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1909-Happy New Year-1909

THE GOMPERS-MITCHELL-MORRISON CONTEMPT CASE

Gompers Sentenced to One Year, Mitchell to Nine Months and Morrison to Six Months-Big Mass Meeting to be Called by New York Central Federated Union to Protest Against Decision-Philadelphia Central Labor Union Says Decision Reminds Union Labor That Buck Stove and Range Co. Is Still On Unfair List--What the abor Press Has to Say -- Comments by Van Cleave and Reply by Owen Miller -- Capitalist Press Editorials on Judge Wright's Decision -- Socialist National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes Wires Congrafulations to Gompers.

went to press one day earlier than usual. This explains why we failed to get the contempt case decision against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison into our last week's issue. St.



SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

Louis Labor had already been off the press and partly mailed when the news from Washington was received.

The following telegram was sent by the editor:

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 24, 1908.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.:

Court decision is outrageous; we are with you to a finish in this fight for Labor's rights. G. A. HOEHN, Editor St. Louis Labor.



FRANK MORRISON, Secretary American Federation of Labor.

LETTER TO LOCAL CENTRAL BODY.

To St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity.

Owen Miller, President; David Kreyling, Secretary:
Greeting:—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia added another jewel to the collection of Anti-Labor decisions. President Gompers of the A. F. of L., Vice-President Mitchell and Secident Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison were sentenced to iail imprisonment for twelve, nine and six months, respectively, for alleged violtion of an anti-boycott injunction.

"Misguiding Leaders, Swollen by Pigmy Power."

"On the sociological aspect of the situation, some faith in the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and then so continuate rightness of American men, whether in labor unions or out, strict him in matters that the law leaves free and the law leaves free and

of class legislation and class justice to the detriment of the working class. This does not make such government by injunction less objectionable or less outrageous in the eyes of every fair-minded man and woman. As President Gompers rightly said, in addressing the court: "This is a struggle of the working people for right; it is a struggle of the ages-a struggle of the men of labor to secure some of the rights long denied." Brother Gompers simply stated a plain fact that every workingman and woman will readily understand, but which our fifteenth century judiciary of the highest courts of the land are incapable of comprehending.

Delegates of the Central Trades & Labor Union! At this critical stage in the history of the American labor movement all differences of opinion on side issues must be forgotten, and all petty factional squabbles must cease. In solid phalanx the labor movement and those in sympathy with it must line up for the common cause of the working class. Announce to the world, and let Messrs. Parry, Post, Van Cleave & Co. know in no uncertain language that neither Czar, nor Kaiser, nor any Supreme Court in this or any other country can compel any Union man or woman to patronize the non-Union Buck Stove & Range Co., or any other concern at war against Organized Labor.

The boycott was used by the American Colonists against the plutocracy of King George during the days preceding the glorious Fourth of July, 1776. The boycott is an American institution and will be used by Organized Labor today for the welfare of the millions of workingmen, women and children.

Let your slogan be: United we stand! United we extend the hand of brotherhood to the latest victims of class justice—Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison! United we stand, ready for the greater battles yet to come.

Assuring you that our press, St. Louis Labor, and our German publication, Arbeiter-Zeitung, will stand by you shoulder to shoulder in this struggle for labor's rights, I remain, fraternally yours,

G. A. HOEHN, Editor St. Louis Labor.

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON SENTENCED TO JAIL

President of Labor Federation Gets Twelve Months, Vice President Nine and Secretary Six Months.

Washington, Dec. 23.-The famous contempt case of the Buck's Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis against President Sanuel Gompers, Vice-Prsident John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor was decided today by Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia adversely to the Federation officials.

Gompers was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, Mitchell was sentenced to nine months and Morrison to six months.

Pending an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the three defendants were released on bail. The amounts were as follows: Gompers, \$5,000; Mitcheil, \$4,000; Morrison, \$3,000. A local surety company furnished the bonds.

Labor Leaders Denounced by Judge.

Justice Wright's decision was a scathing denunciation of the defendants. He first recited the conditions anteceding the injunction and referred to the fact that for 25 years the Buck's plant had operated as a 10-hour shop and always had maintained an "open

He also spoke of the strength of the American Federation of Labor, with its 2,000,000 members, and of its repeated indorsement of the boycott of the Buck's Stove & Range Co., through the American. Federationist and by speeches, letters, circulars, etc.

The court referred to the "We Do Not Patronize" list and said that members of the organization were forced into supporting it by

He read extracts from the Federationist bearing on the Buck's case, and these methods, the court said, seem to be "persuasion."

"Insolent Defiance," Court Calls It.

The court continues:

"When, with the parties to this cause in attendance, their dispute heard and the status of the subject of their controversy examined into, the inhibitory process of this tribunal issued forth; it was the law's command to stand 'hands off' until justice for this matter could be ascertained.

'Is not law wide enough and its shield broad enough to avert from annihilation that which its tribunals have taken in hand for the very sake of decreeing whether it shall not be saved?

Yet everywhere, within the court and out, utter, rampant, insolent defiance is heralded and proclaimed; unrefined insult, coarse affront, vulgar indignity measures the litigant's conception of the tribunal's due, wherein his cause still pends.

The Law Has Been Made to Fail, He Claims.

"Before the injunction was granted, these men announced that neither they nor the American Federation of Labor would obey it; since it issued they have refused to obey it, and, through the American Federation of Labor, disobedience has been successfully achieved and the law has been made to fail.

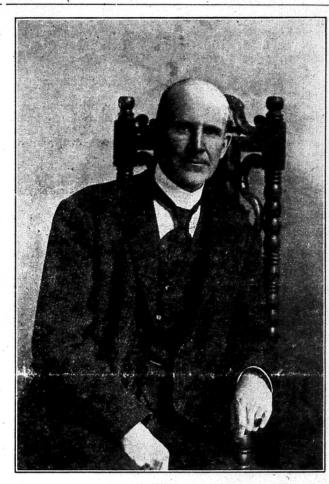
"Not only has the law failed in its efforts to arrest a widespread wrong, but the injury has grown more destructive since the injunction than it was before. There is a studied, determined, defiant, conflict precipitated in the light of open day between the decree of a tribunal ordained by the Government of the Federal Union and one of the tribunals of another federation, grown up in the land. One or the other must succumb, for those who would unlaw the land are public enemies.

"Misguiding Leaders, Swollen by Pigmy Power."

"On the sociological aspect of the situation, some faith in the meddle into a member's daily affair's deeper than does the law; re-

Owing to the Christmas holiday last week's issue of this paper | may not surprise those who have followed the recent development | is to be entertained; for I believe the habit of the land which saturates them with a readiness to yield to authority has undone them before now through the errors of misguiding leaders, swollen by

> "It stands in the nature of things that the unlettered be most sensible of that authority which most often shows itself in their



EUGENE V. DEBS, The First Victim of the Anti-Union Injunction Disease During the Pullman Strike.

modest affairs, although a higher power may exist to which their attention is not every moment directed by some interference with them, but to which they stand ready to adhere upon the moment that shows them that the lesser authority was in mistake, or leading them

"It is written in this record that the labor union and its officers



JOHN MITCHELL, Vice-President American Federation of Labor.

ally crowd their authority upon his attention that insensibly he comes to regard them as of control in his affairs.

"Those 36 Metal Polishers in Missouri." "This fact that he regards them as authority leads him to heed them, because of his readiness to yield to authority; his very respect for authority assumes that all authority is respectable, and so upon them he relies, by them he is led. What knows the worker in Texas, Florida, Maine and Oregon of the merits of the orginal controversy of 36 metal polishers in Missouri?

Quotes From Gompers' Writings.

The court quoted at great length the attitude taken by Gompers since the injunction was issued, his writings, interviews and publications, and remarked: "All of which was published, all of which was done, all of which was circulated in willful disobedience of the injunction, and for the purpose of inciting and accomplishing the violation of the injunction; and restrain commerce among the sev-

As to Secretary Frank Morrison, the court declared that he had full knowledge of all that was being done, took part in the preparation and publication of the American Federationist of April, 1908,

with complete knowledge of its contents.

With knowledge and approval of the other writings hereinbefore specified against Gompers, he (Morrison) took part in the circulation and distribution in large numbers of each and every issue of the Federationist containing them, as hereinbefore specified against Gompers and with the same purpose and intent, the court

Concerning Mitchell, the court pointed to various acts by him which, he said, placed him within the pale of the law. He quoted from Mitchell's book on "Organized Labor, Its Problems, Purposes and Ideals, containing passages wherein Mitchell declared that it was the duty of all patriots and law-abiding citizens to resist in-

The Charges Against Mitchell.

Mitchell was also credited with signing "with full knowledge, the 'Urgent Appeal' which accompanied the articles, and circular letters to varous secretaries as heretofore specified against Gompers and Morrison, and with knowledge of their contents, their distribution and with the same purpose and intent."

The court also referred to the presence of Mitchell in the chair on Jan. 25, 1906, at the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, when a resolution was adopted placing the Buck's Stove & Range Co. on the "Unfair List."

"Injunction Was Against a General Conspiracy."

The court said:

"In defense of the charges now at the bar, neither apology nor instruction is deemed fit to be embraced; no claim of unmeant contumacy is heard; persisting in contemptuous violation of the order, no defense is offered to save this: 'That the injunction infringed the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, and infringed the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech.'

These do not fill the measure of the case. The injunction was against a general conspiracy; the injunction interferes with no legitimate right of criticism or comment that law has ever sanctioned and the respondent's intimation that it does so is a pretense."

Freedom of the Press a Constitutional Myth, According to Wise Justice Wright.

In reference to the freedom of the press, the court declared that the constitution nowhere conferred the right to speak, to print or to publish. "It guarantees," he said, "only that in so far as the general government is concerned its Congress shall not abridge and leaves the subject to the regulation of the several states, where it belongs. "Who can be persuaded," the court continued, "that the penaliz-

ing of false libels against honorable men or against the virtue of chaste women is an outrage on the constitution?"

In dismissing from further consideration the contention that the ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC: injunction invaded the right of free speech and of the press, the

The position of the respondents involves questions of the preservation of social order, questions which smite the foundations of civil government, and upon which the supremacy of the law over anarchy and riot verily depend. Are controversies to be determined in tribunals formally constituted by the law of the land for that purpose, or shall each individual take his own way?"

"Supremacy of the Law Over the Rabble."

In the opinion of the court, even where a tribunal had fallen into error in the determination of a cause in which it was invested with jurisdiction, the duty and necessity of obedience remained; said the court, "I place the decision of the matter at the bar distinctly on the proposition that were we confessedly erroneous, yet it must have been obeyed. (Woerden vs. Searles. 121, U. S., 14.) It is a question of the supremacy of the law over the rabble."

History of the Buck Stove & Range Co. Injunction Case. The Buck's company prosecution of officials of the Federation began in August, 1907. The original action was a test case wherein it was sought to enjoin the labor unions from using the Unfair and "We don't patronize" lists in their fight against firms and individ-

Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia issued an injunction, which later was made permanent, forbidding the publication of the company's name in these lists. President Gompers in an editorial made known his intention not to obey the court's order, contending that the injunction issued was in derogation of the rights of labor and an abuse of the injunctive power of the courts.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison subsequently were cited for contempt and this phase of the case has been before the court for many months, the proceedings taking the form of a hearing of testimony before an examiner, and many arguments.

Judiciary Must Be Vindicated.

At the conclusion of his decision, Justice Wright said:

"It would seem not inappropriate for such a penalty as will serve to deter others from following such outlaw examples; will serve phiysically to impose obedience, even though late; will serve to vindicate the orderly powers of judicial tribunals and establish over this litigation the supremacy of law.

He thereupon pronounced jail sentence on Gompers, Mitchell

President Gompers Replies to Judge Wright

At the conclusion of the reading Judge Wright, looking directly at Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, said:

"Have either of you anything to say why judgment should not be passed upon you?"

Mr. Gompers stood up and, addressing the court, said:

"I am not conscious at any time during my life of having vio lated any law of the country or of the state in which I live. I would not consciously violate a law now nor at any time during my full life. It is possible that under circumstances that I am before your honor this morning, and after listening to what you have said, that I have done so, but sir, I persist that freedom of speech and freedom of the press has not been granted. There are things that I would like to say, but I can not do it now.

