8.—The master masons have decided upon a lockout. One hundred and fifty thousand workmen will be affected. The entire building trade of Paris and vicinity is at a standstill. One of the main reasons of the lockout is the refusal of the men to go back on the nine-hour workday.

Bakers' Agitation Meeting.

St. Louis Bakers' meeting No. 4 held a successful public meeting last Saturday evening at Harngari Hall. Addresses on the labor problem were delivered by Business Agent Peter Beisel, Editor Hoehn of St. Louis Labor, Chris Rocker of Cigarmakers' Union No. 44 and J. C. Shanessy of Barbers' Union No. 102. The remarks of the speakers were freely applauded and some new members were secured.

Amended Liability Bill Passed.

Washington, April 6.—The employers' liability bill was passed by the House of Representatives this afternoon under a suspension of rules, with 20 minutes' debate on each side. The action of the House has been frequently and accurately forecasted, as it has been generally understood that the Republican leaders in the two houses gave assurances to the president that it was their intention to pass such measure as soon as the opinion of the United States Supreme Court was handed down declaring the bill passed at the last session of the Congress unconstitutional.

Nine Million Trade Unionists.

A compilation of trade union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,-000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain, and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The Unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,880,000 last year. Five European countries have more trade union members than the state of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.

General Strike in Rome.

Rome, April 6.—A general labor strike has been proclaimed as a protest against the interference of the police yesterday with the funeral conducted by bricklayers and masons who attempted to make a demonstration against the Austrian embassy, in which two persons were killed and a score wounded. The mayor ordered the city's flag half-masted today and suspended the day's sitting of the Municipal Council as a sign of mourning for the death of the two men who were killed. Their action has increased the popularity of the administration with certain classes, but is unfavorably commented upon by the majority of the population.

Waiters Strike at Bryan Banquet.

Denver, Col., April 6.—Just after 850 guests at the Bryan banquet sat down to-night the 200 waiters who had been hired for the occasion struck because the caterer wouldn't agree to unionize his restaurant. Three non-union men were secured and they began to serve the big crowd. Later a few more were obtained, and, with volunteers from among the guests they eked out a meager number, which were able to complete the dinner. Shortly before 10 o'clock Hyman, the caterer, sent word to the waiters they would be paid \$3.50 if they would come back. They accepted, but the banqueters had already decided to do without most of the dinner and the men again left.

Printers Make Nominations.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 7.—The following nominations have been made for the various offices for the International Typographical Union, the election to be held May 20: For president, James M. Lynch, incumbent, and Henry S. Hudspeth, New Orleans. For first vice-president, John W, Hayes, incumbent, and W. N. P. Reed of New York. For secretary-treasurer, J. W. Bramwood, incumbent, and Thomas F. Crowley, Cincinnati. For delegates to the American Federation of Labor, Frank M. Morrison, Chicago: Max S. Hayes, Cleveland; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto; T. W. McCullough, Omaha; H. J. Goitlob, Newark; Frank A. Kennedy, Omaha; Sam De Nedrey, Washington; Theodore Eichhorn, Erie, Pa.; Charles W. Fear, Joplin, Mo.; Michael Colbert, Chicago; Frank K. Foster, Boston.

Status of the Loewe Case.

The status of the Loewe case against the Hatter is this. The United States Supreme Court remanded the case back to the Connecticut district court for trial to determine the amount of damages to be awarded to Loewe. The plaintiff originally demanded \$1.20,000 in the federal court, or \$360,000 and costs if his contentions were upheld under the Sherman anti-trust law. However, the Supreme Court fixed the limit of damages that could be recovered at \$80,000, or \$240,000 and costs under the Sherman act. Besides the case in the federal courts Loewe also has a case in the state courts of Cannecticut in which he prays for \$60,000 additional damages against the hatters. Out of 3,000 union hatters in Danbury, Conn., Loewe named 250 as defendants, about all who could b found to possess tangible property. The attachments served amounted to \$130,000 on homes and \$50,000 in bank savings, or a total of \$180,000. It is difficult to state when final action will be made on this now celebrated ruse As far as the hatters are concerned they have lost the fight, and the only interest they can now have is to learn how heavily they are to be mulcted.

Sympathetic Strikes Declared Illegal.

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Boston, Mass., April 3.—In a decision handed down here to-day the Massachusetts Supreme Court declared that sympathetic strikes for the purpose of preventing an employer from conducting an "open shop" are illegal. The court's decision was rendered in the case of nine firms of building contractors in Lynn, who applied for an injunction restraining the Lynn Building Trades Council and several affiliated unions from enforcing a sympathetic strike against the employers over the issue of an "open shop."

Mines May Be Closed Six Weeks.

Duquoin, Ill., April 7.—The general opinion prevails among the operators and miners of the Southern Illinois coal fields that the present suspension will be of at least two weeks and possibly six weeks' duration. Operators here intimate that, even though operations were resumed at once, the demand for coal at this time is such that would only keep the mines running about one-third of the time. All of the Southern Illinois railroads, which are the principal coal consumers, have a sufficient supply on hand for at least thirty days. The Illinois Central has accumulated 3.500 cars, a large quantity of which has been stored on the recently completed extension from Christopher to Herrin. All miners' unions' throughout the district have provided a strike emergency fund, the first distribution of which will probably be made to the men this week.

New Labor Laws.

As a result of their activity the trade unions of Ohio have secured the passage of two bills in the present session of the legislature which are of practical benefit, the Reynolds child labor bill and the Metzger employers' liability bill. The first one, fathered by Representative Reynolds, a member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists, provides that no child under 14 years of age can be employed and none under 16 employed over eight hours per day; and the Metzger bill is in substance the same as the national employers' liability act. There is also a good prospect for the passage of an initiative and referendum bill. And yet the trade unions of Ohio, as a body, have not taken the active interest which they should have done, for their possibilities in securing necessary legislation has never been approached by the results secured.

Radical Labor Measures Recommended.

Johannesburg, April 7 .- Important recommendations as to labor on the Rand have been made by the commission appointed by the Transvaal government to inquire into the gold mining industry. dominating idea of the report is the gradual establishment of a large industrial white population and the gradual elmination of black labor. The commissioners maintain that the mines can adjust their organization to the employment of a greater proportion of whites and a less proportion of blacks, without materially increasing the cost of production prevailing at the beginning of 1907. The commissioners recommend: The gradual stoppage of the importation of Portuguese natives. It is of opinion that there is no essential difference between the importation of Chinese and of Portuguese natives, both being equally undesirable. The abolition of the pass law, because that would make it impossible to enforce native contracts and native recruiting would stop. Legislation compelling the employment of one white miner for each machine drill. An eighthour day. Taxation of unworked claims, no claim being "worked" unless a definite number of whites are employed in it. Stricter measures to stop the illicit gold buying, which prevails to a great extent.

Child Labor in the South.

A Prebyterian minister named Dallas has been preaching for about a year in Ware Shoals, a cotton mill town in South Carolina. and he tells about his earnest but ineffectual attempts to lessen the evil of child labor in the South. He says that little ones from 5 to 7 years of age are sent to work in the mills and that there are no schools in the place. He had to send his own children to another town to school. He says further that many children marry at the age of 15 and raise large families of sickly little ones, all to become fodder to be ground into profits in the mills of the capitalists. This preacher has found that honest effort is without avail as long as the capitalist competitive system lasts, and he has left the neighborhood for greener pastures. A labor paper exclaims: Socialism is the only hope of the two million children who find in this "land of liberty nothing but toil and sorrow, want, disease, vice and death. But the children are helpless; it is only the parents who can bring about the social revolution. Don't you think it about time to begin doing your part of the work?

Beer Drivers in Possession of Their Hall.

Under a settlement effected Friday between Priesterbach and the Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union No. 43, which has been recognized as the legal body by the international officers of the United Brewery Workmen and the St. Louis breweries Priesterbach turned over the possession of the old Eiederkranz Club hall to the beer drivers. Ten suits, nine of which are pending in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and the other at Cincinnati, Ohio, will be dismissed. Three of the suits are quo warranto, three are for libel, two are injunctions, one of which was filed by Priesterbach against the international officers at Cincinnati; one is for the appointment of a reciever for the hall and another grew out of the purchase of the hall. In the conference to settle the difficulty Priesterbach, his attorney, William R. Scullin, and the old executive board represented one side; Edward W. Foristal of the law firm of Foristal, Paeben & Veneor exercise the heat of the law firm of Proebstel international

one side; Edward W. Foristal of the law him of Portstal, raesen & Young, representing the beer drivers; Joseph Proebstel, international secretary of the United Brewery Workmen, and other representatives of the beer drivers represented the International Union. The old Liederkranz hall, lately known as New Club hall, is now owned and managed by the bona fide Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union No. 43, which is connected with the International Union of the United Brewery Workers.

Gov. Campbell of Texas has refused the request of the coal mine operators at Thurber to send rangers there to protect the property. The operators allege the miners threaten trouble. Gov. Campbell said he would first have to be convinced the local authorities could not control the situation.

British Miners and Labor Party.

The Council of the Northumberland Miners' Association has, by resolution, decided to recommend the members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to vote in favor of affiliation with the Labor Representative Committee at the ballot which is to take place in May. The resolution was passed at a special meeting held at Newcastle last Saturday and was carried by 42 votes to 14.

Honor Their Dead Brothers.

Rome, April 7.—A procession of 5,000 striking workmen made its way through the streets of Rome last Saturday to the cemetery where are the graves of the men killed in the alleged rioting of Thursday. The parade of the men was witnessed by thousands of men from balconies, windows and roofs along the line of march. Upon arriving at the cemetery wreaths were placed on the graves of the victims. Fiery speeches were delivered, but there was no outbreak or disorder of any kind. The authorities had taken precautions to have troops present in large numbers.

Prison-Made Cigars in Ohio.

The Cincinnati Post in a recent issue describes the conditions in under which the state of Ohio manufactures cigars for contractors on the "piece price" plan in the Ohio prisons. Under this plan that I state makes cigars for the George B. Sprague Cigar Co. at so much of per thousand, doing the bunchmaking, stripping and rolling for less in than free labor receives for rolling. Outsiders are not permitted to see the interior of the cigar shops unless they have a pull. Cigar shop No. I is a more horrible place to look into than the insane asylum. It was a shockingly dirty, unventilated place the day I was there, filled with senseless men and cripples. Here was a man with a strange growth, larger than a banana, on his neck; here a man I with chora; and all around were hollow-faced men coughing and expectorating. The light of human intelligence was in the faces of I few, most of the men being what are known in expressive slang as i "half dips" and "prison simples." "This is the place we send that class," a guard said.

Labor Legislation in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla., April 7 .- Carrying out the constitutional provisions in regard to legislation for the protection of the life and health of laboring men, the Senate has passed the Franklin bill organizing the office of the Commissioner of Labor, providing for a system of factory inspection under the supervision of the commissioner and creating a free employment bureau, also under his supervision. The personnel provided for in this bill includes the Commissioner of Labor and his assistant, a factory inspector, who is also to gather statistical information, a superintendent of the free ca. ployment bureau, and a board of arbitration and conciliation. to consist of six members. Three of the members of this board are to be employers and three employes, the latter to be selected from the labor organizations in the mining, transportation and manufacturing industries in the state. All are to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. In addition to conducting the free employment bureau, the Department of Labor is also to have supervision of all private employment agencies, which must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Labor and pay a license fee of \$50 a year.

Harry Orchard's Future.

"I know nothing about what is to be done with Orchard." said James McParland, the detective who secured the confession of Orchard. He was never promised immunity and never asked for any. I don't know whether his sentence will be commuted or not. Orchard is truly penitent. He made a clean breast of his guilt and told me he was willing to stand any punishment which the law inflicts for his crimes. I was told what he knew about those who caused him to commit his crimes. The fact that they were cleared by juries makes no difference to him." Ernest Mills, Acting Secretary for the Western Federation of Miners, said that the Federation would remain passive in regard to the disposition that will be made of Orchard's charges. "If Judge Wood made the statements credited to him," said Mills, "there is little doubt but that he is paving the way for the freedom of Orchard. It has been claimed all along that Orchard had been promised freedom by Gov. Gooding of Idaho for making the confession he made at the trials and that the political ring is back of him. That it has promised to go down the line for Orchard. is also a well-known fact." After the court proceedings at Caldwell Orchard was brought back to Boise and taken to the penitentiary. The Board of Pardons meets within a few days.

Another Record Grim and Awful.

Under this heading the Machinists' Monthly Journal, editorially, says: Not less than 471 boiler explosions occurred in 1907 in the United States and the adjacent parts of Canada and Mexico. This is the showing made by the Locomotive, which is the organ of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., and which makes an annual practice of compiling and analyzing the statistics of boiler explosions. On the average more than two boilers blew up every business day of the year. As a result of these explosions 300 persons were killed and 420 others became subjects for the doctor, but not for the undertaker. It's a curious fact that in 1907 the greatest number of explosions occurred in the short month of February and the smallest number in the long month of May. The Locomotive supplies some impressive totals. It shows that since 1879 8,512 boiler explosions have occurred, and that they caused the death of 8,433 persons and the injury of 12,734 others. This record, based on facts that are alike ugly and unadorned, is mighty suggestive. The boiler is a good server but a bad master. If it is properly constructed and rightly cared for, it is safe enough. If it is built in a faulty manner, or if defects are allowed to go uncorrected, or if it is managed by incompetent or reckless men, it becomes a grave peril. The proper inspection of boilers and the employment of competent men to care for them have always been contended for by trade unionists, and until their demands are complied with the grim record of last year's bursting boilers will be repeated ad infinitum.

Hunter on the Political Strike.

Robert Hunter, speaking of the "Political Strike," says: Let me recall to the minds of trade unionists a picture of the days before trade unionism was. The workers were very miserable. When their condition became intolerable they selected a comrade to go to the employer to beg for better conditions. The embryo trade union leader told the employer about the misery of the men, and that poverty would drive them to revolt. He threatened the employer that the men might unite; might even strike. But they did not unite; and they did not strike. And the employers grew more arrogant and oppressive. At last in desperation the workingmen did unite and did strike. Not until then did the employers begin to make terms. It is a matter of history what untold value the industrial strike has been to workers. The employers to-day control the government. A few labor leaders go to them and tell them the misery of the people; and tell them that the workers might unite politically and strike at the ballot box. But the workers do not unite, and they do not strike. The employers, the courts, the legislators, grow more arrogant and oppressive. The trade unionist who knows history will tell you that begging never won anything for labor. It failed on the indus-trial field. It will fail on the political field. Labor begins even now to realize it. When they realize it fully we shall have a Socialist Party that will make even the movements of Europe look small. We are on the eve of great developments. We need political leadership. We need the leadership that brought into existence over half a century ago the independent class action in trade unionism, and that gave birth to the industrial strike. We need this leadership now to unite the entire hosts of labor into one great political union that shiil give birth to the political strike.

Missouri Socialist Party News From All Parts of the State, Reported by Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis Mr.

James H. Brower.

Secretary Ristine has arranged three dates for Brower in Jasper county. He will speak at Joplin on April 13; Prosperity 14; Fidelity 15.

Well Satisfied.

All locals reporting on the Edwards meetings say they are well pleased with his work. Monett was reorganized and at Aurora and Stotts City the audiences were large and everybody well pleased. The book sales were an encouraging feature.

Stoddard County Moving.

A. Q. Miller will undertake organizing work in Stoddard county. The Appeal list of readers will be used to secure new members and organize locals. With the reorganization of Puxico there are now four locals in the county and the prospects are good for others.

Awakening in Howell County.

N. B. Wilkinson of Willow Springs and J. F. Williams of West Plains are stirring up trouble in Howell and surrounding counties. Two meetings were held in Spring Creek Township and the results were fine. Wilkinson spoke at Trask on April 8 and will visit Ava in Douglass county next week. He says the farmers evince great interest.

Wayne County Activity.

The new local at Piedmont enrolled 10 new members at the last meeting and Secretary Martin wants to organize the county more thoroughly. Wappapello, Piedmont and Socialists at other points will work together and crystallize the sympathizers into active duespaying members.

A Meeting Place of Their Own.

Hannibal local used to meet in the courthouse, but the politicians got busy and on one pretext or another, the use of the courthouse was denied them for the regular meetings. Not at all downcast, the local comrades went to work and secured an abandoned storeroom, painted. and furnished it and are now in a position to snap their fingers at the opposition.

Indications of Progress.

The platforms received from a number of locals in towns that have Spring elections are most encouraging. All the platforms show a disposition to take hold of conditions here and now, to show the working class that the Socialist Party is not a doctrinaire, theoretical, debating society, but a practical, fighting, political party. Missouri Socialists want every inch we can get now to enable them to get more later on. Every improvement gained strengthens us for future battles.

For the New Locals.

Each local gets a weekly copy of Labor, containing a bulletin of state news. If you do not receive a copy, or if it does not come to the proper party, then notify the state secretary. The state office pays for the copies sent to locals and all secretaries should note the bulletin of state news, as it serves to keep the locals in touch with each other and informed of what is going on in the state. More than 100 copies of Labor are now required, the number of locals being rapidly increasing.

New Locals.

St. Francois County scores this week with a new local of seven members at Bonne Terre. As a result of Comrade Edwards' work in Monett the local was reorganized with seven members and Secretary Barnesley says they will stay put this time. L. D. Bolen has organ-ized a local of seven members at Cape Fair. This makes three locals in Stone County. The members of Cape Fair are widely scattered, but Comrade Bolen is going to do his level best to jar capitalism some in his neck of the woods. Scott county put three more over the plate. J. W. Adams gets Pleasant Valley on the map with a local of nine members. J. H. Branam organized Lusk precinct with six members and Macedonia with 11 members. Puxico comrades, Stoddard county, have organized with eleven members. County Secretary Ristine reports that he has formed a local at Oronoga with 23 members.

same date and at the same place (court room) for the purpose of selecting candidates for city offices. This act of the agents of individualism (anarchy) caused several to stay away, thinking that it would confuse and break up our meeting. But not so. We gave notice to these parties that we had engaged the room and that we intended to use it, and that they could make arrangements to act accordingly. Therefore the colonels and the captains of the hosts of graft put their "pates" together and after considering the matter concluded to adjourn to other quarters. The Socialists, however, to show the plutes that the S. P. stood for decency and fairness, suggested that they should go ahead with their work of nomination, provided that they would not occupy too much time, and we would follow with our speaker. The suggestion was accepted and the termination of their meeting resulted in a large number staying to be shorn of their fleece of old-party enthusiasm.

ST. LOUIS LABOR.

It might be of interest to state that the two old parties of this place have formed a trust, or merger-that is, they have agreed to divide the city offices, which is another proof of the Socialist contention that the time is not far distant when the two will be one. And their actions in this matter is an acknowledgment that capitalist party politics are a failure when applied to the progress and welfare of the collectivity, be it municipal or national.

In conclusion, will say that Comrade Garver's speech was well received and doubtless will be of benefit to the party. Comrade Garver is one of the very best speakers that have visited this place, and the members of Milan Local suggest that the different locals of the state secure him for at least one speech, as he can come as near as any one in puncturing the crust that entombs the gray matter of the ordinary voter. Yours fraternally, Milan Local, S. P.

St. Louis Socialist Party Campaign Fund.

William Voege\$	2.00
Louis Meyer	25
L. J. Hammel	25
F. Rosenkranz List No. 13-	-25
Fred Rosenkranz	25
Conrad Boellchen	50
Ed Meier	15
Matt Buchler	15
Paul Hauser	15
Alois Hickl	25
Joseph Nickelbach	50
Otto Bischoff	10
F. Baumann	25
G. Knoll	25
Weismuller	. 05
Previously reported	105.40
Total	00.011
OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary	<i>.</i> .

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE **Editorial in The Machinists** Monthly Journal.

Organized Labor respects the law and its administration. Having an exalted opinion of judges, the strictness of the honor and the sacredness of their office, it grievously deplores and resents anything that would detract from the altitude of this opinion. In furtherance of this Organized Labor has torn many an unjust and obnoxious law from the statute books to the end that its respect for the law might be maintained. In its work of humanization and in the safeguarding of the rights and liberties of all those who toil, it has been instrumental in getting measures enacted into law which were fondly hoped would do all that their framers intended and claimed. Being anxious at all times to respect the rights of everyone, it has carefully guarded against the introduction of anything into the law that would make it unjust, or unwisely lenient to any class of the community. Knowing how careful it has been in this respect, how painstaking and conscientious, the knowledge that is being brutally forced upon it that its efforts have been futile gives a shock that is far from welcome, creates a feeling of resentment which, if left unchecked, might cause it to look upon courts and judges with new-born and unexpected contempt. When doubt is born thoughts will wander into new and unexpected channels, and as a consequence the most loyal in mind will often waver in their sincerity.

Those who lead thought in the ranks of Organized Labor have labored unceasingly to engender a respect for the law, the courts and the judges in the minds of their comrades and colleagues. This has been a difficult task at times because of the only too palpable attempt-successful at times-on the part of men temporarily enrobed in ermine to bend or strain the law so that the wealthy transgressor became immune from punishment and non-responsible for his misdeeds. While wealth was thus protected and exalted above the law, poverty had to pay its pound of flesh in the full exactment of the penalty. On more than one occasion judges have been found who, for reasons peculiarly satisfactory to themselves, have restrained workingmen from exercising their rights as freemen and citizens, and imprisoned them for contempt when they protested against the curtailment of these rights. At other times judges in the name of law and order have denied workingmen the right of assembly, and instructed minor officials to break up meetings even if it cost life to conducted. Many such acts, annoying in the extreme, have from time to time been committed by judicial authority, but workingmen recognized that such acts were merely the acts of individuals, and did not hold constituted authority responsible, and through it all maintaining their respect for the courts and the law. Anything, therefore, that is disturbing or likely to cause a doubt in their minds as to the honesty of the higher branches and members of the judiciary, or anything that is likely to shake their belief in the principles of law and justice which the higher courts ought to and do represent, is to be regretted and deplored. Recent decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States are, unfortunately, having a very disquieting effect and giving rise to discussions among workingmen which do not always terminate with a higher appreciation of judicial honor and honesty. Three decisions have been handed down this year by the Su-preme Court of the United States, each of them affecting labor and all that it stands for as represented in trade union organization, which are being discussed rather freely, and in some instances with embittered criticism. The first of these was handed down when the year was only six days old, and declared that employers could not be held responsible and liable for damages in the event of the injury or death of their employes during employment. Some railway employes sought to secure damages under what is known as the "em-ployers' liability law," making railroads responsible for injuries resulting from the negligence of fellow-employes, but the Supreme Court held the law to be unconstitutional. Then when the year was but 23 days old the Erdman arbitration act, forbidding the discharge of employes because they belonged to labor unions, was also declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. On the third of February, in the case of Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., against whom a boycott had been declared by the American Federation of Labor, the Supreme Court de-clared : "The combination charged falls within the class of restraints of trade aimed at compelling third parties and strangers involuntarily not to engage in the course of trade except on conditions that the combination imposes.'

formerly held for the Justices of the Supreme Court. Had these gentlemen been unanimous in their opinion when the decisions were handed down it might have been different, but they were not, hence the quaver in respect and attitude on the part of labor towards these highest representatives of constitutional authority. As in mostly all other cases of great importance, the Justices of the Supreme Court were divided in their opinion in these causes affecting Organized Labor, and, as a rule, standing five to four, the majority of one giving the decision. Had the minority been content, and quietly acquiesced in the opinion of the majority all might have been well, but instead of this they insisted upon delivering an adverse opinion. And each one in his adverse opinion takes pains to not only declare. but to prove that his learned colleagues are lacking in judgment and discernment, and incapable of rendering a wise decision on either the subject under consideration or any other that might come up for adjudication. Under any circumstances this would have a prejudicial effect upon the public mind, and could not fail to lower the respect which one ought to feel towards those in authority. It must, therefore, be apparent to all that the opinion one judge holds of another, particularly if that opinion be a poor one, will have an effect upon the average man anything but pleasing. The standing and inluence of the court are bound to be affected by the diversity of opinion held by its members toward each other, and the more variable the opinions are in their diversity the more damaging and disastrous will be the result. When one-half of the court points out with great care how utterly worthless and unreliable the other half is, how can it be possible for the lay mind to become otherwise than prejudiced?

