

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908

NO. 361.

## Can't Make the Horse Drink

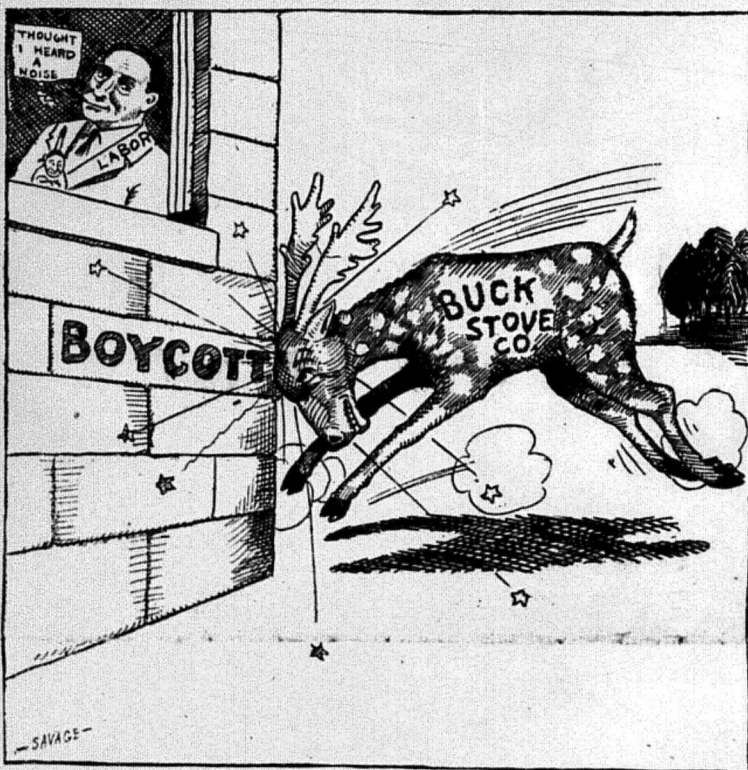
Neither Can They Compel Us and Our Friends to Buy the Buck Stoves and Ranges.

The practical application of the old saying "you may lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink" was never brought to mind more forcibly than during the last few weeks by the asinine Van Cleave, chief marshal of the combination of labor killers and labor union busters, known as the "National Manufacturers' Association."

Loudly protesting a year ago that boycotts of trades unions were a first-class advertisement rather than a detriment to business, the Buck Stove Co. is now claiming that the A. F. of L. boycott and the consequent refusal of the workers of the country to purchase Buck stove and ranges has damaged the concern's business beyond calculation, and so Van Cleave has appealed to the United States court to compel the Federation to cease its boycott.

A temporary injunction has been obtained from a United States judge sitting in the District of Columbia. So nearly as we understand it, the injunction temporarily restrains the "Federationist" from including the Buck Stove Co. in its "We Don't Patronize List," hence the injunction only stands in the District of Columbia. If the Labor Journal is served with any such injunction we will publish it.

## Bucking Against a Stone Wall



(Reproduced from Chicago Daily Socialist.)

text in our columns and proceed to obey the orders of the court, as we presume President Gompers and his associates will do.

But—there is one thing all the courts in the land and all the Van Cleaves in the United States can not compel Federationists to do, and that is to buy Van Cleave's stoves.

"You may lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink."

Organized Labor, thanks to Van Cleave's silly suit, has had forcibly burned in their mind's eye the name of Van Cleave and "Buck Stoves," and they will refuse to let them in their houses.

If we can not publish a list of those firms who are unfriendly to labor, no court on earth can prevent us from publishing a list of "Our Friends," and no court can compel us to include even one of our enemies in that list.

"You can lead a horse to water, but you can not make him drink."—Rochester Labor Journal.

## GLASS WORKERS' ASSOCIATION DECLARED ILLEGAL INSTITUTION

Judge Phillips Makes Organized Labor Feel the Iron Heel of Capitalist Class Law—Dissolution of Miners' Union in Goldfield, Nevada, Asked.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 29.—Late Thursday afternoon it was reported that Judge Phillips had decided that John A. Healey, who has sued for the dissolution of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, has a good cause of action. The court overruled a demurrer to Healey's petition filed by the union. Judge Phillips held that the association is an illegal one because its policy is contrary to public rights. The court said the association destroyed the commercial individuality of its members, and that it impaired the right of manufacturers to conduct their own business. It is stated the court will issue an injunction limiting the purposes for which the money in the union's treasury may be expended until the case is heard on its merits.

This is the most startling opinion that has yet been handed down from the bench. Following closely upon the heels of the Washington decision in which the A. F. of L.'s unfair list is pronounced an illegal conspiracy, the action of Judge Phillips, in declaring the union itself to be an illegal institution, is a long step in advance and one that is likely to arouse the deepest interest throughout the industrial world. There is no gainsaying the fact that powerful interests are at work to destroy Organized Labor, and the working people who have been looking to the unions for protection might as well face that stern fact and prepare themselves accordingly. If they stupidly persist in remaining deaf and dumb, they have only themselves to blame if the last prop to their freedom is knocked from under them.

The Phillips decision should be made the special order for discussion in every local union in the city during the next few months. We know not from whence labor will receive the next blow or what it will resemble. Forewarned is forearmed.—Citizen.

**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 YOUR OWN PARTY

Working Men and Women Cannot Choose Any Longer.



Victor L. Berger.

abhor Socialism. Yet they are doing more for Socialism than all the so-called Socialist leaders. John D. Rockefeller, Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie and other "captains of industry" will be considered by future history as great "pathfinders" of the new civilization.

They are making Socialism possible and necessary by putting competition to death in industry after industry, and by transforming these industries in such a way as to eliminate all the elements of individualism from their management.

It is true that the trusts are very oppressive at present. People get little or no benefit from the improved methods of these gigantic industrial combinations. A few capitalists own the whole and monopolize its benefits.

Yet just through them Socialism is making progress—stupendous progress, far more than is shown by the vote of the Social-Democratic—i. e., Socialist party.

People of all classes begin to see that at the present time we are having a **social production without a social distribution.**

We produce socially—en masse and by combining our forces—but when it comes to the distribution we find that the entire production belongs to a small class, which is at present the owner of all the means of production.

The masses—the wage-earners, the "salary earners" and even some business men—can not help but see that we are having "Socialism" for a small class, for the trustocrats.

It is therefore only natural that the people should ask for the extension of the idea—ask for the genuine article—for democratic Socialism that shall include all and exclude nobody—not even the men, women and children who now belong to the capitalist class.

And this thought is getting on bravely. There is a rapidly growing Social-Democratic party (Socialist party) in this country. Many trades union men are already converted, and Socialism will soon possess the whole trades union movement.

And what is helping it still more: Prices of all commodities—especially of coal, meat, flour, lumber and iron—are determined by the trusts. The standard of living of many hundred thousands, many millions of wage earners are determined by the same trusts and monopolies. The prices of all necessities of living have gone up as never before.

The masses understand this perfectly, and this also is making Socialists of them.

And what is helping us most of all—is the ridiculous spectacle of "hard times" in the midst of affluence.

Although the capitalist papers and the capitalist class in general claim superabundance in everything—factories and mills close down or reduce their forces; railroad and department stores discharge thousands of their employes—and the workingmen and their families are confronted with misery and starvation because they have produced "too much."

There has never been so glaring an illustration in our country of the fallacy of the present industrial system—where one class produces and the other class appropriates—than we shall have this winter.

This will open the eyes of millions and make Social-Democrats of them.

All of this, of course, will help the party. However, this nation, as every other civilized people, is now relieved from deciding whether it will have Socialism or not. We shall have it—no matter what we decide on the subject.

Driven by economic conditions—the capitalist, the workingmen, and even the middle class, are unitedly and irrevocably working towards that goal. Socialism will come—there is no doubt about it.

How it is to come no one is prepared to say. Nor can we state the time of its coming any more than that could be done for the beginning of feudalism or capitalism.

We are simply growing into Socialism, as the world grew into feudalism and into capitalism.

At the beginning of the year 1908 a man of honesty and of wisdom has only this question to ask himself: "How shall I relate myself to the conscious, honest, democratic Socialist movement of the people? Shall I help to leave this country in the hands of a few hundred or a few thousand men? Or shall I assist in establishing economic liberty by rescuing organized capital for collective ownership?"

That is the question for every honest man and woman for 1908. And it is the duty of every reader of this paper to make this question plain to everybody.—Victor L. Berger, in S.-D. Herald.

### EFFECT OF JUDGE GOULD'S DECISION.

All officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, numbering approximately 2,000,000 members of the various labor unions of the United States, are enjoined from publishing, or causing to be published, the name of the Buck Stove Co. as "unfair" or under the heading, "We Don't Patronize." The decision will in its effect apply to the "unfair" lists as published by the individual labor unions of the country, and is thus of far-reaching importance to the labor and business interests of the United States.—Washington Post.

### WARNING AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

G. Croydon Marks, a British capitalist, has been delivering lectures to some of his kind of people in this country. He warns the American capitalists that unless they cease their efforts to destroy unions the workingmen will do what the British toilers did, viz.: Get mad all through and go into politics as a separate force and threaten the existence of the profit system.

## HENRY LAURENS CALL

The Noted Social Economist of Boston, Mass., Will Address

### Two Public Mass Meetings in St. Louis January 5 and 7, 1908

The readers of St. Louis Labor and their friends are cordially invited to attend the two public mass meetings to be held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of St. Louis during the first week of the new year, at which Comrade Henry Laurens Call of Boston, Mass., will deliver the remarkable Columbia University lecture, "The Concentration of Wealth."

These public lecture meetings will be held as follows:

Sunday, January 5, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Aschenbroedel Hall, 3535 Pine street.

Tuesday, January 7, at 8 o'clock p. m., at Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets.

Admission free! Everybody welcome! There will be songs and music.

Comrades and friends, let us make these lecture meetings a rousing success.

In one of his lectures Comrade Calls says on the question of the concentration of wealth:



Henry Laurens Call.

"A careful analysis of the census of 1900 shows that 250,251 persons possessed at that time \$67,000,000,000, out of a total of \$95,000,000,000, given as our then national wealth. Reduced to percentages, this would show three-tenths of one percent of our population as possessing 71 per cent of the nation's wealth in 1900. The same causes which brought about this continued increase of wealth concentration have, moreover, been operating with ever increasing velocity during recent years; and it would be only fair to presume that the increase in wealth concentration since 1900 has been as great as during the ten years preceding, which would, then, give one per cent, or less than one per cent, of our population as now possessing 90 per cent of our entire national wealth of some \$106,000,000,000." The Committee.

## Warning to Miners

Plenty of Unemployed and Plenty of Misery in Missouri Lead Belt.

Flat River, Mo., Dec. 24, 1907.

Editor of St. Louis Labor: I have been instructed to address a communication to you to notify all idle men to not be deceived in advertisements in the capitalist press by the St. Joseph Lead Co. These contractors are advertising for men at big wages, and plenty of work. There are about 1,000 idle men in this district now. The contractors want to get more men here so they can reduce wages. Our wage scale now is very low for the work we do, and they want to deceive you and get you to act as scabs and strike-breakers. Laboring men, stay away from Herculancum, Bonne Terre, Leadwood, Desloge, Flat River and other towns in the lead belt.

G. W. O'DAM,

Recording Secretary Local No. 225, W. F. of M.

FROM DESLOGE MINERS' UNION.

Desloge, Mo., Dec. 24, 1907.

Editor Labor, St. Louis, Mo.: Dear Comrade—We understand that St. Louis labor agencies are flooding this district with men to work in and about the lead mines here. We have hundreds of men idle here and many men on half time. It is impossible for the men who are here now to get employment. We ask you to use the columns of your paper to stop the flood of laborers to this district. P. A. HUFFER, Sec. Desloge Local, No. 229, W. F. M.

## INJUNCTIONS AT WHOLESALE

Judge Gould's Court as a Capitalist Injunction Factory—Journymen Bakers' and Carriage Workers' Union Also Enjoined.

(The Bakers' Journal.)

Judge Gould presents one to our Local Union No. 118, Washington, D. C., and another to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, besides the one awarded to the A. F. of L.

Taking the same view of the law, Justice Gould also granted permanent injunctions in the cases of Bender against the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union and Lawton against the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union. In the Bender case Justice Stafford declined to grant a temporary injunction, but after a full hearing Justice Gould determined that Bender is entitled to have the union enjoined.

