

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1908

NO. 365.

## TO ST. LOUIS COMRADES

Sunday, February 2, 1908, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Opening and Dedication of New Headquarters

212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

### COMRADES OF ST. LOUIS!

You are cordially invited to attend the opening and dedication of our new Socialist Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

There will be addresses and a short musical program.

Hoping to meet you Sunday evening at the new Socialist home of the St. Louis Socialist Party, we remain,

Fraternally yours,  
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

### SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS REMOVAL FUND.

Comrades and Friends—The removal of headquarters and office of our papers, together with the fixing up of our new location, involves an expense of several hundred dollars. Office fixtures, stoves, furniture, etc., have to be secured.

We appeal to you to co-operate with us in this important work of fixing up headquarters that will be the pride of the St. Louis Socialists. We assure you there will be no extravagant expenditures. Yet it will cost quite a sum of money to get things in working order by February 1.

Contributions to the Removal Fund will be receipted in the columns of our papers, St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Wellwisher	.....\$ 1.00
W. E.	.....50
E. Corcoran	.....50
C. Braun	.....25
H. Kloth	.....1.00
J. H. P.	.....2.00
Wm. Leinhardt	.....50
L. G. Pope	.....50
Mrs. L. G. Pope	.....50
Jul. Bitterlich	.....1.00
J. F. Wessler	.....25
W. R. Bowden	.....1.00
E. Morris, K.	.....1.00
Jacob Wunsch	.....50
Gus Diers	.....50
H. H.	.....50
E. Ortesky	.....1.00
Jul. Bitterlich	.....1.00
Wm. Gutweiller	.....1.00
F. Domke	.....50
Ino. Bohacek	.....1.00
Mrs. S. Woodman	.....50
W. R.	.....1.00
Mrs. Fritz Krum	.....25
Wm. F. Crouch	.....50
Mrs. Wildberger	.....50
Miss E. Kientz	.....25
Mrs. W. R. Bowden	.....25
C. F. Gebelein	.....50
Jos. Heuer	.....25
Amount previously reported	.....20.75
Grand Total	.....\$40.75

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

### ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND FOR 1908.

Hans Ortgies	.....\$ 55
F. Dobrett	.....1.00
H. Stueckmann	.....25
S. Schmall	.....50
Kalmar Berne	.....1.00
E. L. J.	.....35
F. Krumm	.....1.00
Carl Kuhlberg	.....25
Arbeiter Gesangverein Vorwärts	.....15.00
Collected at Call Meetings, Concordia Hall	.....16.00
Aschenbroedel Hall	.....17.54

Total .....\$53.24

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

## RED FLAG BEARERS'

### CALL JARS ENGLAND

Gigantic Socialistic Movement Threatens Political Revolution—Stormy Session of Parliament Predicted—Labor's Funds in Fight.

The above sensational headlines are not of our own make; they decorated the following special cablegram in last Sunday's Globe-Democrat. A careful perusal of this London news item will make every Socialist and progressive Trade Unionist feel good, and we hope that our esteemed fellow citizen, Van Cleave, will not consider it an exaggeration when we modestly predict that in the development of her Labor and Socialist movement Old England is but a few years ahead of America. This would mean that similar lively times in the political struggle between the hireling hordes of Capitalism and the forces of Organized Labor may soon be expected in this country.

Now, here is the London news item:

(Special Cablegram to the Globe-Democrat.)

London, Jan. 25.—In all the political movements of England possibly no such sudden and remarkable swing of the pendulum of public opinion has ever been witnessed as that recorded this week, when, in a conference at Hull, the representatives of millions of British workingmen, forming the Labor party, hoisted the red flag of Socialism.

The party put itself on record as accepting the Socialistic doctrine that production, distribution and exchange should be controlled by a democratic state in the interest of the entire community, and as favoring the establishment of social and economic equality between the classes.

#### England Dazed at Sudden Move.

The English public is still so dazed over the suddenness of this avowal that only a few newspapers seem to grasp the real signifi-

## The Rule of Rifles

"Backed by the rifles of the regulars, a comprehensive federal court injunction will settle all existing troubles in the camp."—Statement of a Goldfield lawyer, as reported in the Los Angeles Times.

"Backed by the rifles of the regulars,"  
Oppression's power stands!  
Backed by the rifles of the regulars,  
Like the despots of foreign lands!  
Backed by the rifles of the regulars  
Are the ranks of the riotous rich,  
With the purpose to force useful labor  
Groveling into the ditch.

"Backed by the rifles of the regulars,"  
Neath the folds of the Red, White and Blue,  
Are the masters of mighty millions!  
Shall they be our masters, too?  
Shall they, by the gold they have gathered  
From the hands of humble toil,  
Be given the power of enslavement  
O'er the sons of America's soil?

"Backed by the rifles of the regulars,"  
Was England's tax on tea,  
But America spurned those regulars  
And declared her sons should be free.  
Shall that Declaration be futile  
And America grovel to-day  
Neath the feet of imperious masters  
That o'er powers of state hold sway?

O, Men of a mighty nation!  
O, Liberty's children! Hear!  
Know ye not that war is upon us?  
That the conflict approaches near?  
Hear ye not the tramping of soldiers?  
Hear ye not the bugle blast?  
Backed by the rifles of the regulars,  
They purpose their power shall last!

O, Men of a mighty nation!  
O, Liberty's children! Hear!  
Now is the time for action!  
This day—and this present year!  
The enemy trusts deadly bullets!  
Living ballots have ye in your hands!  
O, form in one mighty phalanx  
To dispel their murderous bands!