Powerful influences might be brought to bear so that the personnel of the Supreme Court might be changed. There is no influence more powerful than the influence of public opinion, and public opinion is expressed at the ballot box. Workingmen are in a majority in this country, as they are everywhere else, but unlike the workingmen of a great many other countries, each of them has got a vote. This vote intelligently cast can change the opinion of courts and constituted authority because it is their creator and the creature must always be subordinate to the power that brought it into existence. When judges render opinions and grant decisions that are injurious and prejudicial to the interests of workingmen, it is because workingmen took no interest in the matter when these judges were created. When workingmen class-consciously do their duty on election day judicial decisions will cease to intimidate or terrorize.



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County Ticket Nominated.

The St. Louis county convention on April 5 was a success. The attendance was good, all locals being represented. F. G. Cassens presided as chairman and A. Tschirner was elected secretary. The following ticket was nominated: Judge of county court, First district, Jos. Sturtz; Second district, Joseph Bailey; prosecuting at-torney, F. G. Cassens; sheriff, George Lewis; assessor, K. L. Ross; recorder, G. W. Rosswell; county clerk, H. L. Howe; probate clerk, E. L. Garvin; circuit clerk, F. A. Schlueter; recorder of deeds, Chas. Lehner; collector, E. Georges; treasurer, John Mound; public admin-istrator, Dr. Eckels. The convention recommended G. W. Boswell as candidate for state senator in the Twenty-fifth district. Comrade Brandt and Hoehn of St. Louis addressed the convention. The county comrades are enthusiastic over the prospects and expect a large increase in their vote.

Garver in Milan, Mo.

TALKS TO A MIXED CROWD.

Comrade W. L. Garver Fires Hot Shot Into the Ranks of Capitalism.

Milan, Mo., April 4, 1908.

Comrade "Billy" Garver spoke before a large crowd at the courthouse in this place last evening. The room was packed and the crowd, though largely made up of old partyites, was very attentive and many, for the first time, listened to an exposition of the working-class_politics.

The Socialists had advertised Comrade Garver several days ahead by handbills and press notices, yet from some cause (known only to the instigators (?)) the Republican and Democratic city committees issued a call for their respective parties to meet on the which it will take further time to regain the awe and reverence it



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ST. LOUIS LABOR.



"Shock old proprieties, cross local forms, How Indignation in a moment storms. Lie, cheat, bribe, steal, turn orphans out of doors, And indignation in its armchair snores."

In man's primitive days he was totally ignorant of the facts of the universe, and of the laws of nature, and he imagined laws, and these imagined laws, and these imagined facts and laws became the creeds of the people.

And men have clung to their primitive beliefs, however false, while they have persecuted truth as it has been discovered, and they have formulated laws of their own, many of which have violently antagonized natural law. Man's ignorance of truth and his violation of law have filled life with inharmony and suffering. But in his ignorance he has been able to trace effects to their causes, and has spent three centuries blindly striking at effects, instead of removing causes. The wrong conditions resulting from the violation of truth and natural law have been accepted as a part of a "fixed order." established by "divine decree."

Man has held "God" responsible for much and himself responsible for very little in the affairs of his life. But we have found through centuries of study and investigation that while a power outside of man has created the elements and forces of nature, and given life to man, that man himself has the power to control these natural forces and the conditions that shape his own life.

If God is the creator, man is the arbiter of the universe. He is chaining the forces of nature, improving and creating species, and he has absolute control over those social conditions which tend to elevate or lower the masses. When men are overworked and underfed the body becomes exhausted and in turn exhausts the brain. Wherever the burdens and opportunities of life have been equally borne, we have found a well-balanced society. It has been the people themselves who, through their indifference, have tolerated the manipulation of the few that have concentrated the wealth and the powers producing the social extremes-the dregs of the scum of society.

No thorough, honest student any longer denies the influence of social and economic conditions on individual life. For many years men have been very successful breeding up their stock, and the next step in line will be the breeding up of the human race, even though it require the overturning of several primitive and barbarous social customs

To-day the masses of the people are as ignorant as infants of many of the fundamental principles of life. When the earlier na-tions began contending with each other over landed rights woman, through whom the race must be filtered, lost her freedom and became the chattel property of man. The Phallis sect worshiped sex, but the following sects that developed with their organized church; an-tagonized anything supported by the earlier sect, degraded sex and subjugated woman.

A stream can not rise higher than its source, and something never yet was born of nothing; and instead of subjecting woman and stifling her intellectual and spiritual powers, her individuality and her powers should have been developed to the highest capacity, that she might have these powers to transmit to posterity. A subject mother means a subject race; and woman's subjection was the most vital mistake ever made by the human race. All through the centuries woman has proven her latent forces, and what some can do all can do under conditions that are just and equitable to woman. Her limitations are temperamental rather than intellectual; a matter of church and state manipulation instead of nature's decree.

Subjection and repression stifle every intellectual, moral and spiritual force, and a subject motherhood has filled the world with war, crime, vice, insanity, imbecility and every condition of which man and the creative forces have reason to be ashamed.

The little fellows who talked about women not having souls were too illogical to realize that if their mothers did not have souls they could not have souls either.

Instead of woman becoming the reflection, the domestic, the chattel property of man, her individuality should have been devel-oped, and her right of initiative maintained against all other conditions. The human race will never reach its stage of manhood until woman has been liberated and developed.

And again, man has violated a fundamental law and fallen lower than the brute. Woman has been the chattel of man, she has been unable to control her own body, and she has filled the world with weaklings and perverts of enforced motherhood. The centuries of enforced motherhood are the degradation and eternal shame of the race

But it is urged that woman will not freely assume the responsi-bilities of motherhood. She would under a normal state. The only normal man is the truly great man, and we better have but a few normal men than the myriads of mental and moral deficients that we have to-day. We can expect but little of a race of sexual acci-dents. We can fully trust the course of only that child that is born of the inspiration of life.

