

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICE: International Bank Bldg., 4th and Chestnut Sts.....PHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577

Workmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

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NO. 359.

## A Merry Christmas

For the Working People

A sad Christmas in thousands of workmen's homes.

For years the trumpets of prosperity were sounding. The daily papers were trying to make the people believe that prosperity would last forever.

There were years of prosperity, but it was the prosperity of the rich, of the corporations, of the frenzied financiers. All the working people could get out of the prosperity was just enough to keep body and soul together.

While the capitalist press was still chanting the hymns of prosperity the dark clouds of the financial and industrial crisis were visible on the horizon. And a few weeks before the merry Christmas of 1907, the storm broke loose, leaving in its path ruin and desolation.

Hundreds of thousands of workmen and women lost their employment shortly before Christmas; they may remain out of work for weeks and months.

Tens of thousands of foreign-born workmen are leaving the country, escaping the full dinner pail prosperity.

Everybody is guessing as to what the New Year may have in store for the great mass of the people. With the banks and other financial institutions in a panicky condition, with factories and shops closed indefinitely or working only a few days in the week, the prospects are not very encouraging.

This is the "Merry Christmas!" greeting of 1907.

In many respects the working people have little cause to look for a "Merry Christmas."

The Provident Association, Salvation Army and other similar headquarters are overcrowded with unemployed people. Even prosperity organs like the Globe-Democrat admit that the coming winter will be hard on the poor.

Peace on Earth! But there is no peace. The war between Capitalism and Organized Labor goes merrily on. Only last Tuesday the American Federation received its Christmas present from the Citizens' Industrial Alliance: a temporary injunction in the Buck's Stove boycott case.

Peace on Earth! Our battleships, every one of which is a floating inferno, left for a many months' cruise in the Pacific. Equipped with the latest modern machinery of wholesale murder, these floating hells will remind us on Christmas day of the vain efforts to sing and preach the old "Peace on Earth!"

## A Merry Christmas

### Sunshine and Shadow

Life has its shadows, as well as its sun;  
 Its lights and its shades, all twined together.  
 I tried to single them out, one by one,  
 Single and count them, determining whether  
 There was less blue than there was gray,  
 And more of the deep night than of the day.  
 But dear me, dear me, my task's but begun,  
 And I am not half way into the sun.  
 For the longer I look on the bright side of earth,  
 The more of the beautiful do I discover;  
 And really, I never knew what life was worth  
 Till I searched the wide storehouse of happiness over.  
 It is filled from the cellar well up to the skies,  
 With things meant to gladden the heart and the eyes.  
 The doors are unlocked, you can enter each room,  
 That lies like a beautiful garden in bloom.  
 Yet life has its shadow, as well as its sun;  
 Earth has its storehouse of joy and of sorrow.  
 But the first is so wide—and my task's but begun—  
 That the last must be left for a far distant morrow.  
 I will count up the blessings God gave in a row,  
 But dear me! when I get through them, I know  
 I shall have little time left for the rest,  
 For life is as swift-flowing river at best.



Out in Goldfield, Nevada, federal troops, equipped with machine guns, are awaiting to teach the poor workmen the Merry Christmas lesson of "Peace on Earth!" by shooting the life out of them.

At this Merry Christmas hour let us not forget the many hundreds of sorrowful widows and orphans, fathers and mothers in the mining regions of Fayette, Pa.; Monongah, Va., and Yolande, Ala., where within the last four weeks not less than six hundred (600) mine workers were killed, thanks to the cupidity and sordidity of the wealthy mine owners.

Think of the Merry Christmas of these poor widows and orphans!

Our only Merry Christmas lies in the hope that Socialism and the great world-wide labor movement will some day bring about a real Merry Christmas and Peace on Earth by abolishing the exploitation of man by man.

### The World Grows Better

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Oh, the earth is full of sinning  
 And of trouble and of woe,  
 But the devil makes an inning  
 Every time we say it's so.  
 And the way to get him scowling,  
 And to put him back a pace,  
 Is to stop this stupid growling  
 And to look things in the face.

If you glance at history's pages,  
 In all lands and eras known,  
 You will find the buried ages  
 Far more wicked than our own.  
 As you scan each word and letter,  
 You will realize it more,  
 That the world today is better,  
 Than it ever was before.

There is much that needs amending  
 In the present time, no doubt,  
 There is right that needs amending,  
 There is wrong that needs crushing  
 out.  
 And we hear the groans and curses  
 Of the poor who starve and die  
 While the men with swollen purses  
 In the place of hearts, go by.

But in spite of all the trouble  
 That obscures the sun today,  
 Just remember it was double,  
 In the ages passed away.  
 And these wrongs shall all be righted,  
 Good shall dominate the land,  
 For the darkness now is lighted  
 By the torch in Science's hand.

Forth from little, notes in Chaos,  
 We have come to what we are,  
 And no evil face can stay us,  
 We shall mount from star to star,  
 We shall break each bond and fetter  
 That has bound us heretofore,  
 And the earth is surely better,  
 Than it ever was before.

## CHRISTMAS

BY MORRISON DAVIDSON

On Earth of all deeds that are done, O God, there is none without Thee!

In the Holy Ether not one, nor one on the face of the Sea!  
 Save the deeds that evil men by their own blind folly have planned;  
 But things that have grown uneven are made even again by Thy hand!

And things unseemly grow seemly, the unfriendly are friendly to Thee!

For so Good and Evil supremely Thou hast blended in one by decree,  
 Which men with reason obeying might attain unto glorious Life,  
 No longer aimlessly straying in the ways of ignoble life.

—Thomas Davidson, "Cleanthes."

This is the Commandment I give you—Love One Another, as I loved you.

No one can give greater proof of love than by laying down his life for his friends.

And you are my friends, if you do what I command you.

I no longer call you "servants," because a servant does not know what his master is doing; but I have given you the name of "friends," because I have made known to you everything that I have learned from the Father—John XV., 12-15.

Pacificus: It is growing dark! Yet one line more,  
 And then my work for the day is o'er.

I come again to the name of the Lord!  
 Ere I that awful name record,  
 That is spoken so lightly among men,  
 Let me pause awhile and wash my pen;  
 Pure from blemish and blot it must be  
 When it writes that word of mystery!

—Longfellow: "The Golden Legend."

I would fain, O Divine Son of Mary, have said something great of Thee.—Justin Martyr.

Christmas, the great commemorative event of the Christian year 1907, or, as very competent scholars will have it, 1910 is at hand. But if Christ was not born A. D. 1, but B. C. 4, it is equally certain that the Nativity did not occur, of all the months of the year, in bleak December. Howbeit such questions, however inordinately they may exercise the sacerdotal mind, trouble the rest of Christendom but little. And for sufficient reasons; for what matter the time and manner of birth, or even of the death of the Son of Man, compared with the saving truths imparted by Him to His contemporaries, or with the measure of their acceptance or rejection by His professed followers today?

His supernormal acts—called "signs" or "miracles" in the Gos-

pels—of healing the sick and feeding the hungry may be superciliously rejected by our omniscient "scientists;" but one miracle remains, more astounding than all the others, of which I have never heard or read any explanation in the least degree adequate. It is this: How came it to pass that a (reputedly) unlettered Galilean artisan, hardly turned thirty, should arise in an obscure corner of the world, examine its vaunted "civilizations," and confidently pronounce their foundations rotten, their "justice" a mockery, their "religions" hypocrisy, and their "glory" a ground of shame and contempt? He "convicted the world of sin," as it had never been convicted before, and His unanswerable indictment confronts us at this hour.

Yet he declared: "I came not to judge the world, but to save the world." And so it was. The problem of problems—how to reconcile the warring elements in the spiritual nature of man—which had hopelessly baffled the Magi of the East and the profoundest philosophers of Greece the Prophet of Nazareth solved without an effort. He simply proclaimed Love (the "New Commandment") to be the Be-all and End-all of human existence; nay, more, He identified it with the Primordial Principle of the Universe—with God Himself. And by exemplifying all-embracing Love in His own life, and demanding it in His followers, Jesus restored the normal unity of man's nature and placed a new heaven and a new earth within the reach of human endeavor. "I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and go out, and shall find pasture."

But, alas, it is written: "He came unto His own and His own received Him not." The church condemned the Son of Man for blasphemy; the State for sedition. Of the two powers, the Church, as usual, was the more flagitious; for it is certain Pontius Pilate strove hard to set Jesus free, and would probably have done so in the teeth of the Priests, but for the fact that he had not at the time sufficient troops in Jerusalem to enable him to quell the serious riot with which he was threatened by the turbulent Jews. Pilate "could find no fault in Him," making light apparently even of His alleged kingship; yet he had before him, in the Nazarene, an Anarchist prisoner whose teaching challenged the very foundations of the State and all its workings.

In His sweeping condemnation of Egoism in every form it seems almost doubtful if Christ did not even lay iconoclastic hands on marriage and the family in their present form. In the resurrection or Age-to-Come, "they neither marry nor give in marriage, but are as angels in Heaven." "Woman (to His Mother), what have I to do with thee? Whoever shall do the will of my Father in Heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother." Anyhow, He abolished all Private Property, and with it, of course, the State. He abolished all distinctions of race, rank, sex and intellect. He made the first last, and the last first, recognizing only devoted service as true greatness; the only law, the Law of Love.

As matter of fact, the Primitive Christians asked nothing, hoped nothing from the State, except to be left alone. They would neither enlist in Caesar's legions, nor enter his so-called courts of justice. But today, in whatever direction we look, a mighty gulf yawns between Christian profession and practice. On every hand the love

and equality inculcated by Christ, are strangled by State coercion and privilege.

The Monarchy, however, flourishes like a green bay tree, despite the explicit injunction of the Master that, among His followers, "the greatest was to be the servant of all."

Or, take the vulgar hunt after titles. Christ strictly forbade the use of any servility in addressing our fellow-men, and I sometimes think it would be well if we could get rid even of the conventional "Mr." "Be ye not called 'Rabbi.'" "Call no man 'Master,' no man 'Father.'" Yet have we not a whole legislative chamber crammed with "Lords," Noble and Most Noble, and "Fathers-in-God," Reverend and Right Reverend? Woe unto you, hypocrites.

And what of our most sapient judges and the whole tribe of lawyers? In a Christian community these could simply have no locus standi whatever. "Judge not (i. e., sit not on the judgment seat) that ye be not judged." "Woe unto you lawyers, for ye have taken away the key of knowledge;" and, what is remarkable, they have hidden it away so carefully that they themselves are unable to find it on the rare occasions when it would suit them to produce it. But if the judge is not to judge, neither is the litigant to litigate. The Christian, sued for his cloak, is to give his coat also, and in this way all laws and legislatures are rendered superfluous or even reduced to absurdity.

In much the same manner are the militarists peacefully "removed," bag and baggage. The fiat of the Master admits of no ambiguity: "Put up the sword, for they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." "If my Kingdom were of this age, then would my servants fight." In all ages and countries soldiers and lawyers have ever been the indispensable janissaries of the State with all its knavery and bloodshed, and Christ accordingly was careful to eliminate both from the society of the faithful.

Nor did the interest monger fare any better. He is enjoined to do good and lend, hoping for nothing again, not even the principal. And then there is the terrible simile of the camel and the needle's eye.

Well, well, the Acts of the Apostles tells us how hopefully the leaven that was to leaven the whole godless lump of private property began to work, and all manner of good Catholics and Protestants profess to find in primitive precept and practice their own best raison d'être:

"And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things in common. Neither was any of them that lacked; for as many of them as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need."

So much for Christianity then and now!

VAN CLEAVE'S CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL Alliance met at the Odeon last Tuesday evening and passed resolutions of thanks and congratulations for the Hon. Van Cleave, who secured a temporary anti-boycott injunction against the American Federation of Labor. Will this make Union men buy boycotted Buck's stoves and ranges? Aber nit!



# COURT ENJOINS A. F. OF L.

**In the Boycott Movement Against Van Cleave's Buck's Stove and Range Company.**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—As a result of a temporary restraining order issued by Justice Gould in the United States district court at Washington Tuesday, the American Federation of Labor is enjoined from publishing on its "unfair list" the name of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis.

The case will be submitted to the court on its merits, deposition on both sides being in progress at the present time. The question of a permanent injunction issuing may not be decided, therefore, for several months.

When informed of the restraining order Tuesday, J. W. Van Cleave, general manager of the Buck Stove and Range Co., said to a Post-Dispatch reporter:

This marks the beginning of a universal open shop and the end of labor unionism, as we see it today."

## SUIT BEGUN LAST FALL.

A bill in equity was filed by the company last August for a permanent injunction restraining the federation from boycotting the company and putting it on the "unfair list." Subsequently a supplemental bill was filed charging that notwithstanding the present proceedings, the federation was still actively engaged in pressing the boycott and a temporary injunction, passed upon today, was asked for.

In granting the restraining order, Judge Gould said that it was not surprising that there was so little difference of opinion among the courts upon the question involved and that the conclusion that such combinations as that disclosed by the affidavits filed by the Buck Stove Co. were held to be unlawful was based upon an appreciation of the fundamental rights of free men in a free country.

He said there was little room for argument or discussion of the question whether the plaintiff company had shown the existence of an unlawful combination and conspiracy to destroy its business, and that the record leaves no doubt that the plaintiff has been and is now the object of a boycott, using that term "in the most obnoxious sense."

## THE BUCK'S STOVE BOYCOTT.

**Official Statement by the President of the American Federation of Labor Concerning Mr. Van Cleave's Buck's Stove and Range Company.**

**EVERY LABOR UNION CALLED UPON TO ACT IN THE MATTER.**

To All Organized Labor and Friends:

Your undoubtedly are aware of the fact that the interests of the foundry employes and metal polishers have been greatly injured on account of the hostile action of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, of which Mr. Van Cleave is president, and he is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

As you are well aware, so inimical to the welfare of labor was the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s management that the organization concerned felt obliged to declare the product of that company unfair. The workmen's organization appealed to the American Federation of Labor to indorse its action. After due investigation that indorsement was given and is still further affirmed. The circumstances leading to this action are so widely known that they need not be here recounted.

Mr. Van Cleave, for the Buck's Stove and Range Company, brought suit against the American Federation of Labor and its executive council and has petitioned the court for an injunction to prohibit the American Federation of Labor from in any way advising organized labor and its friends of the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Co. is unfair to its employes and for that reason its name is published upon the American Federation of Labor "We Don't Patronize List."

The court will soon give a decision on the legal issue which has been raised. We shall continue to maintain that we have the right to publish the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. upon the "We Don't Patronize List." Should we be enjoined by the court from doing so, the merits of the case will not be altered nor can any court decision take from any man the right to bestow his patronage where he pleases.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is raising a war fund of \$1,500,000 to crush organized labor. You already know the attempts that have been made with a part of that money to assassinate the characters of the active men in the labor movement, to corrupt them and buy them over, much of which was exposed at the recent Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor and more of which will be published in a pamphlet about to be issued.

Bear in mind that you have a right to decide how your money shall be expended.

You may or may not buy the products of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

There is no law or edict of court that can compel you to buy a Buck's stove or range.

You can't be prohibited from informing your friends and sympathizers of the reason why you exercise this right. You have also the right to inform business men handling the Buck's Stove and Range Company's products of its unfair attitude toward its employes and ask them to give their sympathy and aid in influencing the Buck's Stove and Range Company to deal fairly with its employes and come to an honorable agreement with the union primarily at interest.

It would be well for you as central bodies, local unions and individual members of Organized Labor and sympathizers to call on business men in your respective localities, urge their sympathetic co-operation and ask them to write to the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, urging it to make an honorable adjustment of its relations with Organized Labor.

Act energetically and at once. Report the result of your effort to the undersigned.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, SAM'L GOMPERS,  
Secretary. President A. F. of L.

By order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

**ASSIST THE BAKERS' UNION BY BUYING NONE BUT UNION LABEL BREAD.**

The union men and union women who fail to patronize the Bakers' Union Label will commit a crime against the labor movement. The Union Label on every loaf of bread is the only guarantee that the bread you eat has been made in a strictly union shop. Let the union men and women of St. Louis remember that from this time on the very existence of Bakers' Union No. 4 depends on the success or non-success of the union label. It is true the union signed a contract with the American Bakery Co. which does not make the use of the union label by that firm obligatory, but this is a plain business proposition. The moment the American Bakery Co. could get along without the label the union would be dropped, because it would

show that union label bread is no longer desired or asked for by the consumers. Therefore, buy no loaf of bread without the union label on.

## DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

## KATHERINE BRESHKOWSKAIA

**Arrested by the Czar's Police and Thrown Into St. Peter and Paul Fortress—The Old Lady Has Many Friends in St. Louis.**

A cablegram from St. Petersburg, Russia, says:

Nicholas Tschaiovsky, known as the founder of the first revolutionary circle at St. Petersburg, and Mme. Breshkowskaia, one of the first aristocratic converts to the terrorist program, both of whom have many friends in America, have been arrested and thrown into the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul at the Russian capital.

Katherine Breshkowskaia is well known in St. Louis, where she has many friends. She addressed a public mass meeting in behalf



KATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY.

of Free Russia at the Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Friday, Feb. 17, 1905.

"More than fifty years ago," she said, "Russia lay asleep. The peasants, starved, bowed low and staggering, broke out only here and there, to burn an estate or butcher a landlord, to be flogged back into submission or death. So deep was their subservience that when, a wee girl of ten, I used to tell how I hated the bad flogging government, my old peasant nurse would beg me to whisper.

"My mother was deeply religious. Ignoring the false pomps of the Greek Church, she tried only to impress on her children the ethical teachings of Christ. My father was a man of broad, liberal ideas. We read together many books of science and travel. By sixteen I had read much of Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot, and I knew by heart the French Revolution.

"I taught the peasants to read and write in the little school which my husband established for me. At the age of 19 I met Prince Kraptokine and we discussed Russia's troubles and sufferings.

"At the age of 26 I joined a Revolutionary group. I worked and lived with the peasants. I studied their life, their language. I educated them. Often I was betrayed by some peasant spy. I had to change my name, as most of us had to do, to escape the spies.

"I was arrested and thrown into jail. For two years I was confined in a cell nine feet long, five feet wide and seven feet high.

"In 1878 we were tried. One hundred of my comrades had died or gone insane. One hundred and ninety-three of us were packed into a little hall. Oh, I never forget those living pictures! For six months the trial lasted. We were tried in groups of ten or fifteen. I protested against the farce and for this I was at once taken out and my prison term was lengthened to five years at hard labor in the Siberian mines. My term served, I was a Siberian exile for life. We were transported to Siberia, 5,000 miles distant! Every few hours the horses were changed. The gallop was continued. For days we got no sleep. We suffered all the agonies of the Siberian exile transport.

Along the same road over one million men and women have dragged!

"We tried to escape, but were caught and sent in different directions to Yakutsk, the worst Arctic wilderness. I was sentenced to another four years at hard labor in the mines at Kara. We inaugurated 'hunger strikes.'

"In September, 1896, I secured permission to return to Russia, 'thoroughly reformed.'

"Freedom to think and speak, freedom to work! Justice to all! For this cause I have the honor of appealing to free Americans."

## HOW TO GO AT IT

**The Scott County Kicker Pleads for Strong Socialist Organization.**

Down in Scott County, in Missouri, things are getting lively, and if we are not mistaken, it is the Scott County Kicker that is making the dust fly.

Here is what The Kicker had to say in one of its late issues: Scarcely a week passes but what some citizen—usually a farmer—asks if the Socialists of Scott county should not organize, and I am unable to answer the question. That depends entirely on how earnest they are—and how numerous. At Commerce and at Edna locals have already been organized.

A Socialist is an agitator. The Democrats and Republicans "agitate" just before elections, and booze and boodle is their "argument." When the election is over their "campaign of education" subsides until a few weeks before the next election.

But the Socialist is just as active the day after election as he was before. Defeat cuts no ice with him. He knows what he wants and he also knows that to get it he must convert others to his ideas through reason and logic. He has no special interests to furnish boodle and booze. He is aware that the "educated" people and the ruling class oppose him—either through ignorance or self-interest.

Organization is absolutely essential to success. But to organize and then let the organization fizzle out is worse than not to have organized at all. The purpose of organization is discussion and the distribution of literature. Dues amount to 10 cents per month.

Most people are under the impression that somebody will be around to organize them. Not so. The Socialist movement is of the masses and there is nobody patriotic enough to put up the coin to organize the workers as workers. But you will find plenty who will put up the cash to keep them divided by organizing them into hostile political clubs.

That the people of this country will soon be called upon to decide between Capitalism and Socialism there is no doubt. In fact, it is the only issue before the people today. The Democrats and Republicans have no real issue, and they never have had since the slavery question was settled. The nearest approach to an issue was

in 1896. And then it was the man and not the platform that the capitalists were afraid of. But they seem to have gotten over their scare. Mr. Bryan has "conservative" views. He is a capitalist.

In Lincoln's day the issue was chattel slavery. Today it is wage-slavery. It will not down any more than chattel slavery would down. Fifty years ago the abolitionists of chattel slavery were persecuted and jailed just as the abolitionists of wage-slavery are today.

The chattel slavery question ended in war—father against son; brother against brother. Such a result the Socialists seek to prevent by education. And there is more Socialist literature being read today among the masses than of any other kind.

Only a careless person would close his eyes to the situation. No matter what may be your ideas about it, you can not side-track the coming conflict by closing your eyes or ignoring it. Hence the wise thing to do is to inform yourself so that you may act and vote intelligently. As Tom Watson put it, "a man who hasn't got sense enough to vote right hasn't got sense enough to shoot right." And in order that you may vote, and even shoot right if necessary, you should inform yourselves. The ruling class may refuse to let go without a fight—even if they are defeated at the polls. They were defeated in Colorado in 1904, but held on by military force. They were defeated in 1860, fought and got licked.

Hence it is the duty of every citizen to study the question so that he may act intelligently. And I know of no better way for the masses to inform themselves than by organization, discussion and the liberal use of literature. For information write to Otto Pauls, State Secretary Socialist Party, 324 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

## Missouri Socialist Party

COMRADE C. H. TAYLOR of Baltimore will speak at points in Southeast Missouri. He will pass through on his way to Texas about Jan. 15. Comrades in Southeast Missouri that desire a date should write the State Secretary promptly. Applications have been received, so far, from Poplar Bluff, Hayti, Caruthersville and two places in Arkansas.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION NO. 21, providing for a per capita assessment of 35 cents upon the entire membership, to provide mileage for delegates to the National convention and designating the months of February and March, 1908, for payment of the assessment was adopted. National Committee Motion No. 22, providing that the National Office receipts for dues for the months of December, 1907, January and February, 1908, shall be taken as a basis for calculating the number of delegates to the National convention, was adopted.

BALLOTS FOR THE ELECTION of seven members of the National Executive Committee and a National Secretary have been sent to all locals in good standing.

WHENEVER YOU HAVE A NEWS ITEM of interest to other locals and comrades in the state, send it in for publication in this column. Reports of meetings, work accomplished, successful propaganda methods and any other matters of use or interest are welcomed by the secretary.

KANSAS CITY COMRADES write that they intend to make the Call meeting a winner, and have the preparations well under way. St. Louis County will hold the Call meeting in Wellston and have tickets out; admission 10 cents. The two meetings in St. Louis will be well advertised and prospects are good for getting results from both. Eldon comrades got a late start, but are pushing their preparations in lively fashion.

CHILlicothe HAS APPLIED for a Chase date, and Kansas City and St. Louis may get into line, also.

THE "SCOTT COUNTY KICKER," published at Benton, is getting a number of its readers interested in Socialism. G. M. Bridges of Dongola is the latest one to inquire about organization. With a continuance of our present "prosperity," an organizer will get results in Scott county next year.

THE RESOLUTION of Local Chillicothe, regarding a statement from candidates, which was printed last week, is, in the opinion of the State Secretary, a good one. An arrangement of some kind whereby the membership can form a better opinion of the various candidates for a state office is highly desirable. The Chillicothe resolution came so late, however, that it was hardly possible to apply it this time. The statements of the candidates could not have appeared until this issue, and many locals had already voted, and by the time this issue reaches the subscribers most of the voting will have been done.

SOCIALISTS EVERYWHERE, PREPARE for the national campaign of 1908. Organize! organize! It is organization that will tell in the coming political struggle. Without a solid party organization we can not carry on a successful campaign. Organize! organize! Circulate the Socialist press!

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR TRADE! By not affiliating with your trade organization you simply work against the interest of the working class.

## Notice to Taxpayers

Tax bills for 1907, as well as special bills for sprinkling streets, are payable on or before December 31, 1907. Interest and penalties accrue after January 1, according to law.

## JAMES HAGERMAN, JR.,

Collector of Revenue

You Help the Cause of Labor by Buying Only

# Union Label Bread

Always Insist that the

# Union Label

...is on...

# EVERY LOAF YOU BUY



## SPECIAL MEETING LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1907,

At Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm Street

Local St. Louis will hold a special meeting Monday night, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Delabar Hall, Broadway and Elm street.

**Order of Business:** The annual election of officers, to be followed by discussion of presidential campaign work.

**Notice:** It requires 50 members to constitute a quorum, hence members are urged to attend so the meeting can be opened promptly. Bring your membership card, **Otto Kaemmerer, Sec.**

## THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION

**To Annihilate Western Federation of Miners is Object of Rushing Federal Troops to Nevada—Pinkertons at Work to Create Internal Union Troubles and Arouse Membership Against General Office in Denver.**

The situation in Goldfield is unchanged. President Roosevelt's federal soldiers have occupied the strike district, the mine owners are doing their utmost to secure strike-breakers while the troops are here. The aristocratic women's clubs and the Citizen's Alliance business men are keeping up the "danger signal."

Roosevelt has played the second act of his disgraceful performance. At the request of the mine owners, he ordered the troops to Goldfield, and a few days later he directs his lieutenants, Smith and Neill, to investigate the Goldfield strike trouble. Hang the man, and then give him a fair trial! It seems that President Roosevelt is looking for some official justification of his latest rough rider heroism.

General Funston of Philippine Island fame was in Goldfield, and it is quite in line with his "record" when he informs us that the timely arrival of federal troops saved Goldfield from bloodshed.

That there are Pinkerton spies and agent's provocateurs at work among the Goldfield miners can no longer be doubted. Some of these elements avail themselves of the internal I. W. W. dissensions to get their nefarious work in. While some pretend friendship with the American Federation of Labor unions, others do their level best to arouse the membership against the general office of the Western Federation of Miners. Acting President Maloney, Editor O'Neill and even Haywood are bitterly attacked.

Mine owners, whose main object is to wipe out unionism, are trying hard to have Roosevelt's military campaign against the Goldfield miners silently sanctioned by union labor throughout the country, and for this reason reports are circulated to the effect that they (the mine owners) are willing to bring about an agreement with the American Federation of Labor. Similar reports were circulated during the Cripple Creek strike.

### WHAT THE MINE OWNERS EXPECT TO DO.

The Goldfield Mine Owners' Association met and adopted the following **RESOLUTIONS AGAINST WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.**

"Resolved, That no member of this association employ in or around his mine or around his mill any member of Goldfield Local Union No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, or of any union connected with or affiliated with the said Western Federation of Miners, and that all men hereafter employed by any member of this association, in or around his mine or mill, be required, as a condition of his employment, to sign a written contract which contains an agreement that the miner is not now and will not be during the time he is working, a member of the Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, or of a union in Goldfield or elsewhere that is directly or indirectly affiliated with or has any connection of any kind, nature or description with said Western Federation of Miners.

"Resolved, That the mines of the Goldfield mining district resume operations at 7 a. m. on Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907, with men who agree to the foregoing conditions and that all old employees of the members of this association be given the preference at all mines, providing such employees present their applications either at the office of this association or of the mines formerly employing them before 7 a. m. of Thursday, Dec. 12, 1907, and that the office of this association and said mines be opened for the purpose of receiving said applications from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. of each day until said time."

The foregoing resolution was adopted as soon as Roosevelt's federal troops had reached Goldfield.

The Miners' Magazine, editorially, says: "It is again evident that Governor Sparks of Nevada has permitted his official authority to be imposed upon by the combination that propose worthless paper in payment of wages. The sheriff of Goldfield was complete master of the situation, and was fully competent to maintain the supremacy of the law. The governor of the state of Nevada, without consulting the sheriff of Goldfield, and without any infractions of the law being committed in Goldfield, sends an order to Washington for federal troops, and 'Theodore the First,' without a moment's delay, responds to the call of Nevada's governor. It is evident that the federal troops have been brought to Goldfield, Nev., for no other purpose but to destroy organized labor and leave the miner at the mercy of rapacious exploiters. The membership of the Western Federation of Miners and organized labor throughout this country are being shown the purposes for which an army is supplied and maintained. The soldier is being substituted for the strike-breaker, and unionism that refuses servility to combinations must be destroyed by the power of armed might."

## What Socialists Want

**A Concise Statement of Our Aims and Objects, Issued by the National Office of Socialist Party.**

We are constantly asked to explain the philosophy of Socialism in a few short simple words that can be read in a few minutes and easily understood.

This is impossible. Socialism is an elaborate system of thought that touches every phase of human life. It has a literature of tens of thousands of volumes. There are men who have spent years on single phases of Socialist philosophy and still have not touched its depths.

The same thing is largely true of every great system of thought. None of them can be understood in a moment. There is no royal road to knowledge.

Yet there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that anyone can understand them. The same thing is true of Socialism. Its basic principles can be stated in plain, simple words.

First let us state some plain facts. Indeed, nearly all there is to Socialism, as to science in general, is a system of arrangement of certain facts.

Men are working today with wonderfully productive machines. The user of modern locomotive transports a thousand times as much

each hour as the driver of an ox team could move in a month. The child tending a battery of Northrup magazine looms weaves miles where the old hand-loom worker wove feet. The steam thresher turns out car loads of grain where the man with the flail threshed bushels.

This is the story that meets us everywhere. With relation to these wonderful machines the members of society are divided into two classes—those who own and those who do not own the machines.

The class that own the machines do not need to work. They may be, like the owners of the great Marshall Field estate, wards of a court. They may be insane, infants, in jail. This does not interfere with their ownership.

The class of owners does not need to do any work, yet its income flows in.

This is because of the existence of the other class—the class that does not own anything.

This non-owning class can not live unless it can use the property of the owners. It can not even set foot on the earth unless it uses the land that belongs to the owning class.

The non-owning class can not live unless it produces wealth. In order to produce wealth it must use the land and machines of the owners.

For the opportunity to use the property of the possessing class long enough each day to produce a subsistence for itself, the propertyless class agrees to keep on producing wealth with these wonderfully productive machines all day.

The portion which the propertyless producing class creates for itself and is allowed to keep what is called wages and all the remainder flows into the pockets of the possessing class as rent, interest and profits.

In return for this the owning class do nothing but hang on to their legal titles to the property. This possession makes it possible for them to lay tribute upon the organizing, directing, managing labor as well as upon the most menial, unskilled manual toil.

The Socialists point out that since no function is performed by these owners, and since it requires neither brains nor ability of any kind to hold titles, therefore it would be easy for the workers collectively to hold these titles. The workers could just as well appoint the state as their agent to hold the titles as the capitalists can appoint banks, corporations and trust companies for that purpose.

Since it is only this private, legal title that prevents the propertyless working class from gaining access to the wonderfully productive machines, and using them to produce wealth for the producers, when once the title was transferred to the working class government, then all could use the tools and land and retain the product.

The present title is a law-made one. It can be unmade by changing the laws. Therefore the workers are asked to make us of their political power, their overwhelming majority to gain control of the government and use it to transfer the title of the means by which wealth is produced and distributed from the present idle owning class to the working propertyless class.

Unlike the present private ownership, the collective ownership to be established by the victorious Socialist working class will not be exclusive but inclusive.

There will be none shut out from ownership. All will be owners and all will be users. This is what the Socialist party is seeking to accomplish.

## The Financial Crisis in the United States

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

Paul Lafargue, one of the foremost Socialist writers of the present day, and almost the last of the little group of workers who, with Karl Marx, laid the foundation of the International Socialist movement, has recently contributed an article to "L'Humanite," the Parisian Socialist daily, on the Crisis in America, of which a portion is given below.

After describing the facts concerning the panic as they have already been published in these columns, he proceeds to argue that the panic is primarily due to lack of money.

He says: "This crisis, whose economic effects are not yet exhausted, and whose political effects are not yet apparent, although it may start a crisis in production, is not, properly speaking, a crisis of overproduction.

"It is not a crisis of the production of commodities, but of their means of exchange—a gold crisis. This sort of crisis is peculiar to the United States. For some time there have been annual periods when a gold crisis existed. That of the present year is only more intense. Socialists are interested in knowing how these crises are produced and in discovering if they may be expected to break out in other great countries.

"In the United States and England the industrial capitalists, merchants and traders keep only what might be called 'pocket money' on hand, depositing all the remainder in the banks, from which it is withdrawn only as wanted. The depositors pay those from whom they purchase goods with checks, which are used even for very small sums. The American working class deposit their savings in the banks also.

"The actual gold, silver and paper money which is needed for the little daily transactions is thus centralized in the great banks under the trustified control of Morgan and Rockefeller. This colossal centralization has furnished this handful of financiers the power to bring about during the last decade the phenomenal development of industry and agriculture, to organize the production of the enormous trusts, to invade Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico and South America, and to search out new fields for exploitation.

"This prodigious national and extra-national expansion of industry has only been accomplished by means of the monetary capital, which, although excessively concentrated, is nevertheless insignificant for the numerous and gigantic enterprises that it has put in operation. This enormous industrial pyramid rests on its tip; the least shock may disturb its equilibrium and overthrow it.

"During all these years these shocks have been given with increasing force. This is how it was done. During the year the banks of the whole country drained the monetary capital of the country and of the cities and sent it to New York, where it was put at the disposition of the financial magnates.

"In the Autumn, when the harvests were completed and commercial transactions began in the country, the banks of New York should return the capital received during the course of the year. Each year the repayment became more difficult because the monetary capital was more and more engaged in export and foreign undertakings. At this moment, for instance, the bank of France possesses 75,000,000 francs in American gold pieces. Every year at this period monetary capital becomes very rare in New York. The slightest public uncertainty would lead at once to a panic. The cost of money rises. In 1903 call loans exceeded 20 per cent; this year they reached 100 per cent—money which had been concealed went to a premium. The speculators in accordance with their periodic practice hoarded money.

"Industrial and agricultural production in the United States, the most colossal in the world, has reached this degree of development, while the monetary capital in circulation has become insufficient. The bi-metalists had demanded the unlimited coinage of silver; but of all the precious metals gold alone, by the stability of its value, can serve as the foundation of the monetary system. Silver, nickel, copper can be only subsidiary coin.

"The bank bills must be proportioned to the metallic base in order to not be fiat, as are all the Panama bonds, which have just been issued. Consequently, it is impossible to increase the monetary

medium without increasing the quantity of gold, and if the circulating medium does not increase financial crises will continue to be produced as they have in the past.

"The quantity of gold on the earth is limited. It is estimated to be \$4,000,000,000. Up to the present time this has sufficed as a medium of exchange and circulation. Will it continue to do so in the future?

"The exploitation of new mines increased the amount of gold in the world, but experience proves that the production of gold advances with a slower step than industrial and agricultural production, and the more the latter are perfected the more they will distance the production of gold. There will come a time when the quantity of gold in the world will be insufficient. Capitalist nations, by the fact of the progress of the production of commodities, are all destined like the United States to be shaken by gold crises, which if they should, in America and Europe, occur at the same time as a crisis of overproduction, as is probable, would occasion such social disturbance that the International Socialist Party might well prepare to seize public power and begin the social revolution as Marx and Engels thought possible.

