

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, MARCH 21, 1908

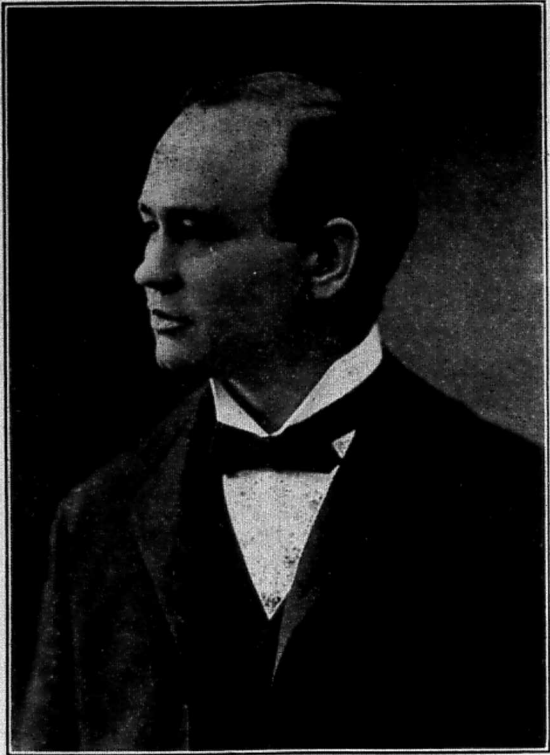
NO. 372

This Evening Senator Thompson

—at—
Concordia Turner Hall

ATTENTION:

1. Doors open at 7 o'clock p. m.
2. Admission tickets, 10 cents.
3. Concert commences at 8 o'clock sharp.
4. No encores, as time is limited!
5. Speaking from 9 till 10 o'clock!
6. No delay in program. Be prompt.
7. Have a look at Literature Stand!
8. Get subscribers for our Press!
9. Everything strictly Union!
10. Every Comrade consider himself a member of Order Committee!
11. During Concert no smoking in large hall!
12. Dancing commences at 10 o'clock.



CARL D. THOMPSON,
Socialist State Senator of Wisconsin.

ANNUAL COMMUNE CELEBRATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

SATURDAY EVENING MARCH 21, 1908

AT

CONCORDIA TURNER HALL

13th and Arsenal Streets

A SPEECH ON "CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIALISM" BY STATE SENATOR
CARL D. THOMPSON OF MILWAUKEE, AND A FINE MUSICAL
PROGRAM FOLLOWED BY DANCING. DOORS OPEN
AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission, 10c Children Free

This Evening Senator Thompson

—at—
Concordia Turner Hall

PROGRAM.

1. Overture Orchestra
2. Marseillaise Orchestra
3. Battle Cry of Labor..... Wm. May
4. Song by Rudolph Klimpt
5. Piano and Violin—Selection,....
Miss Annie Sadlo and Master
Edmund Siroky.
6. Our Press L. E. Hildebrand
7. John Brown Orchestra
8. Union Labor Song L. Volkert
9. Male Chorus. Arbeiter-Sangerbund
10. Address Carl D. Thompson
11. United Workingmen's Singers, rep-
resenting Vorwaerts, Herwegh,
International and Freiheit.

DANCING

A TIP

(By Joseph Wanhope.)
"What do you advise a work-
ingman to do who is out of a job
and whose family is starving be-
cause he can't get work?" was the
next question.
"God knows," said Mr. Taft, sol-
emnly. "Such a man has my
deepest sympathy. If they cannot
get work the charities of the coun-
try may be appealed to, but it is
an awful case when a man who is
willing to work and who scorns
the charity of any man is put in
this condition."
Answer of William H. Taft, Sec-
retary of War, to question of
workingman at his recent address
in New York.



You are out of work. One of the
many thousands of luckless ones now
roaming the streets of this city in
search of that which alone will give
you food, clothing and shelter—that
which is life itself. One of the possi-
bly two millions of others throughout
the country in similar case.
Somebody comes along and hands
you this leaflet. Don't throw it away.
I know you get lots of printed matter—
too much of it, perhaps—and most
of it utterly worthless. But make an
exception with this leaflet. Read it
and then pass it on to some other



man situated as yourself. You know
many of them, no doubt, for misery
loves company.
No doubt, also, you are getting
plenty of advice regarding your con-
dition. As you tramp the streets
thinking bitterly and despairingly of
the hungry wife, and children in your
rented lodging, or sit dejectedly on a
park bench reading the fragment of
a newspaper you have picked up, you
cannot help noticing that a lot of peo-
ple are apparently interested in your
fate, and are writing editorials and
articles in the papers about you and
the other thousands in like case.
Some of them think you have no busi-
ness here; that you should go out to
the country districts, though you may
have come from there to the city in
search of work. Some of them pro-
pose "charity" for you, though most

