

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

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NO. 369.

MINERS FOR STRAIGHT POLITICS ON WORKING CLASS LINES

Lively Discussion at the United Mine Workers' Convention in Peoria—Strong Resolutions Adopted.

Whereas, In the struggle between the employers and employes one of the strongest instruments is the political power, now in possession by the employers, which is used by them for the purpose of protecting their interests at all points, and especially in the maintenance of private property in the things that are necessary to the life of the employes; and

Whereas, Society as today constituted permits a few who revel in unlimited luxury, through the ownership of the means of life, to doom to idleness and starvation the great multitude whose existence is made possible only through an opportunity to have a job; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity of a united working class political organization for the purpose of wresting from the grip of trust magnates the avenues of life, and we further recognize as the only remedy for present ills the establishment of a system that guarantees to the workers an opportunity to obtain a living by honest toil and the full product of their labor.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 21.—The above resolution reported adversely on by the committee on resolutions was adopted by the nineteenth annual convention Illinois U. M. W. of A. at its afternoon session. It was the subject of a debate that marks an epoch, perhaps, in the history of organized labor. While of itself it does not mean that a new party is launched upon the troubled seas of political economy, it puts the United Mine Workers of Illinois upon record as favoring the creation of such a party.

For fervor and extemporaneous eloquence the discussion, the bitter attacks by members of old political parties and the ardent support of Socialist members of the organization, nothing on the floor of a state convention has equalled it in years.

The accusation was freely made from the floor that the resolution might as well have used the term "Socialist Party" outright and its chief advocates frankly stated that they were of that political faith. Chairman George Bagwill, Johnston City, of the resolutions committee made the charge and Evan Evans, a Westville stalwart, said:

"If this resolution is adopted it is an indorsement of the Socialist movement. I have voted for Socialists and I will again, but I will not go back to my constituents and tell them how to vote. Good men have been nominated by the Republican and by the Democratic parties in the past, men who have labors' interests at heart, but a Socialist will not vote for them."

When Delegate A. F. Germer, Mount Olive, rose to champion the resolution he had introduced, he did so in an impassioned address.

Frank Hayes, delegate from Belleville, gave impetus to the matter in hand when he followed Mr. Germer. The burden of his address was "the time has come to unite upon the political as well as upon the economic field." Then the delegates sat up and took notice. Similar resolutions have been introduced in state conventions for years, but never before were favorably acted upon and it seems the handwriting upon the wall.

Vice President Frank Farrington walked up and down the aisle as he delivered a masterly address, favoring the resolution, provided it were free from taint of any of the existing parties. "There is crying need and necessity for political action," he said, "but if this means the convention be committed to any particular party, I am unalterably opposed to it."

Duncan McDonald, Oglesby, recently elected representative upon the international executive board, frankly declared himself a Socialist in politics, but said: "If I thought the resolution pledged this convention to the Socialist or any other party, I would oppose it. If it is to force Socialism down Brother Bagwill's throat, I am opposed to it as a waste of good material. (Laughter, Mr. Bagwill's Republican faith in politics being well known.) I believe the resolution simply provides in favor of unionist legislation. Majority rule has become a farce. We haven't got it in the legislature, congress or the judges' seats. I hope the time will never come when I will record my vote as indorsing present political conditions. I favor anything, no matter what the party, standing for justice and right."

Delegate Charles Krallman of Glen Carbon, was an earnest advocate of the adoption of the resolution. "I don't care what you call it," he said, "Republican, Democratic or Socialist, just so you get up some kind of an arrangement to stop this confounded dividing up. (Laughter.) "The price of a hog ten years ago will just about buy a chicken now. We used to carry our money to market in our pocket books and bring the meat home in a basket. Now we carry the money in the basket and the meat home in the pocketbook. (Laughter and cheers.) If we want to preserve this organization there is nothing to do but organize in the political field as well as in the industrial field. Be union men from top to toe. Buy goods with the union label and put the union label on your votes."

State President John H. Walker favored the adoption of the resolution as an expression of sentiment and not as the practical formation of a new party by such action. He said: "I don't know any discussion in any state convention I ever attended that shows the rank and file are getting a grasp upon the political situation as does this today, or anything like it. The resolution says 'recognize the necessity of a united working class political organization.' It does not mean to establish one. If it is charged it means Socialist, it is a recognition of that party as the only one for workingmen. We have arrived at a place where we realize the absolute necessity of using the political power in our hands in our own interest. If we act in concert we can get results."

"This resolution is an expression of opinion, not of practical work in that direction. We are today in the same position as the trade unionists of Great Britain in 1900. The machine made the nominations while they voted for 'blue' or for 'red', and found out they were green all the time. On election day we fight against each other instead of acting together."

"If the United Mine Workers of America of Illinois agree on the necessity for this movement the trade unionists of the country will follow. We have been turned down by judges and legislature. With smooth words, it is true, but turned down. Even with the operators favoring certain measures in the interests of the miners, we couldn't get them. It reminds me of Lincoln and the bull dog. The dog came at him, mouth open and savage. He caught up a pitchfork and gave the dog points of it. The owner of the dog came running and in the discussion that followed said: 'Why didn't you use the other end of the fork?' 'Why didn't the dog come at me with the other end?' retorted Lincoln."

Several others spoke on the resolution and after a motion to table the report of the committee was lost, and several points of or-

der had been declared out of order by Secretary-Treasurer Ryan, who occupied the chair during the debate, the motion of President Walker, that the resolution be approved, was put and declared carried. The discussion lasted nearly two and one-half hours.

THE DREAMER

By JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart-weary of building and
spoiling,
And spoiling and building
again.
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth
away;
For a dreamer lives forever.
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming,
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thought en-
deavor
I would go where the children
play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity,
For the burdens the rich en-
dure;

There is nothing sweet in the
city,
But the patient lives of the
poor.
O, the little hands too skillful,
And the child mind choked with
weeds,
The daughter's heart grown will-
ful,
And the father's heart that
bleeds!

No, no! from the street's rude
bustle,
From trophies of mart and
stage,
I would fly to the wood's low
rustle
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let me dream as of old by the
river,
And be loved for the dream
always;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

Important Conference

MEETING OF SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBERS AND SOCIALISTS WHO ARE ACTIVE IN THE ST. LOUIS TRADES UNION MOVEMENT.

St. Louis, Feb. 26, 1908.

Dear Comrades—In accordance with the instruction given to the Campaign Committee by the City Executive Board, we have called a meeting of those Socialist Party members and Socialists who are active in the trade union movement, to be held Monday, March 2, at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street.

You are urgently requested to attend this meeting, and you may bring along such of your trade union friends who are in favor of the Socialist Party principles and policy.

The object of this meeting is to discuss the present political situation in relation with the general labor movement and to agree on some well-defined lines of propaganda work for the present important campaign, whereby we can best protect the welfare of the working class, the integrity of the trade union movement, and best further the interests of the Socialist Party.

In order to accomplish these results, the unity action and harmonious co-operation of the Socialist elements in the trade union movement is necessary.

Hoping that you will meet us at Socialist Party Headquarters, 212 South Fourth street, Monday, at 8 o'clock p. m., March 2, 1908, we remain,

Faternally yours,
THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Socialist Party of St. Louis.

Tableaux Vivants

TABLEAU NO. 1.

New York, Feb. 24.—A live boa constrictor as an adornment to a pretty neck was the society had introduced this afternoon by Mrs. James B. Eustis, a member of the Four Hundred, who "wore" a live 14-foot snake about her shoulders at Mrs. Waldorf Astor's entertainment for the benefit of the poor mountaineers of Virginia, given in the ballroom of the Plaza.

Mrs. Eustis's serpentine necklace was the startling feature of the entertainment, and it swayed sinuously while its wearer posed as "An Oriental Queen" in tableaux vivants.

Poses on Leopard Skin.

The picture in which Mrs. Eustis appeared had been originally called "Semiramis." Dressed in a gown which was thoroughly Oriental in design, being of old gold gauze with turquoise and a gold embroidered cloak of deep rose pink velvet, she posed upon a leopard skin before a background of red velvet curtains. Her wealth of auburn hair was crowned with a diamond tiara, and she wore ropes of pearls.

The entertainment consisted of a series of tableaux vivants, representing famous pictures by the great masters. Mrs. Waldorf Astor and Lydig Hoyt played the principal parts. Each woman in the tableaux looked after the making of her own costume.

Beautiful Tableaux.

In the first tableaux Miss Elsie Howland appeared as Mme. Le Brun, "The Girl With the Muff," and in the second came the beautiful Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, as Mary Gows' "Phyllis." Each picture was greeted with rounds of applause.

Then came Mrs. John Jacob Astor, far more beautiful than the original, in Romney's Lady Hamilton as "Thais." Her pose was excellent, she being on a stairway, holding triumphantly the scepter of Alexander the Great. Her gown of white gauzy material was profusely embellished with brilliants and rhinestones, as were also her sandals. This picture was one of the most beautiful shown and received a tremendous greeting from the audience.

TABLEAU NO. 2.

New York, Feb. 24.—Heart-rending scenes can be witnessed in the tenement district of the East Side. The Hebrew Provident Association and other similar societies are unable to comply with half of the applications for food and fuel. It is said on good authority that the number of unemployed people in Greater New York will reach the enormous figure of 175,000. Of these fully 25,000 are practically starving.

Pose in Bread Line.

The so-called "bread lines" are growing longer every day. All along the Bowery and other thoroughfares of the workingmen's districts thousands of men, women and children are lined up in front of the free soup houses, Salvation Army stations and other places where the hungry, freezing unemployed people are waiting for a bite to eat or for a one-night's sleep ticket.

Some of the daily papers are making strenuous efforts to suppress the horrible news about the suffering of the poor. The many police stations present scenes of misery and despair. Evening after evening every inch of available space in the stations is occupied by the victims of the industrial crisis.

The prospects for an early revival of industrial activity are by no means bright and little hope is entertained that conditions will very much improve until months after the presidential elections.

Preparing for Tableaux.

Conferences of labor organizations for the purpose of discussing the unemployed problem are held almost daily. A great unemployed parade will take place March 7, for which extensive preparations are now being made.

General complaint is made that the well-to-do classes are doing very little to alleviate the suffering of the poor. There seems to be the general idea permeating the "better classes" that any considerable contribution to the Provident Associations' relief funds might make the unemployed less industrious and more apt to continue their "hobo life."

CRYING FOR WORK AND BREAD

Laborers in All Parts of the Country Are Face to Face With a Very Serious Proposition. Conditions in California Even Worse Than in the East.

The spectacle of American labor being reduced to the level of recipients of public charity is one of the most serious reflections on our industrial system that could be made. "One monster there is in the world—the idle man," said Carlyle. This monster-making system is responsible for an injury to American manhood and womanhood the extent of which can hardly be appreciated.

"Labor," says that great American, Daniel Webster, "is one of the great elements of society—the great substantial interest on which we all stand. No feudal, or predial toil, or the irksome drudgery of one race of mankind subject to another; but labor, intelligent, manly, independent, thinking and acting for itself, earning its own wages, accumulating those wages into capital, educating childhood, maintaining worship, claiming the right of the elective franchise, and helping to uphold the great fabric of the state—that is American labor; and all my sympathies are with it, and my voice, till I am dumb, will be for it."

Some one has expressed regret at the inability of the American people to "think rationally." The fact of there being thousands of unemployed in Los Angeles has led to a great deal of expressed sympathy and proposed plans in behalf of the victims of lack of employment in our midst. But how many of the sympathetic philanthropists are "thinking rationally" of this question? How many of them look upon labor in the light Webster has placed it?

As a city we are figuring how we shall provide sufficient employment to keep the many unemployed from starving. We would figure as industriously in behalf of horses and cattle. The serious side of this question is not that thousands are needy, but that in a city of wealth and education and ideals it should be necessary to compute men as cattle or horses instead of citizens of equality with the best in the land.

Away with these fictitious distinctions! In this country of ours there is no such thing as a common laborer, unless we use the term in a democratic sense. It was old Jeremy Taylor who said: "Of all employments, bodily labor is the most useful, and of the greatest benefit for driving away the devil." The man who digs ditches may be as big as the man who sits in the council chamber. The glory of Lincoln was that

"He built the rail pile as he built the state,

Pouring his splendid strength through every blow."

As a believer in genuine American democracy the Citizen blushes with shame at the efforts to supply work for the vast army of unemployed in our city at a minimum wage—a wage barely sufficient to keep the wolf of want at a safe distance.

Such condition is intolerable to a conscience awakened to the higher American ideals. It can't continue. It is antiquated. It is un-Christian. It is unAmerican.

To humiliate labor is to humiliate America, for "the greatness of America rests indubitably upon the foundation of free, enlightened, intelligent labor—labor that respects itself and is respected of all men; labor that blesses him that hath it more than him for whom it produces something."—Los Angeles Citizen.

THE POISONOUS PRESS

By William Marion Reedy in The Mirror.

