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# Workingmon of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

# UNION LABOR PROTESTS

Louis Trades and Labor Union Against Government by Injunction.

# Mass Meeting at Aschenbroedel Hall—President Miller's Address-Resolutions Adopted.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union was held at the Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, last Sunday evening for the purpose of protesting against the "Government by Injunction' established by the recent Supreme Court decisions against the labor unions of the country.

The attendance was not as large as might have been expected, but this was undoubtedly due, as President Owen Miller stated, to the exceptionally fine Easter Sunday. When the instructions to hold this meeting were given nobody seemed to think that the day selected was Easter Sunday.

President Owen Miller of the Central Trades and Labor Union presided and David Kreyling was secretary. Mr. Miller said the labor people had a right to protest against the general course of the Supreme Court of the United States is pursuing in cases in which labor is interested. The judges are but human, he said, and are liable to err, but they always err in favor of capital. He believed every member of the Supreme bench to be an able lawyer, but they all cling too much to technicalities and give out too little justice. Mr. Miller reminded his hearers that a few years after the Supreme Court decided in the Dred Scott case that one human being could own another, human-being slavery was forever abolished in this country. He thought he could see the beginning of a great struggle for freedom from industrial slavery. Mr. Miller said when the United States, after the war, had to have a court sustain the financial policy of Salmon P. Chase, it increased the members from five to nine, and the president took particular pains to select four new men who were known to be in favor of that policy. The labor people, he said, might learn something from this.

Mr. Miller said the Supreme Court has reversed a principle it laid down in order to side with corporations. In the case of an engineer it decided he could not stop working for a railroad, company because it insisted in hauling boycotted goods, but in the case of a fireman it decided that a railroad had a right to discharge him because he belonged to a union. The average age of the nine justices, the speaker said, was 65 years, and he believed the most of them had outlived their usefulness, and that some acts of injustice might be attributed to senility.

The address sent out by the American Federation, which was read, was signed by representatives of 118 labor organizations. The executive committee of the Central Union reported resolutions.

A certain E. M. Ward of East St. Louis unloaded himself on the meeting, seemingly much to the disgust of the audience, and in a lengthy harangue warned the union men against indorsing the Hepburn bill. He was informed that there was nothing in the executive board's resolution which could be construed as an indorsement of the Hepburn bill.

The report of the executive committee was adopted, as follows, after a slight amendment was made to make it plainer that the amendment had reference to the Sherman anti-trust bill:

"Just one hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to a friend warned the people of this country against the possible encroachment of the federal judiciary upon the liberties of the people. Nothing that has happened in the history of this country has so vividly brought that warning to the public mind as the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States of America within the last few months

Abraham Lincoln, another great man, in a message to Congress, stated that 'labor was prior to capital and entitled to much greater consideration.

"In 1857 the Supreme Court of the United States rendered the celebrated 'Dred Scott' decision, which strongly affirmed the legality of chattel slavery, or the ownership of one human being by another. James Buchanan, then president of the United States, in a message to Congress, congratulated the country upon this decision, by it. most august tribunal, as forever settling the question of the absolute justice and legality of chattel slavery; but in six years thereafter chattel slavery was forever abolished from American soil.

If the common people of the country do their fully duty, industrial slavery as affirmed by the late decisions of the Supreme Court will forever cease in less time than the abolishment of chattel slavery after the Dred Scott decision.

# ST. LOUIS. MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908

The St. Louis Board of Trade, the Missouri Manufacturers' Association and the St. Louis Association of Master Plumbers, together with 58 organizations in other cities, are signers of a petition directed against the demands of labor organizations. The petition has been forwarded to Vice-President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon.

The petition was prepared by the Washington agent of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, of which J. W. Van Cleave of St. Louis is a prime mover.

The petition sets forth that a rearrangement of the Sherman law would enable labor unions and railways to interfere with and restrain trade and interstate commerce, and urges that Congress refuse to pass the anti-injunction bill.

# President Gompers On Supreme Court Rulings.

New York, April 19 .- Samuel Gompers, speaking to-night at a meeting held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union in Grand Central Palace, told what is the matter with the United States Supreme Court that caused it to hand down the opinion against Organized Labor in the Danbury hatters' case. It is not that the Supreme Court's motives are sordid or dishonest. It is the education of the justices-their legal training-and their environments, that has made possible the interpretation which they have put on the Sherman anti-trust law.

"I have the greatest respect for the justices of the Supreme Court," said Mr. Gompers. "I have confidence in their integrity of purpose, as I have faith in the institutions of the Republic of the United States. But I insist, as a citizen of the country, that it is not only my right, but my duty to point out the errors of any public officer. Furthe more, the justices of the Supreme Court are only human, like you and I, and they are likely to err.

The fact is, gentlemen, that these men, who have been successful lawyers and jurists, are men whose education, surroundings and environment are not in accord with the spirit of the times."

# ATTENTION!

The following is the form of a letter which union men and sympathizers with the cause of Organized Labor should mail to the Congressmen of their respective districts:

To Hon. ..... (Name of Congressman), .

Member United States Congress,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir :--

Permit me to kindly request you to give your support to the amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust law which have been, or may be, advocated by the American Federation of Labor, through its General Executive Council, as I consider it outrageous to put the labor unions, organized for the purpose of protecting the millions of wage workers, in the same category as the trusts, which are or ganized for the purpose of exploiting the people.

Respectfully yours,

(Name) .....

..... (Address)

..... (City)

The names of the St. Louis Congressmen are: Hon Richard Bartholdt, Tenth district; Hon. Harry Caulfield, Eleventh district Hon, Harry M. Coudrey, Twelith district. The names of the Sen-ators from Missouri are: Hon, Wm. J. Stone and Hon, Wm. Warner.

# Serious Strike in Bolivia.

Lapaz, Bolivia, April 21.-Advices received here state that a strike has taken place among the employes of the railway connecting Arequipa, in Peru, with Mollendo, its port. Serious disorders are reported, but details are lacking.





NO. 377

The Two Wings of the Working Class Army.

By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD.

Two principal kinds of social force have controlling power withthe conditions furnished by the existing social order. One kind is the force that resides in and acts through the government. The other kind is that force which goes with the control of property, especially if the use of this property is essential to the lives of other men. These two kinds of power are commonly called "political" and "economic" power. At present it can not be said with entire truth, for the United States, that either one of these absolutely dominates the other. But both of them are used to dominate and control the working class.

In the struggle of the working class to gain control over the conditions of its own life, it must logically strive to gain possession of these two kinds of power. And in this struggle it naturally develops the kind of organizations adapted to the end to be gained. It must develop political organizations, and it must develop organizations for the control over property.

In the struggle for control over the property necessary for its life, the working class in this country has not resorted very much nor very successfully to the form of co-operation; that is to say, it has not sought to control any considerable amount of property through the co-operative ownership of capital.

The principal economic struggle of the working class has been directed through the Trades Unions, in the endeavor to control the use and disposition of the capital of others, insofar as this use and disposition immediately affected the hours, the wages and the conditions of labor. It is for this purpose that the trades unions have come into existence, and it is upon this basis that they have fought their battles.

# (1) The Aim of the Trades Unions.

The trades union arose along with the factory and the modern machine process. Its necessity and its value depend upon two principal facts: (1) One man or a few men out of a job can be used to beat down the wages of all the rest who are at work; and (2) the men who work can drive a better bargain with the employer for the sale of their labor, if they act together, than they can if they act separately. This has resulted in the system of Collective Bargaining and Trade Agreements.

Through Collective Bargaining they aim (1) to raise wages; to shorten hour of labor; (3) to improve the conditions of labor.

In addition to this they aim, of course, at the general welfare of their members, and the larger security of life and culture, sometimes extending the range of their services as far as the various kinds of life, sickness, accident and out-of-work insurance.

But the main battle of the unions is with reference to the wages, hours and conditions of labor.

# II. The Success of the Trade Unions.

The trade unions have succeeded largely in their aims. It can not be denied, that for the greater number of those for whose benefit they are directly organized, they have "made good."

(1) They Have Raised Wages.

In the United States during 25 years (1881-1905) out of strikes involving 181,407 establishments, 47.94 per cent have been successful, 15.28 per cent have partly succeeded, and only 36.78 per cent have failed. That does not spell failure for the trades unions in the matter of strikes; 69 per cent of these strikes were called by labor organizations, and of these only 35 per cent failed entirely, 49 per cent succeeding, and 15 per cent partly succeeding.

In Illinois 52.56 per cent of the establishments in which strikes took place show the success of the strike, and 11.75 per cent show a partial success

In England, Sidney Webb indorses the statement of Sir Robert Giffen, to the effect that from 1837 to 1897 'in almost all trades wages have risen from 50 to 100 per cent.

In the straight battles for an increase of wages, the union men of the United States have lost in only 31.36 per cent of the shops involved.

The city of Washington was built by men who got not more than 50 cents per day. The average rate of wages all over the country at the beginning of last century was \$65 a YEAR, with board and perhaps lodging.

In 1850 the average factory wages were \$247 a year; in 1800,

These decisions of the Supreme Court have reversed the proper order of things in placing capital and corporations prior to and above labor, and virtually declaring workingmen to be industrial slaves. "The court has decided that a laborer may be maimed or killed

without liability to the employer; that the employer has the right to discharge and blacklist a laborer that belongs to a trades union, but that labor has no right to mete out the same treatment to the employer. "The worst of these decisions have been rendered under what is

known as the 'Sherman anti-trust law,' and this meeting demands that Congress pass the amendment to said anti-trust law proposed by the American Federation of Labor, which will prevent its application to workingmen and their organizations.

"Believing that the interests of the producers of all wealth are far superior to what is known as capital or corporations, we believe that this amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law should be imme-diately enactel. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this meeting, called under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity, representing nearly 200 local organizations, and a membership of approximately 70,000, urge upon Congress the necessity for the passage of this amendment at once, and thus relieve the labor organizations of the interpretation put upon the law, which was never intended by the Congress that passed that law, as the debates of that date will readily show. And be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of Congress representing the city of St. Louis, Mo., and the two United States Senators from the state of Missouri, and that they be informed that the laboring people of the city of St. Louis and vicin-ity will certainly assert themselves at the polls next November if our petition is not given the attention it richly deserves."

President Miller urged all the unions to get to work at once on Congressmen and Senators, and if they will not aid in passing the amendment, to remember that fact when election day comes. "I think it would be better for us, anyway, if we had about 150 men in Congress with union cards in their jeans," said Miller. These remarks called forth considerable applause.

# Citizens' Industrial Alliance Elements at Work.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Organized capital has taken steps to offset the effect of the demands of labor organizations throughout the country for amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law.

# To the Members of the Socialist Party, Local St. Louis.

The city convention will be held Saturday night, May 2, at 8 o'clock, at 212 South Fourth street, to select a complete ticket for the November election, as follows: Three Judges of the Circuit Court, Circuit Attorney, Assistant Circuit Attorney, Sheriff, Public Administrator, Coroner, two Congressmen, one each in Eleventh and Twelfth Districts; three State Senators, one each in 29th, 31st and 33d Districts; sixteen State Senators, one each in 29th, 31st and members), 2d District (three members), 3d District (three mem-bers), 4th District (three members), 5th District (two members), 6th District two members).

OTTO KAEMMERER, City Secretary.

# Tenth Congressional District Convention.

To the Members of Socialist Party, Local St. Louis, living in the 10th Congressional District:

A convention of the 10th Congressional District will be held Friday night, April 28, 8 o'clock, at 212 South Fourth street, to select a candidate for Congress in the 10th District.

Members from the following wards are invited to participate: First, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 28th and precinct 7 of the 27th ward. WM. M. BRANDT, of the 27th ward.

State Committeeman 10th Congressional District.

# MAY DAY FESTIVAL

# THE WORKINGMEN'S SINGING SOCIETIES OF ST. LOUIS

# WILL CELEBRATE MAY I AT LEMP'S PARK HALL.

Friday, May 1, at 8 o'clock p. m., the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate May 1, the International Labor Day, at Lemp's, Park Hall, Utah and Thirteenth streets. Admission is 10 cents a person. A fine concert program has been prepared. There will be speeches and dancing. A good attendance is expected.