"The gold import from America when that country was first discovered hastened the rise of the modern Bourgeoisie in the sixteenth century, and is now perhaps predestined to precipitate its political and economic fall from power."

### FREE THOUGHT ASSOCIATION.

The South St. Louis Freie Gemeinde has taken steps to organize an English branch. So far about 20 members have been enrolled. All free thinkers who wish to join should attend the first meeting, which will be held in Room 10, 324 Chestnut street, Friday evening, Dec. 27. A. Siepmann, E. Fuchs, C. Steinkamp, Committee.

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Brinkerhoff—I thought you intended to

become a piano virtuoso.

Beecroft—I did; but my barber says that

I will be prematurely bald.—Brooklyn

Exile.

An Atchison young man recently had a

floral piece, "The Gates Ajar," sent to his

Sweet One, with "Eight-to-night" set in

rose buds, as a hint that he would be at

her gate at eight that evening.—Atchison

Globe.

Has something in its eye—the threaded

needle.—Golden Days.

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E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1896	36,000
1900	122,000
1904	408,000

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	30,000
1877	494,000
1887	931,000
1893	2,585,000
1898	4,515,000
1903	6,285,000
1906	over 7,000,000

## CHRISTMAS ONCE A YEAR

JOAQUIN MILLER

Those Christmas bells as sweetly chime  
As on the day when first they rung  
So merrily in olden time,  
And far and wide their music flung;  
Shaking the tall, gray, ivied tower  
With all their deep melodious power  
They still proclaim to ev'ry ear,  
"Old Christmas comes but once a year!"

Then he came singing through the woods,  
And plucked the holly bright and green,  
Pulled here and there the ivy buds;  
Was sometimes hidden, sometimes seen—  
Half buried 'neath the mistletoe  
His long beard hung with flakes of snow,  
And still he ever caroled clear,  
"Old Christmas comes but once a year!"

What, though upon his hoary head  
Has fallen many a winter's snow,  
His wreath is still as green and red  
As 'twas a thousand years ago;  
Again we're happy all day long,  
We smile, and listen to the song  
Its burden still remote or near,  
"Old Christmas comes but once a year!"

## GOLDFIELD

The present situation in Goldfield presents an instructive lesson for the American labor movement. From the moment President Roosevelt ordered the federal troops into the strike field we were convinced that this 'strategic move' was directed against the Western Federation of Miners. Roosevelt was only too anxious to comply with the request of the mine owners and rush the soldiers into the district. In this week's St. Louis Labor we publish the resolution adopted by the Goldfield Mine Owners' Association. The conspiracy is no longer a secret; it is publicly admitted.

The following press dispatch, published in the capitalist dailies, throws further light on the situation:

Goldfield, Nevada, Dec. 16.—The Goldfield Mine Owners' Association today submitted a statement to the commission which President Roosevelt appointed, declaring the Western Federation of Miners is not a labor organization, but a combination in restraint of trade; that it is a treasonable organization, and in the statement are quotations from the preamble, constitution and by-laws of the Western Federation of Miners in support of the contention. Today was spent by the commission in going over the information obtained by Gen. Funston and Gov. Sparks. Gen. Funston and Gov. Sparks will leave Goldfield on Wednesday morning.

Tonight President McKinnon of the Goldfield Miners' Union was called before the commission and asked to give his version of the trouble. It was learned that he stated that the members of the Western Federation of Miners have been peaceably inclined at all times, and was emphatic in his declaration that no necessity has existed for the presence of federal troops.

The mine owners suggest the bringing of a suit against the Western Federation of Miners by the government for the dissolution of that organization as a trust, combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade among the states, also the bringing of criminal proceedings on the same grounds, the allegation being made that the organization is treasonable.

The Chicago Daily Socialist says:

"The mine owners refused at once to guarantee their own scrip and thus made a conflict inevitable. It is now announced that the scabs that are being imported by detective agencies are to be paid in gold. These strike breakers are among the worst products of the present system. They are recruited from the slums of the border towns, are kept filled with whisky, and are not taken to Goldfield to mine gold, but to make trouble. From start to finish this Goldfield

affair bears all the marks of a carefully planned conspiracy, in which the chief conspirator is one Theodore Roosevelt, now occupying the position of President of the United States. The object of this conspiracy is to stamp out the Western Federation of Miners. It is a part of the same accursed conspiracy that sought to do the leaders of that organization to death with the perjured testimony of a murder fiend. A quarrel was forced upon the miners. When they had been driven to lay down their work the regular army was at once rushed to the scene. There has been no disorder, no defiance of the local authorities, no possible excuse for the presence of soldiers except that something is to be done that is illegal and which requires that the regular authorities should be first put aside. The regular army is in Goldfield for no other purpose than to destroy the Western Federation of Miners. It is there only to break the law."

## LITERARY REVIEW

**ANARCHISM AND SOCIALISM.**, by George Plechanoff. Translated by Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an introduction by Robert Rives La Monte. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. This latest volume of the Standard Socialist Series is a standard work on International Socialism. We regret to say, however, that the little volume has not been improved by the lengthy "American Introduction." Plechanoff is one of the ablest writers, and his experience in the early Socialist and labor movement enabled him to present the subject in a concise but comprehensive manner, that will make the reading of the booklet both interesting and instructive to the student. The volume is divided into nine chapters, as follows:

1. The Point of View of the Utopian Socialists.
2. The Point of View of Scientific Socialism.
3. The Historical Development of the Anarchist Doctrine.
4. Proudhon.
5. Bakounine.
6. Bakounine (concluded).
7. The Smaller Fry.
8. The So-called Anarchist Tactics. Their Morality.
9. The Bourgeoisie, Anarchism and Socialism.

This book is for sale at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street. Price 50 cents.

**THE REPUBLIC**, by N. P. Andersen. International Library of Social Science. Published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. In a brief introduction, Comrade Kerr says of this work: "His (the author's) phrases are not the phrases of revolutionists, but his keen analysis of the social changes that have come and the greater social changes that are coming will at least interest those whom it does not convince."

**MARXIAN ECONOMICS.** A popular introduction to the three volumes of Marx's "Capital." By Ernest Untermann. Chicago; Chas. H. Kerr & Co. International Library of Social Science. The author presents the theories of Marx in clear and concise form. To the

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student of Marx's work Comrade Untermann's book will be a great help.

**THE ART OF LECTURING.** By Arthur M. Lewis. Price 25 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

All the above mentioned books can be secured at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street.

## Editorial Observations

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS THE FATHER** of the open shop. This may explain why he was so anxious to rush federal troops to Goldfield, where the mine owners are hard at work to break up the Western Federation of Miners.

**ABOUT SIX HUNDRED MEN KILLED** in three coal mine explosions during the last three weeks. Two of the catastrophies occurred in non-union mines, where little or no efforts were made to protect the health and life of the unfortunate wage workers.

**WHERE ARE THE CONFISCATORS?** Our enemies charge Socialism with confiscation ideas. Queer. The financial highway bandits have been confiscating the people's money. Millions of dollars were stolen. But they have another name for stealing: the money was lost, and the loss was caused by the "financial flurry."

**PEACE ON EARTH, Good Will to Men!** The French are killing Arabs by the scores in the mountains of Morocco. Our own battleships, equipped with the best modern means of murder and life destruction, with twelve thousand soldiers on board, started a few days ago on a five months' voyage to the Pacific. Peace on Earth or we'll shoot the life out of you!

**JOHN BEGGS' NORTH AMERICAN CO.** swallowed up the Laclade Power Co. and the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Carondelet. This monopoly now owns all the street railways, electric light and power and gaslight plants in St. Louis and has a gross capitalization of \$151,329,000, and their plants and properties are valued at \$153,021,918. The North American Co. is capitalized at \$29,792,300.

**SOCIALISTS, ORGANIZE** for the national campaign. Do not waste your energy in the "I told you so!" panic propaganda. Organize for the great work before us. Do not be afraid that the panic will be over before we have had a chance to give them the "We told you so!" argument.

**THE INDIVIDUAL WHO CLAIMS** to be a Socialist and denies the law of evolution fails to understand either Socialism or evolution. And if evolution is correct the Garden of Eden is a myth and all who claim to understand the philosophy of Socialism and hold to the rib story of creation mistake ignorance for intelligence.—American Manhood.

**THREE WEEKS AGO NEARLY FIFTY** mine workers were killed in Fayette, Pa.; a week later an explosion occurred in Monongah, Va., where five hundred men lost their lives. Now comes the news from Yolande, Ala., of an explosion whereby 75 miners were killed. Thus Capitalism is sacrificing human life! But the victims are workmen, and the lives of workmen are cheap, nowadays!

**REV. FATHER PHELAN** seems to be a "frenzied financier." In his last week's Western Watchman he denounced the people who would not entrust their money to the speculating financiers in the following language: "The failure is with the people; not with the banks. They want to eat their bread and have it, too; a condition of things that is sure to precipitate stringency. If the people continue to allow the business of the country to use their savings we shall have plenty of money. If they do not we shall not have enough to carry on business. That is the secret of the stringency. It is not a case of failure, it is one of downright hoggishness."

**SABBATARIAN FANATICISM!** The Mirror says: The lid is epidemic. It was clamped on New York last Sunday. It is in readiness to be put on in Chicago, and there is talk even of closing saloons in Milwaukee on Sunday. To many good people these incidents are doubtless inspiring. They seem to indicate a moral renaissance. But the very violence, so to speak, of the spontaneity of the Sabbatarian movement is, to people of a wider knowledge of the world, a sign of its temporary character. There is nothing more certain than that one of the chief results of such action is always a reaction. The Sabbatarian sentiment is not permanently dominant in this country, and the people generally will not long accept quietly the puritan Sunday. The Puritans may enjoy, for a time, the spectacle of their latitudinarian brethren and sisters in a Sunday strait-jacket, but the revolt will inevitably bring back, sooner or later, a saturnalian Sunday.

**THE GOLDFIELD STRIKE** was discussed by M. J. Monnette, president of the Los Angeles-Nevada Mining Stock Co. in the following language: "All of the present trouble at Goldfield is due to the activity of William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. It was due solely to his influence that the miners' union there refused to accept checks on the Goldfield banks in part payment of their wages. Haywood came to Goldfield some time ago, and at a meeting of the miners urged them to refuse these checks. I am satisfied that 75 per cent of the members of the union were not in sympathy with him in this move, but they seem to be so thoroughly under the control of a few leaders that they have been afraid to take independent action. Many of these men are anxious to return to work, and in my opinion there will either be a split in the union in Goldfield or the open shop rule will prevail in all of the large mines there. The Mine Owners' Association is determined that it will no longer submit to the arbitrary dictation of a few union agitators."

**VERY LITTLE CONFIDENCE** in the present Congress has Wm. Marion Reedy. In a recent issue of his Mirror he writes: "Congress is in session, and will strive heroically to do nothing that is really needed by the country. There will be a presidential election next year. Upon the whole, the Republicans are determined to let well enough alone. Standpatism on everything is to be the rule, if possible. The leaders think the President is tamed by the panic and won't push things. Speaker Cannon is depended upon to block Rooseveltism wherever it appears, and whenever it becomes strong. No one is counting much on what the Democrats will do. They can't make much of a fight, and besides, most of them are committed to ideas which Roosevelt and Bryan hold in common, so that they will have to dodge both helping and harming Roosevelt policies. The Democracy in Congress bids fair to be signally ineffective. The Republicans will have hard straining to prevent a split between the Roosevelt followers and the opposition, and this will result in elaborate Fabianism." Of one thing we may be sure: Congress will do little or nothing for the working class!

## The Pettibone Trial

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 16.—Clarence Darrow was ill and unable to be in court at the Pettibone trial today, and the asking of impeaching questions of Orchard was postponed until tomorrow, when it was assured Darrow could be present. Orchard was called to the stand, however, and Edgar Wilson, for the defense, asked if Pettibone was present in Idaho when Gov. Steunenberg was killed.