There are 184,000 men out of work in New York City alone. There are at least 75,000 out of work in Chicago. There are 30,000 out of work in St. Louis. There must be more than 500,000 unemployed in the whole country on the most conservative estimate: What a ghastly lie it is then, when we read the headline over the stock market news, "Prosperity has Returned." Prosperity has not returned. The headlines should see the swarms of men, of recently good position, that answer an advertisement of a dishwasher wanted in a chicken-shop at \$5 per week. There is no prosperity when there are 1,000 applicants for such a post as the janitor of a city school building. One has but to walk along any downtown street for two blocks any night now, and to see and hear the "cadgers," in such numbers as have not been known in a decade of winters, to realize that prosperity has not returned. What's the use of lying? It doesn't pay the rent long overdue. It doesn't stop the door-bell ringing by shivering wretches of nights in the residence sections, and the piteous whines that greet the one who answers the tintinnabulating summons. There is a great deal of distress among worthy people in this and in every other city, and it is brutally cruel in the newspapers to publish headlines proclaiming prosperity, when the effect of such headlines is to make people believe that appeals for help come from the undeserving. The newspapers should quit lying. They should have as much regard for the hungry and cold as they had for the bankers when the latter requested, with veiled threats, the cessation of sensationalism at the time of the panic. No matter what the lying newspapers may say there is merit in the appeal that has been made to the president by Mr. John Eills and other earnest citizens, to provide work for the involuntarily idle. We know the big papers sympathize with the capitalists who have two strings to their bow in this crisis. In the first place, there is the desire to stampede the people away from Roosevelt and Bryan and Taft. In the second place there is the desire that hunger and hard times shall discipline the labor unionists and bring them to a meek acceptance of lower wages and longer hours. If the papers proclaim good times, then the men who are begging on the streets are malingers. If prosperity has returned the labor unions lie when they publish the statistics of the workless men in the cities. It is all to break the backbone of Labor. It is to maintain the contradictory theses that Roosevelt made the hard times, and that there are no hard times. The scheme will not be successful. The working people, employed and unemployed, are not so easily deceived. They no longer believe or trust the papers in anything—no matter what party the papers belong to. Theodore Roosevelt was right, if he said as he was reported to have said the other day to a caller at the White House, that the country, and more especially the capitalistic classes, have to choose between the carrying out of his policies and a social revolution. The press is capitalistic. A newspaper can not be started today in any big city without millions behind it. The press is hostile to the small merchant, to the organized workingman, to the average man, in fact. It endeavors to make the public think wrong, by doctoring the facts on which thinking is based. But it can't doctor facts that will dull the pain of hunger, that will silence the cry of the children, that will smooth the lines of care out of the good wife's face. Newspaper lying increases, rather than allays discontent. It is destroying the very interests that it purposes to protect. It is making Socialists where it intends to make conservatives. It is demonstrating the anarchism of the upper classes in their denial of the rule of truth and of law. Though the capitalist press lie with an ever increasing glibness, and cry out that

those who want big business brought to book are crazy, the fact is that the followers of Bryan and Roosevelt and Taft are the sane people in a mad world. All the people are right. All the people know that times are rotten bad. When the few deny this for selfish motives they are only preparing the day of wrath for themselves. The pimp press only aggravates, by its lies, the exasperation of the masses of people over a situation brought about by the lawlessness of high financiers, by the greed of giant gamblers, by the spoliation of the commonalty, by the corruptionists of monopoly and the parasites of privilege.

THE MILITANT WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

B. Borrmann Wells, a Leader in the English Movement.

Two years ago the woman suffrage question in England was in the hands of one or two comparatively small organizations of women who held regular gatherings among themselves, organized at long intervals meetings which were sparsely attended and rarely reported and prepared petitions to parliament which were never read. The movement was generally misunderstood, ridiculed or ignored. This state of things had continued for fifty years and meanwhile wherever the inherent injustice of the women's cause gained them a step forward the expediences of the politicians and the more insistent and forceful demands of the men who were voters drove them two steps backward. For instance, the right of the women to election on local bodies, vestries and school boards which they had enjoyed for years was quietly taken away and the protest of the women laughed at, overlooked and disregarded. In the labor world the position of the women also grew gradually worse as while the wages of the men increased steadily the wages of the women depreciated or at best remained stationary. Thus for the women, until two years ago the situation was practically one of unrelieved gloom.

Until two years ago!

Then there was a change, for into that complacent little world of people who as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman himself said had grown to consider women "outlanders by predestination" there broke with dramatic suddenness a small band of women who proclaimed the existence of a fundamental equality of rights, social, political and economic between the sexes. Their declared policy was to maintain complete independence of all the political parties of men and their chosen objective point of attack, the government of the day which having the power to enfranchise the women refused to do it.

Plunging straight into the political arena they thrust themselves between the electors and the would-be members of parliament, they attended the public meetings of cabinet ministers and insisted on obtaining an unequivocal declaration from these gentlemen who for years had been diplomatically wriggling between promise and performance and finally they protested, at first inside and afterward outside, the house of parliament, and went to prison to prove the fervor of their convictions.

Such action, courageous, logical and forceful won instant recognition and a Women's Party sprang into existence which for the first time in human history has made woman suffrage a live issue and given articulation to the sufferings and wrongs of millions of women. Today with branches in every big town and city of the land we have gathered into the ranks of our members tens of thousands of women of every shade of political opinion and every rank of social life and yet the movement is still spreading, still growing in intensity and power. With it is growing a wider appreciation of women's place in the state, a deeper sense of their duties to their fellow creatures which foreshadow a social revolution of immense importance to humanity. It is beginning to be recognized that there is nothing "essentially womanly" in being ignorant and that after all a girl who has never studied the great questions of life, who knows little or nothing of what is going on outside her little domestic circle is a very useless member of the human race.

Men do not advance far beyond the intellectual and moral standard of their mothers—it is the women for the most part who educate and train the new generation, it is they, to a large extent, who transmit the painfully collected wisdom, the dearly bought experience of the present.

It is the realization of these facts which is behind the present suffrage movement in England and lends it its strength. Standing as it does in the straight path of progress and certain of success, it represents the most interesting phase of English political life.

Already the agitation has borne fruit, the Women's Qualification Bill of the last session of parliament, which gave women the right to sit as elected members on all municipal councils was admittedly offered partly as a sop to the women and partly in the hope, the mistaken hope, that by granting some outlet for our political activities the force of our attack would be lessened. Now the men are hedging, the great Conservative and Liberal parties are watching each other with anxious suspicion and in any moment may be stampeded to the side of the women.

This time it must be deeds and not words, for the women have ceased to care for the promises of politicians.—*The Socialist Woman.*

Where Labor is Most Quiescent

Each issue of American Industries contains articles picturing in the most favorable light different communities where non-union conditions prevail. One of the most recent is a story which asserts that Pittsburg is acknowledged as the "scene of the greatest liberty of the open shop." Part of the statement reads:

The population of Greater Pittsburg alone is now estimated at more than 500,000. To this must be added an equal number in the circumvallating area, making a total of more than 1,000,000 souls who are engaged, most of them directly, in industrial production. Out of this total it is estimated that at least 250,000 are wage earners. At least 150,000 are employed in the iron and steel industry, and not more than 2,000 are members of labor unions. It is a most astounding fact that at the same time within this area of active production of wealth, this focus of aggregation of all materials and center of distribution of finished products, where the assertions of Organized Labor might in theory be expected to be most aggressive, they are in reality most quiescent.

The above statement may or may not be true, but if it is, it affords much food for thought. Twenty years ago the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers was probably the most highly organized and powerful trade union in the world, and its passing from perfect organization to perfect quiescence under enforced disunion marks a transition in sentiment and action in the steel industry of such scope and meaning as to weaken our faith in facts deemed fixed and fundamental in human nature. A writer in one of the leading newspapers takes this view of the conditions said to exist:

When General Snowden, with his 7,000 soldiers, appeared at Homestead, it could be foreseen that the right of the steel worker to co-operate with his fellows and confer with his employer in the matter of wages was to be denied—at least for a time. But it could not be foreseen that in a few short years the American would either give place to or take on the servile attitude of the Hunyak. And yet he has done both of these things, and that, in my opinion, is exactly what is meant by this "most quiescent" period in the history of steelmaking in the United States.

The peace of Pittsburg means more than mere quietude. Any one who has been in the district knows that it means that the toilers in this great industry have learned to touch their caps in truckling allegiance to the man who gives

them work. It means the disappearance of American homes, the disappearance of robust American manhood, and the extinction of that fighting spirit which successfully resisted the aggressions of King George and his ministers, which created a government of the people and gave it a place of commanding power among the nations of the earth.

I do not say that the Pittsburg steel workers are slaves, because there have been slaves whose souls were never in thrall, but I charge them with unurmurmuring subserviency, a gradation in degradation which does not necessarily adhere to the victim of involuntary servitude.—*Typographical Journal.*

Pressmen's Unions' Charters Restored.

Through the mediation of the employing printers of St. Louis, an agreement was reached between the Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and local Printing Pressmen's Union No. 6, and Pressfeeders' and Assistants' Union No. 43. The charters of the local unions, revoked by the national board last Friday, were restored. In receiving back their charters, the local unions agree to pay into the national treasury their back dues since November 4, 1907, amounting to about \$14,000, and refer all differences to the Pressmen's Convention at Mobile, Ala., June 15. The local Web Pressmen's Union No. 2 will meet and is expected to ratify the agreement and pay its pro rata of the assessment dues. The trouble between the local pressmen's unions and the national officers grew out of the contract of the local of last May, by which the unions agreed with their employers here not to enforce the eight-hour workday until after Jan. 1, 1909. President Berry contended that the national convention instructed the immediate enforcement of the eight-hour law and refused to indorse the contract of the St. Louis union. The St. Louis locals refused to break their contract and the fight was brought to a focus last Friday by the board of directors revoking the local charters. The question of the validity of the local union's contract will be decided by the Mobile convention next June, the locals continuing under the present system until that time.

WHAT WENDELL PHILLIPS SAID



William Lloyd Garrison was the first man to begin a movement designed to annihilate slavery. He announced the principle, arranged the method, gathered the forces, kindled the zeal, started the argument, and finally marshaled the nation for and against the system in a conflict that came near rendering the Union. * * * This boy (Garrison) stood alone, utterly alone, at first. There was no sympathy anywhere; his hands were empty; one single penniless comrade was his only helper. Starving on bread and water, he could command the use of types, that was all. Trade endeavored to crush him; the intellectual life of America disowned him. * * * No sooner did the church discern the impetuous boy's purpose than out of that dead, sluggish cloud thundered and lightened a malignity which could not find words to express its hate. The very pulpit where I stand saw this apostle of liberty and justice sore beset, always in great need, and often in deadly peril; yet it never gave him one word of approval or sympathy. During all his weary struggle, Mr. Garrison felt its weight in the scale against him. In those years it led the sect which arrogates to itself the name of Liberty. If this was the bearing of so-called Liberals, what bitterness of opposition, judge ye, did not the others show? A mere boy confronts church, commerce, and college; a boy with neither training nor experience! Almost at once the assault tells, the whole country is hotly interested. What created such life under those ribs of death? Whence came that instinctive knowledge? Where did he get that sound common-sense? Whence did he summon that almost unerring sagacity which, starting agitation on an untried field, never committed an error, provoking year by year additional enthusiasm, gathering, as he advanced, helper after helper to his side!

I marvel at the miraculous boy. He had no means. Where he got, whence he summoned, how he created, the elements which changed 1830 into 1835—1830 apathy, indifference, ignorance, icebergs into 1835, every man intelligently hating him, and mobs assailing him in every city—is a marvel which none but older men than I can adequately analyze and explain. He said to a friend who remonstrated with him on the heat and severity of his language, "Brother, I have need to be all on fire, for I have mountains of ice about me to melt."

Different Kinds of Slavery

A man is a slave when another man is able to determine the character of his labor and take from him the product of his toil.

In one form or another slavery has existed for many ages. It could not arise until a man produced more than was required to keep him alive. No man wants to own a person who does not produce more than it costs to feed and clothe and house him, any more than a farmer will keep a cow or a horse that "eats its head off."

Very soon after man began to use tools and domesticate plants and animals, the worker could produce a little more than his subsistence.

Slavery was then possible because profitable. The master had only to watch his slaves. By taking from each one what he produced above his "keep," the master secured his own living without working. At that time it was much trouble to guard the slaves.

Later on, when all land was made private property, watching was no longer necessary. The slave was given a certain piece of ground upon which to live and work, on condition that he give a portion of his time to the landlord.

Chattel slavery gave place to serfdom and the race had moved up one stage. The serf was bought and sold with the land, but he could not be driven off it. During his "free" time he produced his own "keep." During the rest of the time he worked for his master.

By and by the tools with which the work was done became great, complex machines, requiring hundreds of laborers to operate them.

No one could live unless he could get to these machines. Therefore, it was no longer necessary to stand over the laborer with a club as in chattel slavery, or legally to fasten him to the land as in serfdom.

The master needed only to own the tools. This would enslave the workers as completely as the more primitive club or the later landlordism.

Now and then a more shrewd, lucky or unscrupulous laborer would escape out of the slave class into the master class. The hope of doing this made the other slaves work harder than ever. Moreover, it enabled the defenders of the system to point to this fact as proof that there were no classes and that slavery had been forever abolished.

The best thing about this last system from the point of view of the masters was that these latest tools were so productive that only an hour or two per day of the laborer's time was required to produce his "keep." During all the rest of the time he was working for the owner of the tools.

Consequently the fortunes gathered by chattel-slave and wage-slave owners fade into insignificance beside the colossal accumulations of the modern capitalist.

The wage-slave has this striking advantage over the chattel-slave and the serf in that he carries the key to unlock his own fetters. The ownership which enslaves him is established by law. The

making of law is in the hands of the majority. The wage-workers make up a majority.

When they really have intelligence enough to use their ballots to alter the system by which the things necessary to the life of all are owned, so that these things will be owned by those who use them there will be no more slavery.

THE GREAT MUSICIAN'S APPEAL

I will destroy the existing order of things, which parts this one mankind into hostile nations, into powerful and weak, privileged and outcast, rich and poor; for it makes unhappy men of all. I will destroy the order of things that turns millions to slaves of a few, and these few to slaves of their own might, own riches. I will destroy this order of things, that cuts enjoyment off from labor, makes labor a load, enjoyment a vice, makes one man wretched through want, another through overflow. I will destroy this order of things, which wastes man's powers in service of dead matter, which keeps the half of humankind in inactivity or useless toil, binds hundreds of thousands to devote their vigorous youth—in busy idleness as soldiers, placemen, speculators and money-spinners—to the maintenance of these depraved conditions, whilst the other half must share the whole disgraceful edifice at cost of over-taxing all their strength and sacrificing every taste of life. Down to its memory I will destroy each trace of this mad state of things, compact of violence, lies, care, hypocrisy, want, sorrow, suffering, tears, trickery and crime, with seldom a breath of even impure air to quicken it, and all but never a ray of pure joy. Destroyed be all that weighs on you and makes you suffer, and from the ruins of this ancient world let rise a new, instinct with happiness undreamt! Not hate, not envy, grudge nor enmity, be henceforth found among you; as brothers shall ye all who live know one another, and free, free in willing, free in doing, free in enjoying, shall ye attest the worth of life. So up, ye peoples of the earth! Up, ye mourners, ye oppressed, ye poor! And up, ye others, ye who strive in vain to cloak the inner desecration of your hearts by idle show of might and riches! Up, in miscellaneous follow my steps; for no distinction can I make 'twixt those who follow me. Two peoples, only, are there from henceforth; the one, that follows me, the other, that withstands me. The one I lead to happiness; over the other grinds my path; for I am Revolution, I am the ever-fashioning Life, I am the only God, to whom each creature testifies, who spans and gives both life and happiness to all that is!

And lo! the legions on the hills, voiceless they fall to their knees and listen in mute transport; and as the sunbaked soil drinks up the cooling drops of rain, so their sorrow-parching hearts drink in the accents of the rustling storm, and new life courses through their veins. Nearer and nearer rolls the storm, on its wings Revolution; wide open now the quickened hearts of those awakened to life and victrix Revolution pours into their brains, their bones, their flesh and fills them through and through. In godlike ecstasy they leap from the ground; the poor, the hungry, the bowed by misery, are they no longer; proudly they raise themselves erect, inspiration shines from their ennobled faces, a radiant light streams from their eyes, and with the heaven-shaking cry, I am a man! the millions, the embodied Revolution, the God become Man, rush down to the valleys and plains, and proclaim to all the world the new gospel of Happiness.

RICHARD WAGNER.

DOUGHT SOCIALISTS TO LIVE POOR? HOW I LIVE.

By H. G. Wells in London Labor Herald.

It is quite true (as the writer in the "Motherwell Independent," to which you referred in your "Outlook" columns last week, complains) that I live in my own house, with servants (four, to be exact, and a gardener), on fair and pleasant terms. I have a second-class season ticket to London (not first, as stated; but Shaw and Coit, I understand, go first), and a tennis lawn, a garden study, a rock garden, and other luxuries. I hardly ever give 10s. 6d. for a dinner, but I don't see why I should not do so if I chose. I take holidays abroad. But my chief luxury is Socialism. This has cost me in time and energy, in damaged sales for my books, a loss in the last four years of at least £2,000, and that is merely the beginning of the damage it will do to the solid world success I have within my grasp. It is quite worth it. I travel second-class because I am not crowded in a second-class carriage, and can read books and write letters and arrive at my destination better fit for work than if I traveled third. I would travel first class if I could afford it. I live in comfort and as pleasantly as possible, because so I can think and work without stress. All the thinking for Socialism has been done by men of some independence and leisure. I insure my life heavily and invest what I can so as not to be worried and tempted for the sake of my wife and children. I mix with all sorts of people—peers and plutocrats, and playwrights and bath-chairmen and dressmakers and work-girls, and clerks and shop assistants, and so on; and they are all worth knowing. I want to go about freely with, and taste the way of living of, all sorts of people. I want everybody to have at least as much ease, leisure, and freedom as I have myself, and that is why I am a Socialist. With a sensibly reorganized social and economic system, I believe that is quite practicable, and so I am doing my best to bring that about. But I see no sense at all in making myself and my wife uncomfortable and inefficient, cutting myself off from association with any but the impoverished class and risking the lives and education of my children by going to live in some infernal slum or other at a pound a week or so. What possible good would that do? I don't believe in anyone living like that. Why should I set a bad example?

I think militant Socialists have to drop this queer, unreasonable idea that everyone who becomes a Socialist has to abandon security, leisure and comfort. When the social organization will provide young women with a way of living more wholesome and interesting than domestic service (at present the alternative is factory employment), and me and my wife with municipal electricity at a rational price, and domestic conveniences and arrangements that will dispense with the need for hired help, I am quite ready to alter my way of living, but not before. I don't believe, and I am constantly preaching to middle-class people and professional people that it is untrue, that Socialism demands any such fanatical sacrifice as your correspondent suggests. Socialism is a clear, sound business proposition for destroying poverty and dependence. I don't believe it will be advanced by fasting and abstinence, but by talking and writing luminous common sense to ordinary sensible people. To become a Socialist is not to become a sort of Dervish. I mean to go on working in what I think is the right way to the best of my ability, and in the meantime having just as good a time and just as many pleasant things as I can. If other militant Socialists don't like my frank and independent help on these terms I'm sorry; they will have it just the same.

Yours very truly,

H. G. WELLS.

Spade House, Sandgate, Kent, Feb. 9, 1908.

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THE CRY OF CONFISCATION

BY J. BRUCE GLASIER.

The cry of confiscation is the one battlecry against Socialism that comes sincerely from the heart of monopoly. It is the cry of possession, of privilege, of plunder in danger. There is no make-believe in it. It is uttered with the genuine accent of alarm.

But it is a cry, too, that reverberates in the hearts of the dispossessed people; so strangely and subtly are the hopes and fears of the poor enchained, even as are their toil and very lives, to the system under which they suffer. All down the ages the poor have been the defenders of the privileges of their masters. Were the cry of confiscation one which only expressed the selfish apprehension of the wealthy we could afford to completely disregard it. The monopolist class forms but a small minority of the nation, and, providing the vast majority of the people were satisfied as to the complete justice of our Socialist proposals, we could, were we so inclined, turn as deaf an ear to the alarm of the rich as the rich have turned to the cry of the misery of the poor.

But it is not the rich we must hear on this matter, but the poor. It is their doubts we must remove, their fears we must allay. No Socialist commonwealth can come if we workers do not will it, work for it, fight for it. I remember the late Henry Broadhurst, M. P., telling humorously a huge working class audience of an experience of his at the first great "Land for the People" address which Henry George gave in the Queen's Hall, London. Seated beside Mr. Broadhurst was a highly titled lady, who listened aghast to Mr. George's demand for the restoration of the land to the nation. He would not, he said, give the landlords any compensation; he would rather demand restitution from them of every penny they had ever extorted in the shape of rent. "Think of it," exclaimed the titled lady to Mr. Broadhurst, "he would actually take away our land without paying us a farthing for it! Isn't it awful?" "Yes, madam," agreed Mr. Broadhurst. But, he added, with a twinkle, "it doesn't seem half so bad to those who don't happen to have any land."

The audience cheered Mr. Broadhurst's story tremendously. But they did not know themselves. The Tory politicians knew them better. They know that there is no cry which has hitherto rallied the support of the poorest of the voters more earnestly to the Tory side than the cry that the rights of the masters or the rights of their priesthood are in peril. This is one of the pathetic, but also one of the most prophetic, facts in political history.

Some day, the primary instincts of self-preservation among the poor may be kindled and set ablaze. Then, in the fierce conflagration of revolutionary passion the prescriptive rights of the landlords and capitalists will be burned like infected rags in a destructor furnace. Let the privileged classes take warning of that, and be wise in time. But, except in a paroxysm of insurrection, the mass of the people will not willingly approve any suggestion of violent or seemingly harsh expropriation of the landlords and capitalists.

The working class have, it may be said, selfish grounds for objecting to any general measure of expropriation. They have their innumerable small investments in land and capital. But the working class dread of expropriation does not arise solely or chiefly on that account. It arises from a deep, organic feeling of repulsion towards any measure that has the appearance of plunder or harshness. They have had to pay dearly for every little need or comfort they have ever received. They know but little of what it is to get without giving—and giving much more than they get.

The rich do not, as a rule, possess any moral abhorrence of confiscation, except so far as it imperils their own interests. Then, indeed, their moral, as well as their political, abhorrence knows no bounds. They are not endowed with that intimate sense of the sacrifice of toil—of human life's blood—which the creation of wealth necessitates today. They have been accustomed to acquire wealth, by inheritance, by exploitation, without exchanging any toil or privation of their own for it. Their fortunes have been built up by acts of confiscation, great and small, and confiscation is to them as pride and idleness—a thing delightful to enjoy for themselves, but hateful to be enjoyed by those beneath them.

The rights of property, therefore, are, in the real sense, infinitely more sacred to the working class than to those whose possessions have been acquired without the consecration of a drop of their own sweat, their own tears or their own blood.

There is, therefore, no subject relating to the immediate legislative work of Socialism which requires more careful consideration than that of how to make clear to the people that the proposal to socialize the great sources of wealth is not only right in theory, but can be carried out in practice without injustice to any section of the community.

What Socialism is to Do for Woman

Eloquent, almost high-flown, are the terms in which Mrs. Julia Dawson sings the glories of Socialism as the true enlightener and elevating influence for the down-trodden British woman. Mrs. Dawson is a well-known contributor to the literature of the Socialistic movement. She has for many years been writing in Mrs. Robert Blatchford's *Clarion*, and has organized the circuit riders of the new cult, and has aided in widely disseminating the doctrines she has so much at heart. She says in the *London Daily Mail* that the prospect of what woman is to get from Socialism fairly "takes one's breath away." Her main argument is that Socialism will abolish poverty, and that when poverty goes, almost all the evils of this present life will go with it. If every woman who reads her article believes it, and if every husband votes as his wife believes, then a tremendous increase in the Socialist vote is no doubt to be looked for. Here are her words:

"Ask a caged bird what it would do free; a man bedridden from birth what he would feel like with full health, the blue sky above his head, the green grass beneath his feet, and the open road before him; and then ask a woman how Socialism would affect her.

"A harp without strings is mute. Seed sown in the dark earth may dream of green leaves, gay flowers and luscious fruit. But it can only dream. Likewise, women living in the dark age of a competitive commercial system where workers get kicks and idlers half-pence, where poverty rewards virtue and riches vice, and at best only see through a glass darkly what will happen when this order of things is reversed."

In the first place, Socialism will abolish "the drunken, dissolute mothers" of England and their "diseased children," because it will abolish poverty. On this point our writer remarks:

"Socialism will keep women up to the mark just as individualism keeps them below it. How far they fall below has only to go into the mean streets of our big cities to see. * * *

"And what has brought women to this pass? Poverty and oppression, chiefly. Poverty compels them to live in mean streets; poverty renders their occupancy even of the vilest slums insecure; poverty robs them of their spirit and prevents them from taking that interest in their homes which only security can stimulate. Socialism would abolish poverty, slums, rags, and their concomitant evils. It would have no use for these things—which are distinctly useful, be it remembered, under a capitalistic system."

Socialism will make the homes of the poor beautiful and comfortable, declares Mrs. Dawson, and enable women to clothe their children properly. For, she says:

"It is no wonder at all to me that the children of the poor go in rags; to have them go in anything else would mean downright slavery for their mothers.

"Socialism will put it within the easy power of every woman to live in a good home, have good furniture, good clothes, and good food—to mention only its material advantages. Everything will be

made for use or beauty. Now everything is made for profit—quite a different thing. The result is that while corn sacks are bursting, the people go hungry; and while shops and warehouses are piled with clothing for moths, the backs of poor human beings go naked or are covered with rags."

Socialism will enable the mother to bring up her children properly and wholesomely. To quote further:

"A woman is told her child will live, given certain luxuries which are as far away from her reach as the sun, moon and stars. Again, women are compelled to go into factories and other places to earn their living, rendering themselves unfitted by their occupation to bear healthy children, and compelling them to neglect even those they have. The consequence is that infantile mortality in all our industrial districts where married women earn wages is criminally high.

"Socialism will lay more store by the rearing of strong, healthy children than by the manufacture of rotten shoddy, and will see to it that this primal maternal duty takes its primal maternal place. It will hold all human life sacred; will give mothers a chance of looking after their own children, enabling them to command the best food, best clothes, best medical care—best everything. And all this without the cruel sting of 'charity,' which the independent poor would rather die than endure."

Still, cautiously remarks this enthusiastic prophetess of a coming Golden Age, it will not be nothing but ease and pleasure for women. Scientific treatment of the unfit, socially administered, will, however, do much to lessen the evils of existence. In the words of Mrs. Dawson:

"Socialism will not of necessity spell beer and skittles for all women. Let none make that mistake. Those who think this wiser and juster system of government will strip the thorns from all life's roses had better have their illusion dispelled at once.

"The lazy and the selfish will be 'treated' scientifically till cured; and the regime in some cases may need to be rigorous. It will not countenance one selfish 'class' taking advantage of another good-natured 'class'; will not allow one mother to empty her bosom for another mother's child in the sumptuous home while her own baby lies sucking a sour bottle in a slum. There will be no slums. Socialism will not tolerate them.

"Motherhood will wear a crown—not carry a cross."—*The Literary Digest*.

HETTIE GREEN AND HARD TIMES

One may believe as he pleases about the story of Hetty Green, that she made a big loan to the New York Central railroad and refused to lend upon Vanderbilt diamonds. These are only gossip details; says *Louis Post in The Public*, but when Hetty Green says that hard times have but just begun and "are bound to continue until after election and then what will happen no one knows," it is time for the most fatuous optimist to begin to take notice. For Hetty Green makes money by taking notice of the very business signs which your business optimist ignores. She says she "saw this situation developing three years ago." So she doubtless did. So also did others. The signs were clear enough. Everybody saw them. But most people were superstitiously beating tom toms to scare the signs away. They are beating tom toms yet, believing that the shower will soon pass over. Some of them say it has passed over. They imagine that times must soon be better because money is easier. Yet the same people will tell you, academically, that money is only a medium of trade and not the thing traded. When they come clearly to realize that money is indeed only a medium of trade, they may be disposed to look below the money supply into the conditions of production and trade, for the cause of hard times—as Hetty Green evidently has done. When they do that they will see as she says she sees, that easier money is "merely 'first aid to the injured'; it doesn't correct the evils."

FIGHT FOR LIBERTY!

By Robert Hunter.

My union friends, you have not one scrap of manhood left if you quietly submit to the judicial efforts now being made to deprive you of every liberty.

It is no longer a case of a few wretched miners in Colorado.

Every workingman from coast to coast is now up against the real thing.

Your unemployed and starving brothers are clubbed in Chicago, branded as criminals in Los Angeles, and deprived of the right to come forth into the streets to say, "Our children starve!"

Union men are being arrested. Injunctions are being used like cudgels to beat you into insensibility. Union funds are being placed at the mercy of every predatory employer.

The great Sherman Anti-Trust Law has at last got into action—not against the trusts, but against you.

Your employer can blacklist you and force your militant brother to tramp from town to town in search of work, only to find that the employers are combining to see that he slowly starves to death.

The constitution guarantees the right of free speech.

What is "picketing" but the right of free speech? To persuade your brother workman not to take the food out of the mouths of your families?

What is the boycott but the right to express to your friends the injustice inflicted upon you by an unfriendly employer?

The constitution declares that you have these rights. A thousand little corporation-owned czars are annulling these rights.

If there is a scrap of manhood left among the workers they will see that these decisions do not stand. In every city, town and hamlet there should be mass meetings of Socialists and trade unionists to fight together against the common enemy.

Working class solidarity saved Haywood.

If every man that loves liberty joins with every other man who loves liberty they will send up a protest to the powers that be that will fill this land with consternation.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL

We women have no right to vote in this "free" country, but we still retain the right to appeal for help to the "voting kings" of our nation. These "voting kings" may not be any more intelligent than we—nor more patriotic and devoted to home—but they are stronger and therefore their rule—or think they do. But many are beginning to see that they have very little to do with government, even though they are "voting kings."

We have the right to call for help through the voice of those who are entitled to vote—our husbands, fathers, brothers, sons. Since the very laws that oppress man also oppress woman, the same law that turns father out of doors also turns poor, helpless mother and the babies out in the cold.

The same system that puts father's child into the field, factory or sweatshop, instead of school, also puts mother's pet there. And yet mother has nothing to do with the establishment of the system. The wise, intelligent voter did it. Therefore we beg of you, oh voter, to be more careful of your ballot. Think of the misery you bring to the helpless by the careless use of your ballot. We have no voice in government, neither have our little ones, yet we must suffer the consequences of your indifference—or ignorance.

Do you know what Socialism offers? If not, then why do you not find out? Go to Socialist meetings and talk with them. Learn their intentions—their aims and objects—and see if they have any remedy for existing evils. Don't stand around and say "they can't do it"—for the people can do whatever they decide to do. Let me here quote from a document that the two old parties seem to have forgot-

ten is in existence—the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such way as to them seems most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Hence, here in the very charter of this government we find authority to "alter or abolish" a system of government that becomes destructive of our "inalienable rights" What are you going to do about it? Will you continue to abuse those in power, and quarrel among yourselves, or will you act intelligently and work and vote for Common Good?—Mrs. Eva King, Vanduser, Mo., Feb. 10.

THOMAS McGRADY'S LAST WILL.

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



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

It was when Comrade Debs had just handed the copy of his comment to the printer, to be set up for this edition of the pamphlet, that he received the sad news of the sudden death of the brave comrade and friend Thomas McGrady. This makes the little pamphlet only more valuable.

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

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E. H. THOMAS, Editor.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

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

If You Are Honest, Starve!

When last fall General Booth of the Salvation Army arrived in New York to start on his American "Inspection Tour," he introduced himself as the advance agent of the "financial flurry," which was followed by the present industrial depression.

General Booth, in a newspaper interview which was published by many of the leading capitalist papers throughout the country, stated that the American workman must make up his mind that henceforth he can not be any better off than his European brothers, since hard times were near at hand. The General knew what he was talking about.

When Booth reached St. Louis he was royally received by the great financiers. At the official reception which took place at the Olympic General Booth was celebrated as the hero of the day by such great lights as David Francis, Festus Wade, Rolla Wells, Murray Carleton and others. He was heralded as the friend and savior of the poor.

People asked themselves: What does this free show really mean?

A few weeks later the "financial flurry" furnished the explanation. General Booth's mission in coming to America was to see that the Salvation Army free soup houses were in good running order and prepared for the coming industrial crisis that would throw a million or more men out of work.

The American workmen must make up their minds to ask for nothing better than the wage workers of Europe!

Booth came from England, and he did not fail to inform us that the voice of hard times was already heard in Europe.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance and Manufacturers' Association applauded General Booth's prophecy. During the present industrial crisis his words have re-echoed in a hundred different ways from a hundred different sources.

J. Pierpont Morgan only recently repeated Booth's words. Capitalist newspapers advise the workmen to be "conservative in their demands." Employers are cutting wages right and left, using the army of unemployed as a club against the men and women who are still at work.

Now comes a Reverend Dr. E. N. Orr of St. Louis of the First United Presbyterian Church and repeats General Booth's capitalistic advice to the workmen in a different, somewhat polished form. In his last Sunday's sermon Rev. Dr. Orr said:

"The continual upheavals in unions are due to too much absolute power in the hands of the few."

"If the Bible arrests anything, it arrests idleness (Rom. xii, 19), and sets a premium upon industry and activity. It offers no cushion to the lazy; no salve for the sluggish. It is pre-eminently the book of the busy. It was St. Paul, and not John Smith, who first said: "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat."

No lazy man can be either respectable or moral. Idleness is a deadly foe to the best that is to be found in manhood and womanhood.

"Christ teaches peaceful methods. The history of the labor movements of this country has been one of continuous upheaval. From the year 1881 to 1894 there are 14,389 strikes recorded, occurring in 69,166 establishments. During this period 3,714,231 men were thrown out of employment for an average period of 25.4 days. Of this number 44.4 per cent were successful, while 44.2 failed; 11.2 per cent being partially successful. These periods of conflict show that \$163,807,657 were lost to the laborers, while the losses to employers amounted to \$82,589,786. These represent the actual commercial disadvantages that have been occasioned, but do not represent the loss of life, of happiness and self-respect, attendant upon such violence.

"We believe the unions are good and of necessity with the present combination of capital, but we protest against violent and bullying methods. Professor Laughlin of Chicago University says that about 7 per cent of the laboring men of this country are numbered in the unions. This leaves 93 per cent of the working men outside. What right have seven men in a company of 100 to declare what shall be the conduct of the 100? What right have they to resort to force and intimidation in bringing about their ends? The unions must learn that they are not in control of the laborers of this country and second that they are proceeding on the wrong method. I have great faith in the integrity of the average working man of this country, but for the violent, hot-tempered, pigheaded men who propose to exalt the unions by the arbitrament of brickbats and the logic of

broken heads I have the profoundest contempt.

"The laborer needs Christ in his heart. There can be no permanent change in the attitude of capital and labor except as they become changed from within."

"The laborer must be willing to share the hard times, as well as the good. I am told they are unwilling to do it. This I cannot believe. If they are honest and if they be the followers of the cross they will be governed by the bond of brotherhood."

The last four sentences of Rev. Dr. Orr's sermon tell the whole story. These concluding sentences tell the moral of the sermon and the object of the reverend gentleman in having his sermon spread over two columns in the St. Louis Republic, an organ of the Democratic party—the friend of labor!

Reverend Dr. Orr is attacking somebody, but is afraid to mention names. This "worker in the Lord's vineyard" is getting worked up about President Gompers' advice that Organized Labor should take a decided stand against any proposed wage reduction. Rev. Orr is voicing the sentiments of the railroad and other big corporations.

If you wage workers wish to have any claim to honesty, accept lower wages! This is the advice of the "doctor of divinity." Exactly: If you are honest, starve! Good, obedient slaves will starve for their masters. Why not start in with Rev. Dr. Orr? Cut down his wages! Fifty per cent, or even more!

If labor had been idle, if labor had not produced enough, if our warehouses and granaries and stores were not overloaded with the products of labor, we might agree with the reverend gentleman and say: "Yes, labor must bear its share of the hard times!"

But the working class is not responsible for the present crisis. Who are the responsible parties? The very corporations and high financiers in whose interests Rev. Orr advises the working people to accept lower wages!

Again and again we are taught the unpleasant lesson that our leading "Representatives of the Church" are serving God Mammon, instead of defending the teachings of the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth.

Business and Politics

Keep business out of politics! says the Globe-Democrat. How can this be done? Democratic and Republican politics is business politics. It can not be anything else. Whether so-called honest politics or boodle and bribery—it is business politics everytime.

It is for business reasons that Roosevelt is fighting the railroads and it is business politics when the railroad corporations are fighting back.

When a capitalist bribes a House of Delegate member, it is business politics; when he gets his franchises and bills passed without bribery, it is business politics just the same.

What the Globe-Democrat really wanted to say is this: "Don't let the great mass of fool citizens see that you are in business politics."

The trouble with the great mass of our working people is that they are in politics for but one reason; namely, to be fooled and deceived and robbed by the Democratic and Republican business politicians.

Wake up, ye wage workers! Join the Socialist Party in this great national campaign and you will soon see old party business politics in its true light.

Warning to Unemployed

The capitalist papers of St. Louis published news items to the effect that at least ten thousand workmen were needed in New Orleans, that building trades mechanics could find remunerable employment there, and that New Orleans was not in the least affected by the present financial and industrial crisis. The Westliche Post especially gave this New Orleans "Wanted" announcement very prominent space.

We are in possession of a communication from one of our subscribers in which he informs us that there is absolutely no chance to find anything to do in the city of New Orleans, that business is at a standstill and the prospects there are as bad as in any other city.

The foregoing lines had already been set in type when we found the following little dispatch, hidden in an obscure corner on the sporting news page in the St. Louis Republic:

No Work at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 25.—Mayor Behrman today requested that publicity be given a denial of recent reports that several thousand workmen are wanted immediately in New Orleans for building construction. The mayor characterized the report as "cruel and unjust" to men who might come here after such work.

The Citizens' Industrial Association, Manufacturers' Association and the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans have been waging a bitter war against Organized Labor for many months. Only recently seventy-five union men were indicted for conspiracy and violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

The employers are anxious to swamp New Orleans with an army of unemployed for the purpose of cutting wages and crushing the labor unions.

This is cruel and unjust, as Mayor Behrman very correctly states.

Frightened By Daylight

Reno, Nev., Feb. 23.—Buried in the heart of Davidson mountain, on the Comstock, for 30 years, twelve mules which have been used on the Sutro tunnels ore-carrying railroads, were brought to the surface for the first time today. The animals stood in the blinding snowstorm blinking at the unusual scenery and in their fright tried to stampede.

Electric motors will furnish the power for the ore carrying in the future. The mules will never be returned to the 1,700-foot level of the C. & C. shaft. Their faithful service is ended and they will be placed on a fertile pasture near Dayton.

The mules saved the entire town of Virginia from starvation in 1890, when the great snowstorm cut the camp off from outside communication. Supplies were hauled by the animals to the hoists under the town and then lifted to the hungry inhabitants.

The foregoing mule story contains an instructive lesson. For thirty years the poor mules were confined to darkness, and when the first rays of daylight reached them they tried to stampede. For centuries the great mass of the working people were in a

similar condition. Loaded down with the enslaving burdens of hard work, kept in darkness, far away from the daylight of knowledge and education, the millions of human mules were kept in their pens of drudgery by the rulers of the earth. Emperors and kings, princes and dukes and lords, priests and preachers and others took good care that the human mules would never get too close to daylight, and if some of the poor wretches ever tried to cause a stampede they were burned at the stake, or shot down by the soldiery, or buried alive behind prison walls.

This is the story that is engraved in the pyramids of Egypt, in the catacombs of Rome, and in the monuments erected today in honor of the martyrs of progress of mediaeval times.

It is the story we read in the daily social struggles of today. Czar and kaiser, kings and princes and presidents of capitalist republics are co-operating in their efforts to keep the hundreds of millions of wage workers of the world in practically the same condition as the poor Nevada mules who had not seen daylight for 30 long years.

Our capitalist aristocracy and their devoted high-priests in the temple of God Mammon are today denouncing Socialism and fighting the great world-wide labor movement, because of their fear that the human mules, the wage workers, might be brought closer to daylight and away from the long night of ignorance and brutalizing slavery.