\$446. All of which goes to show that during this period the trades unions have "made good" in their own field, in the matter of wages.

# (2) They Have Shortened the Hours of Labor.

In the United States, during 25 years, in the straight fight for the reduction of hours the fight has been lost in only. 39 per cent of the places involved.

The Eight Hour Day is generally observed among 25 trades in 14 of which are in the building trades.

The anthracite miners have the nine-hour day, as have also the machinists, molders and pattern makers.

Twenty-two unions report to the A. F. of L. that they have secured reductions of working hours during the year ending May, 1907.

In 1779 the bricklayers of New Jersey worked 14 hours, and were housed worse than pigs.

At Great Falls, N. H., in 1844, factory girls worked from 5 a.m. to 7 p. m., with 15 minutes for breakfast and 30 minutes for dinner, for \$1.25 to \$2 per week. They now have the 58-hour week for all. The trades unions have also "made good" in their fight for a

reduction in the hours of labor.

# (3) They Have Improved the Conditions of Labor.

#### I. The Aim of the Trades Unions.

They have reduced the number of strikes, and the suffering attendant upon the struggles between employers and workingmen.

They have agitated for the improvement of factory conditions by law, and effective labor legislation has been proposed and fought through in most of the states.

They have reduced the dangers of employment. It is stated on the authority of one of the leading mine workers that the horrible accidents in coal mines in this country have all occurred in "scab' mines

England furnishes a well-known illustration of the improvement in the conditions of labor, accomplished in large part by means of the trades unions.

The Army of the Unemployed, in the 40's of the last century, seemed to threaten to engulf the whole social order of Great Britain. Since that time the piling up of wealth has gone on at a rate unheard of before that, and it still increases. But the proletariat of England is distinctly not getting worse off.

Engels, comparing the condition of the English working class in 1892 with their condition in 1844 says: "A permanent improvement can be recognized for two 'protected' portions only of the

working class. Firstly, the factory- hands. Secondly, the great trades unions.

Von Nostiz recently said of the working class of England: "The best proof of the material rise of the lower classes is the decrease in He goes on to show that "the average length mortality. . . of life for men has increased about two years, and that for women has increased about three and one-half years.

Von Nostiz also shows the Decrease in Pauperism as follows 63-1000 of the population received aid in 1849.

43-1000 of the population received aid in 1872.

26-1000 of the population received aid in 1892.

And during this time the expense for paupers was much heavier than before the poor law of 1834.

The Decrease in Serious Crimes is shown by Von Nostiz to be from about 750 for every 100,000 inhabitants between 1872 and 1876 to about 500 for every 100,000 inhabitants between 1892 and 1896.

A decrease in mortality, pauperism and crime does NOT show an increasing degradation of the proletariat. The working class has gained in strength, and to this end the trades unions HAVE helped.

Mrs. Webb, in her well-known treatise on the Trades Union movement says: "The combination of the entire working class in one union of co-operative societies on the one hand, and of a federation of trades unions on the other hand, would actually give the power in the state to the workingman."

Which is to say, that the growth of the effective power of the trades unions is nothing else but a state within a state, growing up and disputing the control of the means of production under the present conditions

# III. The Limitation of the Trades Unions.

But the trades unions have their limitations. They have done magnificently, but only within certain limits. They have conquered some of the enemies of their class, but there remain still greater enemies of their class to be faced and downed. They have used great power, and for the greater part wisely; but there are powers at the disposal of the working class which the trades unions as such can not employ

(1) There Remains the Great Mass of the Unorganized Workers.

Of the twenty-five million working people in this country, only about two millions are organized into anything like unions. Of course, they benefit to some extent from the efforts of the unions, but they are being used constantly to weaken and break up the unions

The wage workers of the United States are classified by the last census às follows:

Farm laborers	4,410,877
Lumbermen, cowboys, etc	217,820
City laborers	2,629,292
Servants	
Trade and transportation, estimated	3,800,000
Mechanics and factory workers	6,842.910
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Add to this the farmers..... 5,500,000 And also teachers, actors, electricians, draughtsman, re-450,000

porters, surveyors, etc.....

And you have a general total of about......25.411,620 of workingmen, to whom must still be added government employes, and many others.

The trades unionists have interests in common with these millions of their fellow workers, but these interests can not be expressed at present in terms of trade unionism. It is doubtful if these common interests of the great masses can ever be expressed in terms of trades unionism.

Here is the first great limitation of the trades unions.

(2) The Trades Unions can not, as a rule, make effective headway in the industries controlled by the great monopolies.

Homestead has become a household word among trades unionists, and it stands for the turning point in the history of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers. In and about Pittsburg to-day 150,000 men are employed in the iron and steel industry. Of these not more than 2,000 are said to be union men. Modern machinery, the great corporation, the militia, the courts and cheap foreign labor, and finally the Steel Trust, have done the job.

Pullman and the A. R. U. strike are remembered for the exhibition which was given of a splendid labor organization smashed by the power of the railroad corporations backed by the United States government.

Colorado and Idaho have just been written down among the places on earth where the organized working class has had to meet the new conditions of employment created by modern industrial and financial organization, and have had to do battle for the very lives of their leaders and their own citizenship.

It is a notable fact, and one to be marked down by union men, that the largest percentage of strike failures, and especially since the period of trust organization, shows in those industries where concentration of capital is greatest. the

The Eight-Hour Day has been gained for thousands of men, but mainly in the building trades, and those others whose conditions and tools of labor are less largely affected by the big machinery and industrial plants.

Here is the most serious limitation to the effectiveness of the trades unions in their own field, where they have been or are now organized.

to be found, not so much in the strength and effectiveness of the labor lobbies, as in the fact that their cause was the cause of hu-manity, and because of the great public interest attaching to many of the proposed measures.

After facing these limitations, and especially within recent years the Trade Unions have had to acknowledge the necessity of political action on the part of the organized working class.

Trade unionists of other countries have already gained splendid results by united political action. American trade unionists not only can-they must do the same.

And so, the intelligent and thoughtful workingman, who is a member of Organized Labor, must ask himself what are the members of trades unions to do when they find that the limitations about effective action of their unions are so many and so great?

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in 1900 proposed the policy of "Help your friends and defeat your enemies." But this assumes that we have friends in the old parties. This idea has long since been exploded, as the cases of Congressman Carev and Assemblyman Britton prove. These "friends" must be loya! to the old parties to keep their places. And the old parties belong to the corporations. These "friends" can not help Organized Labor.

The Conquest of Political Power by the Working Class. The effort of Organized Labor to secure control over its own life, by controlling the property of others (insofar as the use of this

property affected the hours, wages and conditions of labor), proves the necessity of an effort on the part of the working class to secure some more powerful means of control.

The only other method is through the ownership by the working class of the property which it wishes to control.

Applied on a small scale, this means the co-operative enterprise. And this is undoubtedly successful in many lands.

But manifestly this can not be applied to such vast and important industries as those controlled to-day by the Steel Trust, the Oil Trust, the Railway Trusts, the Coal Trust, not to mention in detail the other 492 (more or less).

Organized Labor can not reasonably ask for the disorganization of these vast and effective organizations of machinery and industrial armies. Neither can workingmen consent to see their nves and the life of the nation controlled for the benefit of a few thousand families.

Any kind of action that suggests violence to life or property is excluded by the nature of our modern civilization. The military alone is the answer to that.

The method of attack and of control here must be peaceable and without violence; permanent, and suited to the existing facts; geneneral and in harmony with the interests of the great majority of the people.

And there is nothing but united political action on the part of the working class which meets these requirements.

Foreseeing all of this, a little band of men began fifty years ago to organize a peaceful political movement, based upon modern economic science, and so broad in the scope of interests involved that it has come to be actually international.

This is the Socialist movement, and in every civilized country it is organizing the Socialist Party, because the history of Organized Labor in every land has shown the necessity of a political party of the working class. The United States is no exception to this rule. Even if it were only to accomplish the immediate aims of the trade unions, there must be a political party in the United States which shall represent nothing but the interests of the organized working class, and seek to influence, finally, to control, the government to this end.

The owners of the great combinations of capital know their power with the government, and use it, to their own advantage.

The logical outcome of the trades union struggle for the control over this great capital, for the purpose of raising wages, reducing house and improving conditions, must lead workingmen to do as the capitalists do, and use the influence and power which they have with the government.

But the workingmen have the great advantage here, within a government controlled by the vote of the people. For the workers are numbered by millions, while the capitalists are only thousands. The main difference is: Intelligence and Organization.

The absolute control of great capital over the means of labor as in the case of the modern trust, makes trades unions alone ineffective under present conditions. But the interests of society at this point are the same as the interests of the members of Organized Labor, and so the end can be gained by social action on the political field

Control carried far enough, becomes the equivalent of owner ship. The control of another man's property, even by a trades union. has in it something of a contradiction, as well as an inherent weak-And so the Socialists propose that the means of labor shall be ness. owned by society and controlled by society in the interests of all the people, since the interests of all the people are at stake in their

This social ownership and social control is nothing but Socialism. ism.. It is coming to pass already, in the various forms of municipal government ownership. and

And in all of this there is absolutely nothing antagonistic to trades unionism. For the workers in the given industry will find little or no difficulty in dealing with the whole body of the working people, as to the terms on which they shall use the tools of labor. The interests of all the workers will be more or less identical at that point, and the antagonism will only appear when some fellow wants get the benefits of work without working himself. Conclusion:

the only movement which represents all your interests, and your interests only.

The Socialist Party is the hand which must grasp the political power for the men who do the work of the world.

(The above article can be had in leaflet form from Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

# **Pictures From Hong Kong**

# Young Kaut Writes About His First Impress ions at Arrival in Hong Kong Harbor--How Chinese Coolies Live--Some Scenes in Harbor Vividly Illustrated.

The following letter, from the 18-year-old son of our St. Louis Comrade, John Kaut, Sr., may interest our readers, since it gives the first impressions of some striking social pictures of the great Chinese city, Hong Kong, the cosmopolitan center of the great Mongolian empire. EDITOR OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.

U. S. S. Denver, Harbor Hong Kong, China, March 7, 1908. Amid the stir and confusion at-



tendant on preparing the ship for a stormy voyage, came the welcome announcement of "Mail ho, on the forecastle!" and all hands rushed forward to see what had arrived to cheer them on the trip to China. The mail came Feb. 19, and the following day, i. e., the 20th, at I p. m., we have anchor, and got under way for Hong Kong, China, after a stay of almost eight months in Philippine waters, of which, I can assure you, we had become heartily sick and tired.

The voyage across the China Sea was very stormy, the wind blowing half a gale from the northwest, and the last 24 hours out we were continually taking seas over the weather rail. Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, the cook served a fine turkey dinner, with mashed potatoes, gravy and cranberry sauce, and in spite of the violent seasick-

ness by which most of us were seized, all ate heartily, and what's more, they "kept it down," not "feeding it to the fishes," as they had done the other meals.

Long before sighting land, we came across frail Chinese "junks" or fishing vessels, rolling and pitching in the heavy seas, and it seems almost beyond belief that any people could be foolhardy enough to venture out of sight of land in such frail craft, some of which are no larger than one of our cutters and carry a crew of only three or four persons. Their motive power is sails, most of them carrying a peculiarly shaped fore sail and mainsail made of bamboo fibers, but some of the more progressive fishermen have added a modern jib of canvas. In spite of the fact that the most primitive tackle and rigging is used, these Chinese are marvelously good sailors, for the ease and rapidity with which they can tack and wear these clumsy vessels, is astounding. They can sail almost directly into the wind, coming as close as three points and, in going about, I have seen them turn almost within their own length. In fishing, they always go in pairs, dragging a large net between them, and their stern being much higher out of the water than the bow, they appear to be going backwards

The high and rocky coast of China was sighted off our port bow at 4 p. m. of the 22d of February and three hours later we dropped anchor just outside of Hong Kong in a small bay, completely surrounded by high mountains, whose peaks were enveloped by the clouds.

Next morning at 7 o'clock we entered the large, crowded har-bor of Hong Kong, mooring to a buoy a few cables' length astern of the beautiful German cruiser "Nipsic." Beside her there were many men-of-war in the harbor, chief of which were the German cruiser "Tiger," H.M.S. "Kent," "King Alfred," and "Bedford," and the U.S.S. "Wilmington" and "Callao," both of which we were relieving as station ship of the China patrol.

The harbor of Hong Kong, one of the largest and finest in the world, is formed by the strip of water between the province of Kowloon, on the mainland, and the high, rocky island of Victoria, on which the city of Hong Kong is situated.

Thus being completely shut off from the open sea, save by a narrow channel, known as Victoria Straits, it is a safe haven for the countless number of ships of all nations which visit it, and I have never, not even in New York harbor, seen as many ships, and carrying as many different flags, as here.

As in all the Oriental ports we have visited, we had no more than anchored when we were surrounded by boats, or as these are called "sampans," filled with ragged, dirty natives-men, women and children-some having curios and fruits to sell, others being washerwomen to do the crew's washing, and still others, and by the most numerous class, were the "scavengers," women and children who lay under our "slop chutes" all day and with great nets caught the offal and refuse of the ship. It can truly be said "In China nothing goes to waste," for these people are so poor that money is to them almost unknown, and this forms their only means of subsistence, and it is disgusting to see how several families will fight and chatter over a bone, often coming to blows, and the victor, washing off the dirt in the sea, will gnaw and growl over it like some dog. These "sampans" of which I have spoken are built of bamboo. some being no bigger than our wherry, and others 30 or 40 feet long. Like the junks, they have a high stern and a low bow, and being covered amidships by arching canopy, they have somewhat the appearance of a slipper. All are rigged forward with a single mast, carrying the peculiarly shaped bamboo sail, but are mostly propelled by sculling with a long pole, reaching over the stern. The owners of these boats live in them, and I have seen families of five and six, exclusive of numerous dogs and chickens, crowded in a boat but 20 feet long; the children and dogs being tied up on the poop deck to keep them from falling overboard, while the mother sculls the boat, the head of the household sitting under the canopy smoking his long pipe in quiet contentment, master of all he surveys. All the women wear pants of a dark hue, mostly black or blue, and the upper part of their body is covered by a loose jacket with wide Were it not for the manner of dressing their hair, it sleeves. would sometimes be impossible to distinglish them from their male companions. The men have their heads clean shaven, save for a patch about the size of a hand, from which hangs the queue, while the married women wear their hair done up in a huge knot at the back of their heads, wearing bangs reaching almost to the eyebrows. The girls and unmarried women wear the bangs, but the rest of the hair is worn in a short, thick braid, always tied with a red ribbon. These people I have been speaking of belong only to the poor, working class, known as "coolies,' and, of course, among them we do not find the small feet of the women, nor the long, curling finger nails worn by the men, of which we read so much in books of travel. These artistic features belong only to the wealthy, indolent class, of which I have seen many ashore.

The Trade Unions are open to legal attacks, which as (3) Trade Unions they are not prepared to meet. Attacks in the Courts have come to be a favorite method of lim-

iting the power of the unions. The Taff Vale decision showed how the funds of the unions could be mulcted under present conditions, and is being imitated by the courts of this country. A similar decision was given in a Racine, Wis., case against the bakers. Employers are being held not responsible for protection of workers' lives. Labor legislation is all too commonly held to be "unconstitutional" by the time it gets into court.

Police and Military Power has been wrongly invoked against the unions on strike. Present law books look more to the protection of "property' than the protection of the rights of workingmen.

Lawyers have very seldom made a study of what laws there are on the statute books in favor of Organized Labor, as well as the working class as a whole, and very often have not understood the cases of their own clients. As a result they very often do not do the best that might be done.

Legislative Attacks have been made which the unions as such are not prepared to meet, on account of the basis and method of their organization.

They could not depend upon the old party politicians, because the interests of these are not the interests of labor.

They could not depend upon their own men, when they elected these on the old party tickets; for these had to be loyal to the "party" to get any recognition at all; and they could not get recognition for the purpose of fighting the battles of labor. Assemblyman Britton of Beloit and Congressman W. J. Cary of Milwaukee are standing proof of this in Wisconsin. Carey is an ex-telegrapher, but bows to "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

They have been kicked and cuffed and ridiculed, because they had no political power, by politicians like Cannon.

They could not act unitedly on the political field, being made up of men of all political parties. And to attempt political action as unions mean to divide the unions, and to invite complete industrial defeat.

Their lobbying committees had to face all of these facts, and in addition could only appear before specially selected committees, in-stead of before the legislative bodies. The record of the A, F. of L. lobbying efforts for national legislation is simply pitiful.

The explanation of much of the progressive labor legislation is

It may help us to gather up the argument, if we ask and answer a few questions

1. Should the Trades Unions go into Politics? No. No. They are not organized for it, and soon would not be organized for anything else if they attempted it. Neither into city, state or national politics have the trades unions as such any business to enter. Their place is in the economic field.

2. Should Socialists Join the Trades Unions? Yes, if there is one of their craft, by all means. No intelligent Socialist will want to be a scab.

3. Should Trades Union Men Join the Socialist Party? When a trades unionist understands the limitations of his union, and realizes that he must have the help of the majority of the workers in order to get what he needs. Nothing on earth can keep him out of the Socialist Party. But, until he understands Socialism, at least to this extent, and believes in it, let him stay where he belongs.

Should the Socialist Party Indorse the Trades Union? The Socialist Party must approve, and does approve, of every honest and effective means used for improving the lot of any part of the working class. But the Socialist Party as such can have nothing to say as to the tactics, methods of organization or methods of work of the trades unions; any more than the trades unions can interfere in the working of the organization of the Socialist Party.

Should the Trades Unions Indorse the Socialist Party? Res-5. olutions are written on paper, and may easily be destroyed or for-gotten. That is not what is required. But the recognition of the power of the working class on the political field, and the knowledge of what to do with that power, constitutes-not party politics-labor politics, and is a proper subject for the discussion of working men who have their bread to get and their homes to protect. So long as the discussion even of this means "party politics," and tends to divide the union, it is wiser to "cut it out," and keep the union alive; for bread and butter is first.

The trades union on the economic side, and the Socialist Party on the political side, constitute the two main wings of the Working Class Army.

Their members are the same men; they have a common enemy they have the same interests and the same dangers, and must fight the same battle.

Workingmen of all crafts, organized and unorganized: Unite in person is to incur the wrath of the gods, but many of us were loath

A peculiar superstition of the Chinese is that to save a drowning

to believe this when first told of it by some of the "old-timers" who had been here before. But a few days ago we were convinced that the story was true by the following incident: A little baby girl on one of the many sampans about us managed to untie the line by which she was held, or as we would say, "she slipped her moorings." Getting up and finding herself free of the hated bonds, she toddled to the boat's rail, and the sea being a little rough, she lost her balance and tumbled overboard. The parents, who were at the forward end of the boat, hearing the splash and the baby's cry, looked over the gunwwale, and seeing the dangerous plight of their child in the water, gave a shick of horror and jumped overboard-to save it? No. With frantic haste they manned the oars and pulled away, as did all the other sampans in the vicinity, and the little girl would have drowned had it not been for the prompt action of one of our boys, who, being boatkeeper in one of the cutters tied up at the boom, seeing the struggling, shrieking form not ten fathoms from him, pulled off his shoes and, jumping into the ice-cold water, swam hastily toward the babe, who had gone down the second time. As the child came up for the last time he seized it, and, returning to the boat, we lowered a line to him, which he made fast round the child's body, and then willing hands hauled it aboard. Taking it to the galley, where "Dupe," our jolly negro cook reigned supreme, we turned the little chink over to him with orders to give it a good feed and dry its clothes; and in less than an hour the child, with its face washed (to which process it protested most vigorously), was returned to the overjoyed parents, who had come aboard, expecting to find it dead. If such had been the case, they wouldn't have cared very much, for baby girls are a despised lot in China, some tribes, the Cantonese, for instance, hailing their arrival as an omen of bad luck, deliberately drown them.

Yesterday I went ashore on liberty, and seldom before have I enjoyed my shore-leave as much as I did then, for a truly wonderful city is this "Gateway of the Celestial Empire." The city of Hong Kong" is built on the steep slope of a rocky mountain known as Victoria Peak, whose altitude is something like 1,804 feet above the sea level. At the topmost point of the peak is a signal station, which is reached by taking a tram car for about half the distance, and the remainder of the stretch must be made in a Sedan chair, carried on the shoulders of two husky coolies, along a narrow and very dangerous path. From the observatory at the station a most magnificent view of the surrounding country can be had; to the west are the high peaks of Kowloon, whose tops are covered by eternal snow, which in the distance is of a soft, ethereal blue. At our feet, spread out like a picture in a book, lies the city, its houses appearing no larger than toys, while the ships in the harbor look like swarms of black insects, moving to and fro.

Running from east to west, the entire length of the city, is Oueen's Road, the main street, and a thoroughfare presenting more widely contrasted styles of architecture can not, I think, be found anywhere, for one-half of it, the eastern, is so thoroughly European, and modern in its style of buildings that were it not for the queued, slant-eyed, curiously garbed Chinese, and the jinrickshas and Sedan chairs thronging its asphaltum paved drive one would think he were in one of the large cities of the Continent. The buildings are seldom over six stories high, but of handsome, up-to-date construction, and the shops, owned almost exclusively by English and Germans, are as commodious and well appointed as any that could be found in the United States.

The street, which at this point is wide and well kept, narrows down until it is merely a filthy cobblestone paved alley at its western end, filled almost to suffocation, with poor, ragged, ill-smelling coolies, dogs, cats, chickens, etc., and lined with low, dirty Chinese shops and huts. About every third house seems to be either an opium den, shop or gambling house, and one wonders where all these people live, for such throngs, crowding and jostling each other about, I have never before seen.

The population of Hong Kong is about 425,000, of which fully 325,000 are Chinese and Japanese, the remainder being chiefly English, German, French and Austrians, the English being by far the most numerous.

It is after one bell, and close to pipe down, and as I am getting tired, I will close, promising to write you more about this wonderful city and people as I become better acquainted with them.

JOHN KAUT, JR.

# **Mutilated Womanhood** By D. B. Montefiore.

This Socialism of which we hear so much nowadays may be described, not so much as a system, not so much as a dogma, but as an interpretation of facts from the point of view of the oppressed, but evolving, masses of the population. Now, in order to emphasize and interpret these facts, and to throw light on what motherhood under capitalism is compelled to do, I shall begin by reminding you that, taking our whole population of 43,000,000, one-third, or 14,000,-000 of that population, at the present time lives below the level of subsistence; that is to say, people have not enough food for their stomachs, nor enough clothes to their backs! What sort of motherhood do you think is possible among that one-third of the population of wealthy England? What home life is possible where the woman home-maker never knows from one week-end to another what is the scanty sum she will have at her command to lay out on bread, milk, and scraps of meat or fried fish? What home life is possible where the thought of Monday, with the fateful rap of the man calling for the rent, shakes the nerve of the woman home-maker, and drives her forth pitilessly to take her place at daybreak on Monday morning in the waiting procession outside the pawnbroker's, with some treasured bit of the home under her ragged shawl? How can the home lamp of love be kept burning under conditions such as these? How can the tender ministry of helpful sympathy, which is a mother's due in her hour of pain and need be realized in the distressful, disorganized lives, which present society, as a strong, successful, unsympathetic whole, force on the weak and unsuccessful in the daily struggle for existence? Let me quote from my impressions of that memorable march of the women of the unemployed in November, 1905, when Mr. Balfour found the courage to reply to the broken words of women, starving in the midst of plenty: "You have my sympathy, but what can I do?" And then let me remind you women that a Liberal prime minister now fills the place of Mr. Balfour ; but the wives and children of the unemployed and underpaid are still starving in the midst of plenty. "One of every three or four women," I wrote then, "carried a more or less puny, ill-nourished infant in her arms; and now and then a child would be passed from one to another, so as to give the over-strained mother a rest. Wonderfully patient and uncomplaining were both mothers and babies, for lack of everything is a stern, relentless task-master, which brings, after a time, men, women and unconscious children to heel, and eats out the heart of honest rebellion. If you would know what it has cost us to get these women to muster in the street, and show forth their dire need before an unsympathetic world, you must first reckon how long they have gone short, and starved in silence; how long they have put up in their front windows well-washed bits of white curtains, when the clothing and furniture had gone piece by piece to the pawnbroker's; how long they had fiercely kept up the exteriors of "respectability," as measured by working-class standards; how much it had cost them to appear before parish authorities, and disclose the cruel emptiness of the squalid rooms they still called 'home,' while they begged for a parish dole to save from starvation themselves and their children. When you have undermined and beaten down fortress after fortress of these reserves, then the woman-soul, the mutilated mother-soul, will perhaps stand revealed for those who have eyes to see, and hearts to understand; and you will recognize in these gaunt, starved, bloated, and at times smitten faces, the souls of heroines, who have performed, and are prepared in their inarticulate, unconscious, but faithful constancy, to

well-to-do women are utterly incapable. Mutilated Motherhood! That is the fate, that is the martyrdom to which England condemns masses of her womanhood. And out of that mutilation, out of that martyrdom she seems to expect that she can breed the citizens of a great and free Empire!"-Socialist Woman.

# **COURT-MADE CRIME** From Machinists' Monthly Journal.

Unanimously and without a dissenting murmur the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that when workingmen collectively withhold their patronage, or concertedly direct their purchasing power they are guilty of conspiracy. It has declared that what is known as boycotting, when practiced by workingmen is illegal and those guilty of such practice can be held liable for damages for any injury a business may sustain therefrom. Yet this same august body had declared with equal solemnity only a few days before that an employer could place a workingman upon the unfair or blacklist because he belonged to a union, and be strictly within his rights in doing so. That is to say that when a workman does a certain thing it is a crime for him to do it, while when the same thing is done by some one other than a workingman it becomes a virtue. Verily such reasoning is difficult to understand. To the lay mind the subtleties of the legal one are incomprehensible. When a thing is done by one man it is right, when the same thing is done by an-other it is wrong. The whole thing is bewildering and one becomes dazed in trying to unravel the inconsistency. At one blow the Supreme Court has taken away one of organized labor's most effective weapons in its fight for improved conditions, while it has presented the same weapon in a crueler form to those who retard and prevent its advancement. It is seems almost wicked to think that such could have been the intention of the court, yet at first thought it is difficult to come to any other conclusion. Ultimate developments may make appear different.

By this decision of the Supreme Court boycotting becomes a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which declares such restraints to be illegal and the victim thereof to be entitled to damages equal in amount to three times the amount of the injury sustained. Chief Justice Fuller handed down the decision which he had written and read, and in doing so delivered the third of the three telling blows given to organized labor by the Supreme Court this year.

The case decided came up from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which includes, among others, the Connecticut district. It originated with a boycott of the United Hatters of America, the oldest labor organization in the United States, against D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., which the American Federation of Labor took up.

Loewe & Co. were published in the "unfair list," which made the boycott universal throughout the country. They appealed to the United States Court for protection under the Sherman anti-trust law. The court of appeals rendered a perfunctory, though adverse, decision against the firm, and passed the question, whether the law had been violated, up to the Supreme Court.

# Warren's Impending Trial

In a few days Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal Reason, will be placed on trial in the federal court. The charge to is, as heretofore announced, having sent threatening, defamatory and scurrilous matter through the mails. The charge grows out of the offer of the reward for the fugitive Gov. Taylor of Kentucky, and was inspired by the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and the legalizing of that infamy by the supreme court of the United

Having explained this matter in detail in previous issues it is not necessary now, on the eve of trial, to repeat it. Our readers understand fully that this whole proceeding is but a subterfuge to overwhelm the Appeal with court costs and if possible suppress its publication

In face of the fact that every sheriff in the country circulates rewards for fugitive through the mails it is absurd to suppose that Warren has been arrested and is now about to be tried for any offense growing out of that charge. Nothing could be more ridiculous and everyone connected with the case knows it. But it has for a long time been the purpose of the "authorities," the political henchmen of the ruling class in the present regime, to put the Appeal out of business. They have long had a watchful eye on it. No clue has een permitted to escape the argus-eyed special inspectors who have been upon its trail. No incident has been too trivial and no complaint too absurd to escape investigation.

Relentlessly have these special agents been on the track of the Appeal by order of their "superiors," and for the one purpose of traping it in some infraction of the rules or some violation of the law, nowever slight or immaterial, to justify its exclusion from the mails. But the Appeal has not been in ignorance of these maneuvers. It has its friends, as well as its enemies, in the postal department, and it has not been foolish enough, in the face of repeated warnings, to violate the rules or laws in any particular that would warrant the revocation of its second-class privilege.

In this game the Appeal has been more than a match for those

tire Socialist and labor press, so far as it is a menace to the prevailing system.

This case, therefore, aside entirely from Warren himself, or the Appeal, is of very decided moment to labor and to the American people. Its outcome may make it a very celebrated case in court annals. Warren is to be tried by the same court which has through its various branches and through its supreme tribunal launched its deadly decisions against trade unions and organized bodies of working men in every part of the country, gradually stripping them of their power with the object of reducing them to a state of maudlin fear and whining impotency.

When the Warren case is called at Fort Scott on May 4 it will be the first judicial assault upon the Socialist and labor press of the United States. We are ready !- Appeal to Reason.

# **Polish Priests and American Politics** By Louis Post in The Public.

The report from Milwaukee that Polish priests of that city abused their spiritual influence on the eve of the recent municipal election by instructing their parishioners to vote against the Socialist party, is a serious matter. That the object of their opposition was a political party whose doctrines most of us do not accept, makes no difference. The principle is the same and the danger as great as if it were the party of Lincoln or the party of Jefferson. And that the Milwaukee report is substantially true, there is good reason to be-lieve. In Chicago, at any rate, it is understood that Polish and Italian priests frequently take advantage of their spiritual authority to influence elections by commanding pliant parishioners in the use of their vote. It is this sort of thing that feeds the fires of anti-Catho-lic prejudice in this country; and American Catholics who recognize the importance of keeping church and state apart, ought to be alert in discouraging it. As important to them as to the rest of us, is it that priestly intervention in politics be frowned upon. When Daniel O'Connor said for Ireland, "All the religion you please from Rome, but no politics!" he phrased the American as well as the Irish idea. We of this country believe in religious freedom for all churches; but it is reasonably expected that churches will reciprocate by at least refraining from coercive interference with the freedom of voters at elections.

# Lecture at Self-Culture Hall.

Mr. Mayo Fesler, secretary of the Civic League, will give a free stereopticon lecture at Self-Culture Hall, 1835 Carr street, Sunday night, April 26, on "Proposed Improvements in the City of St. Louis." Mr. Fesler will speak of the changes to be made in our river front, of the new park, the playgrounds, baths and many of the civic plans and accomplishments. The public is invited.

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# 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



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who have been pitted against it. It has given them no excuse to pounce upon it; no peg upon which to hang a prosecution; no warrant for ousting it from the mails. Every investigation resulted in a fiasco, so far as the Appeal was concerned. In every case the Appeal Bret came forth with clear skirts.

Seeing that all attempts to trap the Appeal were proving hopeless and that something else must be resorted to if the Appeal was to be suppressed the brilliant thought occurred to the postal sleuths that the reward offered by the Appeal in the Taylor case furnished the long-sought opportunity to come down upon the Appeal with all the force of a federal indictment for sending threatening matter through the mails. This is the case in a nutshell. It is perfectly simple and easily understood. A federal indictment can put the defendant to any amount of expense and to no end of trouble.

This case has been pending now almost a year. It has already cost several thousand dollars, for the best lawyers have to be employed. When the case actually begins large additional expense will have to be incurred and much valuable time given to preparing the defense. But the defense will not be neglected. We can assure our friends that it will be thoroughly made and that if Warren is "railroaded" it will be so flagrant a case of persecution by the federal court as the instrument of the trusts and corporations that the whole country will understand it.

The Appeal has even now its agents in the state of Kentucky who are making an investigation, the result of which will prove interesting to the prosecution. But we shall not anticipate. It is suf-ficient to say that we shall be prepared.

A day or two ago we had a letter from a Kansas comrade, who warned us that the pins were all set and that Warren would surely be sentenced to prison. This comrade received his information in a confidential way from a certain court official who is closely allied with the prosecution and who doubtless knows whereof he speaks. Be this as it may, if Warren is convicted it will simply be in further evidence of the fact that the courts are instruments of oppression and subjection in the present system and that they who are opposed to this system and have the courage to assert themselves must pay the penalty

We are only desirous that the working class and the people generally shall understand the importance of the issue that is here involved. It is not because it happens to be the Appeal that we say this, but because we are in position to know that it is not the Appeal perform again and again deeds of self-renunciation, of which most alone that is to be silenced if this conspiracy is successful, but the en-

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> 46 TRADES UNION COU

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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 SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD. 1867 30,000 1877 494,000 188 931,000 1803 1808 1903 ..... over 7,000,000 1906

# WATCH THE GANG

The Civic League gave a banquet at the Jefferson Hotel last week.

As the speaker of the evening and hero of the occasion the Civic Leaguers had invited Prof. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University.

You know who this man Eliot is. He is the professor who some five years ago attempted to make a saint out of the scab and a hero of every one of Farley's strike breakers.

At this Civic League banquet Prof. Eliot spoke on the subject "Some Reasons for the Failure of Universal Suffrage in Our Cities." The St. Louis Republic, Dave R. Francis' organ, gave considerable space to Prof. Eliot's address, of which we quote the following:

"We are experimenting in city governments," said Prof. Eliot. "One of the elements of this is the damage from two-chambered governments to one-chambered." He then told of this plan being first begun in Massachusetts, first at Newton. He pointed out that the trouble with most city governments to-day, as instanced by Newton, is that too many men are trying to govern. Newton first had a single commission of twenty-one men. It is now proposed to reduce this to seven. The Galveston commission is composed of five men. Dr. Eliot, whose subject was "Some Reasons for the Failure of Universal Suffrage in Our Cities," "attacked universal suffrage, declaring that cities will be better governed when only taxpayers are allowed to vote.. When we examine the records of New York, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, can anyone of us doubt that unversal suffrage has failed to procure pure, honest, capable government?' he asked. Sometimes, he said, there comes a spasm of good government that does not last. He cited the monarchical governed cities of the Old World, saying that they are better ruled than our own. He related that an investigation lasting six months into the records of Boston and other cities proved not only that the great majority of voters were non-taxpayers, but that the majority of candidates themselves were not property owners.

For some time the Big Cinch Organ, St. Louis Republic, has been advocating the abolition of the House of Delegates. This is only a subterfuge. What is really wanted by Francis, Wells & Co. is the abolition of the representative system of government in the

ing. States that enforced it have dropped it with exceedingly few exceptions, and these few have so modified it that it counts for little. They are no better off than their neighbors, nor as well off in popular contentment with the conduct of public affairs. As for taxpayers, who fails to pay taxes in some form? Are renters free from taxation? Are not the taxes paid created in the cost of rent, provisions and clothing, and in carrying on business generally? Every citizen who spends money for shelter and subsistence is a taxpayer, and the amount paid is none the less because indirectly collected.

"The monarchically governed cities of the Old World, President Eliot said, are better governed than our own. What are the names of these cities? Not London, nor Liverpool, nor Glasgow, nor Edinburgh, nor Manchester, nor Birmingham. Those are all ruled by suffrage that is practically universal. There is not a king-governed city in all Britain. Paris is the capital of a republic, and has general muunicipal suffrage. Perhaps Berlin is nearer Mr. Eliot's idea, but the Germans have suffrage along broad lines. Buda-Pesth, pointed to by many as a municipal model, is governed by an elective body numbering hundreds. Constantinople can not be the type referred to. The two-house system to which Mr. Eliot objects is another idea that has moved forward in the course of civilization. The president of Harvard is at the head of some thousands of young men receiving what is called a higher education. Millions in gifts are bestowed upon the institution every year. But the money could be used to better advantage than in a crusade against universal suffrage, in favor of property qualifications for the ballot, and for holding up monarchically governed cities, or monarchically governed anything, as a proper American ideal. The higher education will be a misfortune, a bar to effective free government, a retreat to the Middle Ages, if it is to inculcate such impractical mugwumpery. Infinitely better at any time is the vote of all the people than such aristocratic abstractions from the college closet."