The proceeding of Judge Gould may appear consistent in its way, but in the ranks of labor the decisions handed down by him will be food for serious thought. If the road taken by this jurist is to be traveled further, it will simply depend on the arbitrary whim, thinly veiled with legal phrases, of some judge, devoted body and soul to the interests of the money bags, to stamp as unlawful the entire activity of the trade union movement of this country and to deliver labor, securely bound and fettered, to the sweet graces of organized capital.

The reasons, published in full by the Journal, given some time ago by Judge Stafford for denying the writ of injunction asked against Local Union No. 118, were based on logical and common sense interpretation of the statutes and due consideration of the case in its entirety, including the facts in connection with the agitation carried on by the union. The reasons deemed sufficient by Judge Stafford to deny the injunction asked for by the bakery owner Bender, Judge Gould imperiously brushes aside with his decree in order to make room for a totally different interpretation of the law under which the rights of Organized Labor suffer severe constraint.

Whether Mr. Bender will now reach that degree of happiness which he hoped to attain by the injunction route largely depends on the public, which may or may not be influenced by the coercion practiced against Local Union No. 118 to buy the products of Mr. Bender's establishment. In the camp of the master bakers there

may be great rejoicing; as far as we are concerned, we regard it as a moral victory for the union that Bender had to seek the protection of the court for his non-union products. And the consumers? Those who regard the behavior of said bakery owner as repulsive will be impelled by the injunction to shun his goods more than ever.

Especially noteworthy appears the fact that Judge Gould in his decision falls back largely on the standpoint taken under similar conditions by the former Judge and present Secretary of War Taft, one of the favorites of large capital for the presidential candidacy. As a premonition of the things Organized Labor may expect in case the political aspirations of the Secretary of War and injunction enthusiast should be realized, may be taken the warm sympathy expressed for those parts of the decision rendered by Taft in his former capacity as judge of a United States Circuit Court, which uphold most strongly the system of issuing injunctions.

What is being done today in the industrial and economic field so impudently and arbitrarily by the flunkies of organized capital in the judiciary may—by order of the court—at some future day by "legally enacted" in politics, if it should be deemed expedient in this way to get rid of or to suppress by force inconvenient agitation coming from the ranks of labor.

The present conditions are, indeed, of a nature to raise grave fears regarding the shape things are going to take in this republic ruled by the most unscrupulous plutocracy that ever existed. At the demand of a small number of capitalists detachments of the United States army were dispatched post haste to Goldfield, Nev., in order to cow striking members of the W. F. of M. By most infamous machinations the same class seeks to create enmity against the W. F. of M. in the ranks of the A. F. of L., that the work of destroying the organizations of labor may be carried on more successfully. In the midst of all this turmoil and of a financial panic designedly adduced by the cunning of capitalistic rascals, a judge in the national capital, at the behest of the Manufacturers' Association, issues a writ of injunction against the "A. F. of L.," followed in quick succession by two more against local trade unions.

Simultaneously almost with these attempts to stop by means of court injunctions the activity of Organized Labor for shorter working hours, higher wages, better treatment and greater security in the working conditions—the insatiate lust for profit of men like Parry, Van Cleave, Baer and their ilk claimed as victims more than two hundred wage workers in a coal mine on Jacob's Creek, Pa., while more than 500 had been sacrificed in similar manner a few days before in a region not far from the scene of this latest horror—more than 800 lives fed to the beast Profit within a single month!

Should any of these miners have dared to ask that the operation of the mines—their dangerous condition having been known—be stopped by a writ of injunction until their complete ventilation had been effected, would any of the judges, so solicitous for the interests of capital, have granted the motion? Certainly not! But willingly the road is cleared for the murderous practices of the capitalistic economic system, to the advantage of the few and to the detriment of the many, to the ruin of the vaunted liberty of our people.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS

### A Eulogy by HENRY F. McMASTER.



Every great achievement recorded in history, every great and noble act performed must of necessity be associated with biography. America is justly proud of her many noble sons, but among them all, for courage of conviction, for strength of character, for that splendid combination of qualities which make the whole man, none will take higher rank than that silver-tongued advocate of freedom, that uncompromising foe of tyranny, Wendell Phillips.

The cause which he advocated while yet so young in life is a cause of which all America is proud, the abolition of negro slavery. This barbarous institution had rapidly developed into one of the most powerful forces in the world. People seemed blind to its criminality. Even in conservative Boston an abolitionist was hated as were the Christians in the time of Nero. He was driven from his place of meeting, dragged through the streets, his life put in jeopardy. If an aristocrat he was ostracized from society, if a minister of the gospel, he was sneered at in the pulpit. Slavery reigned supreme. It held editors, ministers, legislators and courts of justice in thrall; it denounced as treason the vital principle of the Declaration of Independence. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press had become a mockery. Degradation and moral apathy pervaded the land.

It was at such a time and amid such scenes as these that Wendell Phillips, the college graduate and cultured lawyer, surrendered all worldly ambition to devote his life to the lowly and oppressed. Had he aspired to journalism, he might have taken rank with Horace Greeley; to pulpit oratory, with Henry Ward Beecher; to the senate, with Clay and Calhoun; to the bar, with Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster. Indeed, journalistic renown, clerical eminence, professional distinction and political fame, all did sing to him their sweetest songs. But to the siren voices he listened not. With eyes fixed on the rock of renunciation he pressed onward to the goal of duty.

So night is grandeur to our dust,  
So near is God to man,  
When duty whispers, "Lo! Thou must,"  
The youth replies, "I can."

Soon after this decision occurred one of the most dramatic scenes of his eventful life. A great meeting was held in Faneuil hall to denounce the murder of the abolitionist Lovejoy, who, while defending his printing press from the attack of a mob, had been shot down in cold blood. Every one was surprised to see the attorney general of Boston rise and declare that Lovejoy died as the fool dieth, and among other things compare his assailants to the men who made "a teapot of Boston harbor."

Back in the great crowd, then but a young man of 26, sat Wendell Phillips. With cheeks burning with indignation he whispered to a friend beside him. "Such a speech made in Faneuil hall must be answered in Faneuil hall."

"You are the man to answer it," said his friend.  
"Help me to the platform and I will," said Phillips.  
Making his way through the vast throng, the greater part a mob, he stood facing them.

"Sir!" cried he, "when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought that those pictured lips" (pointing to the pictures on the wall) "would have broken into voice to rebuke that recreant American, the slanderer of the dead! The gentleman said that he should sink into significance if he dared condescend to gainsay the principles of these resolutions. Sir! for the sentiments he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of Puritans and by the blood of patriots the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up!"

"Take back 'recreant,'" shouted the mob.  
"Fellow citizens!" replied Phillips, "I can not take my words back."  
He then went on and delivered a speech the like of which had never been heard in Faneuil hall since Otis' immortal defiance to King George. He set the cradle of liberty again in motion. He proclaimed freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom for the slave.

This speech brought him before the eyes of the Nation. He and William Lloyd Garrison became potent factors in American poli-

tics. Garrison and Phillips. One, uneducated, self-made, fearless, the editor whose pen was ever ready to denounce the national wrong; the other educated, polished, refined—the orator whose matchless eloquence was the inspiration of the cause. Indeed, the oratory of Phillips was destined to play a stirring part in these exciting years of agitation. He was not the ever-plauded orator of the senate or the lecture platform. He did not present accepted views, but appealed to the stormy passions of the people. Hisses were mingled with applause. The secret of his success was his courage of conviction. Demosthenes himself never pleaded against Philip with greater sincerity than did this great agitator plead against slavery.

As the abolitionists grew stronger public opposition began more and more to make itself felt. Everywhere they were called hot-heads, fanatics, but like "the surge-repelling rock," these puritans of the nineteenth century defied the storm of abuse and criticism. Even the Constitution of the United States was against them; but for this they did not stop. Each obstacle they used as a stepping stone to future success. If the Constitution for one moment sanctioned the enslaving of human beings created by the Supreme Father of us all, if for one moment it declared that to be legally right which was morally wrong, then must it be amended by the teachings of the living God! Yes, the Constitution as it is today is one of the grandest works of man, but the Constitution of 1845 was not the Constitution of today. Today we join with pride to a thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendment. Today we have no fugitive slave law, we need no personal liberty bills. Wendell Phillips believed that higher than the laws of man was the irrevocable and unchangeable law of God.

The abolitionists accomplished their work. The public conscience was stirred as never before. Slowly but surely the great crisis was approaching. Already Texas had been annexed as a slave state and the omnibus bill had become a law. In 1858 Abraham Lincoln uttered these words: "A house divided against itself can not stand. I believe that this nation can not endure permanently half slave and half free." A few months later Harper's Ferry resounded with the rifle shots of old John Brown, and the first martyr to the cause of freedom died upon a Southern scaffold. In 1861 the destined emancipator took the ship of state and the "Irrepressible Conflict" was at hand.

The whole civilized world knows the character of that struggle—how thousands of heroes bled and millions of treasure were spent. How from the time that Southern bullets first riddled the Stars and Stripes at Fort Sumter until Grant raised Old Glory above Appomattox the contest was really for the destruction of slavery. The genius of Napoleon far surpassed the genius of Wellington, but the hand of God wrecked the fortunes of the greatest soldier in the modern world. The South, like Napoleon, had been winning victory after victory, but the South met its Waterloo at Appomattox and slavery ceased to be.

Such was the final outcome of the struggle in which Wendell Phillips played so prominent a part. Is it any wonder that when he died the sorrow was not local, but national—not national, but universal?

He kept the whiteness of his soul  
And thus men o'er him wept.

His place in history is secure, his fame everlasting, his honor unsullied. His whole career from beginning to end is that of a man in whom intellectual greatness never transcended moral greatness, whose conscience ever ruled the workings of his mind, whose whole object and controlling purpose through life was to uplift suffering and oppressed humanity. A man who stands before an admiring world today as the noble and illustrious example of true greatness. Throughout his stirring career he pleaded, not in the courts, but before the bar of public conscience. Posterity he welcomed as his judge. Amid persecution and storm he paved his path to greatness and engraved his name upon the hearts of men.

Wendell Phillips' lectures and speeches, one volume nicely bound, can be secured at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. Phillips' lectures and writings on the Labor Movement, the Eight-Hour Question, Woman's Suffrage and other subjects of general interest should be read by every Socialist and Trade Unionist. Like Thomas Paine, Lovejoy, William Lloyd Garrison and John Brown, the great American, the Great Internationalist, the great man, Wendell Phillips, is not eulogized in our public and parochial schools, nor in our universities, nor by our modern statesmen and politicians. The labor movement owes it to this great Abolitionist to honor his memory by giving the widest circulation to his lectures, speeches and writings, especially among the younger elements in the Socialist and labor movement.

EDITOR OF ST. LOUIS LABOR.

## What Socialism Means to Woman

### By the Countess of Warwick.

Social Democrats or Democratic Socialists are, as I consider, truly the conservatives in the anarchical capitalist conditions of today. We are anxious that the inevitable social progress, which no set of politicians can possibly prevent or set back, should be brought about peaceably and legally by a thoroughly educated and organized people. There are some who call us atheists. Is it atheism to ask the emancipation of mankind? I ask of those who are in such great terror lest one Socialist should destroy their religion—with millions of our fellow creatures existing on the verge of destitution, with thousands of unemployed, with millions of ill-clothed, ill-housed, half-fed, unloved children all around us—what would Christ say?

#### A Call to Arms.

I ask you this question, and I ask you further to be brave enough and good enough to come out with us Socialists and help in this work of emancipation!

We Socialists are in favor of securing to woman, as woman, the fullest social, personal and economic freedom. This will put her in control of the sexual relations and of family life.

My opinion is that such an emancipation of the human being who carries in her body the trusteeship and latent force of the next generation would put woman where she ought to be, as the controller of domestic life, sweeping away forever the "social evil" which is the necessary complement of our hypocritical virtue, regarded as a necessary evil to which even our churches seem as indifferent as they are to the sweating and the swindling of all the unskilled and unorganized labor of woman.

The Socialists are not stirred by fruitless sentimentality. We are working on the great lines of history and science. We see that the reckless competition for profit is breaking down of its own weight and omnipotence.

#### The Trust Problem.

Can you call what is going on in America today the organization of industry? Is it not rather the anarchization of industry? Can you not see that the huge trusts and monopolies which are sweeping away competition have long since crushed the individual under the wheels of their juggernaut car?

Charity is a fraud.  
What we call for is justice—not merely the abstract justice of the eighteenth century philosophers, but the justice arising out of material conditions in which the rule will be: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

We are rapidly progressing towards this new and happy period, even as I write. Hitherto the human race has gone forward unconsciously from stage to stage in its onward and upward career. Today, for the first time in history, it is possible by study and comprehension of their surroundings for men and women consciously and capably to control their own destinies as an organized and co-

operative whole. Competition has given way to monopoly at the top. Competition will engender co-operation at the bottom, and in every grade of our social life.

## WOMEN AND SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

### (By T. O. Ford.)

At the present moment the connection between the women's movement and the Socialist movement seems closer than ever. Before the last general election the ruling classes extended the antagonism shown to the woman's cause in an even more decided manner than usual to the trade union cause and whole labor movement. The woman's cause received several blows, too, of a worse character than it had received for several previous years. Now, in parliament, the Labor Party has definitely and decidedly espoused the cause of women's political enfranchisement, and the two causes are, therefore, in the house of commons at least, distinctly joined together. Partly through the spread of the Socialist trend of thought, partly through the slow upward growth of the women themselves, and the public work which they have achieved under immense difficulties, but chiefly through the terrible economic conditions which women wage earners have now to endure, the Labor Party realizes that there can be no economic freedom for a country in which one-half of the workers have no political freedom. The denial of such freedom to any one class must be necessary, as explained at the beginning, act disastrously on the progress of the whole community, and the more so when, as in this case, this class includes half the whole nation. The whole state, as Plato says, must be made happy, and not only half.

Women are called conservative, but has there been any great struggle or revolution in which women have not taken a prominent and important part? What would the Russian revolution be without the women; whose women stood more nobly beside their men, even in the trenches, than the Boer women? Politicians know that when once the women of a nation come into political power, their day of quiet slumber or gentle obstruction is over, for, as John Cockburn puts it, "women won't put up with any nonsense." The extension of men's vote, even if it be to manhood suffrage, they apparently do not dread at all, and one supposes they must argue from experience.

At the heart of every woman who now asks for the vote in all seriousness, lies the conviction that until women possess this power, the deepest moral evils against which the world is perpetually battling can never be crushed or even touched. This is chiefly due to the increasing knowledge of industrial life and conditions which women have gained through their work as guardians, factory inspectors, sanitary inspectors, and so forth. It has shown them with a fearful distinctness that the barbarous state of our laws concerning the custody of children, illegal motherhood and fatherhood, the condition of our streets and factories, etc., all press most heavily on the lives of poor women. It is this knowledge which an enthusiasm strong as a religion—to many it is a religion—and a desperate determination that these things shall no longer continue.

## BUCK STOVE RESOLUTION

Unanimously Adopted by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, December 22, at Aschenbroedel Club Hall.

At its last regular meeting, held Sunday, Dec. 22, at Aschenbroedel Hall, the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, on motion of Vice-President George Bechtold, adopted the following resolution by unanimous vote:

#### Resolution.

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck Stove & Range Co. of this city, has secured a temporary restraining order prohibiting the officers of the American Federation of Labor from publishing the name of the Buck Stove & Range Co. in the "We don't patronize" list, and

Whereas, The National Manufacturers' Association, of which the said J. W. Van Cleave is president, has undertaken to raise a fund of \$500,000 per year for the alleged purpose of educating the working people, but which at the present time is being used under the direction of said J. W. Van Cleave in an attempt to disrupt the labor organizations of the country and in particular the foundry employes, metal polishers, stove mounters and steel range workers, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Trades & Labor Union of St. Louis and Vicinity is hereby respectfully requested to appoint a committee who shall conduct and manage a "Campaign of Education" among the membership affiliated with the Central Trades & Labor Union as well as dealers in stoves and ranges in their locality, and thoroughly inform them as to the attitude of J. W. Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association towards Organized Labor, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates in the meeting assembled hereby endorse the boycott on the Buck Stove & Range Co. and use every lawful means at their command to bring about an adjustment of the existing controversy.

#### 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.

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# THE ENGLISH LABOR PARTY

**Important Annual Meeting to Be Held in Hull January 20.**

London, Dec. 28.—The resolutions to be moved at the eighth annual conference of the Labor Party, which is to be held in Hull on Jan. 20 and the two following days, have been issued. Among them are various proposals for the amendment of the constitution of the party, so as to make it clear that its ultimate object is to obtain for the workers the full results of their labor by the overthrow of the present competitive system of capitalism and the institution of the public ownership and control of all the means of life.

The most definite and far-reaching of these propositions is one in the following terms, which stands in the name of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers: "That, in the opinion of this conference, the time has arrived when the Labor party should have as a definite object the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, to be controlled by a democratic state in the interest of the entire community, and the complete emancipation of labor from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economic equality between the sexes."

One of the most important subjects for consideration is the formulation of a national program, and in this connection the Gasworkers and General Laborers' Union will submit the following motion:

"That, in the opinion of this conference, the time has arrived when the Labor Party of the United Kingdom should have a national program for all parliamentary and municipal elections, and that the executive committee be instructed to draft a national program, and the same to be submitted to the next annual conference for approval."

From Plymouth comes a recommendation that no effort should be spared to bring forward as many Labor candidates as possible, and the General Railway Workers' Union urge the adoption of white as an election color. The London Trades Council seeks to instruct the parliamentary representatives "to refuse to consider any other question in the coming session until the government shows tangible signs of providing ways and means to organize the unemployed on useful and productive work under trade union conditions." The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants proposes that a bill for the nationalization of railways shall be drafted and submitted to the House of Commons.

There are four resolutions from societies desiring the establishment of a daily Labor newspaper and two motions demanding a general eight-hour day. The Burnley Weavers' Association submit a declaration indorsing the stand taken by the Labor Party on the question of old-age pensions and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association propose that in any measure dealing with education promoted by the Labor Party due provision be made for safeguarding the rights of parents to have religious instruction given their children. Leeds Trades Council desires the payment of members of parliament to be pressed forward and the Textile Factory Workers' Association demand the abolition of the House of Lords. The Workers' Union wish aldermen to be elected by the ratepayers, in the same manner as councillors, and the National Union of Clerks have a resolution favoring the establishment of a legal minimum wage in certain selected trades. The agenda contains six resolutions in favor of woman's suffrage, while the Independent Labor Party submits a repudiation of the attempts to represent the labor movement as antagonistic to religion and Socialism as antagonistic to family life.

## Is the Negro Woman Safe?

THE HORIZON, Washington, D. C.

Two recent occurrences which have probably escaped general notice, carry a significance which deserves examination and thought. In an address at Battle Creek, Mich., Mrs. Mary Church Terrell was reported to have made a very sweeping statement regarding the safety of negro servant girls in southern white families. Mrs. Terrell has since explained that she did not make the statement in question, but simply quoted the opinion of a southern judge. The explanation was widely copied and commented on in the southern press, and in only one paper, the Nashville American, was the writer of the explanation referred to as Mrs. Terrell, the others referring to her as Mary Church Terrell.

In Augusta, Ga., is located the Haines Institute, presided over by Miss Lucy E. Laney, one of the noblest, ablest and most useful women of the negro race in America. A few weeks ago, two physicians in the employ of the city of Augusta went to Miss Laney's school to vaccinate in accordance with the city ordinance, such children as had not already been vaccinated. The conduct of these two physicians was such as greatly to alarm and terrify the pupils, children in the kindergarten department of the school. Miss Laney insisted upon methods which would not strike terror to the hearts of the children. The physicians refused to accept Miss Laney's suggestions, and when she refused to permit her school to be further demoralized, they sent in a call for the police reserves, and Miss Laney and Miss Belcher, one of her teachers, were placed under arrest, charged with violation of the vaccination ordinance and resisting officers. Miss Laney was defended in court by Hon. William H. Fleming, former member of congress from the Augusta district. Mr. Fleming referred to his client, in court, as Miss Laney. The trial judge rebuked him, saying that it was not customary in the south to address negro women as Miss or Mrs.

The conduct of the press toward Mrs. Terrell and of this Georgia judge in the case of Miss Laney shows that not only negro servant girls, but negro women in any walk of life, are, in the south without that respect and protection which everywhere surround womanhood. To decline to call negro women Miss or Mrs. is, in effect to deny the marriage relation to them because these titles are employed to indicate the conjugal condition of women.

## Why Women Should Vote

Because it is fair and right that those who must obey the laws should have a choice in making them.

2. Because the moral, educational and humane legislation desired by women would be got more easily if women had votes. New York women have worked in vain for years to secure a legislative appropriation to found a state industrial school for girls. Colorado women worked in vain for one till they got the ballot; then the legislature promptly granted it.

3. Because laws unjust to women would be amended more quickly. It cost Massachusetts women 55 years of effort to secure the law making mothers equal guardians of their children with the fathers. In Colorado, after women were enfranchised, the very next legislature granted it. After more than half a century of agitation by women for this reform, only 13 out of our 45 states now give equal guardianship to mothers.

4. Because disfranchisement helps to keep wages down. Carroll D. Wright, national commissioner of labor, said in an address delivered at Smith college, on February 22, 1902: "The lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum."

5. Because equal suffrage would increase the proportion of educated voters. The high schools of every state in the Union are graduating more girls than boys—often twice or three times as many. (Report of commissioner of education.)

6. Because it would increase the proportion of native-born voters. In the three years from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1903, there

landed in the United States 1,344,622 foreign men and only 561,746 foreign women. (Report of commissioner general of immigration.)

7. Because it would increase the moral and law-abiding vote very much, while increasing the vicious and criminal vote very little. The United States census of 1890 gives the statistics of men and women in the state prisons of the different states. Omitting fractions, they are as follows:

In the District of Columbia, women constitute 17 per cent of the prisoners; in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 14 per cent; in New York, 13; in Louisiana, 12; in Virginia, 11; in New Jersey, 10; in Pennsylvania and Maryland, 9; in Connecticut, 8; in Alabama, New Hampshire, Ohio and South Carolina, 7; in Florida, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico and Tennessee, 6; in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina and West Virginia, 5; in Arkansas and Delaware, 4; in California, Minnesota, North Dakota, Texas and Vermont, 3; in Colorado, Iowa, Montana and Utah, 2; in Arizona, Kansas, Nevada and South Dakota; 1; in Washington, four-fifths of 1 per cent; in Oregon and Wisconsin, two-fifths of 1 per cent; in Wyoming and Idaho, none.

8. Because it leads to fair treatment of women in the public service. In Massachusetts the average pay of a female school teacher is about one-third that of a male teacher, and in almost all the states is unequal. In Wyoming and Utah the law provides that they shall receive equal pay for equal work. (Revised statutes of Wyoming, section 614; Revised statutes of Utah, section 1853.)

9. Because legislation for the protection of children would be secured more easily. Judge Lindsey of the Denver juvenile court, writes in Progress for July, 1904: "We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any state in the Union for the care and protection of the home and the children. These laws in my opinion would not exist at this time if it were not for the powerful influence of woman suffrage."

10. Because it would make women more broad-minded. Prof. Edward H. Griggs says: "The ballot is an educator, and women will become more practical and more wise in using it."

11. Because it is a maxim in war: "Always do the thing to which your adversary particularly objects." Every vicious interest in the country would rather continue to contend with woman's indirect influence than try to cope with woman's vote.

12. Because experience has proved it to be good. Women have for years been voting, literally by hundreds of thousands, in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Utah and Idaho. In all these places put together the opponents have not yet found a dozen respectable men who assert over their own name and addresses that the results have been bad, while scores of prominent men and women testify that it has done good. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory.

## America's Criminal Neglect

One of Germany's Leading Newspapers Discusses the Recent Coal Mine Catastrophes in United States.

Berlin, Dec. 28.—America's "criminal carelessness" is bitterly attacked by one of Germany's leading newspapers, the Frankfurter Zeitung, apropos of the almost simultaneous occurrences of two terrible coal mine catastrophes in different parts of the country. The Zeitung says:

"When the General Slocum went down in New York harbor with a thousand women and children the courts called the captain to account, but not the shareholders who had been making money out of the tub and furnished the good-for-nothing life belts.

"We do not know who is to blame for the recent mine disaster. That is not really important. What is important is that the state does not do its duty—indeed does not ever know what its duty is. Criminal negligence leads often enough to catastrophes in Europe, but the difference is that with us the state recognizes the protection of workmen, as well as all the economically weaker elements, as one of its most important duties, and is supported therein by public opinion, while in America much worse things must happen before the government or the ruling classes will become so far advanced.

"America can not continue indefinitely as she has done. This sort of technical progress over corpses must develop enormously the anarchistic instincts of the public. The Haywood trial in Idaho showed what dangerous dimensions the struggle between capital and labor can assume, where the functions of the state collapse. It will be to the glory of President Roosevelt that he used all his constitutional power to call attention to the perils with which the criminal egotism of the moneyed classes threaten the American people and the state. He has not accomplished much, it is true, and all signs indicate that the wealthy classes wish his successor to be a quiet man, who will disturb neither their property nor their digestive capacity. It will be all the worse for their children if they accomplish their purpose."

## Our Public Schools

Are They Mere Feeders for the Factory?

BY MARY WOOD SIMONS,  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR CHICAGO SOCIALIST.

What does the school mean to the child of the laboring class? What should it mean? How far does it fall short of what it should accomplish for the child?

These are questions that interest or should interest every mother and father of the working class. The school has grown up in the division of labor as a more effective way of making children social beings. There was a time—for instance, in the days of the Greeks—that the children were trained to become good social members through their contact with the other members of society. But there came a time when it was necessary for this work to be done by a special institution and the school was the result.

At every time there has been an effort to make the school conform to the demands of the ruling class in society. Today the schools are largely shaped to fit the needs of the commercial greed and competitive spirit of the age. The child of the worker is considered from the standpoint of how valuable it can be made as an economic producer, not how well a developed man or woman it can become.

John Dewey has said, and there are few who can better speak on the subject of education, that the object of education is to socialize the child, that is, to make him a better agent to carry on the work of society. If our opinion of life is that life consists in the cultivation of the wealth-producing powers only, then the present schools are all right. If, on the other hand, we believe that the school should cultivate the intellectual and moral and physical side of the child, that its object should be character building with the end in view of making men and women who are able to live in noble social relations, then the schools, that are more and more becoming class institutions, are not calculated to produce the results we desire.

There is nothing more pitiful in the present school system than the vast amount of old junk that is allowed to remain in the system when the world of science is full and running over with live and interesting subjects. Another serious defect apparent in the method of conducting the work in the school is the utter disregard of the actual development of children. All the benefits of the splendid work that has been done in the psychology of the young, together with the study of their physical development, is to a large extent lost because the school systems are plundered by the moneyed powers of the funds that are necessary to carry on a well-equipped teaching force.

There is still another point that is entirely overlooked in our public schools, and that is the moral training that should receive so much attention. School is the place where, if anywhere, the child must be taught and trained in that individual and social morality that will make him a social being. Yet this work is largely a mere incidental in the curriculum. "I do what I can in the time I have," said one overworked teacher.

While we discuss these defects in the school system, do not let us lose sight of the fact that one of the most damaging things about the whole thing is the fact that so few of the children of the workers have the opportunity to attend even the schools as they are today. And that those who can attend are often so ill fed and so poorly clad that they can profit little by their months in school. The fact that a study of the children in the public schools of Chicago shows that 20 per cent of the children examined are suffering from malnutrition is something that should not be passed over lightly.

Take this, together with the fact that there is a very large per cent should be corrected before the child can possibly do good work, and it is at once evident that the field for improvement in our public school work is great. There should be in connection with the schools nurses and physicians whose business it is to make examinations of the throat, eyes and hearing of children, and if they are found defective, see that the defect is properly remedied.

More and more it is coming to be recognized that the child must be in good physical condition before it can do good, intelligent work, and that the great majority of children are not in a good condition is due to the social conditions that make it impossible for the parents of the working class to provide both the necessities that would prevent the growth of defects and remedy those that are hereditary. cent of the children that are suffering from physical defects—that

In the recent investigation of the conditions among New York school children, published by the American Statistical Association, the following pictures of two cases are given:

"In December a family was visited in the interest of a boy whose card reported malnutrition, adenoids and defective breathing. At home were a mother seriously ill, the father out of work, three children without proper clothing or food, one a baby of three months. The rooms and everything in them were dirty. There was no coal."

Still another: "The physical defect of an Italian boy led to the home of a laborer ill in the hospital, whose wife was trying to support herself and four young children by making flowers. The boy who occasioned the visit and two younger children helped the mother after school hours, but together they earned but \$3 to \$4 a week, barely enough to pay the rent."

Let the mothers and fathers of the working class not be content with simply allowing their children to attend the schools as they are. Take a personal interest in the schools, learn where the defects are, and then make an effort to see that these are remedied. That is the least that can be done for the children. It is fully recognized that every effort is being made by the controllers of society, the great business interests, to make the schools mere feeders for the factories, to turn the children of the workers only into economic producers. If the parents do not themselves save these children, who will? Certainly not the business school boards that care only to keep the expenses of the schools as low as possible.

When the working class understands what its children are being deprived of, when they realize that their children are looked on by the manufacturers and employers of labor as merely so many human machines, they will take control of the school as well as of all the other institutions of society themselves. That would be Socialism. Then, only then, will the children of the workers have the opportunity to develop their minds and bodies. When will the parents come to the rescue of their children?

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Modern Thought and Social Progress.

E. H. THOMAS, Editor.  
The Vanguard is published monthly by  
the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing  
Co., 314 Sixth Street, Milwaukee,  
Wis.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
The subscription price is fifty cents a  
year to any address in the United States,  
Canada, Mexico, or any other country in  
the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50.  
Subscriptions, advertisements, remittances,  
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Published Every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: International Bank Building, 324 Chestnut St.  
TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.



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

The Press Committee meets every first Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 324 Chestnut Street.

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

## THIS MEANS YOU

A New Year's Greeting to the Socialists, Trade Unionists and Sympathizers with the Labor Movement:

Comrades and Friends—The year 1907 has been a remarkable one in the history of the American Labor movement.

The year 1908 will be more remarkable. The combined forces of capitalism have made desperate efforts to crush Organized Labor and to force Oriental coolie conditions upon the working class of this country. Read this week's St. Louis Labor most carefully!

The warfare against the Western Miners, the Haywood, Adams and Pettibone trials in Idaho, the many court injunctions against national, international and local trade unions, and in particular the latest injunction proceedings of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance president, J. W. Van Cleave, against the American Federation of Labor. All these and many other experiences of a similar nature will open the eyes of thousands of men and women as to the critical situation caused by the recklessness and sordidity of our capitalist class.

Today hundreds of thousands of American wage workers are out of employment, their children are in need of food, clothing and proper shelter. A period of exceptional capitalist prosperity resulted in a sudden financial panic, which is now followed by an industrial crisis of which you, the workmen and your families, will be the victims. In the midst of wealth and riches we see today starving men and women and children.

Our state legislatures and our Congress are today in absolute control of the capitalist corporations. Labor has no representation there. There are no laws made for Labor's protection and safety. Like cattle our wage workers are killed on the altar of God Mammon. Nearly one thousand coal miners were killed in the month of December. Horrible murder!

Our New Year's greeting to our fellow workers is WAKE UP! Wake up and join our ranks! Join the political party which is fighting the battles of the working class! At the same time join the union of your trade and assist in building up a strong Labor movement. We must engage our capitalist enemy both on the economic and on the political fields. This is a campaign year. We are confronted by one of the most important national campaigns in the history of our country. Fall in line. Join the Socialist Party—it is your party.

A happy New Year.

## DESPERATE

The enemies of the American Labor movement are getting desperate.

During these Christmas and New Year holiday weeks our Van Cleave, Otises, Posts, etc., act like maniacs just escaped from an insane asylum.

In Goldfield, Nev., the Mine Owners applied for an injunction against the striking miners and demand that the Western Federation of Miners be dissolved by the courts, on the ground that it is a conspiracy.

Meanwhile His Imperial Majesty Theodore Roosevelt and Gov. Sparks of Nevada have agreed to leave the Federal troops in Goldfield.

In Cleveland, O., a wise judge issued an order against the Glass Workers' Association, practically dissolving the union because it was a "conspiracy against the employers."

In Washington, D. C., Hon. Judge Gould worked overtime, with these results:

**AN INJUNCTION** against the American Federation of Labor to save the Buck's Stove and Range Co. from the boycott of Organized Labor.

**AN INJUNCTION** against the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union.

**AN INJUNCTION** against the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union.

Why, these are splendid Christmas and New Year's presents for our Union Men and Union Women! What else do they want? No Russian subject, no matter how slavishly inclined he might be, could wish anything better!

"Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad!"

Hence Van Cleave et al. must be close to destruction, for the simple reason that they are as mad as madmen can be.

Keep it up, if you please! Organized Labor is prepared to face the music without getting mad.

## BOYCOTT

If necessary, men and women will go to jail in defense of their rights of citizenship.

The Van Cleave may ask for injunctions against Organized Labor and obedient servants enthroned in the higher courts of the country may grant them, but the labor movement will move on, onward and upward, in defense of the rights of the working class.

Men and women defended the cause of freedom in the past, irrespective of all the injunctions issued against them. Whenever the dead letter of the law becomes a weapon in the hands of reaction and tyranny against the people's most sacred political and civic rights, then the higher law of manhood and womanhood will assert itself and call a halt to the abuse of justice by the judicial powers.

The attempt of Van Cleave, Post, Parry & Co. to outlaw the millions of organized working men and women of this country by injunction proceedings is the last act of despair of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association to annihilate the Trades' Union movement. With the boycott declared "a conspiracy," it would be the easiest thing in the world to go one step further and have every trade union declared a conspiracy.

Centuries ago, in old England and Germany, and until recently in Russia, membership in any organization of workmen was considered a conspiracy. Van Cleave and his Honorable Judge Gould seem to be anxious to lead us back to those days, when every wealthy rogue and tyrant put himself next to, or even above God Almighty, while every workman was placed in the same category of living beings as the mule or the dog.

Now, don't deceive yourselves, gentlemen! If we know the average American workingman and woman, they will have but one answer to your foolish work of trying to make a penitentiary of this big and beautiful country of ours. That answer will be:

Go to

Out in Goldfield, Nev., the mine owners asked for an injunction against the Western Federation of Miners, insisting that the Miners' Union was a conspiracy, and hence should be dissolved forthwith.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, speaking of Van Cleave's injunction, granted by Judge Gould, which forbids the organized wage workers of America to boycott the Buck's Stove and Range Co., editorializes very gravely and seriously as follows:

"In the suit referred to the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis asked an injunction against the American Federation of Labor, alleging unlawful combination and conspiracy on the part of the defendants and others associated with them to destroy the plaintiff's business by means of a boycott. In granting the injunction the court defined a boycott to be 'a combination of many to cause a loss to one person by coercing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse through threats that, unless others do so the many will cause serious loss to them.'

"It is important for all citizens to realize that it is a criminal offense under the statutes of the United States, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years, for any two or more persons anywhere in this country to conspire together to evade or defeat this decision by committing any of the acts prohibited by it, and that they are liable to prosecution therefor by the federal authorities, whose duty it is, to protect the United States courts against all attempts to defeat the course of justice as pointed out in their decisions. In a word, a boycott anywhere in the United States is a violation of the law, subject to prosecution in any United States court. The idea that the decision applies only to the District of Columbia is a mistake. It essentially, touches every citizen in every state, and prosecutions under it can occur in any part of the country."

Well and good. If "a boycott anywhere in the United States is a violation of the law subject to prosecution in any United States court," then go and prosecute. You will have your hands full, because none of Buck's stoves or ranges will go into union men's homes nor their friends' homes.

Organized Labor may be thankful to Judge Gould for this effective boycott propaganda against the Buck's Stove and Range Co. By granting the injunction he announced to every union man and woman throughout the land that the above named firm's name was on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor. The labor press everywhere is discussing this latest injunction. The Union, the trade union organ of Indianapolis, says:

"Now, every one that has kept in at all close touch with industrial life knows that the blacklist is used by the members of the association so far as they can apply it as individuals; but that offices are also maintained in all the larger cities of the country where the blacklist is carried on systematically. It is true that these offices are not known as 'blacklisting agencies,' but are listed as 'employment bureaus,' yet one would be dense beyond all reason that could not discern the real purpose of these places.

"The blacklist, so say the employes, is but another form of the boycott. The system, without going into details, is essentially the same as the one complained of by the association in its suit before Justice Gould.

"Numerous other instances in which the blacklist is used could be cited; and in addition the association, while not as openly perhaps as has been the case with the American Federation of Labor, has been guilty of the most stringent kind of boycotting. No one knows this better than do the members of the association. But quite likely they did not inform the court that their hands were not clean."

The Buffalo Herald says on the same subject:

"The working class has been attacked. An attempt made to throttle its voice. The right of a free press is outraged by the courts. A Socialist paper would not be worthy of its name if it remained silent in the face of this attack."

Every time Mr. Van Cleave and his friends mention the word "Injunction," we shall take the liberty of replying with our own motto:

"Boycott!"

And some day in the near future the organized wage workers will remember the words "Injunction" and "Boycott" on the days of political elections; the enjoined boycotters will march in solid phalanx to the ballot box, elect representatives of the working class into Congress and call a halt to the government by injunction.

Organized Labor of England overcame the Taaffe-Vale decision; Organized Labor of America will overcome the Van Cleave-Gould injunction.

## THE GOLDFIELD SCENE

The Goldfield Mine Owners shall have the use of the Federal troops in their fight against the striking miners.

This is the decision of President Roosevelt and Governor Sparks. Roosevelt, the Republican, and Sparks, the Democrat, have finally agreed on a line of action agreeable to the Mine Owners.

The Union, the trade union organ of Indianapolis, gives the following interesting information:

"Now, Governor Sparks is a man after the mine owners' own hearts; he does not believe in lawlessness—not in the slightest degree. And he furthermore believes that the best method of stopping trouble is to squelch it in its incipiency. And so he acted in this Goldfield matter. Governor Sparks knew there was a strike on at Goldfield. He had been so informed by those directly interested—the mine owners. He had insisted that the authorities at Goldfield enforce the law; and he had been informed by the authorities of that county that the law was being enforced.

"But," said the mine owners to the governor, 'Is it not plainly apparent that the law is not being enforced, that the authorities can not cope with the situation? For are not our mines idle?' And the governor stood convinced.

"Then there was a banquet one night, and in the small hours of the morning, Governor Sparks, after having partaken freely of the good things in the way of eatings and drinkings provided by those who knew the real condition of affairs at Goldfield, telegraphed to Washington that things were in such shape in Nevada that the state government could not deal with it; life and property were unsafe and were at the mercy of a band of lawless men; that anarchy reigned. And furthermore, as governor of the state, Sparks prayed that the national government would render the stricken commonwealth such assistance as was needed to again bring peace and serenity to its people."

The banquet above referred to was given by Guggenheimer and other wealthy mine owners.

An excellent method! Make the governor drunk and then induce him to sign a call for Federal troops!

## Editorial Observations

**NOT LESS THAN THIRTY THOUSAND FAMILIES** on the Lower East Side of New York are taking part in the "Strike Against High Rent" movement.

**SOCIALISTS, EVERYWHERE**, now is the time to start the organization work for the national campaign. Build up your ward clubs and locals. Secure new members and new subscribers to our Socialist press.

**WILL THE OLD PARTY PIE-HUNTERS** dare meet the Socialist nominees in debate next year? If they don't they will be branded as cowards by the voters; if they do they will be proven fools by the Socialists.—American Manhood.

**THE SOCIALIST WOMAN EDITOR**, Comrade Mrs. Kaneko, calls our attention to an omission in our Christmas issue of St. Louis Labor. The interesting Christmas article by Comrade Corinne S. Brown was originally written for The Socialist Woman. We wish to add, however, that the article had reached us in an indirect way, since our Chicago friends have thus far failed to place St. Louis Labor on their exchange list.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT** is a Republican; Governor Sparks is a Democrat. After some unpleasant discussion, caused by political party considerations, the two gentlemen first disagreed, then agreed, again, with the result that the Mine Owners have the satisfaction of seeing the Federal troops remain in Goldfield, as the protectors of strike breakers and supporters of the Mine Owners in the work of trying to break up the Miners' Union.

### THE SHOP-WORN CHRIST—

In this land of counters and shelves and aisles, on the shelf where the statuetts stand,

There's a crucifix, too, of tawdry blue, a Christ with nail-pierced hands.

But the dust is spreading on the drooping head, and the red-lined wounds are dim,

And the shop-worn Christ is half the price of the things that encircle Him.

—Lyttle.

**A RUSSIAN DETECTIVE SYSTEM** in St. Louis is offering its services in the local daily press. For the information of our comrades, especially those of Russian nationality, we hereby reproduce the "adv." which appeared in the Post-Dispatch:

Detective—Offers his service for confidential work; undertake to accomplish most difficult cases; 29 years' experience and success; highest references; daily reports; quick results; Russian detective system, if necessary; expert female assistant furnished; represented in New York City, England, Germany and Austria. If you desire an object accomplished, a mystery cleared or the doings of a person secretly ascertained, call or write Louis Wien, 109 North Tenth street.

**JOHN SMITH CERTIFICATES CIRCULATE** with bayonets. Walter Thomas Mills, in the Saturday Evening Tribune, says about the Goldfield strike: The immediate cause of the present trouble is the refusal of the miners to take cashiers' checks in payment for wages which the local merchants refused to accept from the miners. These cashiers' checks are the local form of the clearing house certificates. The merchants would take them if the banks issuing them would guarantee their payment. The banks would not guarantee their own paper, the merchants would not accept them for goods, the miners could not use them to cover living expenses, and the soldiers have been ordered out to suppress riot. There is no riot—but to open the mines under these conditions and to force the abandonment of the unions by the miners. The local officers protest, the sheriff objects, ninety per cent of the citizens are opposed, but the soldiers came and military law is the result.

**WHILE WOMEN AND CHILDREN** are starving, some social parasites spend thousands of dollars in luxury and voluptuousness. Dear, poor working women, please read the following special dispatch of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, then look at your poorly-dressed little children, and then tell your husband how you feel about it: Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26.—Miss Mary Astor Paul, daughter of James A. Paul, Jr., of the Drexel firm, made her debut tonight at Horticultural Hall at a ball that for grandeur, cost and novelty eclipsed the famous "ball of the four seasons," with which four years

ago Mr. Paul introduced his older daughter. The flowers alone cost \$35,000, and for the occasion a new rose, a cross between the American beauty and sofrano, that took nine years to develop, was displayed for the first time. At 11 o'clock 500 large, brilliant butterflies, gathered from Brazil, Peru and India, were set free over the guests. The butterflies flitted everywhere amid cries of delight from the guests. Silken and painted butterflies were among the decorations also. The living insects hovered over the women, bumped into the lights, fell into the plates and did other stunts, but they were very effective. All the Drexels were there, as was everybody else of prominence in Philadelphia society. Col. Anthony J. Drexel and his wife and his daughter, Miss Margaretta, came over from London for the ball. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt had been invited, but did not attend. The ballroom was turned into a replica of a French garden. A great fountain was also built in one end of the room. Conservative estimates put the cost of the affair at \$100,000.

## The World of Labor

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

### TO INFORM ENGLISH BROTHERS.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada decided to send to Great Britain a representative labor man to inform the workmen there the truth about existing conditions in Canada.

### NO WAGE REDUCTION ACCEPTED.

The building trades of New York have flatly refused to accept a reduction of wages on Jan. 1, as proposed by the contractors. A big strike is threatened and efforts are also being made to avert a clash.

### CONDEMNING CHILD LABOR.

At the recent triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, held at Richmond, Va., the house of bishops denounced child labor and demanded legislation and the enforcement of laws to abolish the evil.

### ORGAN WORKERS WIN THEIR STRIKE.

The church organ factory employes in Boston and suburbs won their strike for higher wages and shorter hours. The threatened strike in two New York factories has been averted by a satisfactory adjustment of the demands.

### TWENTY THOUSAND ON SHORT HOURS.

Owing to lack of new orders, the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia has decided to shorten the working hours of its 20,000 employes. While none will be discharged, it is expected that by February the men will be working only half time.

### THE WEEKLY REST BILL A LAW.

The weekly rest day bill, which provides that all employes shall have one day of rest in the seven, was approved by the Italian parliament. The law was fought for by the socialists in parliament and the unions threatened a national strike if their demand was refused.

### NO MORE PRISON-MADE CIGARS.

After April 1 next the manufacture of cigars will be abandoned at the Marquette (Mich.) prison. A five-year contract for convict labor expiring the first of the year, the board of control has decided not to renew it, but has allowed four months of grace. The industrial enterprises at the prison will be confined to the manufacture of overalls and packing boxes and crates.

### JOHN MITCHELL'S POOR HEALTH.

John Mitchell is surely having more than his share of hard luck, says the Cleveland Citizen. He had hardly recovered from his recent illness when he was again taken suddenly ill while in a conference in Indianapolis during the latter part of last week. After being confined to bed a few days he began to improve and went to his home in Spring Valley, Ill.

### NO MORE OPEN SHOP FOR THEM!

For a long time the Chicago Employers' Association attempted to get the big Brunswick-Balke Co. to make a stand for the open shop, but the company said nay. The superintendent made the following public statement: "Experience has shown that, especially where the shop is a large one, the union is far superior to the non-union shop in harmony and order."

### TRADE UNIONISM GROWING.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Michigan bureau of labor shows a healthy growth of the organized labor movement throughout the state. In Detroit, the metropolis of the state, the number of local labor unions has increased 100 per cent during the past four years. And this in the face of the bitter fight made upon the organized workers by the Employers' Association of Detroit.

### WILL UNION MEN NOW BUY BOYCOTTED BUCK STOVES?

Now that an inferior court has enjoined the American Federation of Labor from boycotting the Buck stoves and ranges, "made" by President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers, we suppose Van Cleave expects a rush of workmen to buy the product of his labor-crushing factory. We wonder.—Social-Democrat Herald.

### TRADE UNIONS TO ABOLISH OVERTIME.

The joint board of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor Party of Great Britain have issued a report on unemployment, in which it is recommended that trade unions be urged to abolish overtime, and that, where this is not wholly possible, it be restricted to the narrowest limits, and that when worked, it be penalized to the fullest extent.

### PLAN TO SPLIT ASSOCIATION.

The independent window glass manufacturers are evidently aiming to split the amalgamated association. At a conference held in Columbus, O., last week, the bosses decided that they would increase the wages of 3,000 cutters and flatteners 10 per cent and reduce the wages of 8,000 blowers and gatherers 25 per cent. This is said to be the manufacturers' ultimatum. Some of the members of the union are said to favor accepting the offer, while others are bitterly opposed.

### UNITED WE STAND!

In accordance with the agreement entered into at the Norfolk convention of the A. F. of L., the building trades are getting together and will ask for a charter for a distinct section when the Federation executive council meets on Jan. 24. The building trades will hold a preliminary session on Jan. 9 to make necessary arrangements. The metal trades will also hold a conference in Cincinnati in a few weeks to discuss plans to form a section. The printing trades held a meeting in Indianapolis last week and strengthened their section.

### TEXTILE MILL OWNERS ARE CAUTIOUS.

The prevailing sentiment among New England manufacturers seems to be one of decided conservatism, and while it is thought that trade conditions will improve somewhat during 1908, no full revival is looked for until after the presidential election. It is estimated that from 200,000 to 250,000 employes of New England industries will be on a short-time basis during the first part of the coming year. This is partially due to the arrangement now being made by cotton manufacturers to curtail the output 25 per cent from Christmas to March 1.

### STREET CAR STRIKE PROBABLE.

Officials of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. have acknowledged that they are making preparations for a struggle with its employes, who it is expected will soon declare a strike, although Vice President Shea of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes made light of the report that a strike was intended. He said, however, that the railroad company had refused to treat with a committee sent by the men, and that a meeting of the association had been called to consider the subject.

### FIFTY THOUSAND UNEMPLOYED AND HOMELESS.

A New York paper reports that with every charity bed in the city occupied, lodging houses overcrowded, Bowery saloons turned into barracks and an array of wanderers on the streets, the charity organizations in New York are today helplessly facing a situation which will reach its climax with the first cold wave. More than 50,000 strangers are homeless in this city. In an effort to decide upon a plan which will bring charitable organizations together, a meeting will be called next week, when it is expected that a definite system will be inaugurated for the homeless.

### THE WAGE-WORKING PROLETARIAT OF FRANCE.

Of the 37,730,000 population of France, statistics record a working population of 19,750,075, of whom 6,805,510 are women and girls. The number engaged in agricultural pursuits is 8,176,569, of whom 2,658,052 are woman. Of the 1,822,620 people engaged in commerce, 689,999 are women, and of the 1,015,039 people employed in domestic pursuits, 791,176 are females. Those engaged in industrial pursuits number 5,819,855 people, of whom 2,124,642 are women. The percentage of females employed in four branches of labor is: Agriculture, 28; commerce, 35; domestic pursuits, 77, and learned professions, 33.

### DEMAND MORE POLICEMEN.

The Master Builders of Havana, Cuba, who have been doing their level best to break up the Masons' Union and other building trades organizations, demands that the police force of Havana be increased by at least 500 men. There is a general strike on in the Havana building industry and the Master Builders insist that more police protection is necessary. President Sanchez of the Havana Federation of Labor protested against the repeated interference of the police with the strikers' meetings. The Havana Post, a local daily paper, which formerly pretended great friendship for Organized Labor, has lately shown a disposition to kick the striking union men at every opportunity presenting itself. The other day the Master Builders demanded that the police be substituted by rural guards, as some of the policemen seem to sympathize with Union Labor. President Jose Diaz of the Masons' Union was arrested.

### SEVERE CRISIS FOR DIAMOND CUTTERS.

Paris, Dec. 30.—According to reports sent out by the French consul in Amsterdam, diamond cutters of that city are undergoing a severe crisis of their own as a direct result of the recent financial stringency in the United States. Amsterdam, which formerly had a monopoly of the diamond-cutting trade, is still the most important center of that business in the world. It employs ordinarily 9,500 expert men and women in this trade alone, not including the apprentices. Their salaries made a total of \$8,500,000 a year. America, which had in recent years come to be Amsterdam's best market, disappeared from the books of the diamond merchants this year almost completely. Three of the largest establishments which worked exclusively for the American trade shut down this week, throwing over 800 men out of work. Other establishments are reducing their forces.

### "SHOULD ACCEPT LOWER WAGES WITHOUT PROTEST!"

So says a railroad president. The Erie railway has cut wages. Its president, Frederic W. Underwood, replying to Samuel Gompers' speech, said at New York on the 18th: "The inexorable law of supply and demand, which is the basis of political economy, will make itself felt in the case of organized labor, as well as in all other branches of business, Mr. Gompers notwithstanding. In case an attempt is made to hold up the present abnormally high price of labor, when the earnings of railroads and industrial corporations do not warrant it, the alternative will be to shut down. Labor has been at a premium for the last four years. Now a change has come. Earnings are falling off and employes will receive a lower wage. This they should do without protest." But James R. Forgan of Chicago, president of the City Bank, in a speech at the Hyde Park Presbyterian church, Chicago, on the 19th, stated that "the financial flurry is practically over," and predicted that "after Jan. 1 conditions will be normal," and "business will rebound."

### INDEPENDENT LABOR POLITICS RECOMMENDED TO MINERS.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 28.—If the 50,000 coal miners in the United Mine Workers' organization go into politics, as they are being urged to, they may be a factor of considerable consequence. J. H. Walker, state president of the miners of Illinois, today gave out a statement in which he says: "In view of the action of the last regular session of our state legislature in holding up legislation the purpose of which was to reduce the number of fatalities and accidents in the mines, it might be interesting to know that there were 22,840 men killed in the coal mines of our country in the last sixteen years." He then states that by legislation such as sought here European countries have greatly reduced the percentage of fatalities. He declares 99 per cent of lives lost could have been saved by proper legislation and then says: "The workers who are paying this awful cost should rise up and put a stop to it. If they will elect men from their own ranks on a platform built by themselves they can stop it."

### LEATHER WORKERS ON HORSE GOODS.

The International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods have published in their monthly journal a list of firms and leather companies that are unfair to that union. The union requests that no advertisements of the following firms be answered: J. G. Starr & Sons' Harness Co., Decatur, Ill.; Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.; John Miller Saddlery Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. O. Flickner & Sons, Evansville, Ind.; William Hansell & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Huber, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luqueer Co., New York; Kimbell Carriage Co. (Harness Dept.), Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Bruce & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Newark Harness Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.; William Hamilton, 141 West Thirtieth street, New York; Starks-Ullman Saddlery Co., Paducah, Ky.; Shadburn Bros., Buford, Ga.; Chas. Brophy, South Hampton, L. I.; Charles Kronauer Harness Co., Chicago Ill. Strikes of leather workers were on at the following places when the last unfair list was made public: Goodpasture, Tenison & O'Sullivan, Nashville, Tenn.; Warren & Danielson, Memphis, Tenn.; B. F. Ackerman Co., Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST WITH "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST."

Washington, Dec. 24.—Though a peremptory injunction was issued by Justice Gould forbidding the publication of the name of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis in the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, it comes out today with the name of that firm in the boycott list. But this may not be an intentional disobedience of the injunction order. The restraining order upon President Gompers and the other officials of the Federation did not become effective till 2 p. m. yesterday, when the petitioner filed his bond, and the January issue of the Federationist was complete and in the mails yesterday. So that when the case comes up, if it does, and President Gompers is brought to bar for alleged contempt of court his attorney may take advantage of this technicality. Should Judge Gould decide that his order has been held in contempt by President Gompers as editor of the Federationist, and the other members of the executive council, he may summarily punish them

all. Immediately the president of the Federation is haled into court his attorney will apply for a writ of habeas corpus to the United States supreme court, striving by this means to get the court of last resort to pass upon the contention.

### WANT FEDERATION DISSOLVED.

Disruption of Goldfield Union and Injunction Against Picketing Asked by Consolidated Mining Co.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 26.—Suit against the Goldfield Miners' Union, the Western Federation of Labor and Charles A. Mackinnon, as well as 19 other officers, was filed today by the Consolidated Mine Co.

The papers allege that the Western Federation was organized for the purpose of destroying property, creating endless strife, disorder, bloodshed and rioting. An injunction against picketing and interference and the final dissolution of the Goldfield union is asked.

This action has greatly inflamed the miners, who declare that it was filed for no other purpose than to excite and inflame the miners to lawlessness, which always wins strikes for the mine owners.

The Goldfield union is charged with "intimidation," of being guilty of wanton destruction of property, and that it is a criminal society. The court is asked to prohibit any more meetings of the union.

The Consolidated Company, anticipating trouble, is placing barbed wire about its property, and in other ways is preparing for trouble.

### GOOD WORK OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Along the line of meritorious conceptions and achievements of the International Typographical Union none occupies a higher plane than the proposition to pension superannuated members of the craft, which was adopted by the recent convention of the union, and submitted for membership vote, and which has just been carried. Almshouses, infirmaries and kindred institutions may be filled with humanity whose circumstances during life, either through prodigality or misfortune, have prevented the saving of pennies for the proverbial "rainy day," but the International Union will have none of these, for in addition to its Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs it is seriously considering the possibilities of an international pension scheme that will enable it to place in independent circumstances those of its membership who have run life's race with no financial advantage to themselves, and who are, for advantage of the adequate provisions of family or other reasons, unable to take its haven of rest. The International Typographical Union never does anything by halves. An organization of 50,000 members, scattered throughout the United States and Canada, that can begin with a working capital of \$10,000 and intelligently and successfully build and conduct an institution representing every penny's worth of \$500,000, can be relied upon to originate and inaugurate a plan for pensioning its aged and infirm membership that will be worthy of emulation for organizations of like character.—Max Hayes.

### IDLE BUILDING MECHANICS IN ST. LOUIS.

1,700 carpenters out of .....	4,500
250 cement workers out of .....	500
950 painters out of .....	1,900
75 gravel roofers out of .....	280
50 structural workers out of .....	450
40 plasterers out of .....	325
15 elevator workers out of .....	115

3,080 out of .....

According to unofficial figures gathered from union council officers, over 3,000 men out of 8,070 in St. Louis connected with the building trades, have been out of employment for the past six or eight weeks. So far there has been no unusual distress among the idle skilled workmen. In fact, there have been less than the usual number of applicants for assistance.

Seven trades were investigated and only one of them failed to attribute the decline of labor to the shortage of cash. It was also found that there were more than the usual number of transfers from St. Louis to unions in other cities. Many of the transfers were given to men going south for the winter. Officers of the unions declares their faith in early resumption of favorable conditions which have prevailed in St. Louis for the past four years. Some, however, fear this will not happen before March 1, or possibly a month later. None of the local labor leaders look for any cut in wages. The schedules of trades inquired into call for wages ranging from 60 cents to 75 cents an hour. The carpenters of the local district council, who now get 60 cents an hour, look for a raise of 5 cents an hour after April 1, as called for by contracts signed with contractors and builders about a year ago.

## Strike Against High Rent

New York Landlords Compelled to Stop Robbing the Working People of the East Side.

New York, Dec. 28.—Hundreds of new recruits joined the forces of the rent strikers on the East Side today and the organization of the poor assumed such formidable proportions that many landlords were anxious to agree on a settlement.

Since Dr. Wasserman, landlord of the double-decker at 60-70 Stanton street, yielded to the demands of his tenants and promised to reduce their rent \$1 a month for six months, beginning Jan. 1, other landlords have shown signs of weakness. They became really frightened today when they learned about the appointment of a special committee of ten by the Eighth Assembly District Socialist Party at 313 Grand street to co-operate with the leaders of the movement, and noted that growth of the organization was steady, and what was even more surprising to them, orderly.

A woman came to the fore as one of the acknowledged advisers in the wide-spreading campaign. At a meeting of the Socialist Club she was appointed a "lieutenant" to receive all visitors to the club-rooms and to arrange the schedule for the committees at work in organizing the big army throughout the length and breadth of the Ghetto. Her name is Florence Margolies, and she only recently was graduated from a private school. Charles Lane, a very alert young man, is associated with her in regulating and directing the action of the reform machinery.

## Pettibone a Sick Man

The Trial Postponed on Account of Pettibone's Illness.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 30.—The illness of G. A. Pettibone today caused an adjournment of his trial until tomorrow morning. Last night Pettibone became violently ill and was taken to a hospital.

For a time his condition was critical, but today much improvement in his condition is reported. Pettibone has been a sick man all through the trial, and has frequently been taken to the hospital at night because of his suffering, but heretofore he has been able to appear in court each day.

It is thought that his malady is incurable, and it is regarded a question if the trial will ever be concluded.

Judge O. N. Hilton of Denver was entered as an attorney for the defense today. He has been acting as attorney for the Western Federation of Miners in the Goldfield controversy.

## Socialist News Review

### NEW PAPER IN CROTIAN LANGUAGE.

Radnicka Straza is a new semi-monthly publication printed in the Croatian language. Office for publication, 572 Blue Island avenue, Room 12, Chicago, Ill.

### THE SOCIALIST ALMANAC.

National Committee Motion No. 24, providing for the publication of a Socialist Almanac, was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 24; no, 26; not voting, 16. Vote closed Dec. 24.

### SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN BAND.

Comrades wishing to have their boys join a "Socialist Campaign Band, Glee and Singing Club," will please address the undersigned.

J. H. POWELL, 3142 Leola avenue.

### NATIONAL ORGANIZER FOR LOUISIANA.

National Committee Motion No. 23, providing for an organizer for the state of Louisiana until the April election at the expense of the National Committee was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 35; No, 6; not voting, 25. Vote closed Dec. 17.

### THE SOCIALISTS OF EAST ST. LOUIS

Met at the Metropolitan building last Sunday afternoon. Comrade Frank J. Hayes delivered a lecture on Socialism and the labor problem, and his instructive remarks were well appreciated by the audience. Three new members were received at the last meeting.

### CONVENTION ASSESSMENT ADOPTED.

National Committee Motion No. 25, providing for special assessment stamp to cover expenses of delegates to the National convention, the stamps to be sold on credit to the respective party divisions was adopted by the following vote: "Yes, 49; no, 1; not voting, 1. Vote closed Dec. 24.

### WANT A SOCIALIST PAPER.

Italian comrades, and all others interested in the organization of Italian workers, should send addresses to the National Office. There is a movement on foot for the establishment of an Italian Socialist paper in Chicago. Two thousand subscriptions are wanted to insure the success of the publication from the start.

### A NOMINATION TO BE DISREGARDED.

National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes sent out the following information: "The name of Col. Dick Maple appears on the ballot as a candidate for member of the National Executive Committee. Not being a member of the party, he accepted the nomination under a misapprehension. The nomination should therefore be disregarded by the members when voting."

### THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS IN LOS ANGELES.

The Defense Committee of the Mexican Revolutionists report that on Dec. 23 a writ of habeas corpus was denied L. Gutierrez De Lara, that the charges have been changed several times, that the third plea, on the part of the prosecution, for further detention of forty days is about to be made. The committee further states that the defense is in urgent need of funds to carry the cases to the United States Supreme Court. Contributions should be sent to Frank I. Wheat, 810 South Flower street, Los Angeles, Cal.

### OKLAHOMA SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

Shawnee, Okla., Dec. 28.—More than 100 delegates of the Socialist party in Oklahoma, with a total voting strength of 2,000, are meeting in state convention here. The principal business to be considered is the proposed amendments to the party constitution in Oklahoma. A definite move will be made regarding the action of the Socialists of the state toward state laws as made possible by the initiative and referendum provisions of the Oklahoma constitution. All members are wearing red badges.

### PRIMARY LAWS HARD ON SOCIALISTS.

To the State Secretaries: In a number of states new primary laws will be in operation for the elections of 1908; some of which involve a considerable expense for the filing of state ticket. As for instance, it will probably cost the Minnesota Socialists \$1,000 and the South Dakota comrades about \$600. If your state is similarly affected, kindly forward all information and a copy of the law at your earliest convenience. It is the desire to present the entire subject to the consideration of the National Executive Committee. J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary.

### IS A MOTHER WORTH LESS THAN A FATHER?

Two small children in New Jersey, Mildred and William Carter, lost their parents in a wreck, and a jury sitting in Camden has just awarded the orphans \$23,000 damages, \$5,000 for the loss of their mother and \$18,000 for the loss of their father. There was no insinuation that Mrs. Carter was not a good mother, but, being a woman, it was assumed that her value to her children was less than one-third that of the father. It will be remembered that another New Jersey jury, some months ago, in awarding damages to the parents of school children killed in a railroad accident, decided that a son was worth vastly more than a daughter. Under Socialism, male and female will be economically and socially equal. Under capitalism the earning power of the male is usually greater.

### A NEW FINNISH SOCIALIST PAPER.

Under date of Dec. 7 Toveri (The Comrade), a new Finnish Socialist bi-weekly, at Astoria, Ore., printed its first issue. It is published every Tuesday and Friday by the Western Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Co., and is the organ of Finnish workers in western states. Under the caption of "Our Program," Toveri closes a two-column announcement in English thus: "The fire of indignation at all injustice is blazing on high, brightening and purifying. The nations have arisen to the battle for human standards of living. This is the turning point of the tide in the history of the world. Two majestic tidal waves in the eternity of time have met, and raised in the impact a mighty crest, on each side of which countless waves also charge to the fray, trying to swing the crest to the domain of the enemy. Toveri will try to be such a small wave and help the tidal wave of Socialism in its struggle with capitalism, help it to destroy all obstacles in the way of society founded on justice, under which brother shall rob brother no more. When this is accomplished, then the ocean of time may calmly glisten and peace and good will reign on earth. Into battle in this cause Toveri calls you, brother and sister, himself charging in the first rank, shielding and guiding you."

### SOCIALISTS WENT TO JAIL.

On the evening of Dec. 16, at a meeting of the unemployed of Seattle, Wash., about 35 comrades were arrested and kept in jail all night. Each was fined \$25 the next morning, which they refused to pay, and in default were then sentenced to work on the chain gang. The arrested comrades published the following statement: "Recognizing that we can not expect fairness from Mayor Moore, or those depending on him for a job, we, the persons arrested Monday night, issue the following declarations at a meeting held in cell No. 9 of the jail: That, first, we have been convicted without a trial. Second, we are not guilty of obstructing Pike Place, nor of breaking the law in any respect, therefore we refuse to pay the fine unjustly imposed upon us. Third, we positively disapprove of convict labor; therefore we refuse to go to work on Seattle's chain gang, and that the work now being done by the chain gang be done by free labor. The unemployed in Seattle number thousands. Fourth, we believe the chain gang a reversion to the barbarian practices of the middle ages, a form of inhuman cruelty unsurpassed anywhere, and that Seattle, which considers itself of present-day civilization, should continue to tolerate such a damnable and infamous iniquity is almost unbelievable."

### DETAILS ABOUT THOMAS McGRADY'S DEATH.

Press reports announce the death of Rev. Thomas McGrady, formerly pastor of St. Anthony's church at Bellevue, Ky. His death occurred at San Francisco, after an illness from heart disease, from which he had been a sufferer for several years. He had been confined to his bed in a Catholic hospital for three weeks prior to his death. Father McGrady, while pastor at Bellevue, developed such strong Socialistic tendencies that he was reproved by Bishop Maes. This led to the priest's resignation from his pastoral duties. He then traveled over the country lecturing on Socialism. He refused the Socialist nomination for governor of Kentucky and also that for president of the United States. During the past two years little had been heard of him in public. His body was brought to Muir's Station, in Fayette county, Ky., for burial.—Catholic Citizen.

## Troops Remain in Goldfield

### Mine Owners, Governor and Roosevelt Find Way of Leaving Troops in Strike Region—Mine Owners Want Western Federation of Miners Dissolved.

#### ROOSEVELT MAKES GOOD WITH MINE OWNERS.

Washington, Dec. 28.—President Roosevelt today indicated by telegram to Governor Sparks of Nevada that the Federal troops now at Goldfield will be ordered to remain there for a further period of three weeks, provided the governor within five days issues a call for a special session of the State Legislature.

The telegram of the president was in response to one from the governor, in which he sets forth the need of armed intervention, and expresses the doubt that to call the Legislature would result in the necessary request from that body for Federal aid.

#### TROOPS REMAIN IN GOLDFIELD.

In accordance with the president's instructions, the secretary of war has sent telegraphic order to General Funston, commanding the department of California, countermmanding previous orders for the withdrawal of the troops from Goldfield on Monday next.

The special commission appointed by the president to investigate conditions at Goldfield returned after spending a week in the mining camp. A report will be made to the president on his return from Pine Knot.

Nothing will be given out in advance of the report.

#### MINE OWNERS ASK FOR INJUNCTION AND DISSOLUTION OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 25.—To carry the fight into the Federal court will be the next move of the Goldfield Mine Owners' Association. Tomorrow a suit will be filed in the circuit court in the district of Nevada, asking not only for an injunction against picketing and interfering with, but for the final dissolution of the Goldfield Miners' Union.

The suit is to be filed by the Goldfield Consolidated Mine Co. against the Goldfield miners, the Western Federation of Miners, Charles A. MacKinnon, president of the local union, and nineteen officers of the same. The complaint alleges that the Goldfield Miners' Union and the Western Federation of Miners are voluntarily unincorporated associations and that it is claimed to be a part of another larger organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, also unincorporated.

#### To Prevent Interference.

It is further alleged that the Western Federation of Miners is organized for the destruction of property and creating "endless strife, disorder, bloodshed and rioting." The Goldfield union is charged in the bill with "intimidation" and of being guilty of "wanton destruction of property, murder of innocent citizens, lawlessness and anarchy to such an extent that it has instituted a reign of terror in the Goldfield district." It is further alleged that the Goldfield union is a "criminal society."

The court is asked to cite the defendants before it to answer allegations of the complaint, and to issue a writ of injunction restraining the complainants from obstructing the business of the Consolidated Mines Co. by threat, intimidation or picketing. An injunction against boycott is further asked for. The court is asked to enjoin the Goldfield union from holding any more meetings.

Finally, it is petitioned that the injunction be made permanent and that the Goldfield Miners' Union be abated and forever dissolved as a nuisance. The complaint is signed by George Wingfield, vice-president of the Consolidated Mines Co.

One effect of the filing of this, it is said, may be to induce President Roosevelt to order a portion of the troops now in Goldfield to remain on the ground.

#### NEVADA GOVERNOR CALLS LEGISLATURE.

Special Session to Convene January 14 to Deal With the Mining Situation.

Carson City, Nev., Dec. 30.—Governor Sparks this afternoon called an extra session of the Legislature to convene Jan. 14, 1908. For the last twenty-four hours the governor has been deluged with dispatches from all over the state, and many places outside Nevada, urging the calling of the extra session to settle labor troubles. "This request has been made by many citizens, the object being to adjust by legislation, if possible, the controversy existing between the miners and mine owners at Goldfield, this state.

"Under the legislation, as above cited, the governor shall state to both houses, when organized, the purpose for which they have been convened. When that time arrives I will endeavor to outline to you the necessary legislation required and will give hearty co-operation in the attempt to secure to every citizen of Nevada their just rights, freely to be exercised under the law.

(Signed) "JOHN SPARKS, Governor."

## The Wood For Newspapers

Costs Twenty-six Million Dollars—Publishers Pay Much More for Stock This Year Than They Did Last Year.

Today there is general complaint among publishers that printing paper is constantly growing dearer. In the Middle West many local papers are raising their subscription price 50 per cent in order to pay for the paper. From the time when Gutenberg first used movable type, made of wood, to the present day of metropolitan papers, some of which consume the product of acres of spruce in a single edition, printing has in very large degree depended upon the forest.

In the face of a threatened shortage of timber, the amount of wood consumed each year for pulp has increased since 1899 from two million to three and one-half million cords. The year 1906 marked an increase of 93,000 cords in the imports of pulpwood, the highest average value per cord for all kinds, and a consumption greater by 469,053 cords than that of any previous year.

Spruce, the wood from which in 1899 three-fourths the pulp was manufactured, is still the leading wood, but it now produces a little less than 70 per cent of the total. How well spruce is suited to the manufacture of pulp is shown by the fact that during a period in which the total quantity of wood used has doubled and many new woods have been introduced, the proportion of spruce pulpwood has remained nearly constant in spite of the drains upon the spruce forests for other purposes. During this time three different woods, from widely separated regions, have in turn held the rank of leader in the lumber supply.

Since 1899, poplar, which for years was used in connection with spruce to the exclusion of all other paper woods, has increased in total quantity less than 100,000 cords, and is now outranked by hemlock. Pine, balsam and cottonwood are used in much smaller amounts.

New York alone consumes each year over a million and a quarter cords of wood in the manufacture of pulp, or more than twice as much as Maine, which ranks next. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Michigan follow in the order given. Sixty per cent of the wood used in New York was imported from elsewhere, and even so the supply appears to be waning, since the total consumption for the state shows a small decrease since 1905, whereas the other states named have all increased their consumption. Other states important in the production of pulp are: Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

The average cost of pulp delivered at the mill was \$7.21. The total value of the wood consumed in 1906 was \$26,400,000. The chief item determining the price of paper is the cost of pulp. An example of the increased price of paper is found in the case of a publisher of a daily in the Middle West, who recently paid \$1,200 for a carload of paper. The same quantity and grade of paper cost a year ago but \$800.

The chemical processes of paper making, which better preserve the wood fiber, are gaining over the mechanical process. In 1899, 65 per cent of the wood was reduced by the mechanical process; in 1906, less than 50 per cent.

All importations of wood for pulp are from Canada, and comprised, in 1906, 739,000 cords, nearly all of which was spruce. Four and a half million dollars' worth of pulp was imported in 1906, a slight falling off from 1905.

Circular 120 of the Forest Service contains a discussion of the consumption of pulpwood in 1906, based on statistics gathered by the Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service. The pamphlet can be had upon application to the Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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# REVOLUTION IS STILL ON

**Striking Scenes Enacted in Russian Duma Members' Trial—President of First Duma Eulogized by Opposition Members.**

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—There were striking scenes today during the continuation of the trial of the members of the first duma who issued the famous Viborg manifesto. One of the accused in an impassioned speech quoted Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's "Viva la Duma" speech, which created such a sensation at the time it was delivered, adding that if they had the sympathy of the British prime minister they need not ask the compassion of a Russian court of justice.

The lawyers present renounced their professional privileges and declared that they were present as citizens, electors and the authorities of the misfortunes of the accused.

After adjournment the lobby was crowded with eighty opposition deputies of the present duma, headed by Kadet Rodicheff, who handed M. Murontseff, president of the first duma, an address signed by all of the eighty greeting him as the people's first elector and eulogizing his faith and courage in having steadfastly flown the flag of liberty in the days of oppression. There was an affecting scene when Murontseff and Rodicheff embraced amid the cheers of those assembled in the lobby. The police did not interfere.

## Bail Sought for Duma Members.

Moscow, Dec. 28.—The Liberals are raising funds to bail the members of the first duma who are now on trial at St. Petersburg. Over a million and a half rubles have already been guaranteed.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—The proceedings at the trial of the 169 members of the first duma who are charged with treasonable practices in signing the Viborg manifesto were noteworthy for the spirited defense.

The speakers declared they were indifferent to any sentence the court might impose. They were only answerable to the nation and to history. The nation had justified their conduct by sending an overwhelming opposition majority to the second duma.

## Petrunkévitch Is Defiant.

M. Petrunkévitch made the most remarkable and the most eloquent oration, in which he said:

"If we are imprisoned we will know that we have fulfilled our mandates as true citizens of Russia and that the country approves us."

The speeches, which were delivered in tones of deepest conviction in the presence of parliament, gave the impression that it was the judges who were being arraigned.

It is foreseen that the outspoken utterances of the accused are likely to increase the severity of their sentences, and it is stated that the friends of Prof. Murontzeff, president of the first duma, who will wind up for the defense, have urged him not to speak lest he incur the maximum penalty.

## Miliukoff Off for America.

Prof. Miliukoff, chairman of the Constitutional Democratic Party, left for the United States, where he will deliver a series of lectures.

# Machinists Wanted!

By M. Youtz, Cleveland, O.

The machinery of government has become impaired on account of its attempted operation in political darkness and ignorance. One arm with the torch and another arm with the hammer are going down under the machine to find what the trouble is.

The government machine has always been repaired without the use of the hammer and torch, because in the past the most necessary thing to do to it was to give it a little cleaning and dusting once in a while with an eagle or rooster's wing, and an occasional oiling with the can of the Prohibitionist, and then it would run along fine until graft dust would again gather and the mucky oil of profit would get so thick around the bearings that the machine would clog up; the confidence wheels would slip their cogs, and with the hoppers full of wheat the machine would refuse to make flour for the hungry and starving; with tons of leather on hand the machine would not make shoes for the barefooted; with thousands of bales of wool and cotton the machine could not make clothing for the naked.

After the people had lived on hope and expectation so long that they did not need flour; had walked around so long looking for a job the callouses on their feet got so thick they did not need shoes, and went naked so long they broke the habit of dress, then some political machinist would suggest that we amend the machine with an unslippable financial belt.

Then they would scrape off the political rust of ignorance and fill the journals with some reform babble and the political compressed air painter would come around and stripe each machine with red, white and blue and tell you it was as good as ever, and that with an occasional cleaning with the eagle's wing and picking with the rooster's spur, it would run all right.

But the time came when the rust of political ignorance, covered up by the political patriotic painter's red white and blue, ate the frame of the machine to pieces, and the people became afraid it would fall on them.

Then the eagle screamed for confidence, and the rooster crowed because the eagle screamed. The hammer and torch crawled out from under the machine and said we need a new machine, framework and all, and the arm and hammer with the arm and torch suggested: that instead of buying an old machine that was out of date and always slipping its cogs, and for which there were no more repairs made, that we get the latest make with all improvements.

Then the eagle and rooster flopped their wings and said: "Oh, no; if that old machine was good once, it is all right now—the machine of our fathers was good enough for them and," says the eagle and rooster, "this old machine is good enough for us."

"And further, just see," says the eagle and rooster, "the hammer and torch don't agree; one says you should have the wheels of the new machine first and the other says you should have the frame of the new machine first, and because they can not agree which part of the machine they should have first, therefore the whole machine must be wrong."

Then the hammer and torch got together and said: "See here; we both want the same kind of a machine, of the same make, and as we have use only for one machine, let us order it together; we will both sign the same ticket and get a good discount."

Say, do you want to help order this new machine with us and help to operate it two or three hours a day and get about \$10 per day of the product of the machine? You don't even have to sign your name, just make your cross at the right place on the ticket—won't cost you a cent. You can have everything you need, if you want it, and know how to get it. In the past you have ordered the machine for the other fellow and paid for it also. He will return it to you as soon as you want it.

If you want to get in on the ground floor of this new corporation, write for an explanation.

One share free to everybody.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT of Socialist books, pamphlets, etc., at the Labor Book Department, 314 Chestnut street. Give us a call. In addition to our English book department, we have the best assortment in German Socialist literature west of New York.

DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the Labor Book Department, 324 Chestnut street; 25c a copy.

# 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 unaware 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.

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

SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL

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# Missouri Socialist Party

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN LOCAL ST. LOUIS.

Local St. Louis Socialist Party met at Delabar's Hall last Monday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Secretary-Treasurer; Otto Kaemmerer; Assistant Secretary, W. R. Bowden; Editor of St. Louis Labor, G. A. Hoehn; Organizer, David Allan; State Committeemen: William Kindorf for Eleventh district and David Allan for Twelfth district. After some discussion, it was decided that Local St. Louis address to the Socialist Party locals a communication in answer to certain misrepresentations and false statements sent out from St. Louis by Howard Lindsay, secretary of the Twenty-Second Ward Club. It was also decided by the meeting that Lindsay must sign the communication to be sent out by Local St. Louis or be debarred for one year from voice and vote in any of the affairs of Local St. Louis, and from holding any office in said Local or its ward branches.

### THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Local.	State Secretary.			National Com.		
	Pauls.	Tschirner.	Wilcox.	Behrens.	Hoehn.	Schenk.
Arnett	6			5	3	4
Bevier	1	14	2	17	1	17
Burlington Junction		1	7	7	1	8
Chillicothe	4	1	3	8	2	6
Dexter	2		9	9	2	9
Elk River	10			10	5	5
Eldon	8				8	8
Flat River	2	7		9		9
Greenfield	8			8		8
Hannibal		10		10		10
Jasper County—						
Carl Junction			10	10		10
Carthage	7	2	1	10	4	6
Fidelity	5			5	5	5
Jasper	26				26	26
Joplin			10	10		10
Knight's Station	3		2	5	3	2
Kansas City	3	42	2	49	2	47
Liberal	7		1	8	7	1
Mountainview	6			6	6	6
Neosho	3	2	6	11	4	7
Novinger	11		2	12	2	10
Poplar Bluff		11		11		11
Raley Creek	6		1	7		7
Springfield	15		3	18	2	16
Schell City	8		1	9	3	6
St. Louis County—						
Brentwood		10		9	1	10
Ferguson	5			5	3	2
Jennings		5		5		5
Olivette		9		9		9
Valley Park		24		24	1	23
St. Louis City	158	25	5	172	156	45
Turnback		5		5		5
Zalma	8		2	8	2	8
J. W. Adams, at-large	1			1		1
B. S. Curd, at-large	1			1		1
C. S. Cook, at-large	1			1		1
G. W. Coles, at-large	1			1		1
Lucius Hitchcock, at-large	1			1		1
H. N. Karr, at-large	1			1		1
Paul Lutz, at-large	1			1		1
L. McCullah, at-large	1			1		1
Jos. Meredith, at-large	1			1		1
J. B. Meredith, at-large	1			1		1
Jay Quinn, at-large	1			1		1
G. D. Sauter, at-large	1			1		1
Totals	323	168	67	507	257	348

Vote compiled and verified by Hy. Schwarz and A. Siepman, Committee.

**LOCAL ST. LOUIS** will get out a full vote—next time.  
**A NEW LOCAL** has been organized at Winnipeg, Laclede County, by Jay Quinn and E. F. Nelson. The latter is secretary, and J. M. Martin is organizer.  
**BEN HANFORD** is forced to withdraw his name from the ballot for National Executive Committee. His health is so bad that he fears he will be unable to serve, if elected.  
**HENRY LAURENS CALL** will speak in Jasper County as follows: Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12, at Webb City; Sunday night, Joplin; 13, Carthage; 14, Prosperity; 15, Jasper.  
**THE NAME** of Col. Dick Maple appears on the ballot as a candidate for member of the National Executive Committee. Not being a member of the party, he accepted the nomination under a misapprehension. The nomination should therefore be disregarded by the members when voting.  
**DATES HAVE BEEN** arranged for C. H. Taylor of Baltimore, Md., as follows: De Soto, Flat River, Poplar Bluff, Commerce, Blodgett, Hayti, Caruthersville, Clarkton, Parma, Dell and Blytheville. The last two are in Arkansas. These dates are all in the southeast part of the state and Comrade Taylor will fill them on his way to Texas, where he is engaged as organizer.  
**SECRETARY TSCHIRNER** of the St. Louis County Committee reports progress in the county as follows: "On Sunday, Dec. 22, we organized a Local at Chesterfield, Comrades Cassens, Georges and myself acting as organizers at that point. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. and an appreciative audience, consisting mainly of staunch Republican farmers, listened attentively to the first Socialist speech ever delivered in that section of the county. As a result of our effort the movement gained many sympathizers and, judging from expressions made after the meeting, a strong organization will undoubtedly result with a little more agitation. Local Chesterfield organized with six charter members and elected Comrades G. Lewis as secretary and A. Gilbert as financial secretary. The material thus secured is a promising nucleus for a strong future organization. Our other county organizers spent the day at Glencoe, Valley Park and Greenwood. Reports of success at these latter points have not yet been received, but will be forwarded without delay. On Dec. 29 our organizers will be active at Luxembourg and probably one or two other places. Organizer Ed Hughes of Valley Park has just started out for ten days' organizing and expects to arrange meetings for our speakers at Gumbo, Centaur, Vigus, Manchester, Pacific, Clayton and Prospect Point. Owing to the condition of the roads at this time of the year his work will mainly be confined to points which can be reached by either street car or train. From now on until election time every available comrade will be expected to take up his share of the burden, and especially as far as it pertains to all important work of organizing. The County Central Committee has just received 1,000 posters announcing a "Lecture and Entertainment," same to be used in new territory for the purpose of announcing the meetings which will be addressed by the comrades. In this way we hope to draw the people to our meetings and to induce sympathizers to join the party. All county Locals are being supplied with these posters and are urged to make quick use of them. Judging from reports, our work throughout the county is progressing nicely and smoothly."

**WARNING TO UNEMPLOYED.** We are informed by the Miners' Union in Des Loges and Flat River, Mo., that there are over one thousand miners out of work in the Missouri Lead Belt. Unemployed, take notice! Don't be deceived by the "Wanted" columns of capitalist newspapers.

# The Mexican Revolutionists

## Hunted by President Diaz' Detectives and Thugs They Will Have to Stand Trial at Tombstone, Arizona.

(Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.)  
 Galveston, Tex., Dec. 30.—R. Flores Magon, alleged head of the Mexican revolutionary junta, formerly with headquarters at St. Louis; Antonio Villareal and Librado Rivera have been ordered extradited from Texas to Arizona, having been indicted at Tombstone on Federal charges of conspiracy in organizing a military expedition against Mexico.

The conviction of these is expected, in view of disclosures made by Antonio Cortez, the detective in the employ of the Mexican government, who has been in jail for three months with the prisoners. In fact, he was a member of the revolutionary party, and in this manner secured possession of documentary evidence which will be produced at the trial of the conspirators. Magon confided in Cortez many secrets, it is said, including information about revolutionary funds and arms.

In the case of Comrade De Lara the second forty days were over on Dec. 18. Mexico had still no evidence submitted, and yet the United States district attorney said evidence would come, and his law partner, U. S. Commissioner Van Dyke, refused to release him, and U. S. Judge Welborn issued habeas corpus writ to be argued Monday morning at 10:30.

In cases of Magoon, Villareal and Rivera, U. S. Commissioner Van Dyke and Prosecuting U. S. District Attorney O. Lawler, his law firm partner, decided Dec. 21 to commit defendants for trial at Tombstone, Arizona, in spite of the fake character of "evidence" by prosecuting and "star" witnesses. Defense appeals to Superior Court; will go to Supreme Court, and, if needs be, to Arizona. Yours for the cause, Alfred G. Sanfleben.

Every workingman and woman opposed to such a system of wholesale slaughter must not only join the union of his or her trade, but fall in line with the political working class organization, which is the Socialist Party.

## 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. Boling
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
27—North Branch, 2318 Gilmore, 1st and 3rd Thursday			Hy. Gerdel
28—5586 Vernon Ave., 3rd Thursday			J. K. Savage
Women's Branch—2741 Dickson, 2nd and 4th Thursday			Mary Devore

## Our Book Department

Author.	Title.	Cloth.
AVELING—The Student's Marx		\$1.00
BAX—The Religion of Socialism		1.00
BEBEL—Woman and Socialism		1.00
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BELLAMY—Equality, a novel, paper, 50c		1.25
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CARPENTER—Civilization; Its Cause and Cure		1.00
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