

ST. LOUIS LABOR

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

Workingmen of All Countries, UNITE!

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

VOL. VI

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908

NO. 375

HAYWOOD IN ST. LOUIS

Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock William D. Haywood Will Address Public Meeting at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market Sts., Under Auspices of Socialist Party--Admission Free --- Everybody Invited to Hear the Man Whom the Rocky Mine Owners Tried to Send to the Gallows.



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

To-morrow, Sunday, April 12, at 8 o'clock p. m., Comrade William D. Haywood of Denver, Colo., will address a public mass meeting under the auspices of the St. Louis Socialist Party, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

Admission free.
This is Comrade Haywood's first visit in St. Louis since he left the Ada County jail in Boise, Idaho, where he was confined for nearly eighteen months on charges and testimony drummed up by the Rocky Mountain Mine Owners' Association and their criminal tools, Pinkerton McParland, Harry Orchard, etc.

The St. Louis Socialists and Union men will give Bill Haywood a rousing reception.

Speaking of Haywood's recent propaganda work in the East, some of our Socialist exchanges report:

Great meetings are being held in and about Chicago by William D. Haywood. The halls are all crowded to their capacity and many hundreds have to be turned away. The enthusiasm is intense. The stirring pleas made by the big miner for working-class unity are arousing many thousands who have heretofore managed to sleep on. Haywood has been peculiarly fitted for this great work. He arrives upon the scene at an opportune time. We have to thank the mine owners of the west for kidnapping him and putting him through a course of training for this difficult task and for furnishing him with greater audiences than greet any other speaker before the American people. And such audiences! They consist of the real aristocracy of the nation. The people who create all wealth, support all society and conserve all civilization. Comrade Luella Twining informs us in a glowing report that Haywood is growing in power from day to day, and that his recent work is far more fruitful than any he has yet done. Truly, this is our year, and before it takes its last breath there will be the most far-reaching and effective agitation and the most tremendous changes in sentiment and spirit ever known in the United States.

American Government By Clubs and Cossacks

By Louis Post in The Public.

By all means let bomb throwers be punished and assassination conspiracies be stamped out. But meanwhile let us now allow our attention to be diverted by criminality of this kind from criminality of a more dangerous kind. The most ominous kind of crime that challenges the law-abiding sentiment of this country to-day is not anarchistic bomb throwing; it is police contempt for the law. For many years the query of a New York congressman, "What's the Constitution between friends?" has passed current as a harmless joke. But there was no joke in the declaration of the policeman in supreme authority at Union Square recently, when he boasted of policemen's clubs as "bigger than the Constitution."

Our police have imported the brutal "sweat box" from abroad, and in defiance of the simplest principles of American law have built it up into an institution. They have usurped the functions of committing magistrates. They have re-established domiciliary visitations. They have seized upon authority to suppress public meetings in their own arbitrary discretion and with the mailed fist. They have organized bodies of mounted men in imitation of the Cossacks of Russia, to ride with murderous gallop into crowds of peaceable people. From a responsible police force they have become an irresponsible and un-American military power. And the wicked thing about it all is this, that American plutocracy wants such action, and a plutocratic press deceives the people as to its character. In the Union Square episode, for instance, the great fact was the high-handed dispersal of a peaceable meeting, called in the usual way, and at a place which has been dedicated to public meetings for half a century. Yet the plutocratic press subordinates this larger fact to lurid accounts of an individual's wretched attempt at vindictive murder after the police outrage was committed.

The peace-loving and law-abiding people of this country need

awakening to the growth of police despotism. They must acquaint themselves with the falsifying tendencies of the newspapers in support of that despotism. They must realize the plutocratic sources of its inspiration. They must insist that the police become again guardians of the peace. Above all they must stand up for peaceable public meetings and freedom of discussion, regardless of their own approval of sentiments expressed. Unless they maintain these rights for others, they will lose them for themselves. If peaceable meetings of workless workingmen may now be assailed with policemen's clubs "bigger than the Constitution," and be ridden recklessly down by battalions of police Cossacks, it may not be long before peaceable meetings of employed workingmen will be dealt with in like manner. From that point to the suppression of all meetings not approved by predatory interests that thrive alike on the workless workingman, the working workingman, and the productive business man, will be but a matter of keeping on.

We have every confidence, however, in a reaction from recent tendencies toward the surrender of American liberties to the despotism of police clubs and Cossacks. We believe that at heart the American people are for freedom of speech and press, not alone for themselves and their own opinions respectively, but, as Wendell Phillips was, for the humblest persons and the humblest opinions as well. If they have acted otherwise, it is because they have been deceived as to facts. But the episode at Union Square contributes to the exposure of such deceptions. The facts there were too obvious for successful misrepresentation; and for other reasons as well as this, the era of systematic newspaper deception is passing away. We firmly believe that the time is very near when the great mass of law-abiding people from ocean to ocean will remember the Union Square event as the culmination of a despotic police policy happily thwarted by its own excesses. We believe that the day is not much farther off when no alderman who hopes for re-election will dare vote money for the support of Cossack police. We believe that the police system is already at the point of turning back to be a peace-guarding system again. We believe that we of this country are soon to see freedom of speech and of the press more secure than ever before, thanks to a self-thwarted tendency the other way. And as we know human nature, so we believe that with the lessening of the size of policemen's clubs relatively to the Constitution, and the increase of freedom of opinion and expression, the inspiration of the bomb thrower will be gone. Whilst all this is what we wish, yet we predict it not because we wish it, but as a rational inference, as it seems to us, from the inherent character of American manhood and the accumulating signs of the times.

The Police Spirit.

In perfect keeping with the wanton dispersal by the police of the peaceable public meeting at Union Square, is the reply to Robert Hunter's dispassionate comment, which Police Commissioner Bingham is reported to have made:

"Robert Hunter! Robert Hunter wants to behave himself, or if he doesn't he may be sorry for it. I'll stand for no inciting to riot. I'll suppress with an iron hand any game of that kind, and it might as well be understood at one time as another. Robert Hunter is one of those hot air pipes that made this trouble. Whenever I think of those wind bags who stirred up this trouble, I just want them to know I'll not stand for it."

How can foreigners be expected to distinguish American from Russian police if Bingham is an American type?

American Ideals.

It may be naively suggested that a violent anarchist "should be educated in Americanism." There would be no violent anarchists to educate in Americanism if Americans themselves were more Americanistic.

Peaceably to Assemble

By Robert Hunter.

The United States Constitution says:

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Recently some thirty or forty thousand unemployed men, facing starvation, sought peaceably to assemble to petition the state and municipal authorities of New York to provide them with work.

The whole country knows now what occurred. We discovered, as one of the policemen said, that "his club was mightier than the Constitution."

There is much that one would like to say in comment. It has all been said before.

It was said eighty years ago by a Catholic priest, who in his early manhood was offered a Cardinal's hat at Rome, but who died in a pauper's grave.

He was a Republican, a passionate lover of liberty, the defender of all oppressed, the enemy of all oppressors.

These are his words:
"Be not deceived by vain speeches. Many will seek to persuade you that you are truly free, because they have written the word Liberty on a sheet of paper, and stuck it up in all the public places."

Liberty is not a placard to be read at street corners. It is a living force to be felt within you and around you, the protecting genius of hearth and home, the pledge of social rights, and the first and foremost of these rights.

The oppressor who cloaks himself with its name is the worst of oppressors. He joins lying to tyranny, to injustice profanation; for the name of liberty is holy.

Beware then of those who say, "Liberty, liberty," and by their works destroy it.

The birds of the air, nay, the very insects gather together to do in common what alone no one of them could do. Can you gather together to discuss your interests, to defend your rights, to obtain some remission of your evils? And if you can not, how are you free?

Liberty shall shine upon you when you have said from the bottom of your soul "We shall be free;" when, to become free, you are ready to sacrifice all and suffer all."

Notice to Voters in St. Louis City

Public notice is hereby given that on and after April 6, 1908, any qualified voter of the city of St. Louis who is duly registered on the Primary Registration Books for any precinct in the City, if he has moved his residence to another place in the same precinct or to another precinct in any ward of the City, may, upon application at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners at Room 120 in the New City Hall, have his registration changed on the Primary Books to conform to his new residence.

JOHN ELLSPERMANN, JR.,

A. C. MARONEY,

Secretary.

Chairman.

HERE AND ABROAD

American Supreme Court Says Boycott by Workers is "Criminal Conspiracy;" German Supreme Court Says it is "Justified Self-Protection."

The latest decisions of the supreme court of the United States have declared the boycott illegal, have tried to strike from the hands of the working class organizations a weapon which is absolutely indispensable to them in their struggles for the welfare of their class.

When the highest judicial tribunal of our republic disarms the workers in this manner, when the same action applied by workers against capitalists is declared criminal conspiracy, which used by capitalists against workers is calmly regarded as legal—if all this, as we have said, takes place in the republic, what is to be said in this respect of the monarchies and despotisms of Europe?

It is very timely that just recently in the empire of Kaiser Wilhelm a case of boycott was taken to the supreme court. In Mulhausen, in Elsass, the workingmen had declared a boycott against two landlords who were not willing to place their halls at the disposal of the Socialists. The boycott was effective and the landlords turned to the courts. The supreme court judge at Colmar refused the appeal. In his decision he declared explicitly: "The landlords are not legally bound to grant the use of the halls, but the members of the party, on the other hand, are not bound to further the material interests of the landlord, when by the refusal of the halls they are opposed to the interests of the party. If under such circumstances a party or a political association boycotts a landlord in order to force him to comply with their desires, this constitutes no attack upon good morals, but an act of justified self-protection."

An imperial judge in the German Empire declares the boycott "an act of justified self-protection" of the workers. The Republican supreme court of the United States sees in it a "criminal conspiracy," which shall be paid for with the property not only of the union, but of every member of the union.

Where, then, is the boasted American freedom for the workers of America? In the monarchy the weapons which economic development gives into the hands of the working class are recognized by law, their use granted. In the republic they are struck from its hands also by the law, and their use declared a crime.