# CONVICTED

Warner, member of the House of Delegates from the Second ward, was found guilty of boodling, convicted and sentenced to two years' free board and lodging in the Missouri state penitentiary.

Who is Warner? A common, everyday saloonkeeper, who has done many years of "good work" for his party machine, who had to assist in carrying elections for his party, and who did as much dirty political work for the good old capitalist party machine as Mayor Wells, Circuit Attorney Sager or any other "higher up" politician in the city. Warner is convicted. His partner, Priesmeyer, may be convicted.

But Warner and Priesmeyer are little, insignificant wheels in the big, powerful party machine of captalism. Back of these "small potatoes" of ward heelers are the great "statesmen" who attend to the real work of the capitalist corporations. Warner and Priesmeyer are stupid boodlers; they do not understand their business. They don't know how to handle the bribe-givers and how to accept the "stuff" in safety. It takes bigger rascals than these two common ward politicians to do the clever work.

Ask David R. Francis, John I. Beggs, Rolla Wells and other great corporation men how they manage to secure their valuable services from public officials without giving the grand jury a chance to investigate. Ask Wells and Francis how they secured their World's Fair legislation. Ask John I. Beggs how he secures his street railway and lighting franchises. Of course, they will not tell you how they did it, but you have the right to ask them a polite question.

Where would Francis, Wells and Beggs be today if, during the last 25 years, the legislative offices in city and state had been filled by Socialists, instead of Democratic and Republican boodlers? There would not have been any business for them.

The Carletons, Francis, Wells, Beggs, etc., run both the Democratic and Republican party machines, and the Warners, Priesmeyers, etc., are their political servants. We need only call attention to the Meriwether campaign, when Rolla Wells' political Indians stole enough votes to get the little corporation puppet into the mayor's chair. It is the corporation, the rich West End aristocrats, who are in need of boodlers. Honest men in the House of Delegates would not sell franchises at secret auction and grant all kinds of privileges at the people's expense.



THE CLASS STRUGGLE

the editor of St. Louis Labor: "With the increasing responsibilities of all sorts put upon our shoulders by the ever-increasing membership of our organizations we trades union officials naturally become more cautious and more conservative every day.

Tom Kidd told the truth; he spoke from his own experience. Radicalism grows out of the rank and file. Social reforms and revolutions come from below, not from above.

Hence it is the rank and file we must reach by our educational work. The leaders, even over-cautious Samuel Gompers, will fall in line. Whenever the masses are ready, the leaders will follow. Many a labor leader is not leading, but is being led, or ratner pushed forward by the rank and file.

To-day the labor unions are petitioning capitalist Congress and protesting against the capitalist political parties' anti-labor work. To some people this may seem ridiculous; perhaps it is. The shorter route would be to unite under the Socialist Party banner, elect Socialists and union men into Congress and into the legislatures, kick the old rascals out and revolutionize the lawmaking machinery of the country.

But we have not yet reached that stage in the development of the American labor movement.

Meanwhile the conservative labor unions may carry the class war right into the midst of the capitalist political parties, make every old party convention the scene of a class struggle about conflicting class interests, and thereby convince the masses that the old parties claim of representing the interests of all the people is a delusion, a lie.

In every Democratic and Republican campaign meeting the union men and women should insist on having the labor problem discussed. Questions of live interest to labor should be asked from the floor, and if not answered satisfactorily by the speakers, efforts should be made to have them answered properly by somebody else.

The days of the nice, quiet political campaign work of the old parties are gone, never to return. Their troubles are just beginning. With every step they undertake to catch the votes of the 'brother workingmen" they will stumble over the rocks of the labor movement and burn their corrupt fingers on the red-hot iron of the social problem.

A process of dissolution will take place within the old parties. Conflicting labor and capitalist class interests will clash there and cause serious disturbances.

Meanwhile the Socialist Party will go on with its work of recruiting for and building up the great political organization of the working class. There is no sensible reason whatever why we Socialists who believe in the correctness of the policy of International Social Democracy should permit ourselves to be dragged into a foolish opposition to the Trades Unions because they are trying to carry out the political program of the A. F. of L.

The Socialist Party has nothing to fear from that side, provided we know our duty as the political pioneers of the working class movement for emancipation. Sooner or later the hosts of labor will meet on common ground-on Socialist ground-and the day is not far distant when the millions of union men will fight their political battles under the banner of the Socialist Party.

Why should we not learn a lesson or two from our brave and experienced Socialist comrades of Germany and other European countries.

Exeunt: De Leonism and confused Utopianism!

Welcome: The sound policy of International Social Democracy and the class struggle in the political field!

# UNIONISM IN EUROPE

In 1871, after the downfall of the Paris Commune, the French government not only tried to crush Socialism forever, but also the trade union movement was wiped out. It was not until nearly ten years later that the unions were again permitted to exist.

In 1878 the almighty Prince Bismarck, by means of exceptional laws made to order, attempted to annihilate Socialism and the German trades unions. The organizations of labor were dissolved, their treasuries confiscated, their leaders arrested, imprisoned or driven into exile.

For over ten years the Bismarckian reign of terror continued, until in 1890 the great Iron Chancellor was buried under one million Socialist votes.

Within the last 18 years Germany has increased her Socialist vote to 3,250,000, and her trades unions have a total membership of 2,215,165-the strongest Socialist and union movement on earth!

The International Trades Union Bureau, of which Comrade Legien in Hamburg is secretary, has just published its annual report for 1906. According to this report the membership of the trades unions of the European countries, at the end of 1906, was as follows:

Country.	No. Union Members.
Germany	
England	
Austria	448,200
Italy	
Sweden	
Belgium	
Hungary	153,332
Holland	
Denmark	

municipal affairs of St. Louis, the abolition of House and Council, the abolition of universal suffrage in municipal legislation, and the introduction of a municipal "government by commission." Wells, Francis and their Big Cinch outfit could then select a commission of five or seven to run the city's affairs, and the selection would mean the appointment of the selected tools by the mayor.

In other words, the mayor of the city would appoint the commission (which would take the place of the present Municipal Assembly), as the governor of the state to-day appoints the St. Louis Police Commissioners.

The 750,000 citizens of St. Louis would then have to keep their mouths shut. Representative government would be a thing of the past, and as for the rest, well,

"The public be damned !"

There were 350 men and women present at the Eliot banquet, most prominent of whom were the "well-known citizens" Robert Moore, C. P. Walbridge, Daniel Catlin, Frank Wyman, David R. Francis, J. Charles Cabanne, George C. Hitchcock, etc. The "common mob" was conspicuous by its absence.

Watch the gang!

And remember that the movement for the abolition of the representative system of government in St. Louis is the Democratic party organ, the St. Louis Republic.

Even the Globe-Democrat came out in a strong editorial against Prof. Eliot's attack on the representative system of government, as follows:

"President Eliot's address in St. Louis was entitled "Some Reasons for the Failure of Universal Suffrage in Our Cities." The question is begged in this title, which takes for granted the opinion that universal suffrage has failed in the large cities. With this start, a claim put forward without proof or general support, Mr. Eliot proceeded to say that the assumed failure should be remedied by restricting the ballot to property owners and taxpayers, and intrusting municipal government to a small body of men with centralized power. The property qualification for voting is an old idea, and long ago dis-

the efforts of the labor unions to secure some legislation favorable to labor. You may say, and repeat it a thousand times, that the union men should cease fooling away their time with the old political parties, and that they should join the Socialist political organization. But you can not make the child run before it can walk.

The wage workers of this country have been with the old parties from childhood up, have become part and parcel of the political machines, have been taught that this country had only room for two political parties, etc. To cut them loose from the old party machines over night is impossible.

President Gompers has been much attacked for his anti-political, anti-Socialist attitude of former years. Much of the criticism was justified, but in many instances the critics saw but one side of the question, hence their criticism was superficial and of questionable value.

Of the two million men organized into the A. F. of L. ten per cent may be outspoken Socialists and advocates of independent political action by labor. The nine-tenths are still closely allied with capitalist party politics.

Suppose Gompers would have advised the union men of the country to join the Socialist Party; would such advice land the two million of union men in our party?

Certainly not, for the simple reason that the Socialist Party movement is not an army created by some political Napoleon Bonaparte, but an organization built up by many years of hard, wearing, almost despairing work of propaganda, education and organization.

Yet many of our comrades, who pretend to be opposed to "hero worship" and "one man boss rule," have been claiming for years that Gompers was holding back the Socialist or progressive union movement.

The contradiction contained in this line of argument should be very plain to anybody who will not stubbornly shut his eyes to hard facts and common sense.

It is the rank and file we must reach, not a few leaders. Tom carded in the United States. It has been weighed and found want- Kidd, a former member of the A. F. of L. executive board, once told

Spain	. 32,405
Norway	. 25,339
Servia	
Bulgaria	. 5,300

Total ..... . 5,851,215

Of these members 327,920 are women. It will be noticed that the above figures do not include France, Russia and Switzerland. France refused to be represented in the International Bureau, because the bureau would not sanction the general strike and antimilitarism movements. With these three countries added the trades unions of Europe represent a membership of 7,000,000.

Seven million union men and women in Europe! What a tremendous army of the proletariat!

Add to this the number of trade unionists of Australia, South Africa and America and you will get an army of economically organized working men and women o

#### Ten Million!

Then think of the more than seven million Socialist voters! This has been achieved in less than fifty years! Who says things are not moving fast enough?

We are moving like a genuine St. Louis tornado. Our enemics see it, they know it, and that's one of the reasons they are crying out: "Hold thief! Anarchy! Anarchists!"

Why, just let them cry for a little while longer. We grow faster and stronger than ever before, and when the proper time comes we will treat them like Mother treats the bad boy, well meaning, but without mercy, and then there'll be an end to their "Hold thief"

Not in vain did a labor poet say some twenty years ago:

We are coming, we, the people,

We, the outcast and oppressed, We, the scorned of all the nations,

Coming on from East and West, North and South, the wide world over, Like the sea which knows no rest.

We are coming to our kingdom, Pressing on to claim our own; We shall rear the "golden city". This our task, and ours alone; Yes, the stone so long neglected, Shall become its corner stone.

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# **MISSOURI SOCIALIST NEWS**

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Reported by the State Secretary.

# Election Results in Kansas City.

Exact figures are hard to get but the result indicates quite a loss from the figures in former elections. A number of irregularities are being looked into by the local comrades. It is reported that the refusal to give out the Socialist ballot "bluffed" sympathizers, and was partly responsible for the poor showing.

#### Fifteenth District Congressional Convention.

A congressional convention has been called for April 26, at Webb City. All locals in the district have been notified to attend and a good attendance is expected. Nominations for various offices in the district will be made, and such other business as properly comes before the convention will be transacted.

# Use the Chautauquas.

Secretary Barnsley of Monett says he is arranging to have Socialist speakers during the summer at the Chautauqua. Last year they were given only morning dates, when the attendance was poor. This time Barnesley proposes to get the speaker for afternoon or evening. Other lo-cals in the state should endeavor to get one or more Socialst speakers on the program at their local Chautauqua. It is a means of propaganda not easily duplicated, costs little and when properly managed will.reach numbers of people.

# Contracts for Speakers.

The National Office has sent each local a blank contract for speakers during the campaign. The dates are to commence about the middle of July and run to the close of the campaign. A flat rate of \$5.00 per date, with advertising included, is made. This is an advantageous arrangement and one that the locals should carefully consider. The terms are as low as it is possible to make them and get good speakers. With every third day free, on which the speaker can be placed by the state organization at desired points, the plan is sufficiently flexible to reach new territory and makes it adaptable to varying conditions.

# Tenth Congressional District,

Nominations for candidates for congress are now in progress and the selecting of a candidate is being pushed with vigor. L. G. Pope of St. Louis will speak at Brentwood on April 26. "Panics, Brentwood on April 26. Their Cause and Cure," will be his subject and a lively meeting is assured. G. W. Boswell will visit the Centaur comrades and address them on "The Socialist Party." Efforts are being made to organize a local at Luxemburg. Plenty of Socialists there but they lack a hustler to act as secretary. The shutting down of the glass works at Valley Park has been a severe blow to the local there.