The world is suffering, it is waiting—for what? The normal condition of motherhood. Woman has been so subjected, her pow-ers so undeveloped, that she has had little to transmit to posterity. Why should she want to become a mother under these conditions? She has been so enslaved and tortured that maternity has seemed her curse. But the days of normal creation are soon to come. Women will cease to be an economic, or financial, dependent. and she will become the possessor of her own body. Her powers will be developed until she becomes conscious of them, and inspired by them. She will become intensely interested in what she may be able to transmit in her powers of creation. Her joy will be the unfoldment of those powers in the being she has created. It is the mother who nurtures the child into existence, and she inevitably stamps her individuality upon her child. No great man was ever born into the world who did not come of a mother of strong characteristics. We know of mothers who have reproduced beautiful faces, or artistic powers that they have much appreciated, or by which they have been deeply impressed. There is no effect in life without a cause. The day will come when we shall have a liberated, devloped motherhood, which will be impelled and inspired by its own powers. We shall no longer have the child born of the enforced condition, but only of the love that makes of paternity a divine privilege. Then will the race be liberated and the world filled with peace and joy. Socialism is the movement that has come to liberate women.

concerning the earliest and in many respects obscure Socialist movement in Germany in the '40's of the Nineteenth Century. Among others are the very rare first works of Marx and Engels. The library is also important for the great number of official documents on the Socialistic movement in other countries, including much material for a history of Socialist and labor movements in the United States The Schluter collection will strengthen materially the University library in economics, political science, and history, which is recognized as the best in the country for the study of the labor movement.

Beginning of Socialism. Among the rarest items in the collection are some fifty different books on the beginnings of the Socialist movement, including the first works of Marx and Engels. The first Socialist articles of Marx and Engels were published in the Franzosischen Jahrbucher, which was issued by Marx in Paris in 1844. A copy is included in this library. Another joint work of these writers, "Die Heilige Familie, Cegen Bruno Bauer and Consorten," which appeared in 1845, and Marx's celebrated denunciation of Proudhom, "Misere de la Phil-sophie," Paris, 1847, together with the Revue der Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung, which Marx brought out in 1850, are other important parts of this library.

The Schluter collection likewise contains many of the leaflets and pamphlets which were secretly circulated after the Socialist law of 18/8 made Socialist literature illegal. This leaflet and pamphlet col-lection is of great value historically, since only by means of it is it possible to form a true judgment concerning the German party struggles of the time. In this collection are also found nearly all of the paniphlets printed in the '60's and '70's previous to the exclusion law against Social Democracy in 1878

Files of Socialist Papers.

There are almost complete proceedings of all the Socialist congresses of the German, Austrian and Swiss Socialist parties so far as those have been published in separate form. The central organs of the German Central Democracy, and those of the Socialist Party which are printed in foreign countries and secretly circulated in Germany, likewise form a part of the collection. Among these pe-riodicals are the celebrated "Democratisches Wochenblatt," edited by William Liebknecht, 1868-9; the equally celebrated "Volksstaat;" 'Vorwarts," 1876-8; "The Lantern," of Karl Hirsch, Brussels; "The Social Democrat," published in Zurich and London, 1879-90, and absolutely indispensable for the history of the labor and Socialist move-ments of these years, and "Freiheit" for the period when this was a Social Democratic and not anarchistic publication. There are also in the collection various files of the Socialist labor papers published later in Berlin. Of great significance for scientific research is the remarkably complete series of social political reviews and monthlies published by the Socialists in the Germam language included in this collection. Among the newer scientific reviews of the Socialists in the Schluter library are "Zukunit," Berlin, 1877-8; "Die Neue Gesellschaft," Zurich; "Die Staatswissenschaftlichen Abhandlun-"Die Neue gen," 1879-80; "Jahrbucher fur Socialwissenschaft," 1879-81; "So-cialistische Monatshefte," Berlin, and the most important of all So-cialist reviews, "Die Neue Zeit," which, under the leadership of Karl Kautsky, has been published from 1883 to the present time. All this material, absolutely indispensable for the historical investigation and understanding of the Socialist and labor movement, is practically complete in the Schluter library.

The new collection also includes material of literary as well as social and political importance. There are about a hundred extreme-ly rare works of the first period of German social-political lyric poetry which developed out of the radical struggles in the '40's. This poetical literature has been almost forgotten, and has been largely neglected. The library, bringing together as it does the work of such poets as Beck, Putmann, Jordan and Herwegh, is believed to be the most complete collection of German socio-political lyrics in existence

Although consisting largely of material in the field of German Socialism, the library contains much material for the history of the Socialist and labor movement in the United States and other countries. Almost all the sources for the history of the German labor movement in America are here brought together. It includes nearly all the newspapers which the German-American laborers published from 1846 to 1875 in support of their struggles and interests and for the dissemination of their ideas. All kinds of leaflets, convention proceedinegs, pamphlets, and similar official documents which refer to the American labor movement and the development and spread of Socialist ideas in the United States constitute an important addition to the large amount of literature of this kind already in the university library

Other material of great value is a large amount of rare printed and written documents concerning the history of the International Workmen's Association, some of which has never been made public. In addition to the printed material relating to the labor and Socialist movement, the collection contains a whole series of rare sci-entific writings concerned with related subjects, such as political

economy, history and sociology. With the addition of the Schluter collection, the University of Wisconsin library now has the most complete collection of socio-political and labor literature in this country. The student of the labor movement in Germany, England and America, and of the de-velopment of Socialist literature in these countries will find the library indispensable.

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VALUABLE LABOR LIBRARY PRESENTED TO UNIVERSITY

The University of Wisconsin, located at Madison, has just received a very valuable addition to its already large library for the study of the labor movement by the gift of the extensive library of rare German Socialistic literature collected during a lifetime by Herman Schluter, editor of the New York Volkszeitung. The col-lection is given to the university by William English Walling of New York City and a number of other men who are interested in the work of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, which has its headquarters in this city. The Schluter collection is the most complete library of German Socialistic literature in existence. If contains works of German Socialist authors which are not to be found even in the party archives of the German Social Democracy in Berlin. Mr. Schluter, who was for many years active in German political life, collected much extremely rare and invaluable materia!

cutive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 ock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary. rd. Place. Time. Secretary. rd. Place. Time. Secretary. rd. Place. Time. Secretary. rd. Place. Time. Secretary. rd. Place. P. F. Schurig 3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. P. F. Schurig 3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd Wednesday. F. Rosenkranz Unorganized, at large. Unorganized, meets with sixth. -1116 Dillon, 1st and 3rd Sunday. A. Siepmaw Rear 1724 South 9th, 1st and 3rd Wednesday Frank Heuer 2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday G. Bolfing 2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday W. M. Brandt Ohlo and Potomac, 1st and 3rd Thursday F. F. Brinker	OCCASIONS. 1325 MARKET STREET.	SINDELAR SHOE CO. 2612-14-16-18 North 14th St. FOR SHOES HARDWARE
7801 South Broadway, 4th Friday Wm. Klages 2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Monday Dr. E. Simon 1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd Wednesday W. H. Worman Unorganized, meets with fifteenth. Wm. F. Woehrle -1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday. Wm. F. Woehrle -1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd Tuesday Jul. Siemers 2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesday W. W. Baker 2108 North Nineteenth, 1st Tuesday W. E. Kindorf 3939 North Nineteenth, 1st Tuesday F. W. Groeteke	Freund Bros.' Bread Co. McKinney Bread Co. Welle Buettler Bread Co. Hauck-Hoerr Bread Co. Home Bakery Co.	Chas. Blassberg Cor. Linton and Carter Aves. Hardware,~ Glass, Paints OILS, STOVES, RANGES
3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th Wednesday	Until their breadc shall bear this union label of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers of America.	CHAS. WERZ & CO. Wood, Brass, Mus- lin, Embessing on Glass, Etc
Cigaro PEN MAR - 10c	BUILDER GENERAL CARPENTER WORK AND REPAIRING. Plans and Estimates Furnished. Kinloch, 2426L Victor. 3456 Hartford St.	DR. L. H. DAVIS Physician and Surgeon
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Mother Jones in Texas.

Mother Jones is holding successful Socialist and labor meetings in Texas.

Police Rule in Hamburg.

A cablegram from Hamburg, Germany, says that the police de-partment of that city will not permit the International May Day demonstration this year.

The New York Socialist.

The name of "The New York Worker," beginning Vol. XVIII., No. 1, issued April 4, is changed to the New York Socialist. Business office, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York City.

Over 40,000 Dues-Paying Members.

The amounts received at the national office for dues for the three months of this year were as follows: January, \$1,881; February, \$2,178.55; March, \$2,175.55. This represents a membership of 40,912, as against 29,270, the average membership for the year 1907.

For May Day Demonstration.

El Socialista of Madrid contains a lengthy appeal by the Spanish Socialist Party national executive, calling upon the Socialists and Union men of Spain to make arrangements for the International Eight-Hour demonstration on May 1.

Protest Demonstration.

The Socialist Party of New York held a well-attended protest meeting last Saturday evening at Grand Central Palace to protest against the recent police outrage at the Union Square unemployed gathering. Speeches were made by Comrades Lee, Hilquit and Wanhope.

The Elections in Milwaukee.

Associated Press report: Milwaukee, Wis., April 7 .- David S. Rose, the Democratic candidate, was to-day elected mayor of Milwaukee by a plurality of about 3,000 votes over Emil Seidel, Socialist. Thomas J. Pringle, the Republican candidate, ran over 1,000 behind Seidel.

Primary Law Unconstitutional.

By a decision rendered by Judge King of the civil district court of Louisiana the obnoxious primary law previously reported has been declared unconstitutional. The initiative in the assault upon the law was taken by the Republican Party, the case being listed as the Republican Party vs. the secretary of state.

May Day Festival.

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate the International Eight Hour and Labor Day at Lemp's Park Hall Friday, May 1. There will be addresses in English and German, concert and dance. A fine program has been prepared for the occasion. Admission will be 10 cents a person.

The Socialist Movement of Berlin.

The executive board of the Social Democratic Party of Berlin, and vicinity has just published an interesting report on receipts and expenditures and the active dues-paying membership. The eight Berlin districts increased their active dues-paying membership from 64,-918 in 1906 to 82,427 in December, 1907. The total receipts for the year (in dues) were 324,386.82 marks, total expenditures 290,864.07 marks.

Socialism in Greece.

Socialism is spreading everywhere; but up to a few months ago it had never taken root in modern Greece. Now, however, this land of many ancient memories is falling into line with the rest of the world. Socialist societies have been founded in many of its communes, and in one case-that of Patras, founded on Nov. 30, 1907there are now about 500 members. It only needs a strong centralization to make Greece count for something in the modern Socialist movement.

REGISTERED VOTERS MAY TRANSFER.

Voters whose names are on the registration lists, but who have moved since their last registration, may have their addresses corrected at the office of the Election Commissioners in the City Hall any day after April 6 and not later than July 29. Office hours are from 9 a. m till 5 p. m. and Saturdays till 12 o'clock noon. Voters whose names are upon the election register but not upon the primary register can also have their names registered in the primary register during this period.

New York State Alive.

State secretary of the Socialist party in New York reports that the income for the month of February was \$1,075, the highest in the history of the party in that state. He also reported 42 locals in good standing, and membership everywhere on the increase. There are thousands of Socialists, perhaps hundreds of thousands, waiting to be organized for effective work, and now is the time for us to exert our every energy in that direction. This may be the last panic of capitalism and it may develop into the co-operative commonwealth if we are equal to the emergency.

Socialist Vote in Sedalia.

Comrade Behrens informs us the Socialist vote in Sedalia last Tuesday was 135 for mayor, about the same as two years ago.

For the Campaign Fund.

The Vorwaerts Woman's Club of St. Louis send \$5 for the Socialist campaign fund. Every comrade will appreciate this gift.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

The Fifteenth Ward branch will assume management of the North Side Sunday School at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street. North Side Sunday School meets 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. David Allan.

Socialist Candidate Slain.

Springfield, Ill., April 6.-That Joseph Klemboski, Socialist candidate for alderman, found shot dead in an alley here recently, was murdered is the verdict returned by the coroner's jury late yesterday afternoon. Coroner Woodruff had previously held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of suicide. The Socialists here insisted that the investigation be made more thorough, as it was believed that Klemboski had been murdered by a political or personal enemy. On the order of the coroner the body was exhumed and the second jury was satisfied that Klemboski had been murdered. The evidence showed that there were no powder marks about the wound and surgeons testified that the man could not have fired the fatal bullet himself. The theory of suicide was further attacked because Klemboski. who was a leader among the Lithuanians of the city, had a sick wife and child at home, to whom he had been giving the most tender care. Those who knew him say that he was not a coward and would end his life, leaving his wife and baby to suffer.

Lost Patience and Became Anarchists.

The Socialist Weekly of Tokio, Japan, reports: We regre port to our comrades of the world that one of our able editor co-worker, Mr. K. Nishikawa, has left us in the most abrupt and attempted to injure the reputation of a co-worker, and c this weekly, Comrade Katayama. Nishikawa called a Socialis ing and attempted to have Katayama expelled from the party. lutions supposed to have been passed by that meeting were published by capitalist papers. Nishikawa went over to the an camp, and moreover, he said expressly that he will act solely ing instead of principle. We are sorry to lose him, but we c yield to the anarchistic policy. No, never shall we do so. (torial columns will hereafter contain articles by Comrades T. K. Shiratori and Katayama, and the Socialist Weekly will p policy guided by the platform, constitution and resolutions pas the International Socialist Congresses, and work for the ca Socialism to emancipate the working classes from the clutches italism.

LECTURE, CONCERT AND DANCE

Under Auspices of Free Thought Educational Society

"The Powers That Be" will be the subject of a Free T lecture by Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, under the auspices of th Thought Educational Society at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Tw and Dodier streets, Sunday, April 12, at 8 p. m. Concert and after the lecture. Admission, Ioc ; children free.

RESOLUTIONS ON UNION SQUARE OUTR

Adopted by the General Committee of Socialist Party of New York, March 28, 1908

"The Unemployed Conference of New York City, a do body in which the Socialist Party is represented along with other labor organizations, had called a mass meeting to be h Union Square at 2 p. m., on Saturday. March 28, the purpose of mass meeting being to consider the question of the widespreemployment and sufferings of the working class and to set for demand of the working people that the city and state authoritie action to provide work for the unemployed.

In response to this call many thousands of working people all parts of the city began to gather at Union Square early afternoon. They found that, instead of performing its duty of taining order and protecting citizens in their right to assem discussion, the police department had filled the square with hu of police, mounted and on foot, who peremptorily forbade the ing of any meeting. The conduct of the police under the con of Inspector Schmidtberger of Lexow committee fame, was s to make it plainly evident that their purpose was, if possible, voke the people into some act of disorder, to turn the proposed ing into a riot, and so to discredit the movement of the unemp While the people kept coming and going and circulating aroun near the square, the police hurried them from place to place, I abusive epithets upon them, charged with their horses into c moving quietly along the sidewalks, and used their clubs accurate to their own brutal caprice. All this the people endured w markable patience and self-control.

was exploded in the midst of a group of the demonstrators, killing two and injuring several others. The police seized this opportunity, not to attempt to restore order and prevent further injury, but to charge upon the crowds, riding down and clubbing the people indiscriminately while they were attempting to disperse.

States in

In view of those facts, the general committee of the Socialist Party of New York County, in regular session on Saturday evening, March 28, 1908, declares:

1. That the Unemployed Conference and the labor organizations represented in it have conducted themselves in a law-abiding and orderly manner in all matters concerning the proposed demonstration.

2. That all actions of the city authorities in connection with the proposed demonstration have been arbitrarily and unlawful. That the refusal of the park commissioner to grant to the Unemployed Conference a permit to assemble at Union Square was contrary to all established precedents; that the interference of the police with the proposed meeting in front of Union Square was a direct and open violation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and assembly. 3. That such unlawful and tyrannical conduct on the part of the

police is calculated to and breeds lawlessness, violence and anarchy. 4. That the Socialist Party stands for the peaceful methods of

propaganda and political action, and is emphatically opposed to acts of violence on principle and also because such acts can anly discrediand injure the cause of Socialism and Organized Labor; and that within the rights granted it by the Constitution and the law of the land, the Socialist Party will steadfastly uphold the rights of free speech and public assemblage, undeterred by arbitrary rulings of police despots.'

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National Committee Business.

The national executive committee is considering the following questions: The moving of the national headquarters to the Chicago Daily Socialist building; the question of raising funds by voluntary subscriptions to aid the state organizations of Minnesota and South Dakota in their contest upon the primary law; whether Local Honolulu, Hawaii, shall be apportioned a delegate to the national convention; and shall arrangements be made for the taking of a stenographic report of the proceedings of the national convention.

Omaha Getting Down to Real Work.

Local Omaha gave very careful consideration at its last meeting to new plans for conducting work in the city. There was long and earnest discussion of the following question, submitted by Comrade Whitehill and seconded by E. L. Morrow: "That Local Omaha constitute itself into two ward branches and elect a city central committee at the rate of one delegate for each ten members in good standing, and these ward branches to retain 10 cents of each member's dues to defray expenses; the propaganda and work of Local Omaha to be directed by the city central committee. The arguments on both sides of the question were ably presented. The fact that the plan involves radically new methods of carrying on the work in Omaha was upper-most in the minds of all. The decision finally arrived at was that the wisest thing to do was to submit the question to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the local that is in good standing.

Socialist National Convention Report,

The Socialist Party, the only party entirely responsive to the will of its members! The rank and file member always has the last word. For his own best interest and the welfare of the party he must know what to say. Every delegate to the national convention; or candidate for delegate and local, should have a copy of the proceedings of the national convention of 1904. This document contains a stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session, and upon every question which was discussed, the entire argument is presented. A number of the same issues and questions of policy and tactics will be raised in the coming convention, and the determining factors of the past should be known to the delegates. Besides this book will have a historical value equaled by few publications extant. Organizations desiring to instruct delegates will find it a valuable guide. Fifty cents a copy. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