This would seem to be the act of a monarchy, if the workers of America themselves were not to blame. In the German Empire we see the working class united in a great party which protects their interests and which here and there receives consideration even from the courts. In America the workers do not even know that they have special interests to preserve on the political field. They run after their old political gods, are therefore politically powerless as workers and are treated accordingly with contempt.

There is good ground for the workers being treated in step-mother fashion worse by the republic than the monarchy.—Editorial in New Yorker Volkszeitung, translated for the Worker.

SOCIALIST LABOR SPEECHES IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Comrades McDonald, Grayson and Henderson in Defense of the Unemployed.

On Friday, March 13, the question of second reading of the Unemployed Workmen Bill came up in the British Parliament. Labor Member P. W. Wilson moved the second reading. Three Socialist labor members spoke on the bill.

MacDonald's Speech.

Ramsay MacDonald, in seconding the motion, said that, like the Trades Disputes bill, the bill had behind it the combined forces of labor of the country. He was prepared to admit that the bill would have far-reaching results, but there was a heavy responsibility upon the House to alleviate the distress which was the result of the evil social conditions of to-day. His honorable friend (Mr. P. W. Wilson) had said he was willing to postpone clause 3 of the bill; the Labor party were not. Clause 3 was to them the center of the bill. The Labor party stood for the right to work. They were prepared to admit that to carry out the principle of the right to work without care and consideration might be exceedingly dangerous and even disastrous. But the Labor party in drafting that clause had indicated by limiting words, by expression, and by clause 12 of the bill, that they were prepared to allow by-laws to settle the conditions of the application of clause 3. Every economist, every sociological investigator in the country, with Mr. Charles Booth at their head, had laid down that modern industry demanded a surplus of labor in order to carry it on. He wanted to supplement that by another doctrine, that modern industry not only required a steady surplusage of labor, which might become a minimum, but also required now and again a critical condition of unemployment. It not only required its 2 per cent always, but its 10 per cent occasionally. If they agreed with that, there was an inevitable corollary that the burden of unemployment should not be placed on the backs of those weak men, should not be left to charity or to odds and ends of ill-assorted legislation, but should be dealt with more and more on the lines of clause 3 of the present bill.

Some of his honorable friends fancied they heard the rumble of the tumbrel of Socialism, and pictured the doleful procession of some king to the Place de la Concorde, where a Socialist executioner in a red cap would chop off his head. (Laughter.) That was a nightmare which seemed to trouble those in high places, judging by the newspapers that morning. But if they were to accept that picture, who was it that led the Sansculottes to the bombardment of the Bastille? Who was it that brought out the ladies of St. Antoine to start this revolution? It was the right honorable member for South Dublin (Mr. Walter Long) who began it; it was he who held out to the unemployed the expectation of employment by the state. He had himself praised the bill of 1905, and continued to regard it as praiseworthy. But what happened under that bill? Eighty-seven thousand applications were received in 1907, and, after full investigation, 60,000 were passed, but only 36,000 received employment of a very limited nature. The figures, too, were getting worse and worse. Did any practical politician imagine that when they had created machinery like this they could stop there? Could they stop short of finding work by hook or crook for honest men and women who, in the faith of the expectations raised, had put their names on the list? Sooner or later it must come. That House, having accepted that sort of legislation, was a mere chip floating on the top of the tide.

With regard to clause 3 the bill was perhaps badly drafted; they had not had the advantages which the government enjoyed for drafting bills. The clause said that, subject to conditions hereinafter to be imposed, it would be the duty of the local unemployment authority to find work, or, failing that, should the necessity exist, to find maintenance which should be equivalent to the cost of the necessities

KEIR HARDIE AT HOME

The British Socialist and Labor Leader Enthusiastically Welcomed at Plymouth.

London, March 27.—The traveler has returned, looking the picture of health and of youth renewed. Eight months ago, as a friend, a colleague, and a scribe, I formed one of the host of enthusiasts who conveyed the veteran agitator down the Mersey as he sailed away from our shores. Last Monday, or rather, Tuesday morning, found me amongst another band of demonstrators welcoming the wanderer home. When I arrived at Plymouth on Monday evening, I discovered, on inquiry at the docks, that the "Moravian," which was bringing Mr. Hardie home, would not arrive till early next morning.

The Plymouth agents of the Aberdeen Line had, it appears, flatly refused to give permission to Mr. Belcher or any of our friends to go out in the passenger tender to join Hardie on the ship's arrival. What then did our friends do but at once proceed to charter on their own account a small tug steamboat wherewith to keep watch upon the waters during the night to hail with Socialist cheers the "Moravian" with her Socialist tribune as soon as she should enter the bay. They had also thoughtfully remembered to purchase a quantity of fireworks. And, furthermore, being fully persuaded that the ship would arrive by dawn, they had arranged for a breakfast reception party promptly at 6:30 the next morning.

Shortly before 11 p. m. we were all foregathered at the Barbican Quay, where the Pilgrim Fathers departed for America. Immediately two sailors, as if for our special entertainment, began to fight furiously with one another. The spot on which they were struggling for a foothold in their encounter contained the pavement tablet which commemorates the sailing of the "Mayflower" in 1620. On this sacred spot they rushed in upon one another. They crashed each other to the ground, and rolled over each other till we thought they were both knocked into pulp. Then a kindly constable came forward and separated the pugilists, whereupon they walked away, seemingly the best of friends, and, I hope, not so badly hurt after all. The incident was, I thought, a curious reminder of the still surviving struggle between the instincts of individualism and brotherhood which still cling to our common humanity. Happily, brotherhood, with the help of state interference, triumphed in the end.

This episode, incidental to civilization, over, we embarked in our tug boat and launched forth upon the dark, but not stormy, waters. Our little steamship rocked cantily as it sped along. There were a couple of dozen or so of us, and we were as cheerful as boys out for a game at pirates.

The night was mild and dark, and the stars shone out, and the great blue flare of the lighthouse shot magnificently across the sea. We steamed out under the noses of the great black and white speckled floating battery, and then slowed down and hithered our cable to a buoy. Here, with the lights of the town sparkling forth from the darkness behind us, we kept our vigil for the night. The wind, though slight, became chilly, and we gathered into the little deck "cabin," crowded like smugglers in a cave. We regaled ourselves with sandwiches and Kops ale and ginger beer, and we so filled the cabin with tobacco smoke that our eyes smarted into tears and our throats tickled as with cayenne pepper. But, despite these enticing conditions, never a soul would sing. In order to awaken the lyrical emotion of my comrades I tried recitals from "Paradise Lost" and "Childe Harold" upon them, but Frank Smith, who has no soul for poetry, ostentatiously fell asleep and began to snore loudly, while Mr. Belcher plunged into an animated discussion upon Presbyterian theology with several of the young men.

Discouraged thus in my efforts to fill the cabin with inspiring minstrelsy, as well as asphyxiating smoke, I went out and spread myself, Viking-like, upon the deck to sleep. But repose, there was none. Twice did comrades stumble over my prostrate frame in the dark, and weird roars of laughter burst through the timbers of the cabin.

Close upon 4 o'clock, while it was yet dark, the man on watch shouted "Ship ahoy!" We all sprang upon the upper deck, and soon the "Moravian," like a great shadowy specter spangled with glittering lights, floated into the bay. Then the passenger tender came quickly out from the docks and closed into her side, and our little tug boat steamed briskly forward and frisked up to the ship like a dog welcoming the homecoming of its master. Up went our rockets, and brightly flared our Socialist red lights, and forth went the cry: "Is Keir Hardie on board?"

The familiar voice came from the high deck rails: "Ay, lads, I'm here." "Welcome home!" was the hearty cry. "Thank you, I'm glad to be home. Greetings to you all." Then came the inquiry if Mrs. Hardie was with us. No, but she was in London, waiting his arrival. A few other questions were exchanged, and then our band broke forth into cheers for the home-comer and for Socialism.

Our demonstration brought a crowd of passengers to the deck, who were evidently mightily astonished to hear vociferous cheers for Socialism saluting their ears on their return to the old country. Meanwhile numbers of reporters had boarded the "Moravian" and taken possession of Hardie. About twenty minutes later he reappeared, and as he descended the gangway into the tender a group of Johannesburg Jingoos raised ironical cheers for the "Zulu King" and "Miss Colenso." Our party replied with counter cheers, and the voice of a lady rang bravely out from the ship's deck: "Be sure and take care of Mr. Hardie."

We were not allowed to accompany the tender into the dock, and had to land at another quay, and make our way round to the landing stage through a maze of sheds and railway trucks. Evidently some apprehension of disturbance or sedition existed in the minds of the authorities, for an attempt was made by policemen to bar our approach to the gangway.

The day was dawning as Hardie stood by the dock gate shaking hands all round. Warmly the Plymouth men welcomed him again and again, and cheerily he replied to all questions concerning his accident in New Zealand, and the violent demonstration against him by the paid rowdies in South Africa. An hour later our gathering, greatly reinforced by additional Plymouth friends, was seated at breakfast. Mr. Belcher, who presided, again cordially welcomed our guest, and expressed gratification that the Plymouth Socialists had been afforded an opportunity of welcoming Mr. Hardie on his returning to his native shores. Mr. Hardie, in acknowledging the greeting, said: "I come back feeling more deeply than ever that the one thing worth living, and if need be, dying, for is Socialism. I come back also," he said, "with this opinion, that for solid comfort and the real

means of happiness there is no part of the world to compare with this old country of ours."

He touch briefly on the Socialist and Labor movement in the colonies, and referred to the kind reception he had received from comrades in all lands. He was ready now, he said, to buckle on his armor for the fight. After a few words from myself on behalf of the National I. L. P., and from another Plymouth friend, the meeting concluded with the "Red Flag" and "Auld Lang Syne," and a rousing cheer for Socialism.

Our Plymouth comrades accompanied us to the station and started the busy platform with their enthusiastic "send off." The representatives of the Liberal Daily News and the Tory Daily Mail, who had journeyed specially to Plymouth, then had an hour with Hardie in the train. At Taunton I bade the party good-by and changed for the north.

Hardie, as I have said, is in splendid health. I have never seen him look so well, though his gray hair has whitened a little. He presented a most picturesque figure as he stood, erect as ever, sun-burnt and aglow, in his tweed suit, his gray Tom O'Shanter, and with an Indian shawl swung round his shoulder. He struck one as a curious blend between a Scottish shepherd and an Indian rajah. He avers that he has struck tenaciously to his Scotch porridge for breakfast six days a week, with a "tea breakfast" on Sundays.—Labor Leader.

Temperance vs. Prohibition

By Wm. M. Reedy in The Mirror.

To all friends of temperance we would call to mind the significant fact that of all the progress that has been made in the diminution of the drink evil, none of it—absolutely none—has been due to prohibition legislation. Men are more sober than they were. Why? The enumeration of all the reasons would take up more than a page, or even all the pages, of an ordinary issue of the Mirror, but some of the causes of increased temperance may be named. First, we would place education, and after that the growth of the consumption of the lighter stimulant, beer. Then there are economic reasons. A man can't drink too much and keep in the running of the race of life. The man who drinks too much can't hold his job. Drink lessens his productivity. Furthermore, the man who drinks too much can't be trusted in responsible positions. At a machine he means ruined product, injury to himself or others and damage suits. Drink prevents the ordinary man from securing life insurance. The man who drinks little or nothing is the man who gets on and up in the world, even though he be less brilliant than the drinking man, because he is more dependable. Then there has come upon the people a change of social standards. It is no longer decent to get drunk. It is, in fact, hardly funny, save in the young and giddy. Woman rules the world, and woman sets her face against the hard drinker. As temperance grows from all these causes, reasonable men, seeing that temperance is good policy, incline more and more to total abstinence. The man who wants to abstain is within his rights in doing so, but he invades the rights of another when he presumes to say that another must abstain, wily nilly, in response to legal enactments or restraint upon appetite. Sobriety is not to be attained by man-made laws. The testimony of all men, not fanatics, in all lands, is to this effect. The only law that will increase the number of sober men is the natural law of self-preservation, working in economic conditions, and through the social conventions. Men should be sober themselves. They have no right to say that other men shall not drink if they want to do so. Prohibition is against the principle of individual, personal liberty. It decreases the volume of drink in a given place, but it increases the virulence of the quality of the drink in exact proportion to the diminution of quantity. It makes drinking a secret vice rather than an open weakness. It encourages hypocrisy, forgery, perjury, boodle and graft. It annihilates public revenue and deflects it into the pockets of corrupt public officials as private spoils. Wherever prohibition prevails the law operates not to deprive the well-to-do of their tipples, but it does tend to put worse liquor into the bellies of the poorer folk to whom liquor does the most harm. In forty years temperance has grown enormously without the aid of Prohibition, and, indeed, in spite of Prohibition. Let us have all the temperance we can stand. Let each man reform himself on the liquor question. If he does so his example will be of more worth than all the laws he can pass to prevent the assuagement of his brother's thirst. Regulate the saloon rigorously as may be necessary. Drive it out of politics. Force it into the background of community life. But there is no sense in preventing, or rather in trying to prevent absolutely the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors. God put alcohol in the grape and the grain, the fruit and the vegetable. It is there for a beneficent purpose, we must believe, else Christ had not turned the water into wine at the wedding feast of Cana in Galilee. It has its use in life, and its use transcends its abuse, in the opinion of all level thinkers. Prohibition is as insane, we think, as some of the disciplinary theologic fads of the early Christian schismatics that went to the extreme of inculcating self-emasculation as the means to the end of keeping the commandment: "Thou shalt not commit adultery."

The New Spanish Labor Law

Consul General Benjamin H. Ridgely, at Barcelona, sends the following account of a new Spanish law restricting the employment of women and children in that country:

The law in Spain, which already fixed the maximum working hours for children between the ages of 10 and 14 years, limiting them to six hours in mills and other industrial establishments, and to eight hours in shops and offices, and which further prohibited them from being employed on night work, has until now made no regulations against the employment under any circumstances whatever of women and children in certain harmful branches of industry.

A government decree has, however now been published specifying those trades and processes of manufacture in which the labor of women under 25 years of age, and of children of both sexes under the age of 16 is to be prohibited, owing to the danger from poisonous fumes or dust, risk of fire or explosion, and injury to health.

Children under 16 years of age are also debarred from working any machines by means of pedals, such as sewing machines and others, or machines which are put in motion by a handwheel; neither are they to be employed in operating hand or circular saws, mechanical planes, chisels, drills or other cutting machines unless an apparatus be attached to them which will effectually prevent the possibility of accidents.

Boys under 16 years of age are not to be allowed to lift or carry weights exceeding 22 pounds, nor to push or draw loads necessitating a greater effort than that required to propel on level ground the following weights under the conditions stated:

Table with columns: Trucks running on rails, Wheelbarrows, Carts, drays, etc., Carrier tricycles. Includes weights in Pounds and conditions.

Quite a large number of industries would be affected by the rigorous enforcement of this law. The labor of women under 25 years of age and of children of both sexes under 16 would be stopped in all chemical works, match factories, type foundries and glass and lead works, nor would they be employed in painting or decorating toys with arsenic or lead colors, or in sharpening or polishing metals.