# ST. LOUIS LABOR.

# Election of State Tic

some of the best workers nave been forced to move away in order to find employment.

# Where Edwards Speaks.

After finishing in St. Francois County, Edwards will 'speak at Morley on April 23, and Benton on the 24th. Scott County com-rades expect a large crowd at Benton and heurs deallanged co Benton and have challenged opponents to debate with Edwards. The remaining dates are: Pied-mont, 25; St. Francois County, 26-27-28; Hannibal, April 30, May 1-2-3-4-5. Reports received show that when the weather and roads permitted, the meetings have been very successful ones. In Laclede County the roads were almost impassable and the rain continuous, but good crowds were had at a number of places and the book sales were fine for new territory. Edwards says the Laclede County comrades have their fighting clothes on and are going to make a hard cam-paign. The dates at Newberg, Rolla and St. James were spoiled by rain. Exposure resulted in Edwards having a severe chill while in St. Louis. Nevertheless, Comrade O'Dam, of Flat River, says that he more than filled the bill for them. The collection at one meeting was \$7.00 and book sales \$4.00. The meeting at Leadwood did not take place as Edwards was again sick. He will speak there on his way back.

# Election of State Ticket and Seven Delegates ---- Missouri Socialist Party Referendum

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The referendum results in the selection of the following state ticket:-For governor, W. L. Garver; lieutenant-governor, U. S. Sargent; secretary of state, Frank Baker; state auditor, Frank Foster; state treasurer, G. E. Etherton; attorney general, J. F. Williams; railway commissioner, U. S. Barnesley; supreme court, L. G. Pope; court of appeals, Otto Vierling; electors-at-large, W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette. The delegates to the national convention are: E. T. Behrens, P. H. Callery, C. Lipscomb, G. A. Hoehn, W. M. Brandt, L. G. Pope and W. L. Garver. The vote of Local Vanduser was received after the close of the referending

# ST. LOUIS LABOR.

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**PLATFORMS AND POLICIES** 

Our Joplin, (Mo.) Comrades Are in Line With In. ternational Democracy–While Upholding Our Ultimate Alms and Object in Fine Style, They Do Not Forget the Fact That Political Cam. paigns Must Be Fought on Live Questions and Issues of the Day of Immediate Interest to the Wealth Producing Masses.

In last week's St. Louis Labor we called attention to the good work of our Socialist comrades in Joplin, Mo., during the recent municipal campaign.

We owe it to our Joplin comrades as well as to our movement throughout the state to give some of our time and space to the Joplin movement, for the simple reason that the comrades there made splendid efforts in behalf of our movement and there seems to be some doubt in the minds of our friends as to whether the course pursued was the right one.

Furthermore, the editor of St. Louis Labor is called upon to frankly criticise the Joplin platform. It affords us great pleasure to say that the municipal platform of the Joplin Socialist Party is a real Socialist platform. It is a document free of the Utopianism that still permeates our party in many parts of the country and checks the growth of our movement, because it builds a Utopia not above the clouds, but beyond our short human life, and pays little

or no attention to the everyday needs of the people. It is with such platforms as the Joplin document, and with such conception of our movement as shown by our Joplin comrades, that great and powerful Socialist movements were built up in Germany, Belgium, Austria, Scandinavia, France, and finally in England. Of course, the platform might be improved upon. Our national

platform needs improvements very badly, but after all, it is not so much the dead letter, as it is the general meaning of the document and live spirit and general outlines of principles, policy and tac-tics which make the real Socialist movement. Theoretical hairsplitting and pennywise deliberations have never made a movement. The Joplin comrades are on the right track, on the road to per-

manent and lasting success. Impatience must not check their good work. Impatience will disappear when our party movement is viewed from the Grand Stand of International Socialdemocracy, with fifty years of constructive Socialist work before us.

This is all we desire to say. It is all that is necessary to be said on the question. For the rest our comrades may carefully peruse the following letter and platform.-[Editor St. Louis Labor.]

# Comrade Berry's Letter on the Joplin Campaign

# Joplin, Mo., April 10, 1908.

Dear Comrades :- As to the Socialist platform you find inclosed, it drew more fire from our enemies than anything we have done, and is said by some to be the cause of the defeat of our candidate in the Sixth ward. I should like to submit it for whatever criticism you may think it deserves.

We really had the plutes alarmed in this ward. At noon our candidate was 18 votes ahead at one voting precinct and was running close at the other.

We had about enough resources to make a decent campaign in one ward, so we concentrated our efforts mostly there. We in-creased the vote of that ward from 82, as the best record of any former election, to 176. I have no doubt that if our local had been in shape to push the work in other wards equally as well as in this one the increase would have been nearly as great all over the city. As it was, we cast 286 against 160 in the spring election a year ago.

The richest banker in Joplin was one of the most energetic of a group of prominent citizens who left nothing undone to defeat our candidates.

Our candidate is a very popular citizen in his ward, and these fellows feared he would draw enough votes from Democrats and Republicans to elect him.

This banker claims to believe in Socialism, but he affiliates with the Democratic party. He said: "Graves is a fine man and I should like to support him on his personal merits, but darn that platform !'

He and his colleagues argued that if the Socialist candidate was elected on such a platform, with the Socialist organization back of him to dictate his policies, there would be such a continual fight in the council that it would be hard to get any work done in the interest of a "greater Joplin," etc. A young man said to me: "You fellers don't know when you are beat. You don't ever quit fighting. If you get your man in then there'll be trouble all the time."

It was the work of the Socialist local that caused the City Council to vote to have all the work of sewer construction done under the supervision of the city engineer. An election had been called for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$40,000 bonds for the purpose of constructing a sewer. The night before the council was to hold its last meeting preceding the election the Socialist local held a meeting and formulated a petition requesting that the work one under the supervision of the city enginee our request we argued that if the work was done under the supervision of the city engineer all those whom the panic had forced out of employment could be employed, if not for full time, enough to enable them to procure fuel and food during the winter; whereas, if let to contractors, only a part of them would be employed, and then at starvation wages. We circulated this petition in the afternoon, before the council meeting, which was at night. The capitalist press had no chance to get in action. We secured the signature of every man in attendance at the labor unions' meeting that night and every one else we could reach.

form and to the local, according to the rules of the Socialist Party. Then the capitalists of that town will make a hard fight in any ward where a Socialist is likely to be elected, not because they will think any less of Socialism than they do this spring, but because they know the difference between the power of an organization and the per sonal influence of an individual. Fraternally yours, CLYDE BERRY,

1507 Furnace Street, Joplin, Mo.

# The Municipal Platform of the Socialist Party of Joplin, Mo.

We, the Socialists of the Joplin Socialist branch of the State, National and International Socialist Party, assembled in city convention, present to the workers of the city the following Declaration of Principles and Party Platform for our present campaign:

First .- We wish you to understand that the mission of the Socialist Party everywhere is to liberate the working class from servitude and exploitation.

To accomplish this it is proposed to abolish the private owner-ship of the industries and establish the Industrial Democracy of Socialism instead. But the Socialist Party in control of the city government, while the state and national government is in control of the capitalist class, could not make an industrial democracy of the city nor even establish the public ownership of many of the means of production. The things a Socialist administration of the city could accomplish would have to be in compliance with the laws of the capitalist state and union.

The interests of the working class and those of the capitalist class are always so in direct conflict concerning the wage to be paid, the number of hours to constitute a day of work, and on other questions, that are continually arising, until it is an utter impossibility for any political party to faithfully serve both classes. Class lines are daily becoming more clearly drawn, and class interests are more clearly seen. There is no common ground upon which a compromise can be effected.

The Socialist Party is a party of the working class, administered by the working class, and consequently for the working class. And while its mission is to ultimately liberate the working class from servitude and exploitation, it is none the less consecrated to the service of the working class in every immediate interest that may arise.

Any act of the city administration which would furnish public work for all the unemployed would be against the interests of the local capitalist employers of labor, for if the city should furnish work on the sewer work or the streets, or building the viaduct at \$2 for eight hours of common labor, these capitalists could not secure labor for less. On the other hand, if the city work is let by contract, the contractor will employ only a portion of the unemployed army at such wages as their pressing necessities force them to accept, and all other capitalist employers may avail themselves of the opportunity to buy what labor they need out of the labor market, filled to overflowing with workers destitute and powerless to resist a reduction in wage, that will not stop in its decline until it reaches a point of bare existence for those who have employment at all. Therefore, in plank 1 of our city platform we submit for your con-sideration in this city campaign the following: "We pledge ourselves that any candidate of the Socialist Party elected to the City Council will do all within his power to abolish the contract system on city work, and the same to be done under the supervision of the city engineer, eight hours to constitute a day's work, and the union scale of wages to be paid."

(2) Financial panics and industrial depressions such as are now imposing distressing hardships upon the working class are the logical and inevitable results of the capitalist system of servitude and exploitation.

These panics and industrial depressions will continue to occur and each time imposing more painful privations on those who de-pend upon selling their labor power as a means to live, until the capitalist system is abolished and the Industrial Democracy of Socialism established.

The present industrial situation of this nation and of all other nations indicates that the unemployed army is likely to be greater in the near future than at present. There is much danger that the unemployed problem will be much more serious in the coming winter than in the winter just past. In view of this fact in plank 2 We pledge the Socialist candidate, if elected to the City Council, will do his utmost to have all the city funds available conserved for the purpose of furnishing work to the unemployed during the winter months, even if it can not be furnished at other times. This labor to be judiciously applied to needed public improvements.

(3) "We believe the greater political power that can be main-tained continually with all the people the more secure they will be in their political rights, and the more power they will have to suppress any official corruption at any time it may arise. Therefore we favor whatever measures are necessary to secure the initiative and referendum in the city of Joplin."

(4) "We are strongly opposed to disposing of the present city light plant. To the extent that the funds were available a Socialist administration would establish more public-owned public utilities, such, however, as would be most directly to the interest of the work-

(5) "Gambling is a form of parasitism that can be eliminated by rigid enforcement of the law as it is. When that form of thievery is permitted such suffering is imposed upon a large percent of the working class, not only the men who are decoyed into the game, but even with more severity upon their families, who are thus robbed of the money which is rightfully theirs. As they are not participants in the game as great a wrong is committed against them as if they were robbed by any other means."

cloth, making garments and other industries which formerly were women's work has been taken by men from the homes to the factories and daughters have been forced to follow the work outside the house. Women did not enter the field of commercialism of their own choice; conditions forced them to factory, office and store labor. There are nearly 5,000,000 girls between the ages of 16 and 24 years employed in this country in industries outside the home. Factory conditions at present are designed for the requirements of men and are ill-adapted for women. It is every woman's duty to recognize what these conditions are and prevent the breakdown to the girls so employed on account of the long, monotonous hours and hard work in unsanitary surroundings. The woman who says she will sweep in front of her own doors either sweeps the dirt into the street for the annovance of others or she does not sweep at all. If women want pure milk for their children, they must rely upon the Health De-partment to see that it is pure. It is a burning obligation that women should concern themselves with social amelioration. Miss Addams told of the success of the field houses which are provided for men, women and children in Chicago, where there are all the equipments for baths, recreation, reading and games for the little ones. Every city should have these field houses," she said, "where boys and girls can find amusement they can not get in their homes. A boy with-out a playground means a man without a job. Children require the opportunity to frolic and play if they are to grow up with their fac-ulties evenly developed. The aggressive boy will be the leader of men and he must be directed toward the proper development."

# **Notice to Voters**

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 an-other precinct in any ward of the City, may, upon application at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners at Room 120 in the New City Hall, have his registration changed on the Primary Books to conform to his new residence.



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

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

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



At 9 o'clock we went to the City Council and presented our petition, along with an address explaining its merits. Either because of being convinced of the justice of the petition-

ers, or because they represented a power sufficient to defeat their cherished bond issue, they voted to have the work done as requested by the petitioners.

The bonds were voted. But to show you how fully our capital-ist employers are convinced of the identity of their interest, as against that of the workers when it comes to actual practice, a group of capitalists immediately raised a fund to defeat the plan of having the work done under the supervision of the city engineer. And it was held up by the courts. One of these gentlemen is reported to have said: "If the city does that work the damned unions will be demanding \$3 for eight hours work.

There are valuable lessons to be learned from this little experience, but the one fact that should sink deeper than anything else into the minds of Socialists and all other workers is that the capitalist class fears the Socialist representative in a City Council or elsewhere far more because of the organization that supports and dictates his policies, and is ever in readiness to make a campaign in behalf of every measure he may propose in the interest of the work-ers, than for any personal qualities he may possess.

In Oronogo, a mining town of about 2,500 population, an avowed Socialist has been elected to the City Council, but there was no Socialist organization there at the time. He was nominated on the "Citizens' Non-Partisan Ticket." The capitalist employers made no fight against him. They do not fear anything he can do in the interest of the workers. But we are building up a good Socialist local

"In the interest of these members of the working class we pledge that every Socialist elected will do what he can to rid the city of the

gambling dens." (6) "We do not believe that the public safety is made more secure or that morality is improved by fining men for getting drunk." "When a workingman is fined for getting drunk his family, who

are innocent of any wrong, have to suffer, but if he is locked in jail until sober the safety of the public is fully as secure and his family is not robbed of the money belonging to them."

# Jane Addams and Female and Child Factory Labor.

Optimists who depend upon social conditions righting themselves without individual exertion were attacked in the lecture given by Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, before the St. Louis Ethical Culture Society last Sunday. Memorial Hall was filled to its capacity. "Woman's Relation to Social Amelioration" was the subject, and Miss Addams earnestly declared Sunday that conditions are not right and the obligation to better the lives of men, women and children rests largely with women. "Women must lead in procuring proper sanitation, good schools, pure food and better child labor laws," Miss Addams said. "I greatly disapprove of optimists, women and men, who say things will come right. The woman who says this is stupid. She must enlarge her horizon of social obligations and earnestly enter the field of civic activities, not as a woman clamoring for the ballot, but as a woman who realizes she must protect her home and children. The traditional home duties have been taken away from women and have become matters of city legislation. The responsibility has not been shifted from the women's shoulders, but they must work in a new way, through civic obligations. Formerly women of the household determined such matters as a child's attendance at school, and regulated the details of her household. Now the back yard, the number of cubic feet of air required for a bedroom and the child's attendance at school are matin that town. Next spring's campaign will see the Socialists of that town with a platform and declaration of principles. Their candidate will be a member of their local. He will be pledged to their plat-woman's initiative that these changes have come about. Weaving



box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR







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

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# Socialist News Review

A Donation From Cuba.

Our friend Ed Morris of Havana, Cuba, donates \$2 to our Socialist press. Thanks, Eduardo!

# Gains Everywhere in Wisconsin.

Those Wisconsin cities which had municipal elections this spring report Socialist gains wherever we had a ticket in the field.

# For Our Socialist Press.

Our "Old Friend of the Socialist Press' has surprised us with another \$10 to help along the good work of St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

# Socialists Nominate Miner President.

The Socialist Party of the Fifth Indiana Congressional District nominated H. Van Horn, president of the Indiana United Mine Workers, a candidate for Congress.

# Cost of the Milwaukee Campaign.

The total cost of the Milwaukee campaign, roughly speaking, was between five and six thousand dollars. Literary campaigns are expensive, but the results are lasting.

# New Hebrew Publication.

The Jewish weekly, "Labor World," will appear the 4th of July. Price \$1 a year. Six pages—seven column. Communications should be sent to D. Tyger, 167 Hastings street, Chicago, Ill.

# \$25 for the Campaign Fund.

St. Louis Branch No. 71 of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society met last Saturday at Druid's Hall and by unanimous vote decided to donate \$25 to the Socialist Campaign Fund.

# The Joplin Campaign.

Don't fail to read the Joplin letter and platform in this week's St. Louis Labor. It touches a most vital point in connection with our future Socialist campaign, propaganda and organization.

# FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.

Free lecture by the Maplewood Socialist Club at Greenwood Fire Brigade Hall, corner Commonwealth and Picadilly avenues, Wednesday, April 29, 1908, at 8 p. m. Speaker, George W. Boswell. Sub-ject, "What Is Democracy?" All are cordially invited.

# Colorado Getting Up.

State Secretary Floaten of Colorado reports: "You will note a much better showing from this state than ever before. With eleven new locals organized this month, we brought the total number of locals in good standing up to 46, and of these 33 reported."

# Expelled From the Socialist Party.

Joseph Hora of the Seventh Ward and Ed McCormick of the Sixth Ward were expelled from membership in the Socialist Party of St. Louis for scabbing on their fellow union members during the recent strike troubles. Socialist Party clubs and members everywhere will please take notice.

Hitting a Sore Spot. A California Socialist writes to the Soc. Dem. Herald about the results of the recent Milwaukee elections: "It is really too bad that you Milwaukee Socialists persist in actually trying to do things instead of gathering about the festive headquarters' stove in 'scientific' orgies of philosophizing and expectoration. Nevertheless, you seem to be forging ahead in fine style."

# The Crusade Against Free Speech.

Encouraged by the growing number of despotic interferences with freedom of speech and the press, the new mayor of Johnstown, Pa, has drawn the line against Socialists. When the local Socialists advertised a political meeting at the City Square, the mayor or-dered them away; but when the Republicans advertised a meeting at the same place the mayor permitted the meeting. Thus with steady tread does despotism advance steady tread does despotism advance.

# Japanese Socialists Organize Unions.

Comrade Katayama has undertaken to organize the mine workers of Japan. There are 400,000 miners in the Japanese empire. The Mine Workers' national headquarters have been established in Tokyo. Katayama and Nagaoka are acting as secretaries and organizers. No doubt the new union will have a hard road to travel, because the government is determined to prevent any movement having for its object the amelioration of labor's conditions.

# St. Louis City Nomination Convention.

The Socialist Party of St. Louis will hold a city nomination convention Saturday, May 2, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Socialist Head-quarters, 212 South Fourth street, to select candidates for city; legislative, senatorial and other offices. The wards clubs have been called upon to hold special meetings and make their recommendations as to the personnel of the candidates to be nominated, and report to the Campaign Committee before the convention.

# Tenth Congressional Convention.

All the St. Louis city wards situated within the Tenth Congressional District will hold a joint meeting to propose a candidate for congress. This meeting will take place Friday, April 24, a 8 o'clock p. m., at Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. The wards included are Wards 1 and 19, and one precinct of Ward 27 in North St. Louis, Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 24 and 28. The members and comrades of these wards are requested to attend this important meeting Friday (this evening!) ,at 8 o'clock p. m. Prompt action is necessary in order to comply with the rules and regulations as defined by the new primary election laws.

The Finnish Parliament Dissolved. In Finland the first democratic Diet has had but a brief run. The Diet, which is the most democratic assembly of its kind in all Europe, and includes thirteen women members, soon came into conflict with the Senate, or Cabinet, or Executive, which was conservative in the extreme—its members being nominated by the Czar. On March 27 the Diet took the drastic course of adopting a resolution censuring the Executive, which thereon resigned, and the result is that the Czar has issued a decree for the dissolution of the Diet. In June a general election will take place, and next August the new Diet will assemble. Let us hope it will be even more Socialistic than its predecessor.

# St. Louis Socialist Party Campaign Fund.

Norkingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society	\$25.00
Collection at Arthur M. Lewis meeting	16.00
Mrs. Wildberger, List No. 6-	
I. S. Wildberger	1.0
drs. M. Ottesky	.50
Edw. Fritzmeyer	.2
Irs. Gablemann	· .2
Val Heiser	.50
Charles Hagna	.2
E. A. Kleinpeter	.2
C. Altavater	.2
2. Wuest	.2
I. Fritzemeyer	.2
Sophia Fritzemeyer	.2
ohn J. Kleinpeter	.2
Adlin Mueller	.5
S S'Renco List No. 63-	
M. Kovitch	1.0
Caplan	2.0
Previously reported	. 126.0
	Children and the

#### .....\$175.35 Total ..... Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.



# Referendum Results. The tabulated vote on the re-

cent referendum that is printed

this week shows the election of

the following: For Governor, W. L. Garver; Lieutenant Governor, U. S. Sargent; Secretary of State,

Frank Baker; State Auditor, Frank Foster; State Treasurer,

G. E. Etherton; Attorney Gen-eral, J. F. Williams; Railway

Commissioner, U. S. Barnesley; Supreme Court, L. G. Pope;

4—Unorganized, at large. 5—Unorganized, meets with sixth.

o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

I

duser was received two days after the close of the referendum.

New Locals.

Johnson City Socialists have organized themselves into a local of the party, with II charter members. Jasper Long sends in an application for a charter at Kennett, 7 charter members. The first local in Pulaski County was organized at Tribune with 10 members. T. C. Haller organized a local at Kirksville with 9 char-Supreme Court, L. G. Pope; Court of Appeals, Otto Vierling; Electors-at-Large, W. W. Baker and G. A. Lafayette; seven dele-gates to the convention, E. T. Behrens, P. H. Callery, C. Lips-comb, G. A. Hoehn, W. M. Brandt, L. G. Pope and W. L. Garver. A total of 1,160 votes were cast, about double that of ter members. He expects to start another outpost of the proletarian army at Wilmotsville, and possibly at Adair.

# Pays Headquarters a Visit.

Comrade Charles Wilkerson of Springfield dropped in at the state office while in St. Louis. He is were cast, about double that of looking after matters in connecany previous referendum. The tion with his union. He reports







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25

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BROADWAY & CHESTNUT

25

# Locals Ask for Speakers.

About sixty local organizations, on main line railways, in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Ohio, have applied for "stop-off" lectures by national convention delegates en route to and from Chicago, offering speaker cost of entertainment and collection. State secretaries are requested to supply delegates with above information, submitting names and addresses of all those who are willing to fill such dates to the national office at the earliest possible date, in order that assignments may be made in time to advertise meetings. Delegates desiring to take advantage of this offer should write to the national office at once.

# Over One Million Pieces of Socialist Literature Distributed.

The total amount of literature distributed by the Milwaukee Socialists during their recent city campaign amounted to 1,200,000 pieces of literature. Now do not think this is a misprint, and read it twelve thousand pieces. It means just what it says-One million two hundred thousand papers, leaflets, dodgers, etc. Add to this, the comrades in the Tenth ward of Milwaukee have devised a fine scheme of propaganda. A comrade leaves at every house a copy of "Socialism Made Plain" and "Socialistische Briefe," in order to reach both English and German readers. With this he leaves notice that he will call again next day for these books, and that anyone wishing to purchase them can leave the price in an envelope which accompanies the books. The first experiment resulted in a sale of every third book left for inspection. With all this stirring up of the public it is no wonder that an assistant librarian in our public library reports that never in the history of the Milwaukee City Library were so many Socialist books consulted and taken out on cards as during the last month. When you can once get the people to read-ing you are making Socialists very fast, and intelligent Socialists at







The World of Labor

# A Miserable Wretch of Ex-Labor Leader.

The West Virginia Legislature has turned down all the bills of the miners to safeguard the lives and limbs of the men who work underground. Be it said to the everlasting disgrace of John Nugent, the political crook who was recently ousted as president of the State Federation of Labor, he aided in the dirty work.

# Masons Win in Paris Strike.

Paris, April 24 .- The Paris master masons called off the lockout of 15,000 of their employes, instructing them to return to work Tuesday. The lockout was declared as a result of constant trouble between the employers and the unions affiliated with the masons. It has engendered so much bitterness that the masons now threaten not to accept the employers' offer, but to say out until all their fellowworkmen's grievances are adjusted.

#### Smashing the Unions in Germany.

In Germany the policy of smashing the trades unions appears to be in favor with the powers that be. Henceforth no apprentice of young workmen under the age of 18 can take part in their meetings or enroll themselves in the ranks of Organized Labor. What the capitalists of Germany expect to effect by this prohibition is undoubtedly this: They will be able in the future to maintain out of the ranks of these young men so many non-unionists that "strike breakers" may become a common institution in Britain as well as in America.