"This is a struggle of the working people of our country, and it is a struggle of the working people for right. It is a struggle of the ages—a struggle of the men who labor to throw off some of the burdens which have been heaped upon them; to abolish some of the wrongs and to secure some of the rights too long denied. If men must suffer because they dare speak for the masses of the men of the country; if a man must suffer because he has met the sordid greedhe must bear the consequences.

"But if I can not discuss grave problems, great issues in which the people all over our country are interested—if a speech made by

speeches in furtherance of a great principle or a great right are to be held against me, I shall have to, but am willing, to bear the consequences. I would not have you believe me a man of a defiant character in disposition or in conduct. But in the pursuit of honest conviction and in the furtherance of the common interests of my fellow-man, I shall not only have to, but be willing to, submit to whatever your honor may impose."

Mr. Mitchell followed in a strong, resonant voice:

"I thoroughly and unreservedly indorse what Mr. Gompers has I should like his expression to be accepted as my own."

Mr. Morrison spoke last. He said:
"I indorse what Mr. Gompers has said. T am conscious of doing no wrong or having in any way violated any law, and it is my belief that in every act I have committed I have but exercised my right under the constitution and the laws of this land.'

Capitalist Press Comment on Gompers Contempt Decision

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT:

Another Blow to the Boycott.

"In sentencing Samuel Gompers to twelve months' imprisonment, John Mitchell to nine months and Frank Morrison to six months, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has dealt another staggering blow at the boycott. Gompers is the head of the American Federation of Labor, and Mitchell and Morrison are also officers of that organization. This punishment is the result of the poycott which the Federation placed upon the products of the Buck's Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis in 1906. On Dec. 17, 1907, a temporary injunction was granted by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia restraining Gompers and the Federation from the further prosecution of their interdict, and on March 23, 1908, Chief Justice Clabaugh of that court made the injunction permanent. Contempt of the court's order was what drew down upon Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison the punishment which he court inflicted.

For the past twelve months adversity has been hitting the picketers and the boycotters hard. Shortly after the temporary injunction against the American Federation of Labor in the Buck's Stove & Range Co.'s case the United States Supreme Court, in the Danbury hat suit, declared that the Federation was a trust under the terms of the Sherman law, and that its boycott was a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade, in the meaning of that act. Therefore its perpetrators were liable to the punishment provided by the statute. A loud outcry was made by Gompers and his associates, but the application of the law was so clear that the court's decision was rendered without a dissenting voice. Moreover, the law was deemed to be so just that the decision called out the plaudits of representative newspapers, Democratic as well as Republican, all over the country.

'Nevertheless, Gompers, Mitchell and their associates made this an issue in the recent campaign. They attempted to coax or coerce the Republican national convention into an indorsement of their program for the abolition of the injunction and the legalization of the When the Republicans repudiated this anti-Republican and anti-American doctrine they carried it to Denver, and the Democratic national convention sanctioned it. Mr. Bryan made this the leading issue in his campaign. Mr. Gompers used it to give color to his charges against the courts and against the Republican party and the American people passed judgment upon this monarchial creed and its authors and abettors on Nov. 3.'

Sentence of the Labor Leaders.

"Notice of prompt appeal from the decision of the court sentence ing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, indicates a disposition on the part of the labor leaders to undertake to gain through final judicia! decision what they have failed to get from Congress-the submission of

charges of contempt of court to a jury for decision.

"At the meeting of the Federation's convention in Denver both Gompers and Mitchell signified their intention to serve out whatever sentence might be handed down against them, but the apparent opportunity to secure final judicial determination of the correctness of their claim that the injunction restraining them for continuing publication of the Buck Stove & Range Co. in the unfair list' is an attack on the constitutional guaranty of free speech has caused a change of their plans.

Instead of dumbly accepting the martyrdom that would come of their incarceration, they seem to have formulated a comprehensive scheme of considerable ingenuity and much interest. By having a decision from the court of last resort, with its probable illuminating definitions and interpretations of the constitutional provision involved and an example of the result of the exercise of independent judicial 'tyranny' in the sentences hanging over them, they can present their demand for a jury trial in contempt cases to Congress with more force. Moreover, the public is to be considered, sentiment will be created and they are hopeful it will incline their way.

"At this time the whole matter is in much the position of a friendly test of a disputed question, despite the implacable hostilities between the parties to it. The suit was brought really at the instance of the Citizens' Industrial Association, which, in respect of the employing forces, represents even a greater degree of extremism and intolerance than does the leadership of organizd labor. Until these questions have been determined and a final conclusion has been reached, it is idle to speculate on the disturbing qualities of a judicial act well caclulated to set the adherents of organized labor by the ears and causes strife and dissension whose potentialities are only partly suspected and whose realities might be extremely serious.'

ST. LOUIS STAR:

Contempt of Court.

"The decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia sentencing Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to varying terms of imprisonment for contempt will open wide again the discussion of indirect punishment by contempt proceedings and the use of the injunction process, as well as the question over which the contempt arose, that of the rights of numerous persons to conspire together as members of allied organizations to ruin the business of an individual or corporation. The real point at issue is the latter. The legality and ethical character of the boycott is a fundamental principle, while the matter of injunctions and contempt proceedings is merely one of method, except as it may involve the invasion of individual rights. Yet it is the question now uppermost.

"There is a general feeling that contempt procedure is too arbitrary, too often abused because of the personal feelings of the court There is, also, that general American trait of directness, of going straight for the objective, which looks with disfavor upon what appears to be a method of punishing a man for one thing while in fact punishing him for another, as is often the case in contempt proceedings. There is no question about the absolute necessity for preserving the power of the courts. Their decrees must be enforced, or they are valueless. Respect, also, must be had for them and their orders, if the public is to maintain that attitude towards them that gives instant and approving obedience to their findings

"Respect for the integrity and character of the courts is more potent in enforcement of their decrees in the long run in a democracy than are the bayonets that really stand behind them. But there issue, when there is a crime, and this way ought to be found. This may lie in more closely limiting the use of the injunction process and amending the procedure in the cases of contamental manual points and who would oppress the workers. It demands the same right to bring working people into the union that employers claim for themselves to drive or coax them out of the union. ane during a political campaign, after the close of this case, if the and amending the procedure in the cases of contempt.

"Conspiracy is a difficult thing to prove. That meanest of all conspiracies, the blacklist, is especially difficult, as is that next most despicable, the official conspiracy to use governmental powers to crush an individual, and difficult or not of proof, if that is the offense committed, it would seem as though it ought to be prosecuted and punished directly and not by indirection."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH:

The Gompers Appeal.

"It is possible that the courts themselves will do more than Congress to settle the controversy as to contempt proceedings. In the Gompers case in the District of Columbia Court nearly every phase of contempt is represented. The defendants did what they were forbidden to do and in writing and in speech they criticised, defied and denounced the court. It is plain that Judge Wright in his decision took an extreme view of the offense and this fact, considered in connection with the prominence of the men accused, is almost certain to place the case in the bedrock class.

Ex-Judge Parker, counsel for the Federation of Labor, believes that the District Court has exceeded its powers in some respects and is confident that its judgment will be reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. It would be a most desirable conclusion to a long and regrettable agitation if this great tribunal could in one epoch-marking decision define contempt of court in such a way as to meet the approval of all fair-minded men."

Socialist and Labor Press Comment on Judge Wright's Citizens Industrial Alliance Decision

THE LABORER (DALLAS, TEXAS):

Resist to the Uttermost!

"Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison have been sentenced to jail for violating an injunction against declaring the Buck's Stoves and Ranges 'unfair.'

'If this sentence is affirmed, on appeal, freedom of speech in the United States will be made a farce and labor unions will be as use-

"This decision is an outrage on the principles of liberty, for which this government has been supposed to stand. It is unjust and

"If Gompers goes to jail for such an offense, then the jail awaits every labor agitator in the country, for there is not one who does not indorse his action, who has not been guilty of what he has done, and who will not continue to do so.

With no desire to be guilty of bravado, The Laborer denounces such decisions as unworthy of the obedience of free men, refuses to be bound by such decisions, states, as it has stated again and again, that the Buck stoves are unfair and no union man should buy them,

and is ready to take the consequences. "This quiet resistance to judicial tyranny every union man should now unflinchingly offer, and his best thought and highest devotion should be given to a consideration of how further to resist this act of a court towards which the whole working class is guilty of righteous contempt."

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST:

A Challenge to Labor.

"When the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia sentenced Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell to jail for daring to inform their fellow workers of the names of their enemies it sounded a challenge to labor that can not and will not be ignored.

'If that decision is allowed to stand and these men undergo imprisonment without the united support and protest of the entire working class of America, then Organized Labor is outlawed and discredited in the United States.

This attack upon the rights of organization is but another step in the general movement against free speech, free press, the right of assemblage, trial by jury and the right of asylum that is now being made by the ruling class of this country. Capitalism has become desperate, and, ceasing to progress, is taking refuge in reaction.

"This reactionary movement can be met and defeated only by a united working class. United, militant labor can and will turn this attack into a victory for Organized Labor.

Organized Labor must do this or become outlawed and help-There is one certain way to stop this attack. 'You can not indict an entire nation,' said Burke. Neither can you put an entire working class in jail. 'Let every union publication, every organ of labor, every paper

that claims to have the interest of the workers at heart, publish the fact-the plain, simple fact-that the Buck's Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis refuses to employ union men. Let great mass meetings be held in every city and town in the

United States, at which the name of this firm and of the other firms that are standing at the forefront of this war upon the union movement, shall be made known as widely as possible. Let every union prepare thousands of stickers that shall place

this same information on every dead wall until the very stones shall cry out the message of solidarity. The boycott is an American institution. To it more than to

our force of arms was due the success of the American revolution. Our histories boast of this fact today. The histories of the future will boast of the fact that the same weapon was used today to win the emancipation of labor.

"Let the workers accept the challenge that has been hurled at them and let them hurl that challenge back in the face of those who

MAX HAYES, IN CLEVELAND CITIZEN:

Like Coercive Declarations Before Bunker Hill." In sentencing Samuel Gompers to prison for alleged contempt

of court for one year, John Mitchell for nine months and Frank Morrison for six months, and in going out of his way to denounce trade unions in scathing language, Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has done the labor movement a splendid The defendants pinned their faith and hope on the constitutional

provision—the fundamental law of the land—guaranteeing the right of free speech and a free press. The court contemptuously ignored that basic principle of this government—the corner stone of this free Republic. Instead a tirade, such as has seldom been heard from the bench, was delivered at the heads of the defendants (and the labor movement as a whole) because the men at bar had dared to stand upon their blood-bought rights and question judge-made law and the usurpation of a judiciary that is becoming irresponsible and

intoxicated with its stolen power.

The whole Wright decision sounds like a page from Roman history, or the tyrannical edicts in Britain before Runnymede, or the decree in France before the Revolution, or the coercive declarations in America before Bunker Hill, or the Dred Scott infamy before Fort Sumpter, or the present brutal ukases promulgated daily in unhappy

The Wright pronunciamento will have the effect of arousing the working people of this country from their lethargy as nothing has done or could do in the present generation. The words have been uttered that will rally the hosts of labor to the cause from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf.

American labor will never consent to be driven back into slavery or feudalism. It stands for the right to strike and to withdraw its purchasing power from any who would oppress the workers. It de-

a free press, and all the powers of hell and usurping courts will not against the militant working class.

These are times that try men's souls, and every conscientious man and woman who toils, who worships liberty and scorns slavery in any form, should and must come to the rescue. The lines are drawn; the issue is clear; the battle is on between

Plutocracy and Democracy! Which do YOU choose!

NEW YORK EVENING CALL:

Wise to Do the Wise Thing.
"Whatever the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia may decide in the case against President Gompers, it will still be lawful and practicable and wise for workingmen and their sympa-thizers to refrain from buying stoves or ranges manufactured by

the Buck's Stove & Range Co., thus promoting the interests of the labor movement."

Expressions of Contempt and Indignation by Union Officials

Owen Miller, secretary of the American Federation of Musicians: "Unjust judicial decisions usually precede revolutions. Dred Scott preceded emancipation.

D. J. Neill, Fort Worth, Tex., president of the Farmers' Educa-tional and Co-operative Union of Texas; "Two hundred farmers in Texas sympathize with you, Morrison and Mitchell."

John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor "History will place your names on the roll of honor with those men

who have made real sacrifices for human uplift."

C. H. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor "Splendid fight for free speech. Jails have no terrors which will deter the American citizen in the present contest for the perpetuation of our liberty and our demand for equal justice for all."

Edward R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of

Labor: "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year! Latest victims of judicial oppression."

C. C. Pratt, Philadelphia. chairman of the International Executive Board of the Street Railway Employes' Union: "Justice Wright's decision sentencing yourself, Mitchell and Morrison to jail will not compel me to patronize the Buck's Stove & Range Co. or buy any article made under unfair conditions. These are inherent individual rights no court can deprive me of. It is a strong indorsement of your position during recent campaign.'

Joseph F. Valentine, president of the International Molders' Union of North America: "Judge Wright's opinion and sentence are flagrantly unjust and reactionary. Your statement in court was to the point. You are in the right in this case and you are representing wage earners' most essential rights. The officers of the Molders' Union will stand by you and others involved and give every support at their command.'

John J. Hayes, president of the Boston Central Labor Union: "Organized Labor of Boston protests against the decision as being at variance with the constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence, against free speech and free press. Copy of this telegram sent to President Roosevelt."

William D. Mahon, president Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes: "It is an outrage, an absolute outrage. This is the end of free speech. It will be resented not only by workingmen, but by all other liberty-loving people. They can't destroy trade unions in this way. What was their object? If they put these leaders in jail for contempt of court, there will be fresh leaders to take their places tomorrow, and again fresh leaders after that indefinitely.'

John H. Walker, state president of the United Mine Workers of America, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt protesting against the sentence of President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell, members of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, for contempt of court, and saying that while the sentence might be in accord with law, the law was an unjust one and ought to be repealed.

The Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor was called together hurriedly and the following telegram was drafted, which was sent to President Gompers, Vice-president Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, the officers sentenced to be punished: "The Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor pledges the fullest possible support of the hundreds of thousands of organized workingmen and women of Chicago in your splendid fight for free speech and free press. Jails have no terrors which will deter American citizens in the present contest for the perpetuation of our lib-erty and our demand for equal justice for all. Our right of free speech and free press as guaranteed by the constitution shall never be surrendered.'

St. Louis Central Body In Defense of Labor's Rights

The St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, at last Sunday's meeting at 3535 Pine street, on motion of President Miller and Secretary Kreyling, adopted the following resolution by practically unanimous vote:

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, Samuel Gompers, President; John Mitchell, Vice-President, and Frank Morrison, Secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, have been sentenced by a judge, without trial by jury, to imprisonment for an alleged "contempt of court" in exercising the right of free speech and free press, which is most solemnly guaranteed to all citizens of our common country by the constitution of the United States of America; and,

Whereas, Judge Wright, in rendering the decision of the court, did so in language that plainly indicated a strong prejudice against the defendants in particular and Organized Labor in general, and in our estimation entirely unworthy of expression of a judicial tri-

bunal: therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis, Missouri, and Vicinity, that, although as law-abiding citizens, having the welfare of our common country at heart, conceding to none a greater fealty or loyalty to the decisions of its courts, we, nevertheless, claim the right to protest against what we consider an unjust decision, the same as Abraham Lincoln protested against a decision of the highest tribunal of the land in the "Dred Scott" case, and more recently the example of President Theodore Roosevelt in protesting the decision of a United States Appellate Court in the "Standard

Therefore, we most strenuously protest against the decision of the court in this case, and appeal to all citizens, regardless of past or present affiliations, who love their country and recognize the benefits of the liberty of speech and press, bestowed through the sacrifices of our forefathers, cemented with their blood, to join in this protest, and stop further invasion on the rights and liberties of the citizens by the judiciary, so eloquently portrayed by Thomas Jefferson more than a hundred years ago, by demanding of their representatives in Congress the passage of laws that will confine the judiciary to its legitimate functions in the interpretation of the laws, which certainly can not possibly include an order or injunction prohibiting free men from walking on the highways, expressing their free opinions, either by word of mouth or pen, or meeting in peaceable assemblage; and, be it further

Resolved, That we send words of good cheer to our respected and beloved leaders, who have made a brave fight for the maintenance of the liberties of the people, purchased at so great a cost, and, just as the men of 1776 announced to the world, we must stand ready to pledge our lives and liberties to retain the sacred heritage of liberty

handed down to us by our forefathers;

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, members of Congress representing the city of St. Louis, United States Senators from Missouri, the three defendants so unjustly sentenced and the press of the city of St. Louis.

Reminded Once More

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27.—With a thunderous affirmative voice the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and vicinty, representing 90,000 men, at a meeting today declared _ THAT

the sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison "has once more reminded trades unionists of this once that THE BUCK STOVE & RANGE CO. IS STILL ON THE UN-FAIR LIST

of Organized Labor.

There was strong opposition to a paragraph in the resolutions, as presented, declaring that, in spite of the action of the court, the local went on record as "renewing the boycott" against the Buck's Company, and it was finally stricken out.

In defending this resolution, Delegate Ulrich, who presented it, said there is nothing un-American in the boycott, as the very nation was founded upon the boycott of those who bought tea which had been imported from "England."

"These boycotters are now called patriots," he said, "and yet when we, in this day, do the very same thing we are told that it is illegal. Neither is there any use of appealing to the President, and

we certainly can not expect anything from Injunction Bill Taft.' The resolutions as adopted declared that Judge Wright's action is but another step in the general movement against free speech, free press, the right of assemblage and right of trial by jury that is being waged by the ruling class of this country.' THE LIBERTY BELL OF 1909.

HENRY D. LLOYD'S LIBRARY

Goes to the University of Wisconsin--- A Most Valuable Contribution.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 20, 1908.

The University of Wisconsin has received a valuable addition to its large library for the study of the labor movement by the gift of the extensive library collected during a lifetime by Henry Demarest Lloyd, noted writer and reformer. The collection is given to the university by the heirs of Mr. Lloyd, who are interested in the work of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, which has its headquarters in Madison, Wis. The Lloyd collection is particularly rich in material on trade unions, co-operation, socialism, municipal ownership and monopolies. It includes also thousands of books, pamphlets, papers, manuscript, letters and boxes of special clippings dealing with allied topics, and will strengthen materially the historical and university libraries in economics, political science and history which are recognized as the best in the country for the study of public utilities and the labor movement.

Few characters in American history have added more to the same discussion of social reform than did Henry D. Lloyd. During the last twenty years of his life he journeyed up and down this country and around the world, to Europe, to Australia and to distant islands of the sea, and everywhere he sought signs of better ways to do and to live. Because his purpose was to teach these new lessons to his fellow Americans, he brought back with him the evidences of new growth. His pockets and trunks were filled with descripions and documents. In 1890 he published "A Strike of Millionaires Against Miners," a little book in which he describes the plot of wealthy mine owners against the starving miners of Spring Valley. From New Zealand he brought back the original materials which served as the basis for "A Country Without Strikes," and "Newest England." He spent months in Switzerland. England and Ireland

before writing "Labor Co-partnership," and "A Sovereign People."
With great industry and consecration he wrote "Wealth Against Commonwealth," which in a peculiarly fortunate manner prepared the way for more recent but more startling exposures of the methods of trusts, especially of the Standard Oil monopoly. He volunteered his services in the settlement of the anthracite coal strike, and to his counsel and assistance on that occasion John Mitchell owes not a little of his strength with the American people. He wrote numerous essays and articles, such as "The New Conscience," and "The Lords of Industry." His acquaintance among jornalists and literary men, as well as among public men, gave him wide influence with all classes. At his home at Winnetka, near Chicago, he organized a voluntary "town meeting" after the New England prototype, adopting the referendum principle for procedure instead of constitutional amendment, thus giving to his profound and far-reaching studies in citizen life a "local habitation." Mr. Lloyd's writings on religion were collected and edited by Miss Jane Addams under the title "Man, the Social Créator." His unselfish exertions toward an early and honest solution of the Chicago traction question brought on his death in September, 1903.

Mr. Lloyd was born May 1, 1847, in New York City, near which place his mother's ancestors had lived for ten generations. His father was a minister in the Dutch Reformed church and a descendant of Goffe, the regicide. He was brought up in the strictest orthodoxy. He graduated at Columbia University, where he also studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1869. In 1872 he went to Chicago, and secured a position on the Chicago Tribune, filling consecutively nearly all positions up to the editorial staff till 1885, when he retired, partly on account of ill health and partly on account of his radical views. He married a daughter of Governor Bross, and with his devoted wife he might have enjoyed a life of merely scnotarly leisure; but to their beautiful home they welcomed all workers in social reform and extended to them the sympathy and cheer of common service. All were welcomed for what they were, or for what they needed. Culture, to them, was not a selfish luxury, but a responsibility. During the excitement in Chicago twenty years ago, when the newspapers stirred the public mind to fury over the results of the Haymarket riot, Mr. Lloyd was severely criticised by some of his old friends for doing what he could to secure a fair trial for the accused. He said, however, to Mrs. Lloyd: "Do not let us notice or appear to notice any change in them; they are and must be too good and dear friends to be lost in such a way."

It is fortunate that the materials collected by Mr. Lloyd throughout a busy life, unhampered by lack of financial means, have been presented to the university library in Madison, where they will be preserved in a fireproof building, and will remain to inspire future students of social problems.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Why is the St. Louis Bakery Trust opposed to Union Labor? For the same reason that the other trusts and corporations are osed to having their employes join the ranks of Organized Labor. Every workingman and woman is requested not to patronize

of the boycotted bakeries.

Give your grocery man to understand that he will lose your patronage if he will not insist upon the removal of the boycotted firms' bread boxes in front of his store.

This is a battle for the rights of the workingmen and women. The same old story is repeated: To crush the small master bakers out of the competitive field and force him to the wall of ruin and bankruptcy; next, to crush the labor unions in order that they may employ anybody and everybody they please, at whatever wages they please, under whatever conditions of labor they may dictate, and then place themselves in a position of might and power, which will enable them to declare: The Public Be Damned!

If your grocer is selling any of the American Bakery Co.'s products, please inform him that he can no longer have your patronage.

Tell him that the following trust bakeries are unfair, and therefore not entitled to the support of union men and women or sympathizers with the labor movement:

Heydt Bakery Co. Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co. Home Bakery Co.

Do not buy any bread from the foregoing bakeries. They refuse to recognize Union Labor.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

This Is What His Pamphlet On "The Catholic Church and Social ism" May Justly Be Called.



One of the best (if not THE best!) pamphlets written by Rev. Thomas McGrady is "The Catholic Church and Socialism." It is an eye-opener. It is his last will, if we may call it so, for it was written in July 1907, only a few months before his death. It is a presentation of facts, free of any tendency of ill feeling or abuse. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this valuable little pamphlet should be circulated. It is equally instructive to Socialists and non-Socialists. The pamphlet contains an introductory comment by Comrade Eugene V. Debs, and introductory notes by the editor of The Arena, who first published the article in July, 1907. It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his

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

let only more valuable.

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

Comrade Pauls Opposes the Tyler, Tex., Amendment to Socialist Party Constitution

Before party members vote on the amendment proposed by Local Tyler, Tex., they should give it careful consideration. On examination it will be found to have some serious defects.

1. It will not permit members to vote their choice, and will probably elect some whom the majority do not desire to elect.

The method of grouping the candidates under 7 letters will make it possible that the 7 names a member WISHES to vote will all be under one letter. The member will, practically, have to vote against all but one, and under other letters he will be compelled to vote for candidates he does not favor. To illustrate, take the names of the present executive committee—Berger, Simons, Hillquit, Thompson, Work, Stokes and Floaten. A member desiring to vote these 7 names may find them all under one letter, and would have to vote against 6 of his choice. It is very likely that the names of at least 3 or 4 candidates that the majority desire to vote for will be under one letter. As a matter of course, only one can be elected and the others will be defeated. Then, again, under another letter there may be no candidate that the majority desire to vote for, yet this amendment will compel them to elect a candidate they do not desire. The result would be that the will of the majority would not prevail and the make-up of the national executive committee will be left to a chance disposition of names under the various letters. Not much democracy in that.

2. The amendment makes no provision that a candidate must be nominated by a certain number of locals, or locals representing a certain membership.