They will also be prohibited from being employed in the manufacture of celluloid, ether, cartridges and explosives of all kinds, petroleum and all essential oils and varnishes, while slaughter houses and places where animal refuse is treated are also closed to them.

Who Was Responsible?

The attempt is being made by the capitalist press of Chicago to use the New York outrage as an excuse for the clubbing of the unemployed parade in Chicago. It is claimed that if it had not been for the action of the Chicago police a bomb might have been thrown in this city.

By what process of reasoning such a conclusion is arrived at no one but a newspaper editor trying to do his duty to his boss could imagine.

The New York police followed the example of the Chicago police and a bomb was thrown. That a bomb was not thrown in Chicago was in no way the fault of the police. They did their best to provoke disorder.

That there was not violence in Chicago was due mainly to the fact that the Chicago Socialists discovered the damnable plot of the police and refused to be used for the purpose of carrying out that murderous scheme.

The Chicago police did their share to bring about violence. They had filled the ranks of the unemployed with their spies, instructing to "start something."

The Socialists discovered this fact and exposed it and prevented thousands from attending the parade. To have "pulled off" anything under those conditions would have been too evident a plot, and, besides, no discredit would have fallen upon the Socialist Party.

In New York, however, the police carried their devilish work through to the bitter end. Whether they finally succeeded in tormenting some poor, half-insane fanatic into hurling a bomb, or whether, as is alleged by some, that bomb was itself thrown by a police spy, is of little importance.

In either case the police are equally guilty. No bomb would have been thrown if it had not been for the illegal brutality of the police.

Some of the Chicago capitalist papers are trying to blame the Socialists because, it is claimed, it is impossible to gather together great bodies of unemployed without violence, no matter what the intentions may be of those who called them together.

The answer is easy. In Cleveland, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis and a host of other cities large bodies of unemployed have been gathered together in street meetings and parades.

In not one instance has there been the slightest disorder where the unemployed were not molested by the police.

Only in Chicago and New York has there been any violence. In both of those cities this violence was created by the illegal actions of the police.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The Fact is That

The Court of Equity of the District of Columbia declared against the boycott and ordered the American Federation of Labor to discontinue in the columns of the American Federationist under the "We Don't Patronize" list the name of

The Buck's Stove & Range Co.

This court decision does not make this nor any other unfair concern fair; neither does it make the Union men and women of America forget the fact that Mr. Van Cleave is still fighting the Labor Unions, and that so long as he is pursuing his present Union-killing work he can not expect them to forget the fact that he

Is Still Unfair to Organized Labor

Missouri Socialist Party

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

ROSTER OF MISSOURI LOCALS. Table listing Local and Secretary names for various Missouri locations, including Arnett, Ava, Aquilla, Aurora, Bartlett, Bevier, Bernie, Brentwood, Blodgett, Burlington Junction, Carey, Cardwell, Chesterfield, Chillicothe, Chaffee, Clarkton, Commerce, Connellville, Crowder, Cross Plains, De Soto, Dexter, Desloge, Diamond, Edna, Eldon, Fairhaven, Flat River, Ferguson, Fry School House, Greenfield, Greenwood, Maplewood, Hamburg, Hannibal, Hickory Grove, Jasper County Central Committee, Jennings, Kansas City Socialist Headquarters, Lamar, Leadwood, Lemons, Liberal, Lynchburg, McCracken, and others.

Socialist News Review

Mother Jones in Texas.

Mother Jones is holding successful Socialist and labor meetings in Texas.

Police Rule in Hamburg.

A cablegram from Hamburg, Germany, says that the police department of that city will not permit the International May Day demonstration this year.

The New York Socialist.

The name of 'The New York Worker,' beginning Vol. XVIII., No. 1, issued April 4, is changed to the New York Socialist. Business office, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York City.

Over 40,000 Dues-Paying Members.

The amounts received at the national office for dues for the three months of this year were as follows: January, \$1,881; February, \$2,178.55; March, \$2,175.55. This represents a membership of 40,912, as against 29,270, the average membership for the year 1907.

For May Day Demonstration.

El Socialista of Madrid contains a lengthy appeal by the Spanish Socialist Party national executive, calling upon the Socialists and Union men of Spain to make arrangements for the International Eight-Hour demonstration on May 1.

Protest Demonstration.

The Socialist Party of New York held a well-attended protest meeting last Saturday evening at Grand Central Palace to protest against the recent police outrage at the Union Square unemployed gathering. Speeches were made by Comrades Lee, Hilquit and Wanhope.

The Elections in Milwaukee.

Associated Press report: Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—David S. Rose, the Democratic candidate, was to-day elected mayor of Milwaukee by a plurality of about 3,000 votes over Emil Seidel, Socialist, Thomas J. Pringle, the Republican candidate, ran over 1,000 behind Seidel.

Primary Law Unconstitutional.

By a decision rendered by Judge King of the civil district court of Louisiana the obnoxious primary law previously reported has been declared unconstitutional. The initiative in the assault upon the law was taken by the Republican Party, the case being listed as the Republican Party vs. the secretary of state.

May Day Festival.

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate the International Eight Hour and Labor Day at Lemp's Park Hall Friday, May 1. There will be addresses in English and German, concert and dance. A fine program has been prepared for the occasion. Admission will be 10 cents a person.

The Socialist Movement of Berlin.

The executive board of the Social Democratic Party of Berlin and vicinity has just published an interesting report on receipts and expenditures and the active dues-paying membership. The eight Berlin districts increased their active dues-paying membership from 64,918 in 1906 to 82,427 in December, 1907. The total receipts for the year (in dues) were 324,386.82 marks, total expenditures 299,864.07 marks.

Socialism in Greece.

Socialism is spreading everywhere; but up to a few months ago it had never taken root in modern Greece. Now, however, this land of many ancient memories is falling into line with the rest of the world. Socialist societies have been founded in many of its communes, and in one case—that of Patras, founded on Nov. 30, 1907—there are now about 500 members. It only needs a strong centralization to make Greece count for something in the modern Socialist movement.

REGISTERED VOTERS MAY TRANSFER.

Voters whose names are on the registration lists, but who have moved since their last registration, may have their addresses corrected at the office of the Election Commissioners in the City Hall any day after April 6 and not later than July 29. Office hours are from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. and Saturdays till 12 o'clock noon. Voters whose names are upon the election register but not upon the primary register can also have their names registered in the primary register during this period.

New York State Alive.

State secretary of the Socialist party in New York reports that the income for the month of February was \$1,075, the highest in the history of the party in that state. He also reported 42 locals in good standing, and membership everywhere on the increase. There are thousands of Socialists, perhaps hundreds of thousands, waiting to be organized for effective work, and now is the time for us to exert our every energy in that direction. This may be the last panic of capitalism and it may develop into the co-operative commonwealth if we are equal to the emergency.

National Committee Business.

The national executive committee is considering the following questions: The moving of the national headquarters to the Chicago Daily Socialist building; the question of raising funds by voluntary subscriptions to aid the state organizations of Minnesota and South Dakota in their contest upon the primary law; whether Local Honolulu, Hawaii, shall be apportioned a delegate to the national convention; and shall arrangements be made for the taking of a stenographic report of the proceedings of the national convention.

Omaha Getting Down to Real Work.

Local Omaha gave very careful consideration at its last meeting to new plans for conducting work in the city. There was long and earnest discussion of the following question, submitted by Comrade Whitehill and seconded by E. L. Morrow: 'That Local Omaha constitute itself into two ward branches and elect a city central committee at the rate of one delegate for each ten members in good standing, and these ward branches to retain 10 cents of each member's dues to defray expenses; the propaganda and work of Local Omaha to be directed by the city central committee. The arguments on both sides of the question were ably presented. The fact that the plan involves radically new methods of carrying on the work in Omaha was uppermost in the minds of all. The decision finally arrived at was that the wisest thing to do was to submit the question to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the local that is in good standing.'

Socialist National Convention Report.

The Socialist Party, the only party entirely responsive to the will of its members! The rank and file member always has the last word. For his own best interest and the welfare of the party he must know what to say. Every delegate to the national convention; or candidate for delegate and local, should have a copy of the proceedings of the national convention of 1904. This document contains a stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session, and upon every question which was discussed, the entire argument is presented. A number of the same issues and questions of policy and tactics will be raised in the coming convention, and the determining factors of the past should be known to the delegates. Besides this book will have a historical value equaled by few publications extant. Organizations desiring to instruct delegates will find it a valuable guide. Fifty cents a copy. For sale at Labor Book Department, 212 South Fourth street.

Socialist Vote in Sedalia.

Comrade Behrens informs us the Socialist vote in Sedalia last Tuesday was 135 for mayor, about the same as two years ago.

For the Campaign Fund.

The Vorwaerts Woman's Club of St. Louis send \$5 for the Socialist campaign fund. Every comrade will appreciate this gift.

Socialist Sunday Schools.

The Fifteenth Ward branch will assume management of the North Side Sunday School at Self-Culture Hall, 1832 Carr street.

North Side Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 1832 Carr street.

South Side Sunday School meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 212 South Fourth street.

Socialist Candidate Slain.

Springfield, Ill., April 6.—That Joseph Klemboski, Socialist candidate for alderman, found shot dead in an alley here recently, was murdered is the verdict returned by the coroner's jury late yesterday afternoon. Coroner Woodruff had previously held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of suicide. The Socialists here insisted that the investigation be made more thorough, as it was believed that Klemboski had been murdered by a political or personal enemy. On the order of the coroner the body was exhumed and the second jury was satisfied that Klemboski had been murdered. The evidence showed that there were no powder marks about the wound and surgeons testified that the man could not have fired the fatal bullet himself. The theory of suicide was further attacked because Klemboski, who was a leader among the Lithuanians of the city, had a sick wife and child at home, to whom he had been giving the most tender care. Those who knew him say that he was not a coward and would not end his life, leaving his wife and baby to suffer.

Lost Patience and Became Anarchists.

The Socialist Weekly of Tokio, Japan, reports: We regret to report to our comrades of the world that one of our able editors and co-worker, Mr. K. Nishikawa, has left us in the most abrupt fashion and attempted to injure the reputation of a co-worker, and chief of this weekly, Comrade Katayama. Nishikawa called a Socialist meeting and attempted to have Katayama expelled from the party. Resolutions supposed to have been passed by that meeting were widely published by capitalist papers. Nishikawa went over to the anarchist camp, and moreover, he said expressly that he will act solely by feeling instead of principle. We are sorry to lose him, but we can not yield to the anarchistic policy. No, never shall we do so. Our editorial columns will hereafter contain articles by Comrades T. Tazoye, K. Shiratori and Katayama, and the Socialist Weekly will pursue a policy guided by the platform, constitution and resolutions passed by the International Socialist Congresses, and work for the cause of Socialism to emancipate the working classes from the clutches of capitalism.

LECTURE, CONCERT AND DANCE

Under Auspices of Free Thought Educational Society.

'The Powers That Be' will be the subject of a Free Thought lecture by Mrs. Sherlie Woodman, under the auspices of the Free Thought Educational Society at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Twentieth and Dodier streets, Sunday, April 12, at 8 p. m. Concert and dance after the lecture. Admission, 10c; children free.

RESOLUTIONS ON UNION SQUARE OUTRAGE

Adopted by the General Committee of the Socialist Party of New York, March 28, 1908

'The Unemployed Conference of New York City, a delegate body in which the Socialist Party is represented along with many other labor organizations, had called a mass meeting to be held on Union Square at 2 p. m., on Saturday, March 28, the purpose of such mass meeting being to consider the question of the widespread unemployment and sufferings of the working class and to set forth the demand of the working people that the city and state authorities take action to provide work for the unemployed.'

In response to this call many thousands of working people from all parts of the city began to gather at Union Square early in the afternoon. They found that, instead of performing its duty of maintaining order and protecting citizens in their right to assemble for discussion, the police department had filled the square with hundreds of police, mounted and on foot, who peremptorily forbade the holding of any meeting. The conduct of the police under the command of Inspector Schmidtberger of Lexow committee fame, was such as to make it plainly evident that their purpose was, if possible, to provoke the people into some act of disorder, to turn the proposed meeting into a riot, and so to discredit the movement of the unemployed. While the people kept coming and going and circulating around and near the square, the police hurried them from place to place, heaped abusive epithets upon them, charged with their horses into crowds moving quietly along the sidewalks, and used their clubs according to their own brutal caprice. All this the people endured with remarkable patience and self-control. After this had continued for more than two hours, and when a large part of the crowds had left the vicinity of the square, a bomb

CONCERT, LECTURE AND DANCE

-GIVEN BY THE- FREE THOUGHT EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY Sunday, April 12, 7 p. m.

-AT- FREIE GEMEINDE HALL, 20th and Dodier Street Admission 10 Cents—Children Free

MAY DAY FESTIVAL

-UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE- UNITED WORKINGMEN'S SINGING SOCIETIES of St. Louis -TO BE GIVEN AT- LEMP'S PARK HALL 13th and Utah Streets FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1908 ADDRESSES IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN---CONCERT AND DANCE TICKETS 10 CENTS---CHILDREN FREE---PROGRAM OPENS AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. SHARP.

was exploded in the midst of a group of the demonstrators, killing two and injuring several others. The police seized this opportunity, not to attempt to restore order and prevent further injury, but to charge upon the crowds, riding down and clubbing the people indiscriminately while they were attempting to disperse.

In view of those facts, the general committee of the Socialist Party of New York County, in regular session on Saturday evening, March 28, 1908, declares:

1. That the Unemployed Conference and the labor organizations represented in it have conducted themselves in a law-abiding and orderly manner in all matters concerning the proposed demonstration.

2. That all actions of the city authorities in connection with the proposed demonstration have been arbitrarily and unlawful. That the refusal of the park commissioner to grant to the Unemployed Conference a permit to assemble at Union Square was contrary to all established precedents; that the interference of the police with the proposed meeting in front of Union Square was a direct and open violation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and assembly.

3. That such unlawful and tyrannical conduct on the part of the police is calculated to and breeds lawlessness, violence and anarchy.

4. That the Socialist Party stands for the peaceful methods of propaganda and political action, and is emphatically opposed to acts of violence on principle and also because such acts can only discredit and injure the cause of Socialism and Organized Labor; and that within the rights granted it by the Constitution and the law of the land, the Socialist Party will steadfastly uphold the rights of free speech and public assemblage, undeterred by arbitrary rulings of police despots.

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A Magazine of Modern Thought and Social Progress. E. H. THOMAS, Editor. The Vanguard is published monthly by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 244 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: The subscription price is fifty cents a year to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any other country in the Postal Union. Clubs of four, \$1.50. Subscriptions, advertisements, remittances, and all business communications should be addressed to THE VANGUARD, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Ernst Sohn HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING FRESQUEING, DESIGNING, LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PAINTING. 4291 ASHLAND AVENUE. Bell Phone, Tyler, 2438.