When the great mass of the poor workers see the first rays of light, when they first break loose from their tormentors who kept them in economic, political and religious slavery they feel very much like the Nevada mules. Afraid of the past darkness, which half-blinded them, they are even more blinded by the sudden appearance of broad daylight, and naturally enough a sensation of nervousness makes them feel like stampeding into unknown regions.

Gradually they will get accustomed to daylight. Their eyesight will be strengthened; they will become wiser mules.

The same with the working people. Ere long they will learn that man does not belong to the mule clan, that man is man, and that the man with the hoe is a more useful member of society than any social parasite of the "upper classes."

Socialism will be the daylight of freedom for the toiling millions of the world.

Today, like the mules of the Nevada mines, the wage worker sacrifices thirty years of his life in darkness and slavery—then he dies.

We doubt whether there is much life left in those Nevada mules after 30 years' imprisonment in the mines!

Editorial Observations

The St. Louis Socialists Will Give Our Wisconsin State Senator, Carl D. Thompson, a rousing reception at Concordia Turner Hall, Saturday, March 21. Get your tickets, Comrades!

Here Is the Alternative of the Modern Wage Worker: Work yourself to death while you have a job or starve to death while out of a job. Capitalism breathes death for the working class.

Man Hungry; Kills Himself! This and similar headlines can be seen in our capitalist press almost daily. This is the result of ten years of McKinley-Roosevelt prosperity. Now comes the rough riding for our free sovereigns of wage slaves!

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to the light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

The Unemployed in Philadelphia Asked for Work and Bread; they received the policemen's clubs in the neck. No doubt, some of these unemployed voted the Republican ticket at the last election. It seems that it takes the policeman's club to drive the poor wage slaves out of the old capitalist parties.

Where Was Roosevelt? asks the Saturday Evening Tribune: While the big stick was being waved through the air with spectacular vehemence, the United States Steel Corporation calmly piled up a net profit of \$32,553,995. That was the largest profit that the steel trust ever made and it made it during the year in which our strenuous President was going to bust the trusts! There is a sort of grim humor about all of this.

What a Colossal Bluff These "Newspapers" are Perpetrating in their attempt to restore "confidence" and to sidetrack the agitation for relief for the unemployed, which is spreading from ocean to ocean. Certainly, the sufferers from this crisis are the ones who least of all will be deceived by this cruel imposition, for they are face to face with the horrible conditions which the capitalist press are doing their utmost to keep hidden under a mask of falsehood and deceit.

"Lawless Combination of Corporate Chattels! The recent decision of Judge Phillips of Cleveland, O., against the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, in which he declared this labor organization to be an illegal association that destroyed commercial individuality and impaired the right of manufacturers to conduct their own business, is certainly reaching the limit of judicial despotism. The time seems to be rapidly approaching when the great masses of the people must rise in their economic and political might and proclaim that the courts are a lawless combination of corporate chattels.—Miners' Magazine.

Ere Long the St. Louis Times will be the most dangerous, reactionary daily paper in St. Louis. Read how the St. Louis Times treats the Woman's Suffrage movement: Just why ten thousand women should create a disturbance in an American city is hard to understand. No country in the world gives the women the opportunity they find in the United States. In no country have they the freedom, the wealth, ease and consideration. The ten thousand suffragettes propose to put themselves on the level with the ward heeler. They are willing to violate the law regarding Sunday gatherings and parades in order to make themselves and their cause ridiculous.

President Roosevelt is an eccentric sort of a President. Fighting "undesirable citizens" and congratulating European kings and queens may not be to the liking of the average American citizen. Read this little cablegram: Rome, Feb. 19.—Ambassador Griscom has sent officially to King Victor Emmanuel through Signor Tittoni, the Foreign Minister, a letter from President Roosevelt congratulating his majesty upon the birth on Nov. 13, 1907, of a daughter, the Princess Giovanna. The King has expressed his pleasure at the receipt of this congratulation, particularly as the observance is a noteworthy departure for the American government. In the past the United States took no notice in such events.

Only Twenty-Eight Killed! Twenty-Eight Only! In a Powder mill explosion in Pinole, Cal! Twenty-eight poor wage workers! Not human beings, not men, simply laborers! You know! If twenty-eight mules of the company had been killed instead of these twenty-eight wage slaves, the capitalist dailies would have made more noise about it.

The Nevada Police Bill which President Roosevelt helped to make, is exactly as the Mine Owners ordered it. The workingmen are accused of having no respect for law and order, says a correspondent; this iniquitous measure, however, suspends all law and makes the state a military dictatorship, with Governor Sparks as the autocrat. The "cossacks" are responsible to him alone. They have the power to deputize any citizens, arrest any person, compel the railroads to convey themselves and their prisoners, force the keepers of any jail or penitentiary to receive such prisoners, and to release them only at the command of the police. The victims have no recourse; no trial is provided for—arrested without warrant, they may be imprisoned indefinitely without having any legal recourse.

Woman Suffrage is Coming. Even such plutocratic papers as the Globe-Democrat are compelled to comment thus: "When any considerable number of women want it they will get it. Thus far only four states—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho—out of the 44 allow women to vote on equal terms with men. Women have full suffrage in Australia and New Zealand, Finland and Iceland. Taken together, these localities comprise only a small portion of the 1,600,000,000 people on the globe. At the present moment the suffrage crusade is taking a more violent form in England than it ever has done in the United States, but some of our politicians fear that it may break out in this shape in the United States in 1908. A campaign here by suffragettes on the British plan would make the hysterical Bryan campaign of 1896 look like a deaf and dumb convention.

How to Obviate Bread Riots is a problem which is very interestingly discussed by the Kansas City Labor Herald as follows: Conditions are such in Milwaukee that the Federate Trades Council has appointed a committee of one hundred to present resolutions that the city authorities push to the utmost capacity all the public works on streets, sewers and parks and also issue emergency bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for the purpose of building schoolhouses and bridges, thus employing labor of all kinds and every description and making it possible for the working people to stay in the city and support their families and do their duty as citizens and taxpayers, thus avoiding the breaking up of families or the humiliation of private or public charity. As there is a well-developed movement along independent political lines among the wage earners of Milwaukee, it will be good policy for the powers that be to heed the demand. Unfortunately there are many workingmen who do not bother themselves about political questions until the pantry is empty and they are "putting down pavements" in a vain search for employment.

How the High Financiers are watching every "move" of President Roosevelt can be seen by the following Wall street report published Feb. 22: "Beyond doubt there has been improvement in many business lines. This tendency should be watched closely. The week's most important development was the President's letter upon the question of wage reductions. Traders on the Stock Exchange did not seem to think so. They attached much importance to the Harrison victory over Fish. Nevertheless, the President's new move received most serious consideration in high quarters, and there is a feeling that before long it will become an important stock market factor. The reply made by President Smith of the Louisville & Nashville was widely discussed today, and the late report that New York Central has agreed with the labor unions to maintain present wage scales was also hailed as important. Wall street has no mistaken notion as to the importance of the wage question. Its relation to operating expenses, net earnings and dividends is not given any more thought than its bearing upon industrial, social and political conditions. The gravity of the question is fully appreciated, and while Wall street naturally feels that President Roosevelt is interfering with the operation of the law of supply and demand, it does not underestimate the importance of his attitude and its probable influence upon the mind of the laboring class." The same report opened with these lines: "Some unfavorable railroad returns were published, and it was again made evident that President Roosevelt's recent letter is causing anxiety in railroad circles. These matters, however, were not much considered by Stock Exchange traders, who gave most attention to the market's technical condition."

The World of Labor

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

Still a Non-Union Shop.

At last accounts, Van Cleave, "the trade union smasher and boycott eliminator," was still running an "open shop"—open to men who do not belong to the union.—Typographical Journal.

Sedalia Railroad Shops Closed.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 23.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad shops here, employing 500 men, have been closed until March 2. The shops of the whole system are to be kept idle as much as possible to reduce expenses.

Unfair List the Same as Boycott.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 20.—A labor union's unfair list practically means a boycott and may be enjoined, said the Supreme Court today in passing on a case from Sparta, Ill. "The words," says the court, "were an euphemism for boycott, and, of course, do not change the nature of an unlawful thing by substituting an inoffensive for an offensive name." Justices Scott and Farmer dissented from the opinion of the majority of the court.

Metal Polishers Ask for Arbitration.

The Belleville Metal Polishers' Union, through its international president, A. P. Grout of Indianapolis, Ind., requested Mayor Kern to notify the Illinois state board of arbitration that the polishers are ready to submit to arbitration the grievances which have caused them to be locked out by the owners of the various Belleville stove foundries. They request the board to visit Belleville in an effort to induce the manufacturers to agree to arbitration.

Child Labor in India.

The evidence given before the Indian Factory Labor Commission has revealed some scandalous facts in connection with child labor in jute mills. The president of the commission, Mr. Morrison, stated that, so far as the commission could see, half the children employed at the jute mills were between 6 and 9 years of age, and of that half a great many under 14 were working as "full-timers." Mr. Walsh, an inspector, when asked if the factory law had ever been enforced, made no reply.

Labor Press on Buck's Injunction.

Kansas City Labor Herald says: The Buck's Stove and Range Co., judging from the terms of the injunction, desires to stifle the voice of labor and enforce a continuous and unbroken silence on the subject of its bad standing with union workmen. No person can be compelled to buy an article. If the purchaser chooses to let alone certain products for any reason or for no reason there is no way of compelling him to buy. Always remember that the union-made dollars should be expended for union-made goods.

The Bauer Benefit a Success.

The Testimonial Concert and Ball tendered to Charles Bauer by the Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, Local No. 2, A. F. of M., at the Aschenbroedel Hall last Monday was a decided success and a considerable sum was realized for the benefit of the family of the man who has done so much for Organized Labor in this city. The program was excellent and a credit to the "arrangeurs" as well as to all those who actively participated in its execution.

Leader of Goldfield Strike.

President McKinnon of the Goldfield Miners' Union is a remarkable man, says a correspondent. He has lifted himself to the leadership of the union almost unaided. The members to the number of 4,000 swear by him. His office is a clearing house of rumor. When the strike started the Western Federation of Miners offered him \$100,000 with which to carry on the contest. He replied: "We need brains, not money. Wait until we ask for it." He is a brother-in-law of William W. Haywood.—Dallas (Tex.) Laborer.

Printers in Good Condition.

The International Typographical Union is today in better condition in every way than at any time in its history. Having won its contest with the United Typothetae of America (now a "has-been"), the I. T. U. will for a while feel rather lonely with no fight on hand. It now remains for Lynch, Bramwood and Miller to put the finishing touches to the late Typothetae—and there are no better men for the job—which will necessarily be of slow progress, on account of the deep and difficult mire into which some of the Typothetas have been sinking for a year or two.

Coal Miners' Strike to Continue.

Duquoin, Ill., Feb. 24.—A second conference between S. B. Eaton, representing the Crerar Clinch interests of Chicago, and the local officials of the miners' union today failed to result in an agreement. The 400 men employed at the Equitable and Queen City mines, controlled by Crerar Clinch & Co., have been on strike for two weeks over the grade of powder being furnished by the company and insist that they can not obtain satisfactory results with the powder now being used. The unemployed miners were given the first of weekly benefits today, amounting to \$2,000.

Ten-Hour Law For Women Constitutional.

Washington, Feb. 24.—That laundries and other concerns employing females in mechanical labor in Oregon may not require such employes to work more than ten hours a day in compliance with the law enacted by the Legislature of that state in 1903, was proclaimed today by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Curt Muller, a laundryman of Portland, vs. the State of Oregon. Muller attacked the law as unconstitutional, claiming that it puts a limitation on the power of contract. The Oregon Supreme Court upheld the statute on the ground that it is a police regulation, and its decision was affirmed by the Federal Supreme Court.

The Same Old Story.

Organized Labor again has its two measures before Congress—the anti-injunction and eight-hour bills. They are identical with the bills introduced in previous sessions, and the whole influence of labor organizations will be used to procure their enactment. The anti-injunction bill was reverted favorably from committee in a previous Congress by accident. It is claimed that nine-tenths of the Republican members and many of the Democrats are against the measure; but if it ever gets to the voting stage it is possible that many men who are opposed to it will vote for it, for otherwise the result at the polls might be disastrous.—Typographical Union.

Some Unfair Stoves.

The Stove Mounters' and Steel Workers' International Union desires to call the attention of the public to the unfair attitude assumed by several stove firms toward Organized Labor, and toward their organization in particular. On August 1, 1907, the stove mounters asked for a nine-hour day, and in most instances the request was granted, but the following firms not only refused the shorter workday, but declined to consider the question, and insist that "there is nothing to arbitrate": Buckwalter & Co., Continental Stove Co., Floyd, Wells & Co., Grander Stove Co., all of Roysersford, Pa.; March-Brownback & Co. of Pottstown, Pa.; Orr, Painter & Co., Reading Stove Works, Prizer-Painter Stove and Heater Co. of Reading, Pa., and the Keeley Stove Co. of Columbia, Pa.

Non-Union Periodicals and Magazines.

When distributing their patronage all members of Organized Labor and those in sympathy with the movement for a shorter workday should remember that the publications named below are printed under non-union conditions, and that their publishers have resisted the efforts of the Typographical Union to establish a shorter workday and better conditions in the composing room: The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.; all works of the Werner Company of Akron, O.; all of the patterns and periodicals of the Butterick Publishing Co., including the Delineator and the Designer; the Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Men and Women, Housekeeper and Lippincott's; the various periodicals of the Phelps Publishing Co. of Springfield, Mass., including Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events.

A Victory For Union Bakers in Chicago.

The Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union makes the following announcement: Victory is ours in a combat which has been carried on with a perseverance and energy that spells honor for every member of Local No. 2 and the organizations having participated therein. The Heusser Baginck Co., which, under the blissful protection of an injunction issued against Local No. 2 a couple of months ago, was forced into bankruptcy and passed out of the hands of the receiver appointed for it by the court into the possession of the Hubbard Milling Co., has been acquired by the Coyne Baking Co., and from today on, according to the contract signed with Local No. 2 Feb. 19, will be operated as a strictly union bakery. Receiving these gladsome tidings shortly before going to press, we shall take occasion to return more at length to the history of this memorable contest and its importance for our local and international organization at the next issue of the Journal. Thanks to Organized Labor and to all friends of our organization who have given their sympathy and assistance to Local No. 2 and thus have done their part to accomplish the present result.

Capitalist Legislation in West Virginia.

The United Mine Workers' Journal says: It seems as if the West Virginia legislators are suffering from an acute case of creeping paralysis. Else why this dilatory manner in dealing with the mining problems in that state. Last December the state was moved with the horrible slaughters taking place there, and the authorities were so wrought up over the situation that an extra session of the Legislature was called to enact laws that would end the horrors. It has been in session seven weeks. Not a single thing has been done. When the members convened they were willing and anxious to enact preventive laws. What has stopped them? What has dampened their ardor and numbed their energies? What has caused the "change to come over the spirit of their dreams," that they now lag, hesitate and temporize? Is it Elkinsitis or Watsonphobia? Or has that celebrated "expert," Senator McDermott, given an "opinion" in the matter? If that Legislature adjourns without providing adequate legal safeguards for the protection of the mine workers it will enact a crime against humanity, and will deserve to be accused of men. It will be a notice to the world that human life and limb are of no account and each man responsible for that failure is a calloused, hardened monster, incapable of one throbbing feeling. Those are harsh words, but the world will know that they are deserved if these slaughters are permitted to go on unchecked.

Boycott Principle Is Right.

To condemn the boycott practically means that we must condemn about every organization that has ever existed in the world, and perhaps more particularly the church itself, says an exchange. It was not necessary to go back to the days when it was the fashion to burn men at the stake or subject them to all kinds of torments to force them to go to heaven in a different way from their own, and it is a fact that today the church boycotts the bar room and the theater, and at least one particular branch advocates boycotting those politicians who vote against prohibition. The boycott, when judiciously used, may be made a power for good. If it is wise to boycott a man of bad moral character it is not equally wise to use the boycott to bring a tyrant to time? If a certain manufacturer was working girls and women for, say 25 cents a day, and that we should know that he was brutal in his treatment of them, and that because of their unsanitary surroundings they were dying premature deaths, should organized labor be condemned for taking stringent measures, even to going to the extent of boycotting the manufacturer and his products?

The Courts Are Our Organizers.

The press, with its scare-head articles, as well as the uninformed in and out of trade union ranks, are making much ado about the recent decisions against organized labor. Justice Gould's Buck Stove and Range injunction, the declaring of the Erdmann law unconstitutional, and the latest decision in the Hatters' case, considered in their most serious aspect, separately or combined, they do not, even by a painful stretch of the imagination, foretell the decline of unionism. These things are the result of the present legislative and judicial systems, and had to come sooner or later, says the Journal of Clothing Trades. Many of us are not complaining because they are coming much sooner than was generally expected. How often have we heard it said that the quickest way to secure the repeal of obnoxious laws is to rigorously enforce them; in other words, unreasonably burdensome regulations, whether the result of vicious legislation or judicial construction, have only to be sternly enforced to cause deep resentment and bring forth a protest that will insure a speedy remedy. The tigher capital puts the screws on labor, the sooner will the wage-earner come to a realization of his duty to himself, and when once he is thoroughly awakened, no amount of argument or palaver will restrain him from fulfilling that duty regardless of any temporary sacrifices he may be compelled to make. And so it will be in the case of these decisions which interfere with an important body of American citizens in the exercising of their indisputable rights. We will profit by England's example. The Taff-Vale decision started the ball rolling in England; it has already begun to roll here. It did not take the fifty-four men the English Unionists elected to the House of Commons long to nullify the Taff-Vale decision; therefore, let the decisions against labor come just as fast as they can. Willingly, or otherwise, the courts are becoming our best organizers. Let the good work go on.

The Human Side of the Labor Question.

When many a man thinks or speaks of the trades union and its benefits, he has in mind the highly skilled artisan, who is beginning to receive wages which seem exorbitant as compared with what he received in former years. His criticisms are leveled at this apparently greatly blessed workingman, who is quoted at \$5 a day, but who is permitted to work only three-quarters of the year. Over against these more fortunate workers who have come up to better things are the millions of underpaid, underfed and overworked toilers, who are barely existing. It is for these that Organized Labor is making its best fight. It is making a fight for the women. The trades union is practically the only organization which stands for equal pay for equal work to women. It is making a fight for the child. In spite of our boasted advancing civilization, child labor in the United States is on the increase. Why can not all good people unite with the workingman in the contention that his child shall at least be given a fair start, and not be compelled to go to work during those years when it should be free from the burden of shop tasks and disciplines, to say nothing about the close and long confinement of the factory? Can there be a more humane thing than this battle for the babies in workingmen's homes? For that is what many of them are—these children who pour out of our factories at the close of the day's work. Let's remember that there's a labor question and a very humane one, too, aside from those times when trades unionists are calling attention to themselves during a time of strike, which is causing great inconvenience to the public. Let's recall that all the time labor is having its silent battles, in an effort to educate that great, selfish, uncaring public, which seems to listen only when its own comfort is being disturbed. In its fight and in its sacrifice for the weaker ones—men, women and children, let us at least wish the trades union "God speed."—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Preachers Speak on Child Labor.

Rabbi Enelow and Dr. Ramsey, in their sermons of last Sunday, referred to the evil of child labor. Rabbi Enelow said: "Child labor is sucking the life-blood of our offspring and bringing them to early death just as surely as the edict of the Egyptian monster who ordered that the eldest born of the Israelites should be drowned in the great African stream. From time immemorial all civilizations have understood that the burden of destiny rested on the shoulders of the young, and they have taken precaution that their children should grow up strong, in order to be able to meet the new problems of their generation. The putting to task of our young means that we are draining our resources before they have fairly begun. The time has passed when this was understood only by dreamers and idealists. Practical business men at the head of the great corporations are coming to see that it will not do, and are shaping their courses to fit the new thought on the subject." Dr. Ramsey, commenting favorably on the efforts to eliminate child labor, said: "Children are defenseless, and the hideous greediness and cruelty which feeds on their innocence is one of the blackest pages in our national life. That it will soon be rubbed out, I have little doubt, but it is not going fast enough to suit those of us who are interested in perpetuating a line of strong men and women. To think that we take the little ones of whom the Master said, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven,' and ruin their sweet young lives at the shrine of gold seems almost incredible, and yet we know it is true. It will not always be thus, though, and I see a new light shimmering on the hilltops which will put such evils as this to rout."—Louisville Eight-Hour Printer.

President's Reasons For Asking Wage Cut Inquiry.

In his letter to Mr. Knapp the president asks an investigation into the proposed reduction of wages by railroads. He explains that this is for the double purpose of discovering whether the proposed cut is the result of necessity or mismanagement (particularly high financing), and whether a wage reduction, necessary or not, is likely to bring on strikes that will endanger lives and property. The president says, in part: These reductions in wages may be warranted, or they may not. As to this, the public, which is a vitally interested party, can form no judgment without a more complete knowledge of the essential facts and real merits of the case than it now has, or than it can possibly obtain from the special pleadings certain to be put forth by each side in case their dispute should bring about serious interruption to traffic. If the reduction in wages is due to natural causes, the loss of business being such that the burden should be and is equitably distributed between capitalist and wage worker, the public and Congress should know it, and if it is caused by misconduct in the past financial or other operations of any railroad, then everybody should know it, especially if the excuse of unfriendly legislation is advanced as a method of covering up past business misconduct by the railroad managers, or as a justification for failure to treat fairly the wage earning employes of the company. Of course, if life, property and public order are endangered, prompt and drastic measures for their protection becomes the first plain duty. All other duties then become subordinate to the preservation of the public peace, and the real merits of the original controversy are necessarily lost from view.

What Will the Scab Stove Manufacturer Gain?

What will he gain? asks the Typographical Journal, and answers this question as follows: Van Cleave has secured an anti-boycott injunction against the American Federation of Labor in the District Court at Washington, D. C., but there is no law or edict of court that can compel you to buy a scab Buck's stove or range. The scab stove manufacturer is reported to have made this remark when informed of the outcome of his suit: "This marks the beginning of a universal 'open shop' and the end of labor unionism." We shall see later whether his prediction comes true. But as to this case in particular, there can be no pretense of any question of violence, intimidation or anything of the sort. The American Federation of Labor publishes in its organ, the American Federationist, a list headed "We Don't Patronize," which contains the names of firms and companies markedly hostile to Organized Labor, whose products members of Organized Labor and their friends ought not to buy. The purpose of the publication is simply to give to the organized workingmen all over the country certain information which they desire to have, in order that they may guide themselves in purchasing according to their ideas of right and human welfare. Nor is there any question of the truth of the information which is thus given. But the court rules that for an organization of workingmen to give its members true information which they have asked for, to tell them the plain facts which they wish to know, is to "commit an unlawful conspiracy to destroy the business" of the firm concerned. It is a matter of course that the case will finally reach the United States Supreme Court, but in the end we fail to see what the scab stove manufacturer will gain. His action will only have a tendency to more firmly cement the antagonism of Organized Labor and what influence its members can wield individually against this unfair concern.

Frenzied Injunction Rule in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 20.—One of the most unique suits that ever came to the notice of Organized Labor has been instituted against members of Typographical Union No. 23. The action is brought in the name of Henry Towell, member of the Typothetae and Master Printers' Association. The Towell Brothers' printery for years enjoyed the patronage of a large number of business men who had at various times manifested a friendly spirit towards Organized Labor. When the employing printers induced Mr. Towell to refuse the eight-hour day and hang up an "open shop" placard, thus forcing out the union printers, these business men kept the business office and telephone of the Towell establishment busy, protesting against the firm's attitude toward the printers and canceling orders for job work and advertisements for the weekly papers published by Towell Brothers. Realizing that fairness toward labor constituted one of the requisites to a successful business in Milwaukee, Mr. Towell called in the officers of the Typographical Union and signed a three-year contract. The handful of labor haters composing the local employers' association, however, did not take kindly to a three-year period of peace with the workmen, and the masters' attorney got busy with Mr. Towell, resulting in the present suit. The complaint sets forth that the defendants did unlawfully, combine, associate, agree and mutually concert together to compel plaintiff to make an agreement with the officers of said Typographical Union No. 23; that they conducted a label campaign and used "stickers," by reason of which stickers many of his customers insisted on the label when ordering printing and would not patronize plaintiff's paper unless it bore the said union label; and numerous advertisers absolutely refused to furnish this plaintiff the necessary copy for the advertisements to be inserted in the next following issue, and other business men who expected to advertise refused to make any agreement for advertising, and thus irreparably damaged the plaintiff's business; that numerous pieces of printed matter and copies of plaintiff's publications were covered with stickers and returned to the customers, to the great and irreparable damage of the plaintiff; that unless defendants are prevented from carrying on a label campaign and from soliciting customers to request the label on printed matter, plaintiff will be prevented from conducting his business according to his best skill and knowledge.

Socialist News Review

From the Kaiser's Land.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The Social-Democratic Party has introduced into the Reichstag a number of resolutions looking to an increase in social legislation. The government is requested to bring in a bill providing for the institution of arbitral courts on the lines of the already existing industrial and commercial courts for the settlement of labor disputes between clerks and their employers, agricultural workmen and their masters and for domestic servants. The Social-Democrats submit another resolution praying the government to introduce legislation granting persons connected with newspapers the right to refuse their evidence in a court of law about matters which have been confided to them or which they have learned in their capacity as journalists.

Encouraging Reports.

National Organizer John M. Work, within twenty days preceding Feb. 15, organized the following locals in Utah: Provo, Heber, Spanish Fork, Payson, Nephi, Ephriam, Manti and Centerfield. National Organizer Stanley J. Clark reports very successful meetings all along the line in Louisiana—organized locals on the 12th and 16th, at Orange, 12 members; at Lafayette, 39 members. A Few Words From Indiana—Richmond Local: "Movement here is on the boom. Increased our membership to 63, and still coming." Local Marion: "Send me immediately by return mail \$1 worth of membership cards, as I have none at present, and just received 50 new members in our last two Sunday meetings, which are being held in the Grand Opera House."

Thirtieth Anniversary of Socialist Daily Paper.

The Daily New York Volkszeitung celebrated its thirtieth anniversary last Saturday, Feb. 22. A grand concert and ball took place Saturday evening, and last Sunday's edition of the paper, 36 pages, contained anniversary articles and congratulations by the editors, comrades Schlueter, Jonas, Vahlteich, etc., by the Executive Board of the Socialist Party of Germany, by our National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, and by the following well-known comrades: Karl Kautsky of Berlin, Mrs. and Mr. Paul Lafargue of Paris, August Bebel of Berlin, Vandervelde and Huysman of Brussels, Romm, Rubinow, Winchewsky and Feigenbaum of New York, Hoehn of St. Louis, Charles Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood of Denver, Luella Twining, Otto Crola of Los Angeles and others.

Bohemian Women in Socialist Politics.

In Bohemia, one of the kingdoms included in the Austrian Empire, the Socialists and Progressives have decided to make an effort to gain an entry for women into the Landtag, or House of Commons, by putting forward two women as candidates at the forthcoming elections. These candidatures will be in the nature of a test. The electoral law in Bohemia does not expressly exclude women from putting up for Parliament. It merely provides that those who have a vote in the elections can also put up for election. This franchise is based on the municipal franchise, which women possess as rate-payers, and which is not exercised directly, but is delegated to male representatives. The Landtag electoral law, however, provides for the personal appearance of the elector at the ballot box, and this affords a legal argument for women's right to vote at Parliamentary elections and to put up as candidates.

Milwaukee Socialists Expect to Elect Mayor.

Robert Buech, the Milwaukee Social-Democratic alderman who is leading the fight in that city to secure a municipal ward house, is in Chicago getting data, and he brings with him the news that

Milwaukee Socialists are likely to elect a mayor this spring. Such a result, he declares, is not only possible, but probable. The chances of the Socialists are rendered all the more favorable because of the internal strife in the old parties. The Republicans are fighting each other tooth and nail, even the reform faction, or LaFollette crowd, being divided into factions. John F. Kelly, present city attorney, has the best chance of getting the Republican nomination for mayor. David S. Rose will undoubtedly be the Democratic candidate again. His chief argument was that three grand juries have investigated his previous tenure of office and failed to find anything for which they could indict him. Emil Seidel, the present alderman from the 20th ward, is the Socialist candidate. He is immensely popular outside of the Social-Democratic Party, and this makes him a formidable antagonist for Rose and Kelly.

ABOUT O. P. SMITH OF INDIANA.

In our last week's editorial columns we referred to an "Evolutionist of the Higher Order" by the name of O. P. Smith. The following letter by Comrade James Oneal gives further explanation about the ex-Socialist, ex-Bryanite, ex-Anarchist, Republican labor politician. Here is the letter in full:

New York, Feb. 22, 1908.

Dear Comrade Hoehn:

I notice your item regarding O. P. Smith of Logansport, Ind. His record as you state it is correct, but incomplete. In addition to being a "Socialist," Bryanite and Republican, he proclaimed himself a "revolutionary anarchist" while working in Clinton, 18 miles north of Terre Haute, Ind. "Overthrow the church and state by any means" was his slogan. He has run the gamut of treachery to workingmen. While in Terre Haute a few years ago he got a story in the papers that the Socialists of that city threatened him with violence because he criticized Socialism. The story originated in his dishonest brain, as the Socialists considered him too small to be worthy of notice. Smith is for sale. If Taft is the Republican candidate for President Smith will accept a Judas purse if the politicians can use him. Fraternally, James Oneal.

Another Duchess Joins Socialist Propagandists.

London, Feb. 21.—The Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati, is about to proclaim her conversion to Socialism. The Duchess is the English Socialist's most notable recruit in recent years. She is powerful, both from her social position and immense wealth, and leaders of the cult are not disguising their delight at adding her to their ranks. Her conversion was accomplished by the Countess of Warwick. The Duchess has been contributing heavily to the cause for some time. She started a lace factory a year ago near Kyleomer Castle, Connemara, Ireland, furnishing employment to a large number of the Irish peasantry in the neighborhood. The establishment has been run under the understanding that no one concerned in the management was to profit by it, each worker receiving the full value of his or her own product. It is understood that the Duchess and the Countess of Warwick have arranged for a series of platform appearances and will tour all the important English, Scotch and Irish towns in behalf of the Socialistic movement. What view the Duke of Manchester takes of his wife's departure is not known, except, perhaps, to the couple's closest friends. The Duchess' father, Eugene Zimmerman, the American railroad man and multi-millionaire, will be little in sympathy with it, it is believed, as he has gone so far as to arrange, it is said, to make his future home in Ireland, because he disapproves of the Washington administration's attitude toward capital.

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Hannibal (107 Grace St.)	Frank Foster
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Kansas City Socialist Headquarters (1400 Grand)	J. M. Brazel
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Marcelline	B. McAllister
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Oran (Benton)	Chas. Maddox
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Raley Creek (Galena)	Dick Meyers
Rushville (Route 1, Poplar Bluff)	A. F. Ruser
St. Louis (212 S. Fourth St.)	Otto Kaemmerer
St. Louis County Central Committee (Ferguson)	A. Tschirner
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West Plains	J. F. Williams
Winnipeg	E. F. Nelson
Zalma	Wayne Brasler

Fred Warren's Indictment Stands! Fort Scott, Kan., Feb. 10.—Clerk of the United States Court White today received from Judge Pollock his decision adverse to a demurrer to the indictment of Fred Warren. Warren, who is editor of the Appeal to Reason, the official Socialist publication, was indicted by a federal grand jury for sending through the mail an envelope bearing the inscription "\$1,000 will be paid any one kidnaping ex-Governor Taylor and returning him to the Kentucky authorities." The demurrer was argued at the November term of the Federal Court here, and Judge Pollock has just decided that the inscription on Warren's envelope was defamatory and threatening.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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

**BOYCOTT
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"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

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COMMUNE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The committee in charge of the annual Commune Celebration of the Socialist party will meet regularly every Saturday evening at headquarters, 212 South Fourth street. Admission tickets and announcement cards are ready for distribution.

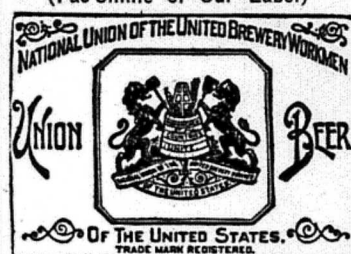
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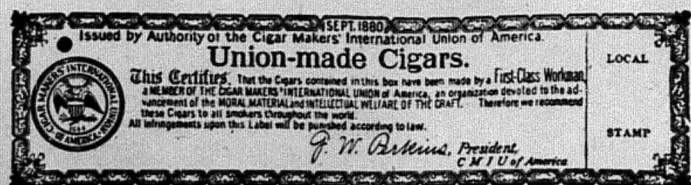
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Missouri Socialist Party

Hannibal comrades are feeling good over the fine meeting that Comrade Chase addressed for them. The courthouse was packed and Chase gave them plenty to think about. The papers gave a good report of the meeting and Hannibal is getting to work in good shape.

Garver to Speak at Novinger.

Novinger comrades are busy with a city election and have asked W. L. Garver to come up and pour hot shot into the enemy the week before election. Comrade Garver will speak a number of times for them, and touch points between Chillicothe and Novinger on his way.

State Committeemen.

The only nominations for committeemen in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congressional Districts were Ira Smith for the Fourteenth and Caleb Lipscomb for the Fifteenth. These will be considered the committeemen in their respective districts. This makes ten committeemen altogether.

L. S. Edwards in the Fifteenth District.

After a several months' campaign in Oklahoma, L. S. Edwards of Eureka Springs, Ark., will touch at a few points in southwest Missouri. Comrade Edwards is well spoken of by State Secretary Branstetter of Oklahoma, and locals engaging him will undoubtedly get their money's worth.

Two Weeks of Strickland.

From May 17 to 31 Comrade F. G. Strickland of Indiana will be in Missouri and dates will be arranged from St. Louis to Springfield, Mountainview, West Plains and back to St. Louis again. Unfortunately, Strickland can give us only two weeks this time, but the State Office hopes to get him to go over the whole state during the campaign.

New Locals.

Rev. L. S. Garrett sends in an application for charter for Trask. They have ten charter members, and C. H. Dawson is the secretary. St. Charles County gets its first charter on an application from Hamburg. T. J. Pearson is responsible for this raid into new territory, and he has eight members to start with. John Russell is the secretary. G. W. Bailey was unable to remain quiet while Shannon County had not a single local, and so he gets in the fray with a local of 15 members at Bartlett.

Nominations Received.

Nominations have been received from the following locals: West Plains, Burlington Junction, Chillicothe, Flat River, Poplar Bluff, Sedalia, Springfield, St. Louis, Novinger, Milan, Chesterfield, Liberal, Jennings and Kansas City. In some cases a full ticket was nominated and in others only parts of a ticket. Most of the prominent Socialists in the state have been nominated for five or six different offices, and the members will have plenty of candidates to choose from. Nominations for the state ticket closed on Feb. 27. Nominations for delegates to convention are still open, but will close on March 6.

To Raise Funds.

The National Committee is voting on the following motion, which is of interest to all locals: "That the National Secretary shall be instructed to issue subscription lists to the locals for the purpose of raising money to conduct the presidential campaign. One-half of the money collected on these lists shall be retained by the local, 30 per cent of it shall be sent to the state organization and 20 per cent of it shall be sent to the National Secretary." This seems to be a fair division, and the National Office requests that local and state organizations await the result of the vote before adopting other means of raising campaign funds.

Primary Law Instructions.

The State Secretary has issued an extract of the primary law, giving short and simple instructions how to get a full ticket on the primary ballot. These instructions are gotten out mainly for the guidance of the smaller locals, with little experience in Socialist Party work. The larger cities, that are divided into wards, are in a class by themselves, and should carefully study the law so that they can comply with its provisions. Locals desiring additional copies of these instructions can secure them from the State Secretary. State Committeemen should take charge of the selection of candidates in their respective districts. Where no secretary has been elected the committeeman could act as secretary and get things in motion. The state ticket petitions will be managed from the State Office, but county and district tickets must be taken care of by the locals in the respective districts.

Central Trades and Labor Union

A WELL-ATTENDED MEETING.

Important Business Transacted—The Bridge and Terminal Commission Denounced—Resolution On Prohibition Problem—The Oklahoma Charter.

At last Sunday's meeting of the local central body J. Harvey Lynch of Oklahoma spoke on the Oklahoma Charter. After he had explained the achievements and advantages of the "Oklahoma Idea," he urged that the men utilize these powers and secure a constitutional convention for Missouri and dominate it with the interest and reforms of the working class.

"The so-called criminally rich of the country are the result of the inanition of the criminally poor," he said. "If we, the criminal poor, would make a determined stand and put this movement on a strong basis these conditions could be changed.

"For this purpose I advocate a college of actuaries—an international affair, whose members would be paid by the unions of the cities. Railroads have actuaries—they figure out the number of different cars in a freight train and then apportion the cost among the owners of those cars. Just so the union actuaries could apportion the part various trades should take in the union labor movement."

Mr. Lynch, who is a kindly, well-spoken old man, a plasterer by trade, then proceeded to elucidate the results of the "Oklahoma Idea." This idea is embodied in the constitution of the new state, and gave power to the state to engage in any business enterprise from running a grocery store to an oil refinery. As a matter of fact, he said, a state cotton mill was in contemplation.

Among other things, the constitution calls for a just ruling in habeas corpus and contempt case proceedings, fixes the initiative and referendum for cities and counties, and calls for a blanket primary for all parties on the same day at the same place. Plans were on foot, he said, for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and it was hoped in time for a movement for the election in the same manner of Federal Judges.

The Prohibition Problem.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of Central Trades, President Owen Miller and Secretary David Kreyling submitted their prohibition resolution. The opening paragraph stated that:

"We consider the agitation in favor of prohibition by law the manufacture, storing or sale of vinous, malt or distilled liquors, so generally prevalent in this country at present, as a phantasy, in the shape of a moral upheaval against supposable evil, that the cham-

pions of this idea imagine is a menace to the human race. In our opinion the trades and labor movement ought to combat this idea, and try and diverge the energies of its supporters in the right direction and convince them that if so diverted it would result in much greater benefits for the cause they so loudly proclaim as the chief object of modern reform."

This prelude was followed by four reasons for its submission and an appeal to the men to oppose any prohibition movement and its advocates. The reasons are:

"First—General prohibition would cause an economic revolution that would result in the ruination of many important industries amounting to \$100,000,000, and in widespread misery and poverty.

"Second—As the best medical statistics of Europe and America conclusively show that the root of intemperance is lack of proper nourishment and the opportunities of living under sanitary conditions, and as millions of little children are now compelled to work long hours under these unfavorable conditions, we respectfully suggest that the apparently earnest men and women advocating prohibition expend their energies in the prohibition of child labor. The proper care of the future fathers and mothers would do much in a generation.

"Third—The modern trades union movement is the greatest cumulative, intelligent effort for true temperance evolved in the past 100 years. We would further recommend that the honest prohibitionist expend some of his energy in inducing all wage earners to join the union of their craft.

"Fourth—We believe that if the legislative powers of the country would expend one-half of the energy in prohibiting the adulteration of the food and drink supply that they do in the passage of sumptuary laws, a real and great service would be done the people." The resolution was concluded with the union's affirmation of its belief in the strict regulation of saloons, the punishment of dealers who sell to minors or habitual inebriates, and its favor of orderly

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LIEBKNECHT	No Compromise, No Political Trading, paper, 10c.	1 00
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LONDON	War of the Classes, paper, 25c.	1 00
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and respectable dramshops. The resolution was adopted and will be sent by the secretary where he thinks it will do the most good.

Child Labor Law.

The Legislative Committee read its report of the visit to the office of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Falkenhainer, and the discussion of the methods of that office in issuing warrants for the State Factory Inspector in his fight against child labor and in Sunday closing of all stores. The prosecutor told them, the report said, that he would not discriminate and force the closing of some stores when other shops kept open. The report was accepted.

Stay Away From California.

Publicity will be given to a letter from Arthur A. Hay, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in California, who wrote that conditions in Los Angeles, where 15,000 men were out of work, were not as good as certain agencies were representing them to be in other parts of the country. The letter asked that workmen stay away.

The Bridge and Terminal Commission.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, The Municipal Bridge and Terminal Commission, composed of friends and allies of the Terminal Association and a body inimical to the free bridge at St. Louis, and appointed by a mayor who is now and always has been the bitterest and most determined foe of said free bridge, has recently made public a report, in which they deplore the pendency of said civil suit; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Central Trades and Labor Union, composed of workmen, citizens and taxpayers of the City of St. Louis, that they look with favor upon said suit, and would deplore its abandonment or dismissal, and that they demand that a suit be instituted by the United States government against said Terminal Association and Transfer Company.

Socialist Party of St. Louis

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS REMOVAL FUND.

William Miffert	.....\$1.00	Wm. Ruesche	..... .25
Frank Kublicsek	..... .25	Jos. Glader	..... 1.00
Geo. D. Sauter	..... .50	Check	..... 1.00
Fred Bosshard	..... .50	Louis Meyer	..... .50
Wm. Klenle	..... .50	J. Ueker	..... 1.00
Ninth Ward Branch	..... 10.00	Wm. Weibush	..... .25
Wm. Jacques	..... .50	Amount Previously Reported	..... 92.12
John Schoerpf	..... .50		
D. M.	..... .50	Total	..... \$113.77
Ad. Gschwind	..... .25		
Dave McCloskey	..... .65		
M. Esche, Alton, Ill.	..... .50	Correction—The \$1.00 credited to	
E. W. Arnhold	..... 1.00	Wm. Yuchs in Labor 367 should be	
F. Kloth	..... 1.00	credited to the Eighth Ward.	

ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Wm. Woehrle	.....\$ .50	367 as 25c should be 50—bal-	
Geo. D. Sauter	..... .50	ance	..... .25
Collection at Nomination Conven-		Previously Reported	..... 64.39
tion 4.81	Total \$71.70
J. Ueker 1.00		
W. Erb25		
M. Shadid, reported in Labor No.			
		OTTO KAEMMERER, Sec.	

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

T. C. Stephens Member 13th Ward Socialist Club.

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Until their bread shall bear this union label of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers of America

Socialist News Review

Carey State Secretary.

By recent referendum, James F. Carey, 699 Washington street, Boston, Mass., was re-elected State Secretary.

Socialist Students' Club.

Students of the University of Pennsylvania have organized a "Social Study Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society."

Movement in Honor of Auer.

The Socialists of Germany are collecting funds for the erection of a monument in favor of Comrade Ignatius Auer, the former National Secretary of the party, who died in Berlin some two years ago.

Comrade Chase's Lecture Tour.

John C. Chase will fill lecture dates in Iowa as follows: Atlantic, Feb. 29; Des Moines, March 1; Ottumwa, 2; Burlington, 3; Muscatine, 4; Cedar Rapids, 5; Waterloo, 6; Ft. Dodge, 7; Boone, 8; Sioux City, 9 and 10.

Opposed to the Unity Farce.

Local Toledo adopted a resolution opposing unity between the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party. It is declared that members of the S. L. P. who favor the tactics of the S. P. should make application in the regular way.

Good Socialist Vote.

The Socialist vote in Erie, Pa., has increased 80 per cent since the election held last year. In 1907 there were 500 Socialist votes polled. Last Tuesday the Socialists polled a total of 896 votes, an increase of 396 votes for one year.

Good Increase in Vote.

The Socialist vote in the Philadelphia city election last Tuesday was as follows: Charles Sehl, city solicitor, 3,804; John P. Clark, magistrate, 3,704; Sam Sadler, magistrate, 3,556. The vote last February was only 1,649, hence the result shows a big growth.

For Free Speech in Los Angeles.

The Socialists of Los Angeles are engaged in a lively campaign for free speech. The socially inclined organizations of the city are uniting on a campaign to secure same privileges of carrying their message to the people that are granted religious sects of various descriptions.

Public Mass Meeting.

The St. Louis 24th Ward Club held a public mass meeting Thursday, Feb. 20, at Karner's Hall, Kingshighway and Manchester road, which was well attended. Comrades Rocker, Boswell and Brandt were the speakers, their subject being: The Cause of the Present Panic.

Organizer Goebel's Tour.

National Organizer George H. Goebel has just completed a tour of Connecticut, pronounced by the state committee of that state the most successful of any yet made in that state. He has been asked to return later for ten days more after the 40-day tour of New England arranged by the National Office.

Chicago Methods in Japan.

We read in the latest issue of one of the Japanese Socialist papers from Tokio that "The Friday lecture meeting was prohibited by the police inspector, but the comrades continued the speeches on the roof." Finally the speakers were arrested, it says. Here's a chance for Chief Shippey of Chicago, in case he loses his Chicago job for overofficialness.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

The North Side Sunday School will meet at 1832 Carr street at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The South Side Sunday School will meet at 212 South Fourth street, Socialist Headquarters, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The possibility of getting many children from the South Side has brought about this change.

Full Municipal Ticket.

Burlington, Ia., Feb. 23.—The Socialists of this city have nominated the following municipal ticket: For mayor, William Strauss; city auditor, John Kupisch; treasurer, Harry Sowden; alderman-at-large, John Gadeke; assessor, George Voigt; justice of police court, Peter Nelson; park commissioner, John Anderson. The ward aldermen will be voted for at the primary.

From New Jersey.

The corrected list of delegates from New Jersey to the National Socialist Party convention in Chicago is as follows: Fred Krafft, G. H. Headley, James Reilly, H. R. Kearns, George H. Goebel, W. B. Killingbeck and Max Fackert. The New Jersey State Committee of the Socialist Party went on record unanimously as against considering any unity proposition from the S. L. P.

Socialist Plays.

Those comrades interested in Socialist plays and the advance of the Socialist stage, and this is considered in many quarters a valuable vehicle for propaganda, should write "The Socialist Stage," a new monthly publication, the first number of which will contain articles by Courtney Lemon, Edwin Markham, Horace Traubel, Julius Hopp, Leonard D. Abbott, Julia Romm and others. Address 131 West 23d street, New York, N. Y.

What Montana Thinks.

The Montana News hits the nail on the head when it says: "Throughout four-fifths of the states Socialist unity has already been reached by the virtual disappearance of the S. L. P." That's gospel truth. And now some people even dream that our party will allow itself to be embroiled during a national campaign merely for the sake of allowing the S. L. P. vestige in one-fifth of the states from meeting the same fate it has met all over the rest of the country! We have not quite lost our senses, yet!

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORKINGMEN'S SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY, BRANCH NO. 71.

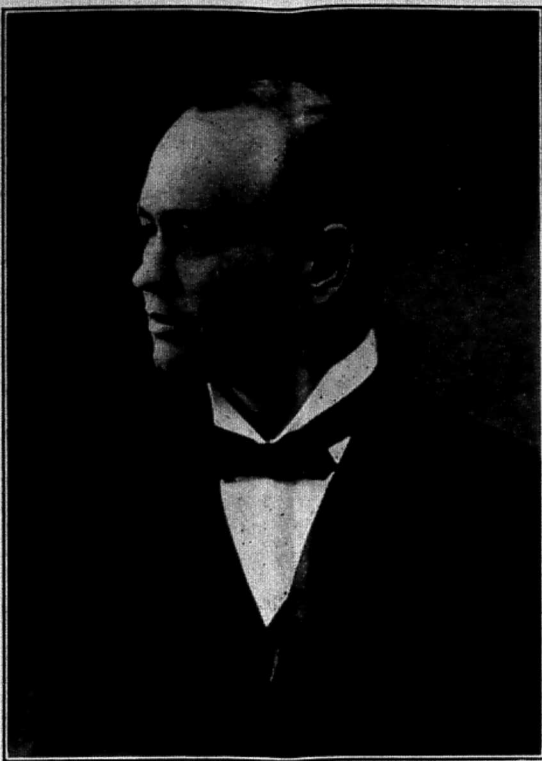
The above-named Society, composed of Socialist workingmen and women, will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary on Saturday, March 7, at Concordia Turner Hall. Concert, theatrical performance and dance will be the program of the evening. Dr. Emil Simon, the society's physician, will deliver a short address in German. Tickets 10 cents; at the doors 25 cents. If you wish to have a good time, don't fail to be at Concordia Turner Hall, Thirteenth and Arsenal streets, Saturday evening, March 7.

Haywood in Faneuil Hall.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—W. D. Haywood was cheered by 1,500 people who gathered at Faneuil Hall. The mass meeting was held to enable Haywood to extend his thanks to the people for the support they had extended to him and his two brother miners in their time of need. The audience, among them being many women, heartily indorsed a set of resolutions condemning the employment of troops at Goldfield, Nev., and Fairbanks, Alaska, in connection with the mining situation in the two places. "God knows" was also heard among the audience and repeated from mouth to mouth amid laughter, while condemnation of Presidential Possibility Taft and his teacher, Roosevelt, was going on at the speakers' stand.

Socialist Activity in Canada.

There are now four active Socialists in the British Columbia Legislature. Recently they inaugurated a move to unseat the lieuten-



CARL D. THOMPSON, Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin.

ant governor, James Dunsmuir, a coal baron, who is using his power in the body for his own business interests. Dunsmuir is charged with having contracted with the Canadian-Nippon Co. for 500 Japanese coolies to work in his mines. The Socialists also caused comment when not long ago they respected their manhood enough to keep their seats in the face of all precedents to the contrary when the lieutenant governor delivered the speech from the throne. Socialism will break down a lot of nonsensical flummery and empty homage paying to titled nobodies before it gets through.

New Jersey Wide Awake.

Arlington, N. J., Feb. 22.—The New Jersey State Committee, at its regular monthly meeting on the 9th, directed its National Committee to vote NO on motions now pending and to vote NO on any and all motions which may hereafter be submitted which seek to effect organic unity with the S. L. P., and to vote YES in the event of an invitation being extended to members of that party to make individual application for admission in conformity with existing party rule. It was further ordered that the recording secretary make these facts known to the Socialist press and to request their publication. Fraternally, H. R. Kearns, Recording Secretary.

San Francisco Pushing to the Front.

Local San Francisco has averaged one new member for every day since the first of January, 1908. We expect to maintain that average right through the year, if we don't better it. The local has started regular every Saturday night dances at Equality Hall, 139 Albion avenue. These dances are expected to be among the most popular working class socials in San Francisco. The Unemployed Bond Issue plan, originated by the Socialists in San Francisco, has lined up the whole union labor forces, who have made it so keen an issue that the Examiner has been forced to indorse it editorially. It bids fair to be the working class slogan for the campaign.

Our Movement in Los Angeles.

We read in our Los Angeles (Cal.) organ, Common Sense: With three branches of the party organization, the regular, the Finnish and the Mexican, already organized in this city, all of them growing, a new branch at Seal Gardens, on the outskirts, with 25 charter members, several ward propaganda clubs, and prospective German and Polish branches in the near future, the organized movement is beginning to hum. If you are not already a party member, see that you ally yourself with the largest and most powerful political party in the world, the only one founded on solid principles, and the only one destined to succeed in the end. Join the Socialist Party.

Dark Future For British Liberals.

The significant thing just now in England is the passing of the Liberal party. Nearer and nearer rolls the time when the line of political demarcation will be sharply drawn between capitalism as represented in the Tory or Conservative party and the Socialists. On a recent labor amendment in the House of Parliament the government only won out by a lead of 49. The amendment was fought in many speeches and the government threw its strength against it, but the result was not very encouraging. The Irish members, most of the unionists and a few radicals joined the Socialists and Laborites, with the result that the amendment was defeated by a vote of only 195 to 146.

For the Mexican Revolutionists.

By some error for which we are unable to account, the text of the call for funds issued by the Joint Defense Funds Committee, representing five different organizations, was changed by some one through whose hands it passed. Comrade Frank I. Wheat, who was treasurer of the Socialist Party Defense Committee before the joint committee was formed, is no longer receiving the donations sent in, the committee of the party having been discharged. The proper person to whom all donations and subscriptions for the defense of the Mexican prisoners now on trial is Mrs. Mamie M. Shea, 688 Ruth avenue, Los Angeles, who is treasurer of the Joint Mexican Defense Funds Committee. Labor papers please copy the correction.

Darrow On Socialist Outlook.

"The West is getting more radical every day," is the report which Clarence Darrow brings back from his long fight, first for the lives of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and later for his own life in the Los Angeles hospital. He still wears the bandages around his head that mark the result of his recent operation, but declares that he is feeling quite well, and is assured of speedy recovery. On the subject of the growth of Socialism he spoke with enthusiasm, declaring that while the Socialist Party would, in the coming campaign, receive only Socialist votes, yet the outlook was excellent, as he did not believe it possible to elect Bryan, even though he would draw more of the radical vote than did Parker.

Lipscomb of Liberal On "Unity."

Liberal, Mo., Feb. 20, 1908.—As an old-time member of the S. L. P., and at present a private in the Socialist Party, I desire a "say" as to unity. I feel that we would blunder greatly to consider for a moment any proposition coming from Kuhn-DeLeon et al for unity. First, the scattered remnant of these people are held in line in a comatose condition by the vilification of these self-appointed leaders. Second, men so corrupt in language as these drive from them men and women who respect decent discussion, hence we would lose by their company. Third, our party has maintained an honorable relation toward Organized Labor, while their relations have been the most shameful and abusive, and at this time thousands of honest men and women who are union members are reading our literature and hearing our speakers, and to entertain any proposition from the S. L. P. "Union Smashers" would drive every one of these

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