As long as members will accept a nomination in order to see their names in print, it will be necessary to weed out the candidates The amendment is not only lacking in this respect, but even provides that individual members may nominate. The present ballot for the election of an executive committee contains over 200 candidates, over half of whom have no chance of election and would be eliminated if nomination by at least 2 or 3 locals were required before a name was placed on the ballot. Even though the names are divided in 7 groups this amendment will insure a long, confusing list of names under each letter. A cumbersome, complicated referendum tends to make the membership indifferent and neglectful.

Among the minor objections that could be mentioned is the lack of a clear, specific wording of the manner of "designating" under which letter a name shall appear. We would need lawyers and constitution sharps to construe its meaning. Also, failure to vote a single name will render void a ballot. Many would lose their vote in this way. Then, too, the possibility of error in compiling the vote is very large. With 200 candidates and a local of 500 members there would be 200 columns of figures of 500 figures to the column. Our secretaries are usually workingmen, unused to figures, and while they might get an adding machine, the fact is that the work will be done in the usual way and be subject to all the liabilities of error that go with long columns of figures.

I am not in favor of some parts of our present constitution, but do not believe this amendment will improve matters. It is reasonable to believe a plan of referendum can be drafted that will register the will of the membership. The one now proposed will not do so.

It will not permit comrades to vote their choice, as is above explained, will most probably balk the will of the majority and possibly elect comrades who, ordinarily, would not receive any considerable number of votes. This is a most striking defect in a measure that is proposed in the interest of democracy and majority rule. No other objection should be necessary to defeat the proposed amendment. Look it over carefully, comrades, and I think you will agree that our party will not gain anything by adopting this amendment.

Fraternally yours, OTTO PAULS, 212 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis Central Body Re-elects the Old Officers

The St. Louis Central Trades & La- | Dave Kreyling; Financial Secretary, bor Union, at last Sunday's meeting Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street, elected the following officers: President, Owen Miller; Vice-President, Thomas Kinsella; Secretary,

J. G. Schwarz; Treasurer, Peter Beisel; Sergeant-at-Arms, Louis Philippi; Trustees, Emil Ruhle, J. C. Shanessy and Miss Kate Spraggins.



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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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

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

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
1888
1896
1900122,00
1904
1908
SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.
i'867 30,000
1877 494,00
1887 931,00
1893
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1903
1906 over 7,000,00

FREE PRESS

In his decision against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, Judge Wright said, in reference to the freedom the press, that the Constitution nowhere conferred the right to speak, print or publish. "It guarantees," he said, "only that in so far as the General Government is concerned its Congress shall not abridge and leaves the subject to the regulation of the several states, where it belongs.'

According to Judge Wright, the states could "regulate" the freedom of the press to suit themselves and their action would be final.

A state might abolish the freedom of the press, because the "regulation" is left to the several states, according to this line of argument.

Congress shall not abridge the freedom of the press-but the several states may! Isn't this the logical conclusion of Judge Wright's argument? If that clause in our Federal Constitution means exactly what the wise judge holds, then the freedom of the press will be left for the police powers to "regulate."

Recent experience, indeed, seems to convince many level-headed people that the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press ! av already become subject to police "regulation."

CAN'T UNDERSTAND

No matter what we may think of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as a corporation sheet, for one thing it deserves full credit:

The Globe-Democrat is a clear-cut capitalist organ, and whenever any important issue comes up involving the class interests of the capitalists and the workingmen, you will find the G.-D. come out in unpolished language and lead the forces of plutocracy against the working class.

On the other hand, everybody in St. Louis knows that the St. Louis Republic, the Big Cinch organ, is just as reliably capitalistic as the G.-D., but for partisan political reasons it will always attempt to carry water on both shoulders, with a view of deceiving the great mass of the people. In its issue of Monday, Dec. 28, the Globe-Democrat, under the caption "Roosevelt Refuses to Act," published law libraries of former centuries? a lengthy editorial on the Gompers contempt case, of which we quote

"As the matter will be likely to go to the Supreme Court of the United States eventually, and as this will probably take at least a year, the final outcome in the Gompers case will not be reached until Mr. Roosevelt has become a private citizen. So far as regards the present administration, this case has ended. In the meantime the culprits are at liberty on bail.

From the wording of Mr. Roosevelt's statement, nobody can tell what would be his attitude toward the case if the matter was out of the courts, and if, under and stretch of the law, he was enabled to diminish the punishment, or to avert it. Probably he would not interfere. It is decidedly safe to say that Mr. Taft, if President, would carefully refrain from doing anything which would discredit or impede the courts. As a United States judge about ten years ago, Mr. Taft's ruling in one of the issues which have hit Gompers was decisive in regard to the position he would take if the present case was before him. During the recent presidential canvass Gompers made a loud outcry against Taft as the alleged "father of the injunction." This, of course, was an honor which Mr. Taft never claimed, and which none of his supporters ever claimed for him. The injunction was doing its beneficent work in protecting labor and capital long before Mr. Taft was born. The language which Taft used, however, in upholding and applying the injunction, while he was a United States circut judge, has often been quoted by jurists and the press since then as a clear expression of the purpose of the injunction. His ruling at that time has been invoked more than once in the defense of workers as well as of employers. As every person in the United States knows who has made any intelligent inquiry into this subject, the injunction in the federal courts has been employed against capital many times as often as it has been against labor. The hearing and final determination of the case has always come so quickly that the injunction in no instance has inflicted injury on any leading the interest. legitimate interest.

Let it be remembered that, though it was the violation of a United States statute, the Sherman anti-trust act, and

the violation of the common law, both of which forbid the boycott, which brought Gompers and his associates before the courts, it was their assault upon the court itself which has called down upon them their present chastisement. The Buck's Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis obtained an injunction in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1907 restraining the American Federation of Labor, of which Gompers and his associates are officers, from boycotting the goods of that company. While the case was pending Gompers said in an interview: "When it comes to a choice between surrendering my rights as a free American citizen, or violating the injunction of the courts, I do not hesitate to say that I shall exercise my rights as between the two." In his organ, the American Federationist, he exclaimed: "Go to -- with your injunctions." shapes and on many occasions before and after the injunctions were granted this coarse invective was continued. As Justice Wright, who imposed the sentence, said: "Before the injunction was granted these men announced that neither they nor the American Federation of Labor would obey it; since it issued they have refused to obey it." he added: "There is a studied, determined, defiant, conflict precipitated in the light of open day between the decrees of a tribunal ordained by the government of the federal Union and of the tribunals of another federation grown up in the land." As an insolent, persistent assault on the laws of a nation, it would be difficult, in the history of any country, to find a parallel to Gompers' act. He aims to substitute mob rule for rule by law. He attempts to erect within the boundaries of the United States a power which can override United States statutes and United States courts Abolishing the courts, he has set himself up as an interpreter of the Constitution. This is nullification of a peculiarly insolent type. It is a shot fired at the flag. Even if Mr. Roosevelt were at liberty to act, he would see, and undoubtedly he does see, that this is a case in which the President of the United States should keep his hands off. The courts are competent to deal with it.'

The foregoing editorial was undoubtedly written with considerable forethought and cool consideration. It did not go into print before the powers higher up had carefully analyzed its contents and probable effects. No doubt, the G.-D. is in closest touch with the 'delicate machinery" which brought forth the latest decision in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case.

Roosevelt can not do anything! Taft will not do anything!

And we may add: The entire American labor movement would humiliate and condemn itself by asking either Roosevelt or Taft to interfere in behalf of the three latest victims of the Injunction dis-

What could Roosevelt or Taft do? Have mercy on Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison? Pardon them?

Pardon them for what? Have they committed any crime? Yes, says a wise judge on the bench, they have conspired to violate the law and break the Constitution!

In glancing over the pages of history we find the same old story repeated. Old political and social institutions lose their economic and moral foundations, but some people fail to see this. They are tied up with the old conditions and institutions like the shell is with the oyster. They themselves become the shells, and these shells are undergoing a process of fossilization. Further development ceases. The fossilized shells decay, all that is left is dust, and the least breeze will carry the dust into the air on some beautiful May day morn. History teaches us this lesson. But our great capitalist jurists and judges and justices, in their supreme sagacity will not learn one iota from the pages of history. They are not even as farsighted as the French king of ante-Revolutionary days who declared: 'Apres nous le deluge!" May the deluge come after us!"

No, they can not see that far. They can not look over their dust-laden law books out into the field of daily life where generations live, and work and struggle for better days, for a better world, for better, nobler, manhood and womanhood.

The dead letter of the law accelerates the process of their own political, moral and intellectual ossification.

There is the law! There is the law! they tell us.

Yes, there is the law, the dead letter of the law!

But here are the people, the millions of wealth producers, the workingmen! They are determined to live, determined to protect their wives and children against the encroachments of greedy capitalist corporations that have monopolized the wealth of the earth and have made wage slaves out of the workingmen, women and

Are those dead letters of the law forged into chains of slavery for the people? Were the courts of justice created for that purpose? Shall the rights of free press and free speech be buried in the dust which wise men "learned in the law" are brushing from the

Never! History tells us: It shall never be!

We have our jails and penitentiaries! you tell us. We know

Louis XI. had his Bastile! What of it? Today a beautiful column of liberty decorates the center of the Place de la Bastile, where up to July 14, 1789, the pioneers of French political freedom were buried alive.

King Charles I. had his prisons; so had King George III. What

Charles lost his head in spite of it, and King George was kicked so hard by George Washington and other "law breakers" that his 'royal crown by divine right" soon looked to the world like the death cap of a convicted criminal.

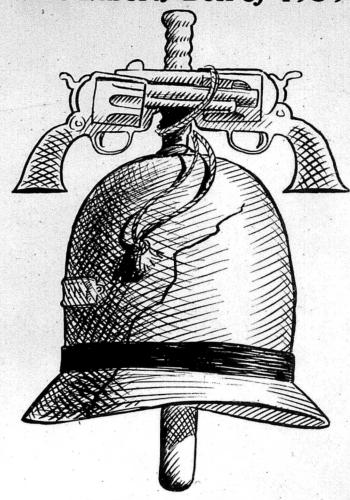
Now, if the Globe-Democrat still claims that it can not find a parallel with Gompers' act in the history of a nation, the few cases above referred to should be sufficient to change, its mind

The flimsy talk about mob rule! And the nonsense of a shot fired at the flag! Almost too foolish to notice. Gompers firing at the flag! In this connection we may cite the words of a great Amer-

"Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel!"

The German-American Alliance Is Again in the Field as a sideshow to the Republican machine. Read this Globe-Democrat item of last Tuesday: "At a meeting of the German-American Alliance last night, at St. Louis Turner Hall, 1508 Chouteau avenue, a committee was appointed to handle the affairs of the spring campaign for the alliance. Its duties will be to investigate the records of the men put up for office by all parties. On the committee were appointed Dr. Carl Barck, Dr. George E. Krapf, B. Koerster, Philip Morlang, Joseph Joering and Emil Frei. Another committee was appointed to arrange for the participation of the alliance in the inauguration of Gov. Hadley on Jan. 11, as follows: Dr. Jos. E. Krapf, F. A. Porter, Herman Mohn, Henry Schaumburg, August Vogt and August Priesterbach."





Can You Hear the Old Bell Ring?

The United States Constitution nowhere conferred the right to speak, to print or publish. It guarantees only that in so far as the General Government is concerned its Congress shall not abridge and leaves the subject to the several states, where it belongs.--Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the Gompers contempt decision.

The new district police station in St. Louis on Union avenue is a faithful reproduction of Liberty Hall, Philadelphia, tower and all. A building like this is admirably educational as well as an architectural ornament.-Editorial in St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Dec.

As an insolent, persistent assault on the laws of the nation, it would be difficult, in the history of any country, to find a parallel to Gompers' act. He aims to substitute mob rule for rule by law .-Editorial in St. Louis Globe-Democrat of Dec. 29, 1908.

The work done by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance Association of America at Washington during the recent session of Congress was of inestimable value. For many years the Labor Trust has been permitted to present its "demands" to Congress with all the specious and sophistical arguments with which its leaders are fecund, without contradiction. No one appeared before the committees of Congress to represent the people and to show their side of the case, and it was natural that Congressmen should believe that in its attitude the Labor Trust had the support of the people of the country. The menace involved in the attack upon the independence and power of the judiciary as made by Mr. Gompers and his associates, as well as the danger to business interests involved in other "demands" presented by him seemed so grave last winter that it was felt that something extraordinary would have to be done for the protection of the common welfare, and a new organization known as The National Council for Industrial Defense, comprising in its membership the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, the National Association of Manufacturers and upwards of one hundred and fifty other National Trades Associations and organizations of citizens, was called into being with Mr. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, as chairman and Mr. James A. Emery, secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, as general counsel and manager. The campaign which followed was a sharp and hard-fought contest unparalleled for its vigor and spirit, and in its educational effect upon Congress. The result is known to all men and has the enthusiastic approval of every well informed patriot in the country. The contest was subsequently transferred to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, where Mr. Emery, single-handed, met the shrewd leaders of the Labor Trust and overthrew them against the tremendous odds presented by the weakness of politicians who without his efforts would have unquestionably surrendered inherent rights of manhood in the hope of gaining the votes of Organized Labor.-C. W. Post, national president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America, in the October number of his official organ, The Square Deal.

Don't overlook Owen Miller's reply to Van Cleave in this week's St. Louis Labor. Read what Mr. Van Cleave said on the question of riot gun medicine for workingmen in a banquet speech held at the Astoria Hotel, New York.

Can you hear the Old Bell ring?

Editorial Observations

The Lines Are Drawn, the Issue Is Clear, the Battle Is On between plutocracy and democracy! Which do you choose?

A Fine Christmas Present! Gompers 12, Mitchell 9 and Morrison 6 months' rest in jail! God bless Judge Wright, the great old capitalist soul!

Happy New Year! May Organized Labor of This Country realize the seriousness of the situation and soon wake up to the fact that this is not a sport movement, but a class struggle.

We Wish to Have It Plainly Understood That Now Is Not the time to discuss the subject of "Apostle of Failure." We are generous and believe in the old saying: "To err is human, to forgive is

Pittsburg, the Great Republican City, Has Another Boodle Sensation. Why should Pittsburg be any better than St. Louis! Republican and Democratic boodle politics is not confined to any one city or district. It extends over every state of the Union.

Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

LET US SAVE RUDOWITZ

Eugene V. Debs Issues Ringing Appeal in Behalf of Russian Refugees and Cites Thomas Paine and Patrick Henry in Defense of Political Liberty

Another atrocious crime is about to be perpetrated upon a workingman under the forms of law. Christian Rudowitz, an immigrant from one of the Baltic provinces, who has sought refuge on these shores, is demanded by the Russian Czar and is about to be handed over to that bloody butcher. The charge against Rudowitz is that he was implicated in crimes growing out of the revolution in Russia in 1905 and 1906. The crimes he is charged with are of the same kind as those committed in this country in the war of the revolution and which are now recorded in American history as deeds of patriotism and valor of imperishable fame.

The simple truth is that Rudowitz is a Russian revolutionist and that he united with thousands of others in the attempt to throw off the bloody yoke of the Czar. He had seen his people treated as beasts, robbed, beaten and exiled; had seen women brutalized and children violated; had suffered long and despaired often under the brutal dominion of the lash. At last he awakened. Dumb submission to such monstrous crimes was a still greater crime. He joined the revolution and this patriotic resolve now constitutes his crime. In the eyes of every honest man it is his glory.

Fifty years ago the Russian government would not have dared to demand the return of this peasant patriot. But it is different in this day of international capitalism, bonds and investments, when the United States can match its plutocracy against the Russian bureaucracy and when the American president-to-be deems it fitting to journey to St. Petersburg to embrace the bloody monster of the

Russian throne in royal fellowship.

It has always been the boast of this country that it provided the right of asylum for the oppressed of other lands and every extradition treaty exempts refugees whose offenses are of a political nature. The Russian treaty itself, made in 1893, under which Rudowitz is demanded, makes this perfectly clear in the following provision:

'If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place."

There is not the slightest doubt that the offenses charged against both Christian Rudowitz and Jan Pouren grew out of the revolu-tion and are of a purely political nature. Whether they are guilty or innocent is not the question. The only question is if they are political offenders, and upon that point there is no room for doubt. In his stirring appeal to the American colonists in 1776 Thomas

Paine said: "This new world hath been the asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and religious liberty from every part of Europe. Hither have they fled, not from the tender embraces of the mother, but from the cruelty of the Monster."

This describes the case of Christian Rudowitz. He has fled from the "cruelty of the monster" and the patriots of 1776 would have welcomed him with open arms as they did thousands of others who fled in heroic revolt rather than submit in cowardly disgrace.

But Commissioner Mark A. Foote, who has been hearing the evidence against Rudowitz, has declared that "in this case we must act under the Russian law rather than under the American."

Think of it, ye boasted free men! According to this semi-Russian freak workingmen in the United States are now tried under the Russian law. If this precedent is allowed to stand the last vestike of liberty has vanished in the United States and we are slaves.

Let this startling and infamous dictum of Commissioner Foote

ring like alarm bells at night all over the nation: "In this case we must act under the Russian law rather than

under the American."

This reduces us at one stroke to Russian cerfs. Christian Rudowitz is one of us, and as much as any of us entitled to the protection

of the American law. He is guilty of no crime except the crime of daring to dream of freedom in the thrice-damned dominion of the Russian czar-the crime of many another great and tender soul who paid the penalty and now sleeps in a martyr's grave. Christian Rudowitz is a patriot in the truest sense of that term

-a peasant, a workingman, with a heart in his breast-and his case appeals to every citizen of the United States who has a spark of

humanity in his soul.

Shall this fellow worker, this comrade of ours, this heroic soul. be handed over to the fiend incarnate whose clutches, dripping with the blood of babes, are even now at his throat? Has it come to this in the land of Patrick Henry and the Star-Spangled Banner that the Czar of Russia dare to reach over here and snatch from our very midst the victims of his satanic cruelty and bloodthirstiness?

Can this revolting spectacle be contemplated by any American citizen without horror and indignation? Is there any so abject as not to resent it as an assault upon himself and if tolerated as a foul

and damning blot upon his manhood?

What shall we do?

Rise in indignation and protest all over this nation! This issue is vital and the danger grave. The boasted traditions of American liberty are about to be blotted out and this vaunted asylum for the oppressed destroyed.

This must not, shall not be! The call to the rescue comes to

us all and we dare not evade the summons. Once before the workers of the nation were aroused, thwarted a

plutocratic plot and prevented an appalling tragedy.

Again the tocsin sounds to action.

No time is to be lost. Christian Rudowitz and Jan Pouren shall not be surrendered to the horrors of Russian exile. The autocratic fiend who has made of Russia a charnal house, whose hands are red as his heart is black, and whose very name breathes of cruelty and crime shall not seize the noble prey his villainous spies have hunted down in the American republic!

Arouse, oh fellow workingmen, in all the states of the union and

shake this nation with your mighty protest!

Every workingman and working woman is in duty bound to respond in this crisis. Every citizen who has read of Russian tyranny and to whom cold-blooded murder is abhorrent owes it to himself to raise his voice in protest.

Every labor union and every Socialist local should at once make its influence felt in behalf of these Russian refugees who sought asylum under the American flag and who are now threatened to be dragged back to the hell from which they escaped and tortured to death by devils in human form.

Meetings such as were held to save Moyer, Haywood and Petti-bone should again be held and anti-Czar conferences to carry on the work of rescue until the Russian spies have been driven off, the Czar foiled and defied, the innocent captives set free and American manhood and womanhood vindicated.—Eugene V. Debs in Appeal to Reason.

With the help of Uncle Sam and the Sympathy of Wall Street the American Asphalt Co. succeeded in making a revolution in Venezuela. How quick our warships were ordered to the Venezuelan coast when everything was prepared for the "coup d' etat."

Philadelphia Must Now Take a Back Seat. St. Louis Has the brotherly love city skinned by a mile. Here is what our local dailies have to say about the new Twelfth District Police Station: "The

old Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The base is of stone, while the structure itself is of mottled granite brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The windows contain small panes and the colonial style is closely adhered to. A small dome, with a clock, tops the roof. The building will be open for inspection again today. The cost of the building was \$42,000, and of the ground \$12,500."

Read Up On Socialism and the Labor Problem. Get Some pamphlets and books at the Labor Book Department. From the A B C pamphlets to the scientific works of Marx and Engels, anything you want.

Van Cleave on the **Gompers Decision**

In the St. Louis Republic of Dec. 25 appeared the following communication by President Van Cleave of the St. Louis Citizens' Industrial Alliance, who is also the president of the boycotted Buck's Stove & Range Co.:

The Gompers Decision.

To the Editor of The Republic.

I was very much surprised to read the following statement upon the editorial pages of this mornin's Republic. In discussing the sentence of labor leaders for contempt of court you say

"The suit was brought really at the instance of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, which, in respect of the employing forces, represents even a greater degree of extremism and intolerance than does the leadership of Organized Labor."

There is no foundation whatsoever for the statement that the suit in question was brought at the instance of the Citizens' Industrial Association. It was brought by the Buck's Stove & Range Co.

in an endeavor to secure justice.

To say that the Citizens' Industrial Association represents intolerance and extremism is an attack upon every one of our 8,000 St. Louis members, which I, as president, can not let go unchallenged. Our organization consists of thousands of professional men, among them many ministers and lawyers, in addition to thousands of employers and employes. We have courted at all times, and we are now courting, the closest scrutiny of our work and of our principles. In justice to every member of this association, I request that you give me the facts upon which you base your editorial expression, and after an impartial committee of one, or two, or three men has made such an investigation, if they can point out the slightest justice for calling us "intolerant" and extremists," I shall resign as president of the association, after advocating its disbandment.

It is your duty, as I see it, to either make good your charge or to retract it. For your information I send you herewith a handbook of the Citizens' Industrial Association, and I quote from among hundreds of indorsements contained therein the following few:

The Most Rev. John J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, states in a letter:

"I would like to say that there are many sound features in your organization, and that the many irritations produced in the industrial world by the labor unions tend to induce many people to accept all your principles with all that they imply."

The Right Rev. Daniel L. Tuttle, Presiding Bishop of the Epis-

copal Church in America, writes us:

These duties also press, so that I am precluded from ranging myself in membership with you as I would like to do, and so am shut up to the course of simply assuring you of my hearty sympathy with you in your earnest effort to stand by 'liberty, public and private,' and to try reasonable ways to explain classes to each other and remove friction between them."

Brother Constantine, vice-president Christian Brothers' College,

"Needless to say that I enjoyed your course of Lectures. You have adopted an excellent method of instructing the people on some of the vital questions of the day. No thinking man can underrate the value of such teachings as well as the beneficial results obtained. Hoping that you will continue your excellent propaganda of good sound principles and correct views of our great social ques-

Says the Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley:

"Allow me to wish for the Citizens' Industrial Association the largest success in its efforts to procure the observance of law and order and bring about industrial peace and good fellowship."

Rabbi Samuel Sale says:

"I take it that this association represents the party of the third part, and it is to be hoped that its aciviy all over our land may grow so srong as to put an effective stop to the intestine warfare, this enemy of organized civilized society."

States the Rev. Robert S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn:

"You are acting here not only for St. Louis, but for the country at large; and not only for the country at large, but for the world There is not a statesman or a thinker in Europe or in the farthest East who does not watch your progress with the keenest

I might go on quoting indefinitely from the statements of men whose unbiased judgment can not be questioned, but the letter has already grown longer than I wanted it to be. I shall send copy of this communication to every member of our association, and I respectfully request that you print it in full. Truly yours,

J. W. VAN CLEAVE, President.

UNION LABOR, ATTENTION

Remember That the Douglas Shoe Co. is Fighting Organized Labor and is No Longer Entitled to Boot and Shoe Workers Union Stamp.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

So many misleading articles have appeared in the public press with reference to the Douglas controversy, we issue this brief and accurate statement of facts:

In January, 1908, the Douglas Company transferred 25 cases (600 pairs) per day of \$3.50 shoes from their No. 1 to their No. 2 factory and expressed their willingness to accept inferior work, for which they would pay the same wages as paid on their \$3.00 shoes.

In June, 1908, they had increased the \$3.50 shoes so transferred to 1800 pairs per day. These shoes were then transferred back to the original No. 1 factory, at which time the wages on their entire \$3.50 product, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 pairs per day, were placed under this No. 2, or reduced scales of wages, thus establishing a condition wherein no transfer had taken place, which justifies us in the conclusion that the transfer of shoes was for the purpose of securing a reduced labor cost, contrary to the arbitration method in vogue between the Douglas Company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for the previous nine years.