On receiving a negative answer Wilson presented two motions to the court, one that the testimony of Orchard in regard to the crime alleged to have been committed in Colorado be stricken from the record, for the reason that they did not tend to connect the defendant with the crime charged, and the other that testimony in regard to the Coeur d'Alene troubles in 1899 be stricken for the same reason. The motions were overruled and Orchard was excused.

### ORCHARD DENIES TWO TALES.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 14.—When the Pettibone trial was resumed today Attorney Darrow questioned Harry Orchard as to his conversation with Haywood and Pettibone in Pettibone's back yard in Denver in regard to plans for killing Bradley, and showed Orchard his testimony at the Haywood trial in an effort to prove that contradictory statements were made.

Orchard said that the conversation referred to by Darrow was not the same one to which he testified in the former trial.

Darrow asked why it was that when the witness went to San Francisco he did not register from Denver, but that at Caldwell, Boise and other places in Idaho he gave Denver as his home.

Orchard said that when he went to San Francisco he was being looked for by the police, but that this was the case when he went on the Steunenberg mission. The witness was questioned at length on the Bradley affair, but no new facts were developed.

### STRIKE DISTURBANCES IN HAVANA.

Havana, Dec. 16.—After some speech-making at a meeting of striking masons in the Marti Theater this morning, decision was taken to hold out; but about 4,000 masons had already returned to work in 300 buildings under construction. Strikers leaving the meeting attacked masons working in five different buildings. Five men were shot and twelve others wounded in various ways. The police quelled the riot by using their pistols freely. They arrested a large number of persons. The next meeting tonight was still in progress at a late hour, and more trouble is feared.



# The World of Labor

"In Union There Is Strength! United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

## POSTAL CLERKS WILL FIGHT FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Postal clerks have decided that during the present session of congress they will fight for an eight-hour law, 30 days' vacation and 15 days' sick leave annually; also for promotions above \$1,100 a year, the limit now set. But they will have to look sharp for the big stick.

## ST. LOUIS TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

The regular meeting of the local central body will be held tomorrow, Sunday, Dec. 22, at Aschenbroedel Club, 3535 Pine street. Several important matters will come up, among others the delegate's report of the A. F. of L. convention and the election of officers for the ensuing term.

## WOULD UNIONIZE JAPANESE LABORERS.

Advices from Honolulu state that it is declared officially by the secretary of the Honolulu Trades and Labor Assembly that a representative of the American Federation of Labor is in Hawaii seeking to organize the Japanese plantation laborers into a union allied with the Federation.

## FOUR MILLIONS FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The International Typographical Union expended over \$4,000,000 to bring about the eight-hour day and union shop, and it will expend many times this amount if necessary to maintain these conditions. This is not a retrogressive age, and the eight-hour union shop movement is pre-eminent in modern progressiveness.

## TWO THOUSAND MEN THROWN OUT OF WORK.

Texarkana, Ark., Dec. 18.—Six out of the eight large sawmill plants owned and operated by William Buchanan of Texarkana, and situated on the line of the Louisiana & Arkansas railroad, between Stamps, Ark., and Alexandria, La., have closed down temporarily on account of the short demand for lumber. The closing down has thrown about 2,000 men out of employment.

## GENERAL RAILROAD STRIKE NEXT?

Members of the Railroad Conductors' Order and of the Brotherhood of Trainmen are working together in formulating demands which they expect to make on Jan. 1, and a vote on the proposition to ask an increase in wages is now in progress. The movement involves 75,000 employes on 65 different lines east of the Mississippi. Besides increase in pay, radical changes in the rules of service are to be demanded.

## CHICAGO'S TREMENDOUS UNION ARMY.

Secretary McDonald of the Associated Building Trades of Chicago has issued the 1907 labor directory for that city and Cook county. It shows that there are 628 labor unions in the county and that there are 290,000 employes enrolled in labor organizations. Of these 55,000 are building employes, 20,000 belong to the railroad brotherhoods, 30,000 are independent and 185,000 are affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor. Of the latter 15,000 are women, represented in 15 locals.

## A BETHLEHEM CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

The management of the Bethlehem Steel Works, at Bethlehem, Pa., has announced a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of employes. This is a branch of the great United States Steel Corporation, which is reported to have cleared last year the insignificant sum of one hundred and five millions of dollars! Along about election time next year this 10 per cent will probably be restored as a bribe for votes in order that this "infant" industry might be given four more years of protection.

## BONNE TERRE MINERS GET CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

A report from Bonne Terre, Mo., in the Lead Belt, says: Two hundred men were thrown out of employment and the output of the St. Joseph Lead Co. and the Doe Run Lead Co., with plants at Bonne Terre, Flat River, Central, Leadwood, Gumbo and Doe Run, were reduced by half as the result of telegraphic instructions received from President Dwight A. Jones in New York. The employes who have been retained will work half time. The monthly pay rolls of the plants aggregate \$200,000.

## NICE CHRISTMAS FOR TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES.

All the solicitors of the Bell Telephone Co. in St. Louis, including the heads of the department, have been asked to tender their resignations, effective Feb. 1. Cyrus P. Walbridge, president of the company, said that this action had been taken simply as a means of reorganizing the department. Many of those now employed, it is understood, will be taken back into the service, while others will be permanently dropped. "It will be a matter of reorganization and selection," Mr. Walbridge said. The same statement was made by F. R. Mott, general superintendent of the system.

## VICTORY FOR PRINTERS IN OMAHA.

The National Printing Co. of Omaha has signed a contract with the printers and pressmen, says the Western Laborer, granting the eight-hour day and providing for the "closed" shop in all departments. The contract runs indefinitely. The Bohemian printers struck Tuesday, Nov. 5, the pressmen and feeders struck Thursday and a settlement was reached on Saturday. In addition to a shorter workday, the men also receive a substantial increase in wages. Four printers, one pressman and three feeders were in the walkout. The English union printers had not worked in the shop for two years.

## THE SAME OLD STORY.

One of our labor exchanges says: Again United States troops have been called on to assist in subduing a strike of the Western Federation of Miners, this time at Goldfield, Nev. A governor elected by the votes of the miners, but who is and was a servant and representative of the capitalist class only, calls upon the president to send the troops. It leaks out that by some chance work the miners had elected a sheriff belonging to their organization, who could not be used by the governor. Hence this appeal for the regular army. There are numerous things reported that the miners "will" do, but no unlawful occurrence is mentioned, which is absolute proof of the peaceable nature of the strike. Nevertheless the miners deserve all that is coming to them. Even with this lesson they will probably not vote next time for a governor of their own, but waste their votes again on a representative of their employers. And so long as they do that they may expect troops to crush their strike.

## ST. LOUIS LABOR TEMPLE COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Labor Temple Council, held Sunday in Aschenbroedel Club Hall, 3535 Pine street, a report was made showing subscriptions for stock to be \$16,000. The council has for its object the purchase of land and the erection and maintenance of a building large enough to accommodate all the unions in the city affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Building Trades Council, both of which organizations are backing the project. Reports from the several committees who have been visiting the local unions in behalf of the enterprise gave great encouragement to the officers, and it is believed that by the next meeting of the council, in January, sufficient stock will have been subscribed for to justify the appointment of a special committee on selection of a site. Owen Miller, president of the council, said: "It has been hard work to arouse the members of the unions to a realization of the size of the task we have undertaken, but the effect of our work is beginning to be felt, and a home for Organized Labor is now assured."

## BARBERS ELECT OFFICERS FOR ENSUING TERM.

These officers were elected at the meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 102, at New Club Hall, Monday night: President, F. A. Heller; vice-president, H. B. Martin; secretary and business manager, J. C. Shanessy; recording secretary, A. F. Heinrichs; treasurer, W. H. Perschenbacher; guide, William Fritchie; guardian, J. F. Parker. Members of the finance committee and delegates to the central body and to the Labor Temple Council will be elected at the next regular meeting, the third Monday evening in January, when the officers chosen Monday night will be installed.

## "GENERAL" OTIS AND HIS IMAGINATION.

The Los Angeles Times, the leading daily paper controlled by the open shoppers, comments as follows upon the assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor to fight the labor haters of Los Angeles: "Samuel Gompers and the highbinders of the National Federation of Labor have declared war on Los Angeles. They officially and by formal resolution announce their intention to 'unionize' this city—to introduce here the conditions that have cursed San Francisco and to put a summary end to the industrial freedom that has made Los Angeles so happy, so prosperous, so envied." "Have declared war on Los Angeles" is good. "General" Otis, formerly of Ohio, and a few of his swashbuckling carpet-baggers think they are Los Angeles, and, in fact, the whole state of California.

## ASK FOR LABOR LEGISLATION.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 17.—The various railroad brotherhoods are getting into politics in Oklahoma enough this year to try to secure from the legislature measures protective of the life and health of railroad employes. They are endeavoring to secure the enactment of laws to prevent trainmen from working more than fourteen hours a day; providing that eight hours shall be the limit of a working day for train dispatchers; to prevent the use of locomotives in which the seats of the engineer and fireman are separated by the fire box, preventing them from seeing or communicating with each other when at their posts; recommending a standard headlight that will enable engineers to see the track 70 yards ahead of the locomotive; to prohibit the blacklisting of employes by railroad companies. Bills embodying some of these recommendations, including the limit on hours and the use of standard headlights, have already been introduced.

## ELEVEN THOUSAND RAILROAD MEN TO BE LAID OFF.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 17.—Between the 1st and 15th of January ten of the railroads in the Southwest will lay off 11,000 men for an indefinite period. As if by concert of action comes reports from the following roads that, owing to decrease in traffic, it will be necessary to curtail expenses: Frisco, Rock Island, Southern Pacific lines, Texas & Pacific, Cotton Belt, Santa Fe, Houston & Texas Central, International & Great Northern, the Katy and Fort Worth & Denver. These reductions will affect every branch of railroading, from watchmen to operating forces. About 3,000 of those to be released are employed in construction work and about 1,500 in the office and clerical departments, while nearly 2,500 are shop employes and the balance divided among the traffic and operating forces. While the officials say they believe the dull season will not last more than a few months, the cut in forces will mean a saving of more than \$500,000 in the pay rolls.

## CONCLUDES THAT IT WAS AN UNWISE MOVE.

The Citizens' Alliance gang of union smashers are crawling in their attempt to destroy Sam Gompers' character by besmirching him as a crook. Secretary Emery of Postmortem's organization, says: "I advised against the publication of the attack on Gompers because there was but little to base it upon, and even were the charges true, it can have but one effect, and that is to strengthen Mr. Gompers with the trade unionists of the country. I think it a unwise move from our point of view, and I believe two-thirds of the prominent manufacturers of the country feel the same way about it that I do." It is funny that Emery takes that view now, says Max Hayes in the Cleveland Citizen, since his superior, C. W. Post, placarded the whole country with page and half-page "ads" denouncing union officials and members as ruffians, grafters, criminals and about everything else in the category. The truth is the smashers have learned that their tactics are, as Emery admits, serving to cement the labor forces.

## KEIR HARDIE WILL VISIT SOUTH AFRICA.

Keir Hardie, the British labor leader and Socialist member of Parliament, will visit South Africa. In the London Labor Leader we read: "Coming events cast their shadows before." The shadow of Mr. Keir Hardie—who is to call at Capetown on his homeward voyage—is, it appears, causing the hearts of the exploiting fraternity in South Africa to flutter, and to such an extent that they are actually debating as to the fit and proper mode to receive him. Eager correspondents have been discussing the matter in the columns of the Capetown press, and some of these oracles, who evidently look on the British flag as a commercial asset, and the native as a man to be kept under hatches, have come to the conclusion that, in view of Hardie's advocacy of the rights of the Zulus during the Natal trouble, his presence might prove a trifle embarrassing to the various governments in their control of the native races. And the proposal has even been made to exclude him as an "undesirable." "Conscience makes cowards of us all." If the various governments had been true and just in all their dealings with the natives, how would it be possible for them to feel any embarrassment at Hardie's visit. The very suggestion of the Capetown epistolizers is a testimony to the righteousness of Hardie's advocacy. As for excluding him as an "undesirable," it is a really brilliant conception. Hardie's popularity amongst the natives would then be complete.

## OPEN-SHOP CAMPAIGN OF THE MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officials of the Master Sheet Metal Workers' Association have sent out a hurry call for funds. They want an assessment of \$1 on every \$1,000 of the payrolls of affiliated members for open-shop warfare. It is stated that "at the Cleveland convention the board of trustees was authorized to formulate a comprehensive plan which would enable the association to render aid promptly and effectively in case of strikes." Of all the raw, cold-blooded plans ever perpetrated, the one outlined by the "master" sheet metal workers is about the limit. The bosses regard their employes as mere slaves or cattle, to be ordered about as they please. Listen to this (capitals are ours): "The plan as outlined herewith, will impose no expense whatever upon the firm employing the men who are to be held in reserve for the purpose of going to cities where labor troubles exist. In nearly every city there are firms who give certain men steady employment throughout the year. It is proposed to select certain of such men and GUARANTEE THEM STEADY WORK THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, CONDITIONED UPON THEIR GOING WHEN AND WHERE THEY ARE SENT. When labor trouble is about to occur in some city the National Association will be so advised. An investigation will then be made as to the merits of the demands upon the masters, and whether they are justified in refusing them. If they are justified in refusing the demands made upon them by labor unions, and the strike occurs, the various local organizations nearest the city where the strike exists will be notified to send those men who are held in reserve, as outlined above."

It is argued that the strike-breakers can be dumped into the affected district in twenty-four hours, and that strikes should be broken at the beginning, not after several weeks. The "plan" continues: "The employes so sent would not be in the employ of the firm in the city where the strike existed, but would be still in the employ of the firm sending them, and would only be loaned by that firm until conditions were such that they could be recalled." How can any non-union sheet metal worker with the slightest spark of self-respect and decency smoldering in his breast submit to such contemptuous regard of himself, as being a mere brute, or cowardly slave, to be driven about and forced to perform acts against which

any man with red blood in his veins would rebel. Think of a situation where workmen who are worthy of their hire, who produce wealth to enrich their employers, are guaranteed steady employment only upon condition that they permit themselves to be "loaned," that they play the part of prostitutes to the bosses and traitors to their brother craftsmen! Perhaps, after all, the "masters" are judging their cowed non-union employes at their true worth and treat them as abject slaves because they lack the manliness to revolt.

## SIXTY MINERS KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 16.—A conservative estimate late tonight of the dead in the explosion in the Yolande coal mine, near here, places the number at sixty, with thirty injured, several of whom will die. The work of rescuing the dead will take two days, it is believed. The bodies are coming out in a blackened state. Men, women and children, relatives of the entombed miners, and thousands of workmen from the surrounding districts, are crowded about the pit tonight scanning the face of each body as it is brought out. Up to midnight thirty-five bodies had been removed and twenty-five men either hurt or stunned were assisted out. The explosion took place in the fifth or sixth subentry to the main entry of mine No. 1 of the Yolande Coal and Coke Co. thirty-five miles south of Birmingham, at 10:35 o'clock this morning. The explosion blew out timbers and great clouds of dust from the mouth of the mine, destroying several small sheds on the outside. Fourteen men who were working in the second entry managed to walk and crawl to the outside escaping with but light injuries. For an hour or more the mine was too hot to permit men going in to rescue the entombed miners. Because of this being Monday the full force of men did not go into the mine, but less than one hundred miners, drivers, trappers and others were reported in the place. The explosion attracted women, men and children to the mouth of the mine, and there were many heartrending scenes. The explosion did not smash the fans, and in a short while air was again being circulated through the mines. The first rescuing party reached the second entry two hours after the explosion and two dead bodies were rescued on the way. Four hours later ten more bodies were taken out with ten men still alive. Among the dead taken out early was Robert Arnold, the pit boss and assistant superintendent of the Yolande company. It was hard work to get men to push through the crowds at the mouth of the mines, the women not being willing to move until they had scanned the faces of the men to see if any of their beloved were among the number. The contract system is permitted at this mine, and therefore it will not be definitely known how many were in the mines until after the place has been thoroughly searched.

## HODGE IN GRANITE CITY

Labor Member in British Parliament Addresses Union Men and Women at Forcade's Hall.

John Hodge, one of the fraternal delegates of the British trades unions to the recent American Federation of Labor convention in Norfolk, Va., a member of parliament, addressed a well-attended public meeting at Forcade's Hall, in Granite City, Ill., last Saturday evening. A strong delegation of St. Louis union men attended the meeting.

Brother Hodge began by telling in a semi-humorous way of the trials and tribulations of the organized workers of England in their efforts to get almost imperative labor legislation by appealing, hat in hand, to the capitalist party members of parliament. These worthies were full of promises before election in order to get labor votes, but when cornered after election usually sought refuge in the plea, "But I must vote with my party." In England, he said, there were the two-capitalist parties, the Conservatives, whose political color was blue, and the Liberals, whose color was red. And after the working people had tried the different colors for years it finally dawned on them that their own color all that time had been green. The Liberals had given unthinking labor the idea that it was looking out for labor's interests. But when labor got its eyes open and actually looked up the records it made the startling discovery that what little of legislation it had really received had been passed not by the professedly friendly Liberals, but by the Conservatives, who had never professed love for labor. And yet there were many humane men among the Liberals. One of their leaders was the great John Bright, a man of big heart, who had bitterly opposed wars because of the human slaughter. Yet this man could not rise above his personal interests. At that time the cotton mill conditions in Lancashire were actually pestilential. The cotton lords scoured the country for fatherless and motherless boys and girls to work in their mills. And these children, along with men and young women, were housed indiscriminately with no regard whatever for modesty or sexual considerations. Occasionally some girl would succeed in growing up in this awful atmosphere pure in mind and body and would rebel and try to escape from it. And she was brought back and an iron band was put around her body with chains to her legs so she could not walk fast and she had to work, eat and sleep in them. And when the legislation to abolish these conditions was up in parliament these irons were brought in and exhibited. And the legislation was finally passed, in spite of the Liberals, and John Bright, the humane man that he was, was one of the bitterest opponents of the bill, and the reason was that he was a cotton lord and his humane interests could not rise above his personal business interests. The remedial legislation for the mine workers was also passed with Liberal opposition, and the conditions in the mines was so bad and so immoral that women worked there stripped to the waist and harnessed like beasts to the coal cars, crawling along on hands and knees. And in 1897 the workingman's compensation act was passed by the Conservatives. The Liberals were mighty good promisers, "but thundering bad performers." (Applause.)

Another thing that forced labor to see that it must use the political weapon, offensive and defensive, was the action of the courts in levying on union treasuries. The famous Taff Vale railway case was a case in point. In England the labor union treasury consisted in sick, old-age and other funds. So that when the treasuries were levied on it was a case of stealing the provision of the workers for old-age, etc., and raised a terrible commotion. And among the best fighters were the older men who now saw their provisions for their declining years taken away. And so the result of it all was the entry into parliament of the Labor and Social-Democratic members, strong in numbers and strong in purpose. And one of the immediate results was the passage of an anti-injunction law, and the presence of the labor members prevented the government from substituting a make-believe bill. So it was with the trades disputes bill. Three times it failed badly. But once the labor men were in, it was made a law. He gave the stories of various other bills, all showing how much better it is to send men into parliament than to the lobby to beg from the enemy.

"We have forced parliament to make laws that are superior to those in any other part of the world," he said. "The workingmen's compensation act is the greatest of its kind ever passed by any legislative body. I would advise the American workingmen to agitate for social legislation."

Mr. Hodge departed Sunday night for Chicago, where he will address the City Club. He did not visit St. Louis on account of being unable to locate his cousin, William Hodge, and the Central Trades and Labor Union failing to arrange a meeting.

Mr. Hodge is completing a tour of this country as a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress to the American Federation of Labor. He will sail for home Dec. 28.

**JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY!** It is the political party of the working class!



# Black Christmas in England

**The British Metropolis Crowded With an Army of Unemployed Hungry People.**

London, Dec. 17.—"What shall we do for bread?" is a cry heard throughout England with increasing bitterness this winter, and indications point to more widespread suffering between now and the advent of warm weather than has been experienced for many years.

Throughout the midlands and the great industrial centers in the north of England, where work has been curtailed on account of a diminishing export trade and oversupply, thousands of men, women and children have already been thrown on the mercies of poorly organized charities, and are tramping the country looking for food. Workhouses are crammed and relief funds are about exhausted at this early date.

Here in London, where the prosperous have been hardened against appeal perhaps to a greater degree than in any other city in the world—hunger—grim, gaunt and acute—seems suddenly to have stretched out its hands and embraced more than 33 1-3 per cent of the working population, that George Bernard Shaw reckons live throughout the year "below the poverty line," that is to say, on less than £1 a week for a family of six.

## Many Idle Mechanics.

In the East End, in the borough section south of the Thames and even in some of the streets where luxury and plenty abide in the West End, are seen groups of idle mechanics and laborers, men with pinched faces who lounge along sucking empty pipes and looking for the good Samaritan who too seldom appears.

The Strand, from the Griffin to Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, is at times almost literally lined on either side with women and children selling matches, shoestrings and papers, and still others, not so fortunate as to obtain stocks of these commodities, jostle along among the crowds and make silent appeals for aid. Most all are ragged, and today, in making special observation, I was unable to find on any of these a pair of shoes capable of protecting the wearer from the cold rain and mud of the streets.

An official of the Salvation Army tells me that the various relief societies feed on an average 10,000 hungry and homeless destitutes every night in London alone. Any morning between midnight and 1 o'clock a crowd of hungry, desolate men may be seen forming into a line on the Embankment for the privilege of obtaining hot soup, bread and meat, supplied by several of these societies. Others congregate outside the Salvation Army headquarters on the South Side, and still others in front of the home of the Church Army in Queen Victoria street.

## Relief Depots Opened.

Depots have been established in the East End to further the plan of relief, the women and children being fed at separate points from the men. But with all the effort that has so far been made to feed the hungry, up to the present but two makeshift "meals" are furnished each day to those fortunate enough to get in line before supplies run out.

These destitutes sleep on the benches along the Embankment, when not moved on by the police, or slip unobserved into the parks and hide away until the gates are closed, when they make rough beds on newspapers or such rags as they are fortunate enough to possess.

Sunderland, a city near the border of Scotland, provides one of the worst stories of distress in England. More than 8,000 men have recently been thrown out of work there, and the entire city seems on the point of starvation. Men there are going days without any food, and babies are born in rooms stripped of the last vestige of furniture, sold for a mere pittance and long since expended for bread.

## Factories Cut Forces.

Most of the Sunderland shipyards are closed, and statistics show that the number of unemployed has risen from 6.1 per cent a year ago to 22.4 per cent at present. Though the mayor and members of the Corporation of Sunderland are doing all in their power to relieve the distress, their efforts are wholly inadequate, and one London newspaper is asking for donations to be applied to the hungry of this one city alone. Hundreds of children daily go to school in Sunderland without shoes or food, and many little ones have been reduced to such weakness from lack of nourishment that the relief committee has found it necessary to send them to hospitals to be gradually nourished until they may eat without danger.

Only today news arrived of a further reduction of 20 per cent in the number of employees of the Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Association, which decision means that all of the linen centers of the north of Ireland will be affected.

While societies and sympathetic individuals are working to relieve the immediate needs of England's great army of unemployed, efforts are being made to enlist national aid in the form of old age pensions. It is argued that if every man over 60 years of age should receive the suggested pension of 5 shillings each week, private and organized charity could tide over the younger destitutes during such hard winters as the present.

# Woman's Suffrage Not a Waning Issue

Three hundred and thirty-nine organizations, not woman suffrage societies, reported to the headquarters of the National American Suffrage Association that they had officially indorsed woman suffrage in the year 1904.

The American Federation of Labor, at its 1906 convention, adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, at its convention at Minneapolis, urges upon the members of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives the duty of making a favorable report upon the joint resolution 86, which provides for submitting to the legislature an amendment to the constitution of the United States allowing women to vote; and

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor urges upon all members of congress and senators the duty of adopting said joint resolution; and

Resolved, That the secretary is hereby instructed to forward to President Roosevelt and to the speaker copies of these resolutions, as well as to the chairman of the committee on judiciary in the house of representatives.

Resolved, That this convention requests its delegates to use every opportunity during the coming short session of congress to bring to the attention of the congressmen of their respective states the merits of joint resolution 86 and to urge favorable action upon it.

State Federations of Labor of California, Connecticut, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have officially declared for woman suffrage.

The resolution passed by the National Grange at the 1906 convention follows:

Resolved, That the National Grange, standing as it does for the equality of men and women in the home, church and Grange, expresses itself in favor of equality in citizenship.

State Granges of California, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington have indorsed the action of the national body.

The National Association of Letter Carriers has indorsed woman suffrage in the following resolution:

Whereas, This country has attained its high standing among the nations by the development of its government on the principles

of American independence; therefore,

Resolved, That the next step of progress demands the application of these principles to women by extending to them the right of suffrage on equal terms with men; and we urge the necessary changes in our laws and constitution to secure this right to them.

State Letter Carriers' Associations following the example of the national body are Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Other national organizations which have adopted woman suffrage resolutions are:

National Women's Single Tax League, World's W. C. T. U., National W. C. T. U., National Convention of Universities, Supreme Commandery Knights of Temperance, Western Federation of Miners, United Mine Workers of America, International Women's Union Label League, International Typographical Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, International Teamsters, United Teamsters of America, Women Workers of the Middle West, International Council of Women (representing twenty countries and upwards of 6,000,000 of women members).

The American Women Trade Unionists recently held three simultaneous meetings, one at Boston, one at New York and one at Chicago, at all of which Woman suffrage resolutions were passed.

Other national organizations which have taken action on some phase of the question or have received fraternal delegates from the Woman Suffrage Associations are: The Socialist Party, National Council of Jewish Women, American Library Association, National Finnish Temperance Society, National W. R. C.

# FOLLY TO BE SLY

BY VICTOR L. BERGER

The twenty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Norfolk, Va., was in some respects the most important ever held by that organization.

In the first place, it was the most numerously attended. About 365 delegates, representing about 1,000,000 dues-paying members, were present. Numerically, the American Federation of Labor is stronger than ever before.

In the second place—for the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor—a common basis was found for united action of the Socialist trades unionists and the so-called "Pure and Simplers." And at least during the last three days of the convention a better feeling prevailed between these two elements than ever before.

And this was brought about by the attack of the Manufacturers' Association upon the personal integrity of the members of the executive council.

This attack at the same time was coupled with the most stupid attempt by the manager of the "literary bureau of the Manufacturers' Association" to buy up Mr. Samuel Gompers and "to take care of him" for the remainder of his life.

It was a long story that Mr. Gompers told. It takes up pages 11 to 28 of the ninth day's proceedings. And he proved his statement to the entire satisfaction of all the members present by documents and through witnesses who were present in the convention.

Gompers wound up by saying: "I could stand before you another hour and tell of these things. I could tell you of men whose names have been given who are in the employ of labor organizations and officers who are also in the pay of the Farleys, the Farrels, and this Century Syndicate, all of them either agents of the National Manufacturers' Association or auxiliaries and companies formed by them for the purpose of destroying the men in the labor movement. In all the history of the labor movement, in any country on the face of the globe, in all the world, I do not believe that any coterie of the miserable representatives of the capitalistic class have been so cruel, so brutal, so malign and conscienceless as these Van Cleave hirelings have shown themselves to be.

The effect was magical.

For whatever the sins of Gompers and his executive committee may have been, and they have been many, here was a plain attempt of the Manufacturers' Association, which had made up a campaign fund of \$1,500,000 to destroy the trades unions of America, to put Gompers out of the way by either bribery or blackmail or both.

And under these circumstances there was only one thing for the Socialists to do. We must stand by the trades unions, which (according to our conception) form the other wing of the labor movement—not more important, but fully as important as the political wing, the Socialist party.

Accordingly, I got up and said:

"For some years past it has been my lot to come here and vote against the unanimous election of President Gompers. This year I promise to move to make his election unanimous. This is the answer of the Socialists to Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association."

And there was a storm of applause, such as has been rarely heard in any convention. It lasted for several minutes.

(And then Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes (a representative of the Cigarmakers' Union, also the national secretary of the Socialist party) arose and said:

"Unless there is more of the report, or matters of the same nature to be brought to our attention, I believe we should all agree that the greatest day's work of the American Federation has already been accomplished today, and that any other further action or attempt to occupy our minds with other questions will be pale and insignificant in character. I therefore move that we adjourn."

This was done.

And, of course, I "made good."

When the hour came to nominate and Samuel Gompers had been nominated, I stated:

"I have always believed and continue to believe in a labor movement of two arms—an economic arm, which is the trades union movement, and a political arm which is the Social-Democratic party. Furthermore, I am convinced that if Gompers and the executive council and the American Federation of Labor had accepted our advice in the past, this situation would never have arisen. But whatever our policy against Gompers may have been in the past and shall be in the future, we will stand and fall in the defense of the trades unions if necessary. We will form a solid phalanx against the common enemy—the capitalist class. Therefore, without making any apologies for the past or any promises for the future, this year I second the nomination of Samuel Gompers."

And this declaration also took the convention by storm.

We have been criticized in some quarters for this stand.

However, it was the only manly and straightforward stand we could take.

I want it understood that in past conventions I usually was the only one who stood out against Gompers, or had very, very few with me, most of the Socialistic delegates, and even some party members, preferring either to vote for Gompers or not to vote at all. This latter was the most convenient, but they forgot that silence means consent in such cases. But in this case all the Socialist delegates agreed that our course was proper.

The suggestion that we might have given Gompers first a vote of confidence and then voted against him is not worth considering. Such a procedure would be inconsistent, hypocritical and dishonest.

There are times when it would be extremely stupid to try to be "sly."

This was one of the occasions when we had to follow the dictates of our class-consciousness regardless of any politics.

It was our plain duty to prove our solidarity. We did so. And we have nothing to explain or to defend.

So much for the Gompers incident.

A SOVEREIGN PEOPLE. A study of Swiss Democracy, by Henry Demarest Lloyd. Edited by John A. Hobson. New York.

Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50. This interesting book represents some of the last literary work of the author. In 1901 and 1902 Henry Demarest Lloyd paid two long visits to Switzerland in order to make a close study of the structure and working of democracy as expressed in the social institutions of the little Alpine republic. He gathered the material, wrote down his observations, but, unhappily, he did not live to finish the work, and his friends entrusted the editorial work to Mr. John A. Hobson. The author of "Wealth against Commonwealth" left to his friends and admirers a splendid literary bequest in his work "A Sovereign People." The book is divided into 15 chapters, as follows: A Laboratory of Democracy, The Growth of Swiss Democracy, The Commune, The Landsgemeinde or State Commune, Popular Checks on the Representative System, Direct Democracy in the Federation, The Nationalization of the Railroads, The Nationalization of the Alcohol Trade, The State for the Workers, Industrial Peace, Municipal Ownership, The Co-operative Movement, Swiss Socialism, Effects of the Referendum and Initiative, The Fruits of Democracy. The chapter on "Swiss Socialism" will be of special interest to the English-speaking Socialists, because to some extent the Swiss Socialist movement had to overcome the same obstacles and popular illusions about "our free country" as our movement in this country.

The book may be secured through the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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# The Injustice of It

BY REV. H. L. F. GILLESPIE

"So many miners are out of work that the schedule will be reduced a dollar a day all around," reads one of many similar reports of the present industrial situation. Why is it that when men are idle that everywhere the pitiful cry is heard—"reduce the wages?" The employer, well fed and housed, tells the man without a home, haggard and weak from unsanitary living and anxiety, that he ought to work for less wages "because money is scarce!" Does not a man who works want a home as much as the man who does not? Should not a laboring man be able to give his family the necessities of life and some of its refinements?

When a laborer is deprived of all or nearly all of his means of livelihood, is there any general inclination to reduce his expenses or give him credit? The landlord, grocer, milkman and gas company, the president, governor and mayor, every one strongly insists that he continue to supply them with their regular incomes! Whereas, if justice was sought and humanity the rule of life, those with money and properties would rally in hard times to help the man whose only capital is his earning power—which is in reality as valuable an asset as anything can be. Yet the Master Builders of New York City notified their skilled carpenters, who as a rule are honest and industrious but poor men, that "owing to the scarcity of money," they will cut their wages a half a dollar a day, and the mine owners of the new Eldorado of the West take advantage of the dire necessity of men, their fellow-citizens who bring the gold from the dark and dangerous caverns of the earth into their pockets, and "reduce their wages a dollar a day all around!"

Why should not the rich man be honest, even if he can neither be just nor patriotic? Let him say to the workers: "Hard times are planned for my gain and your loss. I have enough money to keep me in comfort and to go to Europe, if I wish, but you have not enough to get you bread tomorrow. I do not have to run my mines. I do not have to build houses, factories, railroads nor ships, but I will give you work at lower wages, for that is just the object of making money scarce. I have no interest in the development of the country, and, as for the distribution of the wealth which the Almighty God has given to all, 'what need have I of Him?' No, I am not satisfied with the lion's share which has been mine since you began to work for money. I want your wives to be pinched with poverty until they and their babes perish together. I want to see your sons hunting work with weary faces every day instead of the school with gladness and ambition in their hearts. I want your girls to work in my stores and factories for less than the cost of their bare board and room. Come, now, and work for the dollar a day that I can give."

There are not many students of industry who have not a well-founded idea that back of every panic or attempted panic lies a long-sighted and well-planned gathering of the world's (artificial) standard of exchange, gold, and then holding it back at advantageous times, so that the broad shoulders of the laborer will be forced to bear again the ills of a false social state by being forced to choose between starvation wages and starvation itself. The thousands of employers are made a spectacle of shame to American citizenship by begging from the poor man that he do more work for less money. Employers, bankers, speculators, promoters, gamblers, political parties, all alike, are made cat's-paws in the great game. How long will it last? How long will the people vote for it?

## THE HIGHER DESTINY OF WOMEN

BY IRENE YEOMAN.

Woman's self-sacrificing spirit is her greatest virtue and her greatest vice. Through it her loving, helpful faithfulness is perfected, and it, and her thought inertia, are the gaps in the wall through which pour most of the evils to which she is subject.

In talking to numbers of women almost invariably the objection they make to thinking and controlling themselves is "But we are told, 'Wives, obey your husbands,' never once remembering that husbands are told to 'love your wives even as Christ loved the church and gave himself a sacrifice for it.'" I don't think any woman would find any difficulty in obeying that kind of a husband, and the other kind we are not commanded to. Until women are economically free they can never be independent, but they can grow in the best way, if they try in most conditions, and help to work out their independence.

The women who have been great in the world are most often those who, by weak or wicked husbands, or no husbands at all, have been forced within themselves to develop their own faculties and resources, to the extent that they have left their impress fixed upon the world.

To thine own self be true and thou canst not then be false to any man." Love, Love, Love, and give freely, but also demand that which is your just due. Tamely submitting to wrong and tyranny invite it. When women are economically independent they will then be in a position to demand the same standards of men they have for themselves. Until then we must agitate; agitate; agitate; to arouse them to a realization of their present condition. Women have so fully imbibed the lessons taught by the masters through all the dark ages that they more fully than men themselves today believe that woman's mission is merely to be "womanly," whatever the term may mean.

But out of the mists and wrongs of many centuries we are slowly coming into the sunlight of truth, forced upward by the lava of war, woe and bitter anguish, to realize that—

"The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together, dwarfed or godlike, bound or free; For she that out of Lethe scales with man The shining steps of Nature, shares with man His nights, his days, moves with man to one goal, Stays all the fair young planet in her hands— If she be small, slight natured, miserable, How shall men grow? but work no more alone; Our place is much; as far as in us lies We two will serve them both in aiding her— Will clear away the parasitic forms That seem to keep her up, but drag her down— Will leave her space to burgeon out of all Within her—let her make herself her own To give or keep, to live and learn and be All that not harms distinctive womanhood. For woman is not undeveloped man, But diverse; could we make her as the man, Sweet love were slain; his dearest bond is this, Not like to like, but like in difference. Yet in the long years liker must they grow; The man be more or woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness and moral height, Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world; She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care, Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind; Till at the last she set herself to man, Like perfect music unto noble words. But let us type them now in our own lives, And this proud watchword rest Of equal; seeing either sex alone Is half itself, and in true marriage lies Nor equal, nor unequal; each fulfills Defect in each, and always thought in thought, Purpose in purpose, will in will, they grow, The single pure and perfect animal. The two-celled heart, beating with one full stroke."

Is this not worth working for, my sisters? Then we will bring forth a race of men and women, not a race of degenerates cursed with the sins of others.

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The Union Label, Neat and Clean, On MANEWAL'S Bread it can be seen. "True Union folks," the Housewife said, "Buy MANEWAL'S Cake and MANEWAL'S Bread!"

Your husband and your child you love, To make them happy you always strove. There's happiness in buying straight MANEWAL'S Cakes and MANEWAL'S Bread.

## Principles of Socialism

The Principles of Our Movement as Set Forth in the National Platform Adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic Parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people of the individual.

II.

As an American Socialist Party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalists' interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything made is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonious and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work.

The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportioned representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain of advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering, and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end, we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. (And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given.) Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

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# Socialist News Review

## SOCIALIST VICTORY IN GERMANY.

The Socialists in Dresden, Saxony, gained four additional seats in the County Council, thus increasing the number of Socialist councilmen from ten to fourteen.

## WEEKLY SOCIALIST MEETINGS IN TOKIO.

The Socialists in Tokio, Japan, are holding weekly meetings for the purpose of propaganda. Questions of public interest are discussed. Comrades Katayama and Nishikawa held a meeting in the rural district of Kayo, near Shimodate, where eighty farmers listened to Socialist speeches. The Japanese farmers suffer considerably in consequence of the exorbitant prices of commodities and the heavy burden of taxation.

## IMPORTANT MEETING OF LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Every St. Louis Socialist Party member should attend the special Local meeting to be held Monday, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Delabar's Hall, Broadway and Elm street. This is the last Local meeting of the year, and important business pertaining to next year's national campaign will be discussed. There will also be the election of officers for the ensuing term.

## HENRY LAURENS CALL IN ST. LOUIS.

Sunday evening, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock, Comrade Henry Laurens Call of Boston will lecture on "The Concentration of Wealth," under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis. The meeting will be held at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street. Announcement cards for this meeting are ready for distribution. Call at headquarters, 324 Chestnut street. These cards should be distributed in the factories and shops, and in the union meetings.

## SOCIALIST AGITATOR SLUGGED.

Comrade R. T. Sims, a member of the Progressive Socialist Club in Minneapolis, was assaulted by two police officers in front of the Scandinavian Socialist paper, "Gaa Paa," in that city, and badly injured. He was arrested and brought to the police station, where he was again maltreated by some sleuths connected with the police station. Sims had been doing some effective propaganda work among the colored population of the city and thereby caused the indignation of the politicians.

## FROM THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT.

The Milwaukee ward branches mean to be beforehand with the city campaign. They have already deposited \$250 with the County Central Committee, to be credited to them for the use of Socialist literature in their ward work next spring. Comrade Charles Sandburg of Chicago has been made District Organizer of the Lake Shore and Fox River Valley District of Wisconsin. Comrade Sandburg has already entered on his work in his new field. Comrade C. D. Thompson's lectures continue to be a rousing success wherever he goes throughout the state.

## MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS AND CHARTER CONVENTION.

The Milwaukee comrades are now choosing by referendum vote seventeen delegates to the ensuing Milwaukee charter convention. This convention will be of the utmost importance. The delegates are allotted to the various political parties according to the vote cast at the last general election. According to this vote, the Social-Democrats will send their ablest men, for this convention will present a splendid opportunity to make propaganda. Even although the proposed charter may be so "radical" as to be turned down afterwards by the legislature, still we have gotten our Socialist ideas before the public.

## MILWAUKEE COMRADES PREPARING FOR PRIMARIES.

The candidates of all parties in Wisconsin are chosen according to law at the public primaries. But to prevent the old parties from stealing a march on the Socialists at these primaries, the Wisconsin comrades select their candidates by a referendum vote of the members in their branch and local meetings, and then come to the primaries solid for the ticket chosen by the referendum. This makes it impossible for old party politicians to play any tricks on us, as they might if our vote at the primaries was divided. The Milwaukee comrades are now voting by referendum on candidates for mayor, comptroller and treasurer for the municipal election next April, besides the charter delegates.

## WANTS HARMONIOUS ACTION IN INDIANA.

Comrade H. Hart of Marion, Ind., writes: The greatest need of the Socialist movement in Indiana is the building up of the party organization. In a few short months the campaign of 1908 will be upon us, and the part we shall play in it will depend upon the condition of our organization. We have a great opportunity. Shall we make the most of it? We can not allow matters to stand as they are today. We have been pulling apart, and now we must begin to pull together. We have been divided into two different camps, and now we must be united. We are all a part of the Socialist movement, and we should be fighting the capitalists instead of each other. We now have a constitution to work under, and state officers, who have been chosen by the rank and file, and we ought to join hands and help them. In the past we have failed to give our state officers the support they needed.

## SOCIALISM OPPOSED TO ANARCHY.

Socialism or Collectivism is definitely set over against anarchy as its legitimate opponent, as its opposite. Anarchism contends that the working class is incapable of emancipating itself. Anarchism declares only for revolution and refuses any statement of what it would do. Anarchism always related itself to the present state, not as a good citizen seeking justice, but as a rebel promoting disorder. Anarchism is a program of destruction. Socialism contends that the working class must and will emancipate itself and by securing power in government introduce collective ownership of great productive and distributive enterprises of the nation. It has a definite program in accord with natural evolution. Its votaries are good citizens working through the lawful agencies of our civilization to change what is bad in our present system. Socialism puts forward a constructive program that challenges the trust and confidence of all men. People confound Socialism and anarchy and yet will themselves confess that in very many respects the present system is absolute anarchy. The Socialist strives to get rid of the anarchy in the present system. We must surely be in sympathy with their efforts in this respect.—G. H. Strobell.

## THE ANTI-SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 6.—The anti-Socialist campaigners, desperately anxious to attract public attention, are receiving a little more than they bargained for, as Mr. Herbert Carey, provincial secretary of the Primrose League, discovered to his dismay on Tuesday evening last, when he launched his poisoned darts at Socialism in the Crewe Town Hall. Without that mingling of obtuseness and effrontery so characteristic of the Tory campaigner, the supporter of Church and State denounced Socialism as a system productive of all manner of evils; in fact, the very evils which the system he supports is the direct cause of today, and from which Socialism would free us; facts which anyone not afflicted with intellectual and moral strabismus can see. And so, attacking and denouncing principles which he attributed to Socialists in general and to the Independent Labor Party in particular, the speaker's discourse was raked with a volleying fire of dissent from a large body of Socialists who had turned up in force. Under Socialism, the speaker declared, the people would become slaves. (A voice: "We are slaves now.") And in this strain the Primrose Leaguer proceeded, and the more violent his attack on Socialism became, the more vigorous and effective became the vocal opposition; and at the close of his address came the climax, when a snowstorm of questions fell on him. Finally, being asked if he would debate the subject of his lecture with a local Socialist, the speaker modestly but firmly declined.

## ST. LOUIS TRADES AND LABOR UNION.

### In an Able Manner Delegate Sarber Presented Organized Labor's Arguments Against Forest Park "Art-Railway."

For two hours the Central Trades and Labor Union debated the Art Museum street railway question, with the result that the following resolution, submitted by the Executive Board, was adopted: "Resolved, That we declare ourselves opposed to the further construction or extension of the street car tracks in Forest Park, under any plans or for any purpose whatever; that we favor maintaining the integrity of Forest Park and its restoration, as nearly as possible, to its former condition of natural forestry; and

"Resolved, That if it be deemed necessary and essential to have and keep the Art Museum in Forest Park, we believe it is for the best interest of the city and the people not to bring the tracks into the park to reach the museum, but to build a bona fide museum, owned and controlled wholly by the City of St. Louis, at a convenient edge of the park, where it will be near to street car lines outside the park."

Miss Anita Moore, representing the Art Museum Car Line Association, made a strong appeal to the delegates to have the matter laid over until a new plan, now under consideration by the association, could be brought before the body, but to no avail.

Robert E. Lee also spoke as a representative of the Car Line Association "at the request of the ladies," he said. He gave a picture of the poor family with three or more babies climbing up Art Hill, tired, sweating, almost exhausted, and how much they were in need of a three-quarters-of-a-mile railway to the Museum. Delegate Sarber of the Machinists, in a very able and successful way, presented the side of Organized Labor, and tore the three and four baby stories all to pieces. What Sarber forgot to add was that Art Museums are not built for 6-months-old babies.

When the final vote was taken the report of the Executive Board was sustained almost unanimously.

George Wickline, representing the American Society of Equity—Farmers' Union—made an address on the aims and objects of the society, and took occasion to announce that the organization "is a trust and doesn't deny it." He made a strong plea for co-operation between workingmen and farmers. The society formally was admitted to membership in the body, and hereafter will be entitled to three representatives in the meetings. The report of James B. Conroy, delegate to the late convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, was made a special order of business for the next meeting, which will be held Dec. 22, when the annual election of officers takes place.

## Socialist Party of St. Louis

Executive Committee meets every second and fourth Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 324 Chestnut street. Otto Kaemmerer, Secretary.

Ward.	Place.	Time.	Secretary.
1-4444	Penrose, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	P. F. Schurig
2-3033	North Broadway, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	F. Rosenkranz
3	Unorganized, at large.		
4	Unorganized, at large.		
5	Unorganized, meets with sixth.		
6	Thirteenth and Chouteau, 1st and 3rd	Sunday, 10 a. m.	E. L. McCormick
7-1504	South Seventh, 1st	Wednesday	E. H. Perle
8-2213	South Tenth, 1st	Thursday	G. Bolting
9-2875	South Seventh, every	Tuesday	W. M. Brandt
10	Ohio and Potomac, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	F. F. Brinker
11-7801	South Broadway, 4th	Friday	Wm. Klages
12-2623	Lemp, 1st and 3rd	Monday	Dr. E. Simon
13-1000	Mississippi, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. H. Worman
14	Unorganized, meets with fifteenth.		
15-1816	Franklin, 1st and 3rd	Friday	Jul. Roth
16-1446	North Nineteenth, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	Jul. Siemers
17-2126	Madison, 1st and 3rd	Tuesday	W. W. Baker
18-2108	North Fourteenth, 2nd	Tuesday	W. E. Kindorf
19-3939	North Nineteenth, 1st	Tuesday	F. W. Groeteke
20-3129	Easton, 2nd and 4th	Wednesday	F. Mittendorf
21-3129	Easton, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	C. O. Bishop
22-2651	Washington, 2nd and 4th	Friday	H. E. Lindsay
23	Unorganized, meets with thirteenth.		
24-3129A	Morganford Road, 1st	Friday	Otto Mehl
25-4345	Arco, 2nd and 4th	Friday	David Allan
26-3948	Easton, 1st	Friday	M. Duerrhammer
27	South Branch, 5524 Easton, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday	W. F. Abling
28	North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd	Thursday	Hy. Gerdel
29-5586	Vernon Ave., 3rd	Thursday	J. K. Savage
Women's Branch-2741	Dickson, 2nd and 4th	Thursday	Mary Devore

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