That "FLURRY"

A Tip for the Jobless Man

of the charity organizations, like the
banks and manufacturing concerns,
like the factory from which you were
laid off, have suspended operations
also. Some of them are sympathetic
and continually repeat that "some-
thing should be done" for you, though
they don't seem to know just what.
People like Mr. Taft tell you "solemnly"
that "God knows," and let it go at
that. Others declare you are lazy and
could easily get work if you wanted
it, and others again are certain that
you are a menace to society and
should be run into jail as a nuisance.
But all of them agree that you and
the countless thousands of others are
what they call a "problem."
No one knows better than the
writer how difficult it is to talk to a
hungry, desperate, hopeless man out
of work. He has been in that situa-
tion many times himself and knows to
the full the horror and misery of it
all. He has not forgotten the feelings
of rage, impatience and disgust
aroused in him by knowing he was

to let you starve until you can find
work. In the meantime, the people
who look on you as a "problem" will
go on talking, even if you starve to
death.

But there is a problem to be solved;
though you are not it, still it is yours



—and mine also, and the problem of
every workingman, whether employed
or not; and until we solve it, it will
never be solved—never, never! It is
up to us and we have got to work it
out or make up our minds to get off
the earth when we can't find jobs.

That problem is, "Why are people
unemployed?" When we know that,
then, and then only, can we set to
work to remove the cause of unem-
ployment. Then let us see about it.
It is our business to know just what
is the reason for this state of affairs.
Read on.

A fellow comes along and says you
are lazy. How about it? Anything
to that? Maybe as you haven't been
eating regularly you don't feel fit to
knock him over, but you feel mad
enough to do it. You lazy? You, that
have worked all your life and are even
now looking for work! Well, no use
to get mad. Let's pass this fellow
up. You know that isn't so.

Is the country too poor in re-
sources? Is all the iron ore and the
coal mined-out? Will wheat and cot-
ton grow no longer in the United
States? Is all the material out of
which we made the things we now
need exhausted? Does steam and
electricity refuse to run machinery
any more. Has Nature gone back on
us? Is she also locked out and
amongst the unemployed like our-

self? Will the earth yield no more?
You know all these questions are
simply silly. You know that even the
very people who regard you as a trou-
blesome problem have told you over
and over again that there never was a
country richer in natural resources
than this, and that more wealth can
be produced here than in any other
land on earth. They even tell you
that it has been produced. And that
is true, absolutely true.

Well, then, it stands this way. We
are willing to work, and all the mate-
rial on which and with which to work,
is here. Well, why can't we get to-
gether? Why can't we make connec-
tions? What prevents us? What
stands in the way?

Well, you say, the men that own
the jobs either can't or won't put us
to work. That's all there's to it.

Quite sure that's all? Let us see.
Some men own jobs that other men
must have who don't own jobs, if
the latter must live. That much is
admitted. Make a note of that. It's
important. How comes it that this
condition exists? From whence comes
the power to own jobs—to give or
withhold—to say when other people
shall work and when they shall not?

You say, that's easy. They own the
jobs because they own the things on
which, and with which labor is per-
formed; the land, the mills, mines,
factories, workshops, railroads, ma-
chinery, etc. Just so. That's correct.



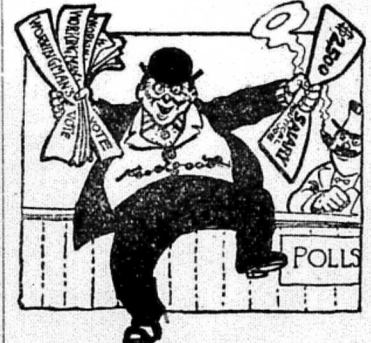
Then why don't they keep labor
constantly employed on these things?
Why should they permit them to re-
main idle and thus force idle workers
to starve? That's a little more diffi-

cult to answer, but there is an answer
to it all right.

Let's see again. Turn the question
the other way round. Why do these
men who own the jobs, because they
own the materials on which people
work, allow people to work at all on
them? What is their object in giv-
ing jobs?

You say, they want to make a profit.
Correct. But what is profit? You say
it is what the workman makes over
and above the wages he gets—"makes
a profit for his employer," otherwise
the employer would have no object in
employing him. Correct again, but
just note that the workman makes
the profit and the employer gets it.

Now what does the employer want



profits for? What does he do with
them? What is his object in getting
them?

Of course that's an easy one. He
uses part of them to make more pro-
fits, and another part to live on. The
more profit he gets, the better he is
able to live. Like yourself, he also
wants to live. It is a very important
thing, this business of living.