We contended that this method of securing reduced wages was inconsistent with collective bargaining and we assert, contrary to our arbitration contract with the company. The company, sustained by the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration, both in their right to transfer and to pay a lower labor cost, we exercised our legal and moral right to discontinue the arbitration contract at its expiration,

out a stoppage of work in any department during ten months o agreement as to the right of the company to transfer and to impose a new scale of wages without the consent of the union.

Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Please bear in mind that no shoe is union made unless it bears a plain and distinct impression of the Union Stamp. Respectfully yours,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

By C. L. BLAINE, Secretary, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass. December, 1908.

Local St. Louis Has a Few More Campaign Printing Bills to pay. Comrades in the ward clubs and friends outside will please take notice. Our modest city secretary-treasurer, at "No. 212," will gratefully receipt for any contribution. The quicker the better. We are on the eye of another campaign.

Owen Miller Replies to "Riot Gun" Van Cleave

President Owen Miller of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union sent the following to the St. Louis Republic in reply to Mr. Van Cleave's letter. The St. Louis Republic took special care, however, to cut the best paragraph out of Mr. Miller's letter. The lines set in black type in the following letter is the paragraph which the St. Louis Republic editor eliminated. Here is the letter in full:

Replies to Mr. Van Cleave.

To the Editor of The Republic.

Owen Miller.

I notice in your issue of Friday some statements by Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association, through which he attempts to justify the acts of this organization by quoting from letters received from prominent prelates, based on the "obects" as set forth in the literature of the association.

'It is not by the words of men that they are judged, but by their

I am personally acquainted with some of the prelates mentioned, and with all of them by reputation, and I refuse to believe that these

followers in the footsteps of Jesus, the lowly Nazarene, who preached charity to all and malice toward none, indorsed the actions of this association as set forth in their deeds. They may indorse the wellprepared "words" of the constitution and by-laws, but the sentiments expressed by Mr. Van Cleave and his associates on a thousand occasions-never! Mr. Post, an honored colleague

of Mr. Van Cleave, in a paid advertisement, published in all the prominent journals of the country, just previous to the last election, denounced the officers and members of Organized Labor. Van Cleave, as president of the

Citizens' Industrial Association, presided over a banquet of that association, held at the Astoria Hotel

in New York, in which he advocated that his auditors, the employers, should meet the demands of Organized Labor in the Future with Riot guns, and Mr. Post, his colleague, in a paid advertisement, denounced the officers and members of Organized Labor as criminals and insisted that their proper place was in the penal institutions of the country. Now, I will leave it to the public to judge which is the correct position—that advocated by Van Cleave and his colleague, Post, to meet the demands of Organized Labor with shotguns and imprisonment, or by fair arbitration, as advocated by Organized Labor. It is a very easy thing to write honeyed words in a constitution and by-laws, but it is quite a different thing when you judge of the acts of men.

American Industries, the official journal of the alliance, sings an entirely different song from the approved objects set forth so sweetly in its constitution. Its columns are filled with vile slanders and libel and false and malicious statements affecting the officers and members of Organized Labor. It was through this paper-that an attempt was made to destroy and blacken the characters of Mr. Gompers and other members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Van Cleave denies that the Citizens' Industrial Association

was behind the prosecution of the Buck Stove Company case, but it is a remarkable fact that the attorneys for the association and all its prominent members were always well in the foreground during the proceedings. Mr. Van Cleave and his association will be judged by their actions, not by their words. Both are public property, and he that runs can read

It is for the public to judge whether we are correct or not in demanding the right of free speech and press, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and every state thereof, the decision of Judge Wright to the contrary notwithsanding.

I can not close without expressing my high appreciation of your splendid editorial, "Bad Logic and Bad Taste." It is indeed a bright rift in the clouds overhanging Organized Labor in this day of good will and good cheer, and is the more appreciated because of the fact that it is the first great daily in the country that dares to call a halt on the arrogance of some of our judiciaries. OWEN MILLER,
President Central Trades & Labor Council.

Full Line of...

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MEN'S OUTFITTERS

BROADWAY & CHESTNUT

have to say about the new Twelfth District Police Station: "The building as a whole is practically a modernized replica of the famous Board of Arbitration and all our obligations under the contract with-

Woman's Study Corner

CHILD SLAVE W. W. BAKER.

"Smith has put his little boy Jim to work," said the steamfitter, as he looked around for a seat in the barber shop. "That makes three kids he has at work now, and I don't think it is right.'

"I agree that it is not right," said the carpenter, "but what are you going to do about it? As long as someone else owns the means you have to use to get a living, the owner will certainly buy the cheapest labor he can get. The woman was cheaper than the man, and the child is cheaper than the woman, and there you are."

"I don't know what the world is coming to," observed the

"It appears as if it took the whole family to make a living

"And all how utterly ridiculous such a supposition appears when closely examined," interrupted the Socialist. "We can produce commodifies more rapidly today than ever before. In fact, by the use of modern machinery, we do from five to one thousand times as much as by the old, slow hand method of production. It used to take years of training to learn a trade thoroughly, and much practice to become both rapid and proficient, but a great many of the trades have been invaded by machinery that makes skill and the knowledge of the hand tools worthless. In a few days or weeks any bright boy or girl can learn to operate a machine. The fathers have been thrown out of work by the introduction of the machine. The family must live. The father will not work for the wages offered by the owner of the machine. He could not support himself, let alone a family on the amount paid in many instances for operating a machine. The family runs into debt. The creditors become insistent. The children are put to work. The poor children did not choose to be born, but having been placed here without being consulted, are entitled to the joys of childhood—the playtime and the right to be educated. Man is the only animal to sacrifice the young. The little bodies of half-starved children, straining every nerve to keep pace with some steel or iron monster, not for a few minutes, but for long weary hours. When you think of these things try and put yourself in the place of the poor victim, and then try to imagine how you would like it. If you were a poor, miserable, helpless child slave you

"How can we help them?" asked the fireman, who had been an attentive listener.

would want someone to do something for you. Why don't you choose to help the children?"

"Their help will have to come through a change in the laws. Laws will have to be enacted and enforced in the interest of the children. This will have to come through a political party. The only party which is in favor of political action in the interests of the workers is the Socialist party. It is very plain and explicit in its platform. It does not attempt to straddle anything. That is beplatform. It does not attempt to straddle anything. cause the platform of the Socialist party was made by the workers, for the workers, not by the capitalists for the workers. If you want relief you want your party to have a majority of the votes, so that it can elect its candidates to office, to make, interpret and enforce laws in the workers' interest. As you are a worker, the Socialist party is your party-that is where you belong politically. If you want to help get some Socialist books, subscribe to a Socialist paper and read up. When you know what they stand for—and you favor it—get into the party. Give your application to your Socialist party

neighbor and get busy." "Next," called the barber, indicating the Socialist.

Mother Jones in St. Louis.

Mother Mary Jones, the old veteran of the movement, paid a flying visit to the St. Louis Labor office last Monday morning. The old lady is looking "younger than she ever did." At the present time she is soliciting funds for the defense of the Mexican revolutionists imprisoned in Uncle Sam's "liberty halls" by request of Porfirio Diaz.

Greetings From Kentucky.

Our old pioneer comrade, H. Moorman of Louisviile, Ky., writes: "Please send me some extra copies of St. Louis Labor of Dec. 19, as I am so glad to see the picture of Frank L. Robinson, whom the St. Louis comrades nominated for mayor. 1 wish you and him success in this campaign. The copies of St. Louis Labor I wish to distribute among our friends.

Debs Back in Girard.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs is back at his editorial desk in the Appeal to Reason office, in Girard, Kansas. Don't fail to read his appeal in behalf of Rudowitz in this week's St. Louis Labor.

Lively Times in the Duma.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 25 .- During the debate of the budget in the Duma today M. Polarvsky, a Social-Democrat, remarked: "When an Armenian appealed to Christ for help during a massacre of Armenians Christ was dumb, being silenced by Russian diplomacy." This remark created a scene in the chamber, and Khomakoff suspended the deputy from three sessions of the Duma. M. Gegtchemrin, another Social-Democrat, also was excluded from the session for protesting against the president's action, whereupon the Social-Democrats left the chamber in a body:

Hungarian Socialist Meeting.

Under the auspices of our Hungarian comrades, there will be a public Socialist meeting held at Neumeyer's Hall, Eighth street and Lafayette Avenue, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock p. m. Addresses in English and Bohemian will be delivered. Comrades Hoehn and Brandt will speak in English.

Joint Meeting of 7th, 8th and 12th Ward Clubs.

A joint meeting of the 7th, 8th and 12th Ward Clubs will be held Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1909, at hail on southeast corner Gravois and Aresenal. After the regular business the following subject will be debated upon: "Resolved, That Socialism Will Destroy All Incentive." All welcome.

For the N. Y. Evening Call.

National Committee Motion No. 34, which provides for the appropriation of \$1,000.00 for sub. cards of the New York Evening Call, and upon which vote closed Dec. 22, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 32; No, 24; Not Voting, 13.

From the Union Printers Economic Club

"The entire history of mankind," said the foreman, who happened into the newspaper make-up room when the Union Printers' Economic Club was holding a session between editions, "has been one continuous struggle between conservatism and radicalism. Conservatism has generally managed to hold the mastery. On rare occasions radicalism has gained the upper hand, but only tempo-

"For instance?" interposed the Socialist.

"Well, for instance, Socialism. You fellows are the essence of radicalism and are trying to overturn the world and its institutions."

"Every man who disagrees with us is radical," rejoined the Socialist. "Only we are conservative. The thief considers as ultralists policeman who arrests him. To the man who finds it imradical the policeman who arrests him. To the man who finds it im-

possible to secure employment that he may provide sustenance for his wife and children the terms conservative and radical convey nothing-they are not legal tender for bread and meat. To the man who, though having employment, finds his income so meager that, with all his economy, the margin between his wages and the cost of living is wiped out, conservatism and radicalism don't in-terest him. Phraseology and terminology will be as futile to solve the problem of distribution as they were to solve the problem of production. Conservatism and radicalism by other names would be

"All out in the make-up!" yelled the boy. J. J. DIRKS.

Socialist Party of St. Louis Executive Committee meets every Anday evening at 8

o'clock, at 212 S. Fourth street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.
Ward. Place. Time. Secretary.
1—4444 Penrose, 2nd and 4th TuesdayF. E. Nye
2-3033 North Broadway, 1st and 3rd WednesdayF. Rosenkranz
3—Unorganized, at large.
4—Unorganized, at large.
5—Unorganized, meets with sixth.
6-Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd Sunday
7-Rear 1724 South 9th, 2nd and 4th WednesdayFrank Heuer
8-2213 South Tenth, 1st Thursday
9-2875 South Seventh, every Tuesday
10-Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd PhursdayF. F. Brinker
11-South Branch 7801 South Broad way, 4th FridayWm. Klages
11-North Branch, 6001 Gravois Ave., every WednesdayE. Plambeck
12—2623 Lemp, 1st and 3rd Monday
13—1000 Mississippi, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
14-1325 Market St., 2nd and 4th Tuesday
15—1832 Carr, 1st and 3rd Thursday D. Burckhart
16—1446 North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd TuesdayJul. Siemers
17—2300 North Market, 1st and 3rd Tuesday
18-2108 North Fourteenth, 2nd Tuesday
19-3720 North Twenty-first, 1st and 3rd WednesdayPeter Frank
20-3129 Easton, 2nd and 4th WednesdayF. Mittendors
22-208 N. Jefferson Ave, every Friday J. S. Kiefner
23-3306 St. Vincent Ave., 1st and 3rd Wednesday Jas. E. Wilson
24-4262 Juniata St., 1st and 3rd Friday Otto Mehl
25—4345 Arco, 2nd and 4th Friday
26—3938 Garfield Ave., 1st Friday
27—South Branch, 5524 Easton, every Wednesday Paul Manthei
27—North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday
28—5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Friday J. K. Savage
Women's Branch—212 S. 4th St., 1st and 3rd Thursday, Miss E. M. Bassett
Jewish Branch—1105 N. Eleventh St., 1st and 3rd FridayDr. A. Kean
Hungarian Branch—2315 N. Ninth St., every SundayJohn Rozma

To Our Readers.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

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Individual Instruction-2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

Now Is the Time for Democratic and Republican Union Men to read Benson's pamphlet, "What Help Can Any Workingman Expect from Taft or Bryan?" The election excitment is over, and while waiting for the advent of prosperity you may take this little dose of brain food.

ST LOUIS SOC PARTY CAMP Fund Conrad Hoffman	S. O. Ingram .25 Wm. Rudolph .25 F. Rodewalde .25 Previously reported .880.37 Total .\$910.30 O. KAEMMERER, Secretary.
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Wm. Brandt	AT GLOBE

Franklin Ave., and Seventh St.

S. Stahl

(S. Bernstein, List No. A-16.)

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

he 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

Still Unfair to Organized Labor THE

PUBLIC SENTIMENT MEETINGS.

Open to everybody. Conducted by Public Sentiment Club. Every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Barr Branch Library Auditorium, Lafayette and Jefferson avenues. Any and all subjects of public interest will be freely discussed from all sides. You are requested to suggest one or more questions for consideration. Thos. Quinn, Secretary. H. H. Artz, President.

THE LITTLE SOCIALIST MAGAZINE.

For Young People.

Sixteen pages monthly, entertaining and instructive reading on Socialism and kindred subjects by prominent Socialist writers. 50c a year; in clubs of five, 25c. 143 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Socialist Sunday School.

Fifteenth Ward Socialist Sunday School-meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1823 Carr street.

SOME BOOK BARGAINS.

A Little Brother of the Rich.



If sent by mail, 15c extra.

Joseph Medill Patterson has thoroughly exposed the rottenness and degeneracy of "high society" in his latest book, "A Little Brother of the Rich." It has created a sensation and Comrade Patterson has seemingly portrayed conditions as he actually found them. Get a copy and be ready for the next individuals that tells you of our "upper classes." Price, \$1.15.

The Moneychangers.

This latest book from the pen of Upton Sinclair is a sequel to "The Metropolis," which appeared some time ago. Sinclair delves deep into the doings of our "best citizens" in Wall Street. He depicts the panic of 1907 as being

caused by rival speculators quarreling over the possession of a Price, \$1.20. The Metropolis, by Upton Sinclair.....\$1.20 Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo............50 Looking Backward, by EdwardBellamy.....50

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ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST MUNICIPAL TICKET

Elections: April, 1909

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Inspector of Weights and Measures-F. F. Brinker, Carpenter. President Board of Public Improvements—Ed. Ottesky, foreman. President Board of Assessors—J. K. Savage, Merchant. President City Council—Chris. Rocker, Cigar Maker. Members City Council—Carl Kilwinski, cabinet maker; William

H. Worman, printer; L. F. Rosenkranz, tanner; O. E. Nulson, electrician; Gus Eckhoff, carpenter; Henry Huebner, modeler.

Members of House of Delegates, by Wards—First, Christ. Reuther, molder; 2d, A. C. Rapp, furniture worker; 3d, Lawrence Ryan, watchman; 4th, left to the Executive Board; 5th, William Kreckler, baker; 6th, T. E. Delmore, teamster; 7th, Frank Heuer, pattern maker; 8th, Nicholas Becker, carpenter; 9th, William M Brandt; eigar manufacturer; Tenth, G. A. Hoehn, editor; 11th, William Klages, bottler; 12th, Jacob Dorner, carpenter; 13th, William Crouch, cigar maker; 14th, T. C. Stephens, undertaker; 15th, Carl Yahlem, dentist; 16th, Jacob Wunsch, laborer; 17th, Wm. L. Bachman, merchant; 18th, Henry Schwartz, cigar maker; 19th, C. F. Zautner, insurance agent; 20th, Fred Werner, carriage blacksmith; 21st, L. E. Hildebrand, manager; 22d, left to Executive Board; 23d, Otto Pauls, clerk: 24th, Fred Wedel, carpenter; 25th, H. Siroky, tailor; 26th, E. J. Hilliard, clerk: 27th, Otto Kaemmerer, garment cutter; 28th, T. F. McLaughlin, merchant.

Board of Education-Long term; Emil Simon, physician; L. G. Pope, lawyer; Otto Vierling, physician; Joseph Barrett, journalist. Short term: Mrs. Evaline Hunstock, ladies' tailor; John Barshal,

St. Louis Socialist Municipal Platform

St. Louis, December 13, 1908.

The Committee on Platform, elected by the Socialist Party Executive Board, November 9, 1908, begs leave to submit the following report for your kind consideration and action thereon:

CITY CHARTER REVISION In view of the fact that our present City Charter has ecome antiquated and contains many serious obstacles to a healthy growth and progress of our municipality; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Party demands the immediate revision of said charter in conformity with the city's urgent needs;

Resolved, that we favor the election of thirteen freeholders, in accordance with the provisions of our State Constitution, who shall at once proceed with said charter revision work.

MUNICIPAL FREE BRIDGE Whereas, the citizens of St. Louis, in June, 1906, by a erendum vote, decided in favor of a municipal free bridge;

Whereas, for the last two years every possible effort has been made by powerful corporation interests to prevent the people of this community from carrying out the plan of building said free bridge; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Socialist Party in Convention assembled, to call upon the citizens of St. Louis to insist that said municipal free bridge must be finished and opened for public use not later than January 1, 1911.

The Socialist Party MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT The Socialist Party insists on the imediate establishment of a system of municipal stations for producing light, heat and power for public and private use, to be managed and operated on the same basis as our municipal water works system. The Municipal Assembly shall not grant any more new franchises to private corporations for light, heat or power purposes; neither shall the present franchises held by private corporations or individuals be extended.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL EXTENSION Whereas, the st. Louis Industrial School is badly in need of new building, school and other facilities for the safety and welfare of the children whose misfortune it is to become inmates of said institution;

Whereas, not only are the buildings of said Industrial School inadequate, but the present location of the institution is such that the much needed improvements cannot be satisfactorily carried out;

Resolved, that the Socialist Party proposes the removal of said Industrial School to some favorably located, healthful grounds in St. Louis County, upon which the so-called cottage or group system of buildings can be suc-

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REFORM For years it has been recognized that the system of management and control of our City Hospital and Dispensary service is exceedingly faulty and objectionable. The safety of the

health and lives of the city's sick depends on the chance of political fortune, which is inhumane. We must guarantee to the sick poor the best possible care under every and all conditions; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Socialist Party insists on the following reforms: (1)

Separation of the Health Department from the Hospital Department; 2) Vesting of control over the hospitals in a Board of Trust the School Board and elected by the people; (3) Provision for an executive superintendent; (4) Provision for a medical staff of experienced physicians, appointed by the Board of Trustees for a term of years; (5) Provision for an interne body of physicians, to be chosen on the basis of competitive examination conducted by the staff. Such internes shall be responsible to and under the guidance of the medical staff.

MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

Municipal ownership of street railway service.

Municipal home rule.

Public toilet stations. More public bath houses.

Rigid pure food inspection.

Abolition of grade crossings.

More small public parks and play grounds.

A warm meal to be served at public schools during noon recess. Establishment of municipal lodging stations for the unemployed. Municipal ice plant in connection with City Water Department.

Municipal employment bureaus; private employment agencies to be prohibited.

Free medical inspection of all children attending all public and private schools.

Free legal advice and service to wage workers in suits for wages and against mortgage sharks.

City Forestry Department to have charge of planting of and caring for

shade trees along residence streets. Residence building permits to be granted only on condition that dwell-

ings be provided with bath and tollet facilities. Abolition of contract system in public works; eight hours workday under

Union conditions, and civil service for all municipal employes While the street cars are still operated by private corporations we insist

on the enforcement of these rules: No seats, no fare; cars must be kept in good sanitary condition, well heated and ventilated; eight hours to constitute a day's work for all street railway employes.

In order to relieve the serious condition of the thousands of unemployed in this community, we urge the inauguration and pushing of such public works as have already been decided upon or as may be undertaken, thus enabling these unfortunate wage workers to properly sustain themselves and those dependent on them.

RESOLUTION.

We reiterate our allegiance to the Socialist Party of the United States and endorse its platform. We appeal to the working class, and to all who are in sympathy with the principles above enunciated, to join in this great movement for economic and social freedom.

THE COMMITTEE.

TO SAVE THE LIFE OF RUDOWIT

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union Adopts Resolution Protesting Against Extradition of Political Refugee.

The St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union at last Sunday's meeting, held at Aschenbroedel Hall, adopted the following resolutions, which were introduced by Delegate Siemers of the Paper Carriers' Union:

Resolutions.

Whereas, There is now pending before the executive department of our government the case of Christian Ansoff Rudowitz, a Russian political refugee:

Whereas, The said Christian Rudowitz is charged by the Russian government with the crimes of murder and robbery, as these crimes are extraditable under what has been called "our Russian-American Extradition Treaty;

Whereas, It is the sense of this body that the charge made by the Russian government is but a pretext to secure the extradition of a political refugee, who was the associate of political revolutionists in his own land, for the purpose of impressing upon all future revolutionists the futility of their seeking an asylum in these United States; be it

Resolved, We protest against the executive department of our federal government lending its aid to the perpetration of the present despotic government of Russia by turning over to it any political refugee on any pretense;

Resolved, That we regard any alliance of our government with Russia involving, in the most remote way, the extradition of political refugees, as a disgrace to our history and civilization.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the officers of the A. F. of L., with the request that they be indorsed and sent to all affiliated central bodies for their indorsement;

Resolved, That another copy be forwarded to the President and Secretary of State of the United States.

HOPES TO SAVE REFUGEE.

W. J. Calhoun Declares Case Against Rudowitz Is Flimsy. Chicago, Dec. 27.—William J. Calhoun, who years ago acted

as special investigator for President Roosevelt in Panama and Venezuela, was the chief speaker at a mass meeting held here today in the interest of Christian Rudowitz, the Russian refugee, who, in response to the demand of the Russian government, charging him with arson, robbery and murder, has been recommended by United States Commissioner Foote for extradition. The defense of Rudowitz, that he is a political refugee, is to be presented to the State Department by Mr. Calhoun in an effort to have the recommendation of Mr. Foote reversed. Rudowitz is charged with participating in the murder of three people in the province of Courland, Russia, in January

Mr. Calhoun declared the evidence upon which the refugee has been recommended for extradition is flimsy, and that sending him back to Russia at this time would imperil a principle of American liberty. The hearing of the case has borne fruit, he said, since it showed the necessity of hearing extradition cases before regular federal tribunals and not merely before a United States commissioner, who is not necessarily a member of the bar.

"The injustice of existing laws may be illustrated by a single example," said Mr. Calhoun. "An ambassador or even any of his attaches can not be sued or attached in any way, even for so little as a laundry bill, except before the United States Supreme Court but an individual accused of murder can be heard and perhaps be sent to death on the hearing before a man who is not even a lawyer.'

Beside Calhoun, Prof. Harper of Chicago University. Senator Hopkins and a dozen judges are behind the call to protect Rudowitz. Rudowitz' is charged with participating in the murder of three

people in the Province of Courland, Russia, in 1905. He has been recommended by Commissioner Foote for extradition. His defense is that he is a political refugee.

Office of Central Trades & Labor Council, Cape Girardeau, Mo. December 20, 1908. To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

Honorable Sir-We, the Central Trades & Labor Council of Cape Girardeau, Mo., in regular meeting, held Dec. 16, 1908, unanimously adopted the following resolution, which is herewith pre-

sented for your consideration;
Whereas, United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote, sitting Chicago, has forwarded papers in the case of the political refuge, Christian Ansoff Rudowitz, to the Honorable Secretary of State at Washington, with the recommendation that he be sent back to Russia; and,

Whereas, It appears from all evidence and testimony presented, that Rudowitz is a political refugee, at most accused of participation NOONDAY CIGAR CO in the execution of spies during a state of open rebellion in the District of Riga, in Russia; and,

Whereas, The past record of the Russian government has been extremely brutal and murderous in dealing with political refugees, as witnessed in the case of Zurnekow, surrendered to Russia by the United States recently, and who was murdered without trial by the Cossacks sixteen minutes after his feet has returned to his native soil; and,

Whereas, The United States was founded by political refugees, every man from George Washington down who helped to sever our country from the rule of the British crown being political refugees

Whereas, The United States has stood with open arms awaiting the arrival of the political refugee from foreign lands since the day of the victory of the thirteen colonies over the armies of King George, DR. L. H. DAVIS therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Central Trades & Labor Council of Cape Girardeau, Mo., enter a unanimous and earnest protest against the decision of Commissioner Foote in recommending the return of Rudowitz to Russia, thus placing an everlasting stigma upon the traditional history of our country as an asylum for the persecuted of foreign governments; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded at once to the honorable President of the United States. JOHN DERKUM, Chairman.

W. B. BEACH, Resolution Committee. CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. W. B. BEACH, Secretary.

Russia Shall Not Rule America

Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 22, 1908.

Editor Labor, St. Louis, Mo.-The inclosed resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Political Refugees' Defense League, held in the W. C. T. U. Chapel, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, and a copy is sent you in compliance with a provision of the resolutions. Yours very truly, WM. P. MASON, Secretary. "The Political Refugees' Defense League of Hannibal, Mo., de-

sires to go on record in protest against the effort now being made to improvements the latter administered reverse this country's attitude toward the oppressed of the world a sound thrashing to the divine.

during the entire period of its existence. The United States government shall not, with our consent, be converted into a police force to catch escaping victims of Russian tyranny and drag them back to the Czar's torture chamber, to living death in Siberian mines, or to the horrible death which Cossack brutality can devise. Our country was born in revolution and the success of our ancestors set a beacon light high upon the mountains of Time, lighting the way of the discouraged and despairing victims of tyrannical government throughout the world; and we do not propose to see that ever-burning light extinguished without using all of our powers as American citizens in

The Hannibal Meeting Call read as follows:

"Let this government expend its energies in trying to discharge its many neglected duties to the people, and not in trailing down those who have sought our country as a refuge from the brutal tyranny of bloody despots, whether Russian or Mexican.

'Let a copy of these resolutions be sent the congressional and senatorial representation from Missouri, to the local press and to the

labor and Socialist papers circulating here.'

The call for the Hannibal protest meeting read as follows: Shall We Send Him Back? Shall the American people send back to the torture chamber, back to Siberian exile, or back to horrible death Christian Rudowitz, who escaped the clutches of the Czar and his Cossacks, and came to the land of the free? Commissioner Foote says "Yes." What do you say? If you know nothing about this case, it will pay you to learn. Attend the protest meeting arranged by the Refugees' Defense League to be held in the W. C. I. U. Chapel Sunday, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock p. m. Everybody invited, ladies especially. Speakers will thoroughly explain the case. You are concerned.

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T. C. Stephens

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SHOES

CHAS. SPECHT

..FINE CIGARS..

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Teacher of Music PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIREDTuning \$1.50.... All Work Guaranteed; Consult Person for Whom I Have Tuned.

Physician and Surgeon

Office, 2102 South Eleventh Street Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and

7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell. Sidney 268.

Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phones: Kinloch 8066; Bell. Olive 1397-L.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOGIALIST, REVIEW
A monthly magazine that applies Marz's historical method to the things that are happening now. Edited by Charles H. Kerr. Articles every month from the strongest socialist writers of America and Europe. \$1.00 a year; loc a copy; agents wanted. Address CHARLES H. KERR & OOMPANY \$66 Kinzie-Street, Ohleage.

Following a sermon in which Rev R. L. Porter of the First Christian church, Baton Rouge, La., attacked the city administration and George W. Garig, city commissioner of public

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Meeting Place of Unions of the

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ists, and Simons' Class Strug-gles in America. If you prefer, we will substitute 1 of these in cloth for the 5 in super, Address Charles H. Kerr & Company, 163 East Kinzie St., Chicago.

Adjourned General Meeting

LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

Monday, January 4, 1909, at 9 p. m.

Headquarters: 212 South Fourth Street 1. Our Party and the Trades Unions Order of Business: 2. Our Local Socialist Press. 3. The Spring Campaign.

The meeting will be open at 9 o'c lock sharp

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

By Order of City Executive Board, Socialist Party.

Missouri State Election

		NA	NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.											STATE SECR				
	Behrens, E. T.	Broadbent, Robt.	Cragun, X. T.	Jones, M. M.	McAllister, —	Pope, L. G.	Shenkel, L. F.	Smith, C. J.	Thompson, Hy.	Thompson, Pearl	Ветту, С. А.	Jefferis, T. C.	Pauls, Otto	Sargent, U. F.	Sutton, W. F.	Williams, J. F.		
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[829] 39| 26| 55|303|53 0|240| 71| 78|233||463| 17|568| 78| 44| 38 F. F. BRINKER, A. SIEP MAN, HY. SCHWARZ, Committee.

The vote of Locals Myrtle and N elson, and 4 votes of the Ninth Ward Branch, St. Louis, came in after Dec ember 28. The vote of Prosperity was not included as that local is not in go od standing, according to the list furnished by County Secretary Ristine. A single ballot received in an envelope postmarked Springfield, was not counted, as the vote of that local had been received from the Secretary. The belated and rejected vote would not have altered the result in any way.

BAKERS' UNION NO. 4.

Removal of Headquarters to New Club Hall.

Bakers' Union No. 4 removed its headquarters to the New Club Hall, Thirteenth street and Chouteau avenue. Beginning with Jan. I all communications intended for this Union should go to the new PETER BEISEL, Business Agent. address.

Women's Trade Union League Will Give Grand Ball on New Year's Eve.

Remember, 'tis on N'ew Year's eve! No time to lose to get there, either! The Women's Trade Union League will give its first ball on New Year's eve, Dec. 31, at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. The receipts from the sale of tickets will be devoted to defraying the expenses incidental to having legislation limiting the working hours and eliminating night work for women passed by the Missouri Legislature.

DAVID ALLAN,
GEORGE NEIN, Secretary,
Trial Committee.

P. S.—Decided by Local St. Louis to send a communication to Comrade Cassens, Financial Secretary of the County Committee, giving the county organization a brief history of the Lindsay case; also that Local St. Louis recommend to the county comrades that they investigate Dr. Tschirmer's connection with the Lindsay case; they may have access to minutes of the Lindsay case.

The Concentration of Wealth. Five Cents a Copy. Have You read it? It is good. Get a quarter's worth and sell them to your fellow workers and friends. Six for a quarter!

Socialist Party

Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mc

National Referendum.

The sending out of the ballots was delayed in some cases, as the national office did not send enough for all the locals. All locals in good standing have now been supplied and this office should be promptly notified if same are not received. Locals needing more ballots can secure them from the state office.

New Members Coming In.

Locals all over the state report that their membership is on the increase and plans are being laid to keep on growing. The following extracts indicate progress:

Rural—Our little local is doing fine and we are hustling for new members. Let the good work go on.—T. C. Markey.

Sedalia-At our meeting yesterday we admitted eight new members who will start with the new year. One minister among them. We feel that our movement is becoming more and more cosmopolitan, as we now have all the different shades of Socialistic thought. -E. T. Behrens.

Luebbering-At our first meeting this month it was decided that each member present should work one day in two weeks col-lecting subs. for Socialist papers and magazines. The result was 26 subs.—F. H. McCance.

Secretary Brazel of Kansas City remits dues and the amount

indicates that the membership is on the up grade.

Now is the time when the solid, steady, hard worker sticks to the job and turns the new and untried ones into veterans that never quit. In order to make a good campaign at the next election we will have to keep hammering away from now till then.

R. A. Maynard Along the Santa Fe. Comrade R. A. Maynard will cross the state on his way to Colorado, and through the national office he is being placed for about four dates, commencing Jan. 10. Locals that can secure Comrade Maynard will be sure to be pleased with his work. All points where he spoke during the campaign say that he is the "best ever." Terms are \$5 flat, two meetings, \$9.

How It Works.

Procter—I came to this country a year ago and was at that time the only Socialist here. I brought with me the Appeal to Reason and by persistent work the movement has grown quite encouragingly. Now I want to organize a local. I have five who are interested in the party work and there are more to follow. Send full instructions and blanks, also any other help you can offer so as to get me on the right track and the local properly organized. Hoping to hear from you at once, I am yours, A. L. Ashley.

That is how it spreads: like the thistle seed, the Socialist is drifting to all corners of the world and carrying the doctrine of economic emancipation right with him. Are you one of them? If your place is not organized, then let us hear from you without delay.

Here and There. Comrade J. P. Stevens has organized a local of 11 members at Warsaw. There are others ready to join as soon as the local is or-ganized, and Comrade Stephens says "the prospects are that we will do business here permanently. We mean it.

Leadwood comrades have resolved themselves into committees of one, to each bring in a new member. You can get them. Just

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

Howard E. Lindsay Trial

At a general meeting of Local St. Louis, Sunday evening, Nov. 1908, the following charges were brought against Howard E.

Charges.

That Howard E. Lindsay arranged and advertised mass meetings conflicting with party meetings.
2. That Howard E. Lindsay sent out circulars to many ward

clubs urging them to arrange a series of meetings conflicting with the Clark series, which cost Local St. Louis over \$200.00, and which Clark series were prepared as early as last July.

3. That Howard E. Lindsay falsely charged, in the presence of a number of comrades, that St. Louis Labor's management had suppressed a notice, and maliciously repeated said charge after his messenger was told that the notice reached the office after the forms were locked.

4. Calling secretly at a business place where the party has here slandering the representative of the Party before such business man, and concluding by calling the Party's representative a damned liar and doing all the nefarious work secretly, and even assuming a friendly attitude towards the Party's representative afterward on several occasions thereafter. The secret vilifying was discovered by a mere accident.

5. That Howard E. Lindsay made false charges and spread them by personal calls upon members and ward secretaries, and that such false charges being aimed at responsible officials of the Party, have injured the local Party movement.

6. Slandering comrades acting for the Party in an official capacity at Headquarters and charging that they falsify records.

L. E. HILDEBRAND.

After the charges were read, the following comrades, Wm. Worman, Wm. Crouch, A. Kean, David Allan and George Nein, were elected as a Trial Committee, to hear all the evidence and report its findings to a general meeting of Local St. Louis, to be called by the Executive Board. The Trial Committee held four trial meetings and two executive meetings, and after due deliberation on all the evidence submitted, found Howard E. Lindsay guilty on all charges and recommended his expulsion from the Party. At a general meeting of Local St. Louis Monday evening, Dec. 21, 1908, the Trial Committee presented its report, and the action taken, concurred in the report of the committee, and expelled Howard E. Lindsay from the Party. A detailed official statement was ordered sent to the National Secretary, Appeal to Reason, Chicago Daily Socialist and the Socialist Locals of Missouri of the action taken.

Fraternally submitted, WM. WORMAN, Chairman, WM. CROUCH, A. KEAN, DAVID ALLAN, GEORGE NEIN, Secretary,

for which purpose they may have access to minutes of the Lindsay

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary of Local St. Louis, Socialist Party.

WORKING WOMEN OF ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

If You Wish to Help the Poor, Striking Bakery Workmen, Do No Buy the Products of The American Bakery Co.

These lines are addressed to the women of St. Louis, especially to the working women.

Your husband is a workingman.

In order to support his family he must work hard and give the best part of his life to his daily work.

You go to the bakery and you will find that the 5-cent bread is as big as it was years ago; that you get less cake for a nickel. You go to the shoe store and there you will find that shoes cost more than they used to.

Ten years ago you could buy more meat, bread, shoes, etc., for than you can buy today for \$8.

Why is everything so high-priced? Some slick fellow may tell "The high wages of the workmen are the cause of it!" This is not true.

The fact is that big corporations, trusts and monopolies are today in possession of the business and fix the prices arbitrarily. The meat trust fixes the meat prices!

The sugar trust fixes the sugar prices!

The flour trust fixes the flour prices!

And now comes the Bakery Trust and attempts to run the bakery business of St. Louis!

American Bakery Co., has gobbled up the following bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co.

Condon Bakery Co. St. Louis Bakery Co. Freund Bakery Co. Welle-Boettler Bakery Co. Hauk & Hoerr Bakery Co.

Home Bakery Co.

These seven bakeries are operated by the trust. This trust is This bakery trust, which is incorporated under the name of not only trying to crush every smaller bakery in St. Louis and vicinity, but the trust is also fighting Union Labor with a view of introducing cheap labor.

We appeal to the working women of St. Louis and vicinity not to buy any bread or cake from the above mentioned trust bakeries until such time as the Union contracts are signed.

Our demands are reasonable. We do not think that anybody will consider \$15 or \$16 a week a very exorbitant wage for any man who has a family to support.

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