O, Men of a mighty nation!  
O, Liberty's children! Hear!  
On the farm, in the workshop or forest,  
Mart, office or mine, far or near,  
Whoever performs useful labor,  
Whatever your work may be,  
Unite for the cause of Justice!  
Unite and our land shall be free!  
—James R. Townsend, in Black Hills Daily Register.

cance of the new situation. Persons who professed astonishment and fear when the lonesome figure of John Burns—since raised to a seat in the cabinet—entered Parliament as a representative of a labor constituency many years ago, have now a real reason to fear for the traditional trend of British legislative institutions.

Among other things, the latest move of the Labor party really means that the cry of Socialism will not only be raised with a strong voice in the House of Commons, but that the present Labor members of Parliament, who have so suddenly changed their political complexion, will be backed in pushing the Socialistic propaganda by the strong organization and wealthy treasury of the Labor party.

#### Political Revolution Threatens.

Nevertheless, it now seems plain enough that unless other political parties can succeed in breaking up the Socialist party, nothing short of a political revolution can be expected. There are already indications that the present Liberal government will attempt to obtain the early support of the Socialists in the pending fight against the House of Lords, and that if this aid be forthcoming the next session of Parliament, beginning Wednesday, is likely to be the most exciting in many years.

Among those who have hailed with delight the Hull Socialistic avowals of the Labor party is the Countess of Warwick.

#### Bannerman May Soon Retire.

London, Jan. 25.—The demoralization of the Liberals is widespread. It is announced tonight that Premier Campbell-Bannerman, who has just returned after his holiday, is ill and will be unable to attend the meeting of the Privy Council at Windsor. This is believed to foreshadow his early retirement.

#### THE NEW YORK RENT STRIKE

#### And Some Historical Reminiscence.

The rent strikes in the cities remind one of the rent strikes and riots that occurred in New York in 1839. The King of Holland gave a Van Rensselaer a grant of several thousand acres where New York City now stands; this grant was confirmed by the British King when the country passed into England's control, and it was so left when the revolution took the country from the King. There were several thousand farmer tenants on this land and they protested against the rent and refused to pay. The arrearages amounted to \$400,000, when the old man died and left the property to his sons, who attempted to collect it, and the officers who tried to serve papers on the tenants were whipped, beaten and tarred and feathered. The troops at the first attempt were driven off by five hundred farmers on horses, and it took reinforcements to protect the officers in their duties. The governor called the legislature, and an attempt to pass laws compelling the sons to sell the land was made, but they failed of passage. The governor said in his message that such tenantry was against public policy and not in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, but was more in keeping with the feudalism and customs of the old country. But the money of the owners prevailed, and that is the base of the great Rensselaer fortune of millions that exists today in New York. Some time the people will elect Socialists to office and the age-wrong ideas and customs of kings and oppressors will be wiped off the statute books. You will find an interesting account of these rent strikes in McMaster's "History of the American People." Tenantry and liberty can not live in the same country at the same time.—Appeal to Reason.

## PUBLIC MASS MEETING

James H. Brower, National Socialist Organizer, Will Speak at Concordia Turner Hall, Thursday, February 6th.

There will be a public mass meeting held under the auspices of the Socialist Party THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1908, at 8 p. m., at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets.

Comrade James H. Brower, National Organizer and Lecturer of the Socialist Party, will be the speaker of the evening. Admission free. Comrades and friends are requested to agitate for good attendance. Announcement cards may be secured from the Socialist Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

Subject: "Socialism or Plutocracy—Which?"

## GRIPE-NUT POST'S DESPAIR

The National Citizens Industrial Alliance Leader, Mr. Van Cleave's Partner, Publishes Half-Page Anarchistic Epistle in Daily Capitalist Papers.

"Free Riot Laws" is the caption of a three full column advertisement in small print, in the daily capitalist papers of January 28.

John Most, in the flower-days of his anarchistic ecstasies, never reached the perfection of "riotous language" as contained in this advertising, the editorial work of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance leader, C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich.

For the edification of our readers and friends, we quote a few of the passages of this Gripe-Nut Post write-up.

The "gentleman" says:

#### "FREE RIOT" LAWS.

"How would you like to be pointed out as a tough, bully, law-breaker and criminal because you are a member of a labor union, and ruled tyrannically by the leaders, who are known to be men of 'violent tendencies' (as the Goldfield Committee reported)—who make a business of stirring up trouble, strikes, picketing, boycotting, slugging, dynamiting, destruction of property, and who stop industries and force their own union members to go without wages until the leaders can assert their right to dictate and rule?"

"All of this, with fat and sure salaries for the leaders and more or less poverty for their working members.

"When workingmen are fined and forced to pay from \$25.00 to \$1,000.00 for some 'disobedience' of 'orders' from the leaders, some idea of the extent of the slavery may be understood.

"A few designing men have gained control of 'organized labor' and are shrewdly scheming to rivet the shackles on their own members and on all citizens. Give them the 'free-riot' laws and they can enforce obedience.

"Take a careful look at the work of these Labor leaders now before Congress.

"They demand a revision of the 'penal code' so that rioters and toughs directed by Labor Union managers may commit various acts of lawlessness and go free.

"They demand an anti-injunction law, so that the hands of the people's courts shall be tied and they cannot issue restraining orders to prevent acts sure to result in riot, assaulting of other workmen, dynamiting and destruction of property. This is known as the 'Free-Riot Act.'

"They demand that no free American who fails to pay fees to the union leaders be allowed to work in certain Government departments.

"They demand the defeat of public men who vote against these measures of anarchy.

"The 'union' man's money is used to work these measures through.

"It is a most dangerous condition confronting the people, but our workingmen and other citizens can preserve their freedom by acting, and acting promptly.

"We don't want new laws that make Violence, Dynamiting, Boycotting and general mob rule safe to the tough element. That would destroy industries and commerce and put work-people into poverty, with every man's hand raised against his neighbor.

"Men of America must take a stand against these insidious attacks on their God-given personal liberty.

"The way to help yourself is to write now, and again later, to the members of Congress, whose names you can get, and tell them your wishes.

"They will understand readily if your letter asks them to 'vote for the measures that are clearly in the interest of the masses.' 'Vote against any bill, whether presented by Labor or Capital, if it is a 'class' measure and intended to benefit a few and injure the many.' Demand more good laws against criminals, not less.

"Tell them we don't want this country filled up with criminals, made so by cowardly legislation, in the interests of Labor Union Bosses, grafters, frenzied financiers or anarchists.

"A few members of Congress think they can continue to hold office by bowing to the shouts and demands of these organized labor leaders, in whom anarchy and disorder is ingrained. Such public men (there are but few) are willing to prostitute their own ideas of

## ANNOUNCEMENT

It is unlawful for the American Federation of Labor and its members and sympathizers to

## BOYCOTT THE BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE CO.

"Justice Gould in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, on December 17th, handed down a decision granting the company a temporary injunction preventing the Federation from publishing the fact that the

## BUCK'S STOVE & RANGE CO.

is on the

....UNFAIR LIST OF ORGANIZED LABOR....

right and justice to curry favor with an organization thought to be strong enough to keep them in office. That is a fatal mistake.

"Look at the members of Congress who have been opposed at the polls by all the forces the leaders of organized labor could bring to bear.

"Every Congressman who has stood up fearlessly for the rights of the common people and refused to vote for 'free riot' and such bills has been returned by increased majorities.

"What the great mass of newspaper readers and voters want to know is:

"Does he stand for all the people and not alone for the few, and does he stand for absolute freedom and justice? The reason is plain.

"Organized labor is a name abused by the 'violent men' who have gained control. They use that name to mask their anarchy and scheme to keep workmen paying fees to them.

"There are about 500 local organizations of liberty-loving people in as many cities in the United States, variously known as Citizens' Associations, Industrial Associations and Citizens' Industrial Associations. Their affiliations and support represent several million people.

"They are watching this legislation, and their voices will be heard in no uncertain manner in support of peace and law.

"It shall be my privilege and pleasure to pay for the publication, in practically every prominent paper in America, of the names of Members of Congress who support or pander to this 'free-riot' sort of legislation.

"Above all, it is of the greatest importance that the readers, one and all, write quickly to members of Congress, asking them to vote only for measures for the safety of the people and not for any measure of the 'free-riot' sort.

"Our forefathers fought for freedom for themselves and their children, and we must be alert, for oppressors arise from time to time and would rob us of it.

"Patrick Henry once said, 'The most valuable end of government is the liberty of the inhabitants. No possible advantages can compensate for the loss of this privilege.' Don't let any man or set of men rob you of it. Write to members of Congress. Just for the people.

C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.

## BLACKLISTING UNION MEN IS PERFECTLY CONSTITUTIONAL

**This is What the Latest Decision of the United States Supreme Court Really Means.**

Washington, Jan. 27.—The constitutionality of the act of Congress of June 1, 1898, prohibiting railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce from discriminating against members of labor organizations in the matter of employment was called into question by the case of William Adair vs. the United States, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States today favorably to Adair. The opinion was by Justice Harlan, and held the law to be repugnant to the Constitution.

The court held that Adair, as master mechanic of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, had a right to discharge an employe because he was a member of a labor organization, just as it was the employe's right to quit such employment because of his membership in such organization.

Such a course, the decision added, might be unwise, but, regarded as a mere matter of right, there could be no doubt. Congress could not, under the Constitution, authorize a violation of contracts under the guise of protecting interstate commerce.

Justice McKenna delivered a dissenting opinion, favorable to the law, in which he said the court's decision proceeds along very narrow lines.

The case came to the Supreme Court on a writ of error from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Adair is the master mechanic of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and he was proceeded against on the charge of threatening to discharge from the employ of the company a locomotive engineer named Coppage, because the latter was a member of a labor union. The act of 1898, which was one of the results of the great Chicago strike, was invoked for Coppage's protection and the District Court fined Adair \$100.

The constitutionality of the act was strenuously fought in the District Court by the railroad attorneys, and when the decision was announced they promptly brought the case to the Supreme Court, with the result that the decision of the lower court was reversed. In his decision Justice Harlan held it was Adair's right to serve his employers as best he could, so long as he did nothing forbidden by law as contrary to the public welfare.

Justice Holmes also expressed the opinion that the law should be construed as constitutional. He thought that the right to make contracts had been stretched to the limit by the court's decision in his case. That Congress had a right to so legislate as to encourage labor organizations was another suggestion of Justice Holmes.

"While," explained Justice Harlan, in his opinion, "the rights of liberty and property guaranteed by the Constitution to every person within the jurisdiction of the United States against deprivation with due process of law is subject to such reasonable restraint as the common good or the general welfare may require, it is not within the functions of government—at least, in the absence of contract between the parties—to compel any person in the course of his business and against his will to accept and retain the personal services of another or to compel any person against his will, to perform personal services for another.

"The right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper, is in its essence the same as the right of the purchaser of labor to describe the conditions upon which he will accept such labor from the person offering to sell it. So the right of an employe to quit the service of an employer, for whatever reason, is the same as the right of the employer, for whatever reason, to dispense with the services of such employe.

"It was the legal right of the defendant, Adair, however unwise such a course might have been, to discharge Coppage because of his being a member of a labor organization, as it was the legal right of Coppage, if he saw fit to do so, however unwise such a course on his part might have been, to quit the service in which he was engaged because the defendant employed those who were not members of some labor organization.

"In all such particulars the employer and the employe have equality of rights, and any legislation that disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty to contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS CAUSE LIVELY TIMES IN THE REICHSTAG.

The question of universal suffrage in Prussia was projected into the discussions of the Reichstag Tuesday by a skillful interpellation made by Socialist leaders, asking on what ground the chancellor considered manhood suffrage as already granted for the Parliament elections, to be harmful to the interests of one of the federal states. Chancellor von Buelow showed great anger in his reply, which was virtually a threat that the men responsible for the recent Socialist demonstrations in the streets of Berlin would be severely dealt with by the government. He was interrupted, however, by shouts of derision from the Socialist benches, and Herr Fischer said the Socialists were prepared to accept all responsibility for the demonstrations. When a Conservative charged that the Socialist leaders took pains to absent themselves from the demonstrations after advising the mobs to act, a great tumult of disapproval broke out, during which Herr Rebel called the speaker a "miserable rascal." On Monday there had been a fight between the processions of the unemployed and the police in the square opposite the Reichstag. The latter used their sabers and many persons were wounded.

## HAYWOOD IN INDIANAPOLIS

**The Western Miners' Secretary Gets Rousing Reception at United Mine Workers of America.**

Comrade Germer of the Belleville sub-district, who is a delegate to the United Mine Workers' National Convention, sends us the following letter:

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27, 1908.

Dear Comrade Hoehn: Comrade William D. Haywood addressed a very enthusiastic meeting here last night. Tomlinson Hall, the largest in the city, was crowded. He also addressed the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America this morning. His reception was a very cordial one when he stepped on the platform last night, and also this morning he was greeted with prolonged applause. I inclose you a press report of his meeting.

Very fraternally yours,  
A. F. GERMER.

(Indianapolis Sun, Monday, Jan. 27, 1908.)

At the conclusion of his address before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, Monday morning, W. D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, acquitted of complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, extended his hand to President Mitchell and the two labor leaders stood with hands clasped for some minutes while the miners gave long and loud applause. It was a sign that the enmity that had once existed between the national organization and the Western Federation had ceased to exist. Haywood referred to the recent acquittal of himself, Moyer and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners of the charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. "There never was a man," he declared, "who owes so much to his brothers in the labor movement as I owe to you. I sometimes wonder if I am worth all that you have done for me. Moyer, Pettibone and myself owe our lives and liberty to the working class of this country and Canada who expended more than \$300,000 for our defense. But this would not have been of avail had it not been for the moral support with which we confronted and conquered the conspiracy of the west." President Mitchell then replied to Mr. Haywood's address with much warmth. Mr. Haywood went into the details of the long chain of labor wars in the west and declared that the working people were better off than they had ever been in that region.

"My confinement in western prisons I consider to be the greatest honor that was ever bestowed upon me," said Haywood. "I have suffered much for the labor movement, but I have been repaid a thousand times over."

Haywood was the central figure at a mass meeting of the miners and Indianapolis Socialists at Tomlinson hall Sunday evening. Surrounded by a group of the Socialist friends and enthusiasts, he spoke of his hardships during his recent trial at Boise and the futile attempts of the authorities to convict him on the strength of confessions made by that "liar" Orchard. He was roundly cheered by the miners.

"The flag of the Socialists signifies to the entire world what the stars and stripes mean to the United States. All Socialists revere the stars and stripes, and it is not wonderful that they should reverence a flag that is universal in its significance," said Haywood.

J. H. Walker, delegate from Illinois, presided at the meeting. At the afternoon meeting of the Socialists, held with Indianapolis Socialists in Masonic Hall, about 800 people were present. Socialist speeches were made by John Walker, president of the Illinois miners; Howard H. Caldwell of Dayton and Adolph Germer. Resolutions were adopted criticising the Chicago police for their methods in breaking up the parade of the unemployed in that city last week.

## An Australian Labor Party Manifesto

**An Appeal to the Electors of Queensland.**

(From the Brisbane Worker.)

Little more than half a year has passed since the last appeal to the suffrages of the people, and again, in consequence of the forced dissolution of Parliament by an unjustifiable exercise of the royal prerogative, the country is plunged into the turmoil of a general election.

It is not necessary here to enter upon a full recapitulation of the circumstances that brought about the present grave situation. Public interest has been so keenly excited by the events culminating in this arbitrary act of the Crown as to render a recital of anything more than the outstanding features superfluous.

No sooner did the People's representatives, fresh from the constituencies, set themselves to the task of carrying into law the mandate entrusted to them than it became evident that a conspiracy existed in another place to thwart their efforts, and prevent the fulfillment of the pledges they had given to their electors.

**The Legislative Council.**

The Conservative minority in the Assembly were powerless for mischief, but in the Nominee Chamber there was a majority bitterly hostile to progress, and between these two sections of the reactionary forces there existed a perfect understanding. Measures sent up to the Council from the Assembly were mutilated and rendered abortive. So persistent was the opposition there, to all progressive legislation, and so insolently obstructive the attitude of the Conservative leaders, that democratic government was reduced to a mockery, and the boast was publicly made by Robert Philip that the real Premier of Queensland was the chief of the obstructionists in the Upper House, a gentleman completely out of touch with modern ideas in politics.

The Wages Board bill, designed for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes by boards composed equally of employers and employed, was deliberately robbed of all usefulness by the addition of clauses providing for a court of appeal, an institution which has created great trouble and dissatisfaction in Victoria. And as if that were not enough, a great number of workers—all those engaged in the agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries, including the very large body of men employed in sugar fields and mills—were shut out from the benefits of the measure.

The Election Act Amendment bill was also subjected to mutilation in the interests of the Conservative party, who, during the long years of their political dominance in this state, refused the franchise to the women, conferred the plural vote on property owners, and placed every possible obstacle in the way of the enrollment of the working class. The clauses in the Elections bill abolishing the postal vote were struck out. That this vote was susceptible of the grossest abuses the last elections had amply demonstrated. Bribery, corruption, intimidation, fraudulent practices of all kinds, wholesale violations of the secrecy of the ballot—these were the fruits of the postal vote, and so glaring were the scandals in connection with it that at the conclusion of the elections the leaders of every party expressed themselves opposed to its continuance.

But when inquiry showed that the vote was one which lent itself to unscrupulous manipulation, and was therefore calculated to prove a powerful weapon in the hands of the Conservatives, the representatives of that party in the Council refused to assent to its abolition. And the Assembly, insisting upon its right in this, a matter peculiarly concerning the Elective Chamber, the whole bill was then contemptuously torn up by Mr. Thynne and his followers and cast on the legislative scrap heap.

The late Ministry, finding it impossible to proceed under such conditions, advised his Excellency to use the power of making suffi-

cient nominations to the Council to enable the Government of the People to carry its measures. His Excellency declined to accept the advice tendered, the late Ministry resigned, and Robert Philp was sent for.

**The Governor's Action.**

And now comes the climax to this drama of insult to the people's representatives, this travesty of self-government. The Legislative Assembly, in the most emphatic and deliberate manner possible, rejected the Philp Ministry, refused them supply, and would not permit them to transact any business whatever, at the same time expressing its readiness to continue under the previous administration.

Never was any government so disgraced and humiliated as the Philp government. Time after time they were defeated. So little respect had Parliament for them that it would not allow them to spend a single penny of the people's money or remain a single moment in office with its consent.

Yet, beaten and scorned as they were, they clung to office with frantic desperation, and to the amazement of the whole country and the scandal of good government, his Excellency the Governor granted this discredited administration a dissolution of Parliament, and persisted in it, despite a further refusal of supply and a memorial of protest from the People's representatives.

Such is the unparalleled situation with which we are now confronted. A Parliament only six months old, able and anxious to go on with the work entrusted to it by the electors, is blocked by a Conservative minority, manipulating the nominee Chamber, and his Excellency, instead of agreeing to the removal of the obstruction, sets up the obstructionists as his government, and at their request dissolves the Parliament which will not have them!

**The Labor Party** appeals to the men and women of Queensland to resent this unwarrantable intrusion by the Governor upon rights enjoyed for centuries by all British people. Three hundred years ago the House of Commons passed an Act declaring that it could not be dissolved save by its own consent, and never since that time has the rusty weapon of the royal prerogative been used as Lord Chelmsford is now using it, for the forcible disbandment of an Assembly fresh from the constituencies, and ready to provide him with responsible advisers in whom it has confidence.

The ancient right of the People's House to control the purse is also being violated by his Excellency, acting upon the advice of Robert Philp. The Labor Party is not desirous of delaying the payment of wages and salaries to the public servants, but it denounces the action of Lord Chelmsford in placing in charge of the Treasury persons repudiated by the People's representatives, who alone are entitled to say who shall disburse the moneys of the People.

Through long ages was this right fought for. Brave men gave their lives to win it for us. It is vital to the principle of self-government. We would be traitors to our race if we tamely submitted to have that torn from us which is the precious fruit of many an heroic struggle with despotic powers. All that there is of value in the British Constitution is dependent on the dearly-conquered right of the People to keep control of the Treasury through their elected representatives.

**The Labor Party** confidently asks that its hands be strengthened so resist this encroachment by the crown upon the privileges of the Commons, and to put an end to the obstructive chamber which is the last refuge of Conservatism. It is unnecessary here to enlarge upon the platform on which the party appeals to the constituencies. For nearly twenty years now the principles in which it believes, and the measures which it advocates, have been placed before the People, not only of Queensland, but of Australia, and the beneficial effects of its propaganda is written indelibly upon the statute books of the various states and commonwealths.

It is sufficient at this juncture to declare that the Queensland Labor Party adheres firmly to the principles of social justice and the platform of practical legislation with which its name has always been honorably associated.

**Declaration of Independence.**

And it takes this opportunity to further emphasize its complete independence of all other parties. It does so because long experience has shown that Labor can rely only upon its own strength and influence as an organized force. It can have no abiding faith in any of those professedly sympathetic forces which invariably fail to respond to Labor's call when Labor needs it most. Therefore the Labor Party stands today, as at the last general election, free of all impediments to its usefulness as the servant of Social-Democracy, and the advocates of that grandest of all Objectives, which has for its inspiring ideal the securing of the full results of their industry to all wealth producers, and the abolition of the system of organized greed under which Labor is robbed and virtue is dishonored.

**The Labor Party** is more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the Rockhampton convention in deciding that its candidates should go to the country "pledged to the platform as adopted at the convention, and unhampered by any compact with any other party."

It claims to have faithfully acted upon that resolution, recognizing in it the only guarantee of its power and efficiency as the fighting force of Progress.

As is now well known, the party at the commencement of last session asserted its independence by taking its seat on the opposition cross benches, and announcing through its leader that all measures not in accord with its platform would be solidly voted against regardless of the fate of governments. The course of events has amply justified its action. The great principles of which the party is the mouthpiece and exponent have been safeguarded thereby, while by its policy of uncompromising isolation it has been able to exert a moulding influence upon legislation, and in the midst of political intrigue and treachery keep its hands clean and its banner unsullied.

It submits itself now to the judgment of the electors, confident because conscious of an honorable record, a just cause, and a platform through whose realization alone can any permanent betterment be brought into the lives of the suffering and oppressed.

The Labor party perceives, perhaps, more clearly now than ever before, that the first step to effective legislative action in the interests of the people is the destruction, by its complete abolition, of the evil power of the nominee chamber in which the enemies of the people have fortified themselves.

It perceives, too, that the supremacy of the people's representatives against the nominees of the crown must be set beyond all doubt, that the arrogant pretensions of government house—that rallying center of anti-Laborism—must be curbed, and the rights of the popular assembly vindicated, never forgetting, in the words of the old adage, that "The king goes as far as he may, not as far as he would."

To this end the Labor party calls upon all who believe in our great movement to put their whole energies into the approaching conflict, to keep right on in spite of the unscrupulous opposition by which they will be assailed, to defy the intimidatory tactics which will be resorted to, and answer the malicious slandering of the capitalist press with their unblemished record in the service of the people, and the public promulgation of those principles which but shine the brighter the more fiercely the light is turned upon them.

Unfettered by hampering compacts with other parties, free to concentrate its whole strength on the promotion of measures for the good of the people, and bring nearer the day of triumph for its objective, the Labor party goes into this battle confident that if victory is on the side of Truth and Justice its flag will fly proudly on election day.

Brisbane, Nov. 27, 1907.

## GREAT SOCIALIST FESTIVAL IN MILWAUKEE.

The Hippodrome, the largest hall in Milwaukee, was too small for the Social-Democratic mask carnival last Saturday. Although the hall was overcrowded the best possible order prevailed. As usual, many of the groups had a political significance and contained good hits at the capitalist system. "The Fallen Angels of Capitalism" received the second prize.



# LABOR.

Published Every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year in advance.

OFFICE: 212 South Fourth Street.

TELEPHONE: Kinloch, Central 1577. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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



## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

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, 212 S. Fourth 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

## The Voice From England

The conference of the British Labor Party held in Hull last week declared for Socialism as the ultimate aims of the labor movement.

This means progress. It will put the political labor movement of Great Britain into one of the front ranks of the international militant proletariat.

Here in Great Britain the New Year promises to be a memorable one for the Socialist movement. The anti-Socialist campaign has insured that result. From January to December the subject of Socialism will be the one theme of unflagging controversy in field and factory, in cottage and in hall. Certain it is that nothing except some terrible threatening of international war will subdue public interest in the subject as the one round which all other political and economic problems must revolve. Through all this controversy the Socialist faith will spread and deepen in the minds of the people. There is no dividing line of intelligence or character, or of self-interest, between the thousands of men and women who have up till now accepted Socialism and those who still reject it. The thoughts, the emotions, the economic circumstances which have inclined thousands to become Socialists will also incline tens of thousands more. No arguments directed against the alleged errors or faults of Socialist teaching can do much to retard that. The attractive power of Socialism lies deeper than the logic of words or formulas—it lies in the very nature of events and in the hearts and needs of the people themselves.

For the information of our readers, we must explain that the Labor Party of Great Britain is not an organization consisting of members enrolled primarily or solely for the purpose of forming the Labor Party. It is a combination of organizations which possess each an existence independent of the combination. Were the party for any reason to split up or break down, says the London Labor Leader, neither the Socialist section nor the Trade Union section would suffer any injury in their power to do their own special work. The I.L.P., for example, would not lose a single member or diminish its propaganda by a single meeting or a single pamphlet. The Trade Unions would proceed with their Trade Union activities as fit and free as ever. Therein lies the significance and the power of the new party. It is a combination, not of parts, but of wholes. It is a comradeship of organizations, each of which has of itself a complete capacity and purpose of its own—a comradeship definitely joined to promote a common cause.

Editorially, the Labor Leader says: "During the last twelve months the Independent Labor Party has made remarkable progress. It has grown greatly in numbers and in effectiveness. It now includes some 720 branches, and constitutes the most powerful propaganda agency in the country. United with the Labor Party, the combination forms an almost irresistible democratic host. Never before has the country seen a movement of men and women organized so self-reliantly in the field of propaganda and politics. The present year will see a large accession of numbers to the united party by the affiliation of the miners. If only the complete independence of the party is maintained, and the I. L. P. as the Socialist vanguard maintains its propaganda with undiminished zeal the New Year should indeed prove an auspicious one for the political cause of Socialism and Labor."

The latest developments in the British Labor movement should be a good lesson for the Trades Unionists and Socialists of America. Instead of wasting their time with "unity" and "I. W. W." will-o'-the-whisks "class-conscious, revolutionary" trade union revolutionists should study the Socialist and Union movement of Europe and make up their mind to bring about economic and political unity, not of would-be revolutionists and irresponsible radical windbags, but of the wage-working proletariat of America.

The lesson of how not to do it has been taught by the many years of experience of De Leon's St. T. and L. A., Clarence Smith's A. L. U. and Trautmann's I. W. W. The lesson how to do it is being taught to us by the Socialists and Trade Unionists of England, Belgium, Scandinavia, Germany and Austria.

In this connection we take pleasure in reproducing the following editorial from the Montana News, edited by Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett. Speaking of "The Socialist Party and the Unions" the Montana News says:

"We have a letter from a correspondent in which he discusses the above subject. Among other things he says:

"In many places the unions are fighting the Socialists. That will never do. I sometimes think that the address Liebknecht gave to the British Social Democratic Federation when he left England in 1895, after his pilgrimage to Marx's old home in London (Tussy Marx was with him) fits to a great extent to the situation in this country.

In part Liebknecht said:

"You are scientific, clear, revolutionary, uncompromising; but you lack judgment. Your actions towards the British workers are bad tactics, and never will give results. We do no such things in Germany—fight the unions, union leaders, union policies. Here in Britain you have the most militant class of working men that live in Europe, economic conditions are further advanced than in any other part of the world. You have the ballot and a public school system that allows no illiterates; yet we find no Socialist movement, and the workers fighting Socialism, where we should have the most advanced movement in the world. Something is wrong, comrades; not your intellect, I assure you, but your judgment. We use no such tactics in Germany as you use in Britain. We get results in Germany, and if you desire results in Britain, you must change your tactics."

"Keir Hardie absorbed Liebknecht's words, got in the harness, visited Germany and Belgium, won the confidence of the union men, and the rest is recorded in the annals of proletarian history."

## A MEAN SHEET

Several hundred unemployed workmen were brutally clubbed by the Chicago police, while attempting to reach the City Hall, in order to inform the City Council of their miserable condition. Dr. Reitman, the leader, was clubbed and arrested, but not even the charge of disorderly conduct would stick, and he had to be discharged.

Not only labor papers, but capitalist dailies condemned the action of the Chicago police. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a corporation organ of the rankest kind, could not help making the following editorial remarks:

"In most cities there are laws regulating public assemblages and street demonstrations and they are necessary, for both of these privileges may easily be abused. It does not follow, however, that in times of great distress the police power should be brutally used to prevent a few workless, breadless and moneyless men from making a public petition for assistance. Under the same arbitrary ruling policemen might be deployed on winter nights in front of their station houses with orders to club and to disperse the scores of homeless wretches who congregate there for shelter."

But listen to the comment of that "Great Family Paper," the St. Louis Times, which publishes the following editorial on the brutal clubbing of the Chicago unemployed by order of Police Chief Shippy:

How nearly within their personal rights are men who desire peacefully to parade in thousands through the streets of a great city may be a serious question.

Berlin recently suppressed with a strong hand a Socialist demonstration of this character.

Chicago recently was confronted by trouble of like nature, and firmly put it down.

The action of the police in the latter case may have a stamp of the arbitrary, but citizens of peaceful tendencies will generally indorse the decided stand taken by the municipal authorities.

The parade proposed by Reitman, "King of the Tramps," was primarily calculated to breed disorder. Its prompt suppression nipped that disorder in the bud and effectually squelched what might, if let alone, have germinated into riot and bloodshed. And we question whether anybody's real rights were affected by what the police did.

This is the editorial comment of The St. Louis Times, the organ of Messrs. Pretorius and Schroers. We venture to say that there is no other capitalist paper in this country which showed as much contempt for the unfortunate men of Chicago as this lick-spitting sheet on Broadway and Chestnut street.

How any self-respecting workingman or woman, union or non-union, can support such a miserable sheet of intellectual prostitution, we fail to understand. When a few days ago the St. Louis unemployed marched to the City Hall the same sheet poured its poisonous ridicule on the poor wretches of hungry wage workers.

## LEGALIZED MURDER

The railroad corporations were instrumental in having the employer's liability act declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. This decision by the highest court of the land authorizes the railroad corporations to continue their wholesale murdering of men, women and children.

1,339 killed and 21,724 injured on railroads in three months! This is the official announcement contained in the following dispatch:

Washington, Jan. 21.—Startling figures appear in the accident bulletin just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, covering the months of July, August and September, 1907.

The report shows that the number of casualties on railroads during that quarterly period were 23,063, including 1,329 killed and 21,724 injured, as compared with the corresponding period of 1906. Collisions and derailments in the quarter numbered 4,279, including 2,245 collisions and 2,034 derailments, of which 320 collisions and 222 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$4,605,696. This shows an increase in the number of collisions and derailments of 607 over the corresponding period of 1906.

This is lawful, legalized wholesale murder, sanctioned by the U. S. Supreme Court!

## THE UNEMPLOYED

The policeman's club, promises, denunciations—these are the gifts of capitalist society to the unemployed.

Ever since the Knickerbocker crash in New York and the beginning of the so-called financial flurry, our powerful daily capitalist press is systematically suppressing all information as to the extent of the industrial crisis and the number of people out of employment.

We do not know today how many people there are out of work in St. Louis. Our estimate is that there must be at least 25,000 men and women hunting for a job in this city. But how many thousand

men are working only half time? How many work perhaps only one or two days a week?

We have a House of Delegates composed of irresponsible misrepresentatives of the people. Why are no official efforts made by the authorities to ascertain the exact number of our unemployed, unfortunate fellow citizens?

We have a state labor bureau. What are these office-holding politicians doing, anyway? Would it not be their duty to take up the unemployed problem, secure exact information as to the number of men out of work, etc.?

There is a reason why the newspapers suppress the information. There is a reason why the politicians fail to act.

It is because their capitalist masters tell them that "confidence must be restored," that all sensational noise about the unemployed must be suppressed, etc.

Read the Republic and The Times. There you see the misery of the unemployed ridiculed, laughed at, and police brutality toward the poor wretches is not only sanctioned, but recommended.

Here is our advice to the St. Louis unemployed:

If the St. Louis authorities and the wealthy West End aristocrats fail to take immediate action to alleviate the suffering of the unemployed, it becomes not only your right, but your duty as citizens, as men, as human beings, to organize, appear in public, parade in front of the capitalist newspaper offices, invade the aristocratic churches, and "raise Cain" wherever you can, in order to attract public attention.

And if this will not have any effect on the exploiting classes of the community, then organize for another Coxe Army campaign and give "Confidence" the finishing touch.

This is a presidential campaign year, and every crook of a ward politician and every great statesman in Washington will wave "Old Glory" and howl prosperity. This is an opportune time, then, to unfold the black flag of hunger and misery on the highways of the land. Let the Army of the Unemployed come to the front and make life miserable for the exploiters, parasites and statesmen who for years have been rocking you in the rotten old cradle of prosperity.

Select Hamlin Garland's words as your martial song of misery: We have seen the reaper toiling in the heat of summer sun, We have seen the children needy when the harvesting was done; We have seen a mighty army, dying helpless one by one,

While their flag went marching on.

Oh, the army of the wretched, how they swarm the city street, We have seen them in the midnight, where the Goths and Vandals meet;

We had shuddered in the darkness at the noise of their feet—

But their cause goes marching on.

But no longer shall the children bend above the whizzing wheel, We will free the weary women from their bondage under steel, In the mines and in the forest, worn and hopeless, man shall feel His cause is marching on.

## Editorial Observations

**THE WORST WORK** at this time of the year is the work of hunting for work.

**WITHIN THE FIRST TWENTY-FOUR DAYS** of January 30,083 people, mostly working men, returned to Europe.

**ACCORDING TO THE LATEST** U. S. Supreme Court decision the blacklisting of union men and women is perfectly constitutional.

**A HUNGARIAN COUNT** by the name of Szechnyi was bought as husband by and for Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. The foreign count cost the Vanderbilts several million dollars.

**AMERICAN PANICS.** By H. H. Caldwell. Published by the author, Dayton, O. Price 10 cents a copy. The pamphlet contains a concise review of the industrial crises during the last hundred years. It is worth reading.

**CONVICT MADE GOODS** are bought by Uncle Sam for the War Department and Panama. Tons of bolts and shovels from the Ohio Penitentiary shops bought by government contractors! Three cheers for Roosevelt, Taft and free labor!

**IT IS NOW REPORTED THAT HARRY ORCHARD**, the "reformed sinner," will be taken to Colorado to appear as a witness against Steve Adams. Evangelist McParland will be expected to warble the doxology.—Miners' Magazine.

**MITCHELL AND HAYWOOD CLASH** on Union Pool! report the capitalist newspapers. The same old lies to divide the forces of labor. Read our report on "Haywood in Indianapolis" in this week's St. Louis Labor, and you will see a different picture.

**CUBA TO STAND ALONE IN 1909!** exclaims a capitalist paper. Never mind! Cuba will not stand alone in 1909. The American capitalist corporations will stand by the Cubans so long as the islanders can be exploited for the benefit of our plutocratic parasites.

**ALMIGHTY ARE THE COURTS** of Capitalism! Judge Phillips of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, in Cleveland, O., ordered the Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union dissolved and the union funds distributed among the 7,000 members. Anarchy of the judiciary!

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE FAVORED.** The Michigan Constitutional Convention's committee on elections and franchises has decided to report out favorably the proposal for woman suffrage in Michigan. A strong effort will be made to have the report adopted by the convention.

**CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO.** Published by the Appeal to Reason. Price 10 cents a copy. The pamphlet contains an introduction by Eugene V. Debs. It should be in the hands of every wage worker and student of the social problem. For sale: Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

**NOTING THE FAILURE** of a Miners' Co-operative Store in Indiana, a capitalist paper heads it "Another Failure of Socialism." Bradstreet and Dun's agencies report from three to five hundred failures of firms each week—of firms that are not "Socialist." If the failure of one co-operative store means a failure of Socialism, why do the failures of hundreds of capitalist firms not mean the failure of capitalism? Do the papers even hint at such a conclusion? Why do they not? The small boy at my elbow asks why.

**SPEAKING OF THE IMMIGRANT** Question, Rev. Charles Stelzel writes: These immigrants are real flesh and blood people, with human hopes and aspirations, with human needs and human