# The Troops Seem to Have Done Their Work.

Pensacola, Fla., April 19 .- Gov. Broward to-night ordered all the state troops here to preserve order during the strike of motormen and conductors of the local street railway company to return to their homes at once. The troops will be on guard to-night, but are expected to take their departure early to-morrow. City officials are making efforts to have at least one company of militia left on guard temporarily. Cars were run to-day without molestation, under the protection of the troops, but very few persons took advantage of the opportunity to ride.

# Factory Inspection Laws.

Bulletin No. 73 of the Department of Commerce and Labor, just issued, states that factory inspection and the health and safety of employes have been the subject of legislative action in 39 states and territories. New laws touching this subject were put upon the statute books in 14 states during the legislative session of 1907. Nothing is said about the evasion or non-enforcement of these laws. A report showing the laws enforced in the interests of the capitalist class would tax the capacity of the Congressional Library at Washington.

#### The Foundry Employes.

There was a notice posted in all of the foundries of St. Louis to the effect that there would be a 5 per cent reduction on and after May 1. This reduction takes from the molders and core-makers the fruit of six years' striving in the wage line. The molders held a large meeting last Saturday evening to vote upon the consolidation of all the metal trades and perhaps this latest blow will help them "consolidate." The foundry bosses have rung the alarm in the ears of the foundry workers, which perhaps will wake them up.-G. W. Boswell.

# The Salvation Army as Cheap Labor Agency.

The union people of Canada are becoming seriously disturbed at the increasing immigration, and demands are being made of the government to take steps to restrict the coming of foreigners. The Salvation Army of Great Britain is blamed for a great deal of the hardship. The charge is made that, although the Salvation Army officials know Canada is overrun with unemployed workers, they go right ahead in London recruiting more people to ship for the Dominion. Many of the Europeans who arrive have no money and are forced to undergo a great deal of suffering. Many native Canadians are also returning from the states because of dull business conditions and adding to the general miseries.

# 200,000 Miners to Work Again.

Toledo, O., April 20 .- Two hundred thousand idle miners in the central competitive district will go to work next Monday. An agreement between miners and operators was reached by members of the scale committee and ratified by the joint meeting of miners and operators. The old rate of 90 cents a ton for mining coal was adopted. A referendum vote is to be taken by districts on the proposition to make the agreement hold for two years. A uniform screen of one and one-fourth inches, an eight-hour day and referring all local differences as to prices and conditions to the districts for settlement are provided. An invitation was extended to Illinois op-erators to join in the next interstate convention. The next joint interstate conference will be held in Toledo in February, 1910. The states affected by the agreement are western Pennsylvania, Ohio

# George Barnes Resigns Engineers' Secretaryship.

George Barnes, member of the British Parliament, has tendered his resignation of the general secretary-ship of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The executive committee has accepted his resignation on the understanding that he will submit himself for re-election. It is understood that Mr. Barnes has taken this step as a protest against the action of the majority of the engineers in the Northeastern District, who have on two ballots declined to accept the terms of settlement agreed to between the men's representatives and the employers. Mr. Barnes holds strongly that trades unionism is impossible unless the men repose confidence in their elected representatives and abide by agreements made in duly constituted conferences. He further holds that it is contrary to democratic principles for a section of men to go on strike in opposition to the will of

the general movement, and to draw upon the general funds for their support. Mr. Barnes has been general secretary of the society for twelve years. He avowed himself a Socialist when contesting for the position, and his election was hailed with great satisfaction by the Socialist movement. He had previously held the post of assistant secretary, but then, as now, tendered his resignation on a matter of principle.

### Bakers' Journal On Brewery Workers' Victory.

The Bakers' Journal, official organ of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union, publishes the following editorial: "For the second time in the course of a year have allied brewery owners of St. Louis been vanquished by Organized Labor. The significance of the crushing defeat administered to them is all the greater, as in the struggle, that lasted but two weeks and ended with a complete victory for the union, the entire brewery workers' reputation for morality was at stake. For how long the latest defeat suffered by them will serve as an effective warning to the brewery owners it is difficult to say, for, unfortunately for them, these gentlemen labor under the mistaken idea that, having amassed many millions of capital, they have also acquired the privilege to oppress labor. There fore, be they repelled ever so often, they will only wait for another chance to execute their plans. Now as before, eternal vigilance will be the price the brewery workers must be willing to pay for the safety of their organization for effective protection. During the short struggle Organized Labor arrayed itself solidly alongside the locked out or striking brewery workers. It did not take 48 hours before the brewery owners began to feel the effects of this solidarity these effects smarted to such a degree that the aggressors speedily were compelled to strike sail and to drop their tool, and this is the best part of the success achieved, the most splendid thing in connection with the victory that has been won. The members of our own organization have not hesitated a moment. They made the cause of the locked-out brewery workers their own and actively supported it, especially in St. Louis and Chicago. The battle being over and victory having been won, we trust that the organized brewery workers, with renewed energy, will harmoniously and fraternally strive to further develop and strengthen their organization and that, as far as the St. Louis members are concerned, with the rest of Organized Labor, they will bear in mind that we are engaged in a hard struggle, long drawn out, with the McKINNEY BREAD CO., and need all the assistance they can possibly render in order to teach manners to a firm that, aided and abetted by the National Manufacturers' Alliance, conspires against Labor's interests."

# Editorial Observations

The McKinley-Roosevelt Era of Imperialism, Expansion and Benevolent Assimilation started with the "full dinner pail" and ends with the free souphouse. During this presidential campaign every Democratic or Republican precinct club will have to establish a free souphouse in order to keep the boys in line for Nov. 3.

One of the Best Lectures on Direct Legislation Ever Listened to in St. Louis was given by Dr. Wm. Preston Hill last Sunday afternoon at the meeting of the Tenth Ward Improvement Association. We hope to publish this lecture in the columns of St. Louis Labor as soon as Dr. Hill provides us with the manuscript.

Senator Borah of Idaho, Who Was the Tool of the Mine Owners in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, appeared in the Washington Millionaires' Club, better known as U. S. Senate, to make his maiden speech. The pitiable corporation lawyer made as much an ass of himself in the U.S. Senate as he did in the Boise court room during the Haywood trial

Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House, is the dictator; he receives his instructions from the 'interests," and no legislation is permitted that is not entirely satisfactory to the money power. Yet Cannon could not enjoy his power were it not entirely satisfactory to the majority members of Congress. Not a member of the Republican party has had the hardihood to denounce this man; he was the unanimous choice of his party associates for the position .-Indianapolis Union.

The Best and Most Effective Way to Settle Strikes and Labor troubles is to call upon the governor to send the state militia. In Russia law and order is taught by the Cossacks, and in this free country of ours the state militia attend to that kind of work. In Pensacola, Fla., and in Chester, Pa., the street car men's strikes were broken by the state militia. That's what we have our soldiers for, nowadays, to break strikes! When will these union men wake up and strike and boycott at the ballot box?

Once more Mr. J. W. Van Cleave of the Citizen's Industrial Alliance issues a warning against Socialism. At his monthly steamregenerating exercises at the Odeon last Wednesday evening Mr. Van Cleave spoke on Americanism as the true solution of the labor problem and said that the youth should be educated above the reach of the alarming spread of socialistic thought now being propagated by the foreign element in the larger cities, an element composed of political outcasts of other countries who are sowing the seeds of their doctrines here. Mr. Van Cleave has our sincere sympathy, for a more hopeless task than fighting the Socialist movement he could not have undertaken. He might just as well attempt to make the Mississippi river flow to the Behring sea.

The Only Real Protest of Union Labor! In Almost Every Legislative body on earth except the Congress of the United States Labor has its representatives. These representatives present Labor's protest where that protest is effective. It is made doubly effective by the knowledge that behind these representatives there is a compact body of intelligent workers that will use their ballots to maintain the principles supported by those representatives. The party which stands for this sort of a protest is the SOCIALIST PARTY. It is the American branch of the same party that is represented in the leg-islative bodies of other countries. IF THE WORKERS WHO ARE HOLDING MEETINGS DURING THE COMING DAYS WISH TO REALLY PROTEST AND PRODUCE RESULTS THEY CAN BEST DO IT THROUGH THAT PARTY.

# Socialist Sunday Schools.

The attention of the comrades is called to the schools that have been established for instruction in Socialism.

North Side Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at :30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street.

South Side Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2'30



and Indiana.

# The Latest Thing in Injunctions.

The extent to which the use of the injunction in labor disputes is being carried is shown by the following from Boston. In a de-cision handed down recently the Massachusetts Supreme Court declares that sympathetic strikes for the purpose of preventing an em-ployer from conducting an "open shop" are illegal. The court's decision was rendered in the case of nine firms of contractors in public the purpose of the purpose Lynn, who applied for an injunction restraining the Lynn Building Trades Council and affiliated unions from enforcing a sympathetic strike against the employers over the issue of an "open shop." In its decision the court holds that a "sympathetic strike interfering with an 'open shop' is illegal, and that the rules which govern the unions in the furtherance of such strikes are unlawful." It was in Boston likewise that the pressmen were restrained from paying strike benefits. All of which should be educational.

# That Voluntary Relief System of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Another bubble bursts. The widely-advertised "voluntary" relief system of the Pennsylvania railwad is a fraud, says the Cleve-land Citizen. Recently 3,000 workingmen were discharged at Al-toona by the Pennsylvania Co. and a string of suits have been filed by the men to recover the money that was "voluntarily" deducted from their wages. The employes claim that the regular assessments collected off of them for the "voluntary" relief fund have accumulated in the hands of the company, and now that they can no longer share in its benefits they demand the money so paid in from their salaries be returned to them with accrued interest. While the fund was supposed to have accumulated from the "voluntary" contribuwas supposed to have accumulated from the "voluntary" contribu-tion by the employes they had the choice of permitting the company to deduct the assessments or be discharged from the service. The "voluntary" assessment is simply a shameful and cowardly hold-up at the point of a gun. "Whack up or be discharged," the Penn-sylvania Co, declared to its employes. The worker could either sub-mit or get out. After a long period of service, during which he has "voluntarily" contributed a hundred dollars or so, he may violate a rule and be discharged. He then loses his interest in the relief fund and may stayye to death for all the company cares, but the money and may starve to death for all the company cares, but the money is kept remote from his reach. Of course, the magnates who con-trol the Pennsylvania railroad do not carry lead-pipes and rob their employes in a vulgar manner. They simply introduce a "voluntary" relief system and obtain the same results.

To Protect the Public Press From Government Espionage and postmaster censorship will soon become a live question in this country. President Roosevelt has already assumed unconstitutional powers that Kaiser Wilhelm would never dare to assume; and some penny-wise, morality-stricken postmasters assumed the right of censorship that in Germany not even the postmaster general of the Empire is permitted to assume. And after all: who are most of our postmasters? Political party heelers or tools of powerful corporation interests.

Last Sunday's Republic Published the Pictures of Fourteen Gentlemen who are "running" for the Congressional candidacies on the Democratic ticket. Among these pictures we recognize the faces of Joseph A. Jackson, of Typographical Union No. 8; Colin M. Selph, the successor to Ed Butler as leader of one of the Democratic boodle gangs; John T. Hunt, the "old time friend of the workingman;" James B. Conroy, fireman with the great heart and the lily-white Democratic wings; Hugh McSkimming, another printer. Jackson. Conroy and McSkimming are delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Union. Of course, they are all "good men," every one of them, for none but "good men" ever ran on the capitalist party tickets. Has anybody ever heard of the Dem. or Rep. parties nominating a bad man? Never! It takes "good men" to deceive and fool the people with.

We Are Men and Women with Brains to Think and Strength to act-strength born of faith in a good cause-the happiness and enno-blement of humanity-with faith not in a religion chanted like a requiem, with vain repetitions on Sunday; but faith in a religion which will bear the searchlight of an intellectual and scientific mind. A practical religion, with the beautiful world for a cathedral, the sky for a canopy-a religion wide, strong, deep, with an infinite love that takes into its arms all humanity, making a universal brotherhood possible. The twilight comes so soon, and deepens into darkness. Fight now while it is yet light. Fight heart and soul, unceasingly, fearlessly, for Socialism. Each in our own little way can do much to assist the workers to unite in remaking the whole of our social structure, education, state, trade, religion, marriage, and so solve the problem of poverty.-Melbourne Socialist.