Then why don't he keep giving out
jobs all the time, and all the time get-
ting more profits? Why does he stop
giving jobs and leave you to starve
as well as shutting down on his own
profits?

That's rather harder, but there's an
answer. He does it because he can't
help it, not because he wants to stop
taking profits.

Why can't he help it?
It's this way. He must first sell the
goods that you make before his profits
are possible. If he can't sell them, of
course he is not going to have any
more made until he gets the first lot
disposed of.

Well, why can't he sell them?
Because the people who get the jobs
from him, never get enough in wages
to buy back all they make. Wages
are fixed by competition between the
people who want the jobs, and if
there is to be a profit for the employ-
er, wages must always be lower in
value than the value the workmen
create by their labor. Thus it hap-
pens that every ten or fifteen years
there is a surplus of goods produced
that cannot be sold at once, the mar-
kets are fully supplied. Then, as
there is no profit forthcoming, the
employer naturally won't allow his
materials and machinery to be used

in producing goods he can't sell, and
here's where you come in, or rather
where you go out. He lays you off.
You can't blame him. If he can't get
profit from your labor why should he
employ you?

Well, you say, but I am in danger
of starving. Haven't I got the right
to work?

Sure thing, if you can find it. But
you have no "right" to expect an em-
ployer to give you a job when there's
nothing in it for him. Or I should
say, perhaps, you have no power to
make him; and "rights" without pow-



er are nothing. It's not his business
to find you work. He isn't in business
for your health. He's after profits.
In the last resort, it's your business,
not his, if you starve.

Now if it's your business not to
starve, let us see where we have got
to, so far. The reason, then, that you
are out of work and starving is be-
cause some men own the things with
which and on which you must work to
live. These things, so absolutely nec-
essary to us all, are the private prop-
erty of some individuals, and because
they are private property they are
operated first, last and all the time
for the benefit of those who own them,
not of you and the millions like you.

Now, having got this far you can
surely see what to do yourself. You
and all the others who are out of
work—and that means practically
every one who works for wages—you
and all these others must do all they
can to change this ownership so that
the materials on which and with
which labor is employed shall be
owned by the people collectively in-
stead of by some few individuals.
Then what is produced will be for use
instead of profit. Then there can never
be any surplus of goods to stop the
wheels of industry and starve the
workers, for every worker can get all
he produces and produce all the time



if he wishes. That is the solution—
the only solution. The means of life
must be owned collectively by all.
That, and that alone will forever do
away with starvation through lack of
employment. That, and that alone
will prevent you from becoming a

A GENERAL STRIKE

—OF ALL THE—

UNITED BREWERY WORKERS

IN ST. LOUIS IS ON!

SEE FULL REPORT ON PAGE TWO.

GENERAL STRIKE OF BREWERY WORKERS IN ST. LOUIS

Attempt of the Boss Brewers to Break Up the Unions and Establish the Open Shop Bone Mill System in the St. Louis Breweries—Priesterbach, the Hiring of the Combined Brewery Kings, Used as a Tool in the Fight Against the United Brewery Workers' Organization.

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union and American Federation of Labor Will Take Up the Fight for Striking Brewery Workers.

The United Brewery Workers are out on strike. Over 3,500 of them refused to work together with non-union men.

The strike was forced upon the unions by the combined brewery kings.

Brewers and Maltsters, Beer Bottlers, Drivers, Icehouse workmen and general brewery laborers are out.

"We are the innocent sufferers!" declare the brewery proprietors in the capitalist daily press.

This hypocritical assertion of the boss brewers is circulated for the express purpose of deceiving the public.

Below we publish an official statement of the international officers of the United Brewery Workers of America, which will give the reader a clear idea of the trouble which led to the strike.

The fact of the matter is that Messrs. Augustus Busch, Lemp and the rest of the boss brewers are making systematic efforts to break up the unions of the United Brewery Workers and establish the so-called Open Shop or Bone Mill system, reduce the workmen to the starvation basis of Asiatic coolie labor and to create regular workhouse and penitentiary conditions for the thousands of employes in the St. Louis breweries.

The claim of Augustus Busch, Lemp and the other boss brewers that they had signed a contract with Priesterbach, and that they, therefore, could not recognize the Brewery Workers' International Union, is a subterfuge of the flimsiest sort.

Priesterbach was expelled from the Brewery Workers' International organization. Beer Drivers' Union No. 43 was reorganized. Priesterbach is no longer a member of the International Union, hence the boss brewers can not fool or deceive the people of this community by referring to Judge Taylor's decision in the Priesterbach affair.

For some time it had been an open secret that Priesterbach was not representing the interests of the organized brewery workers, but that he was the hireling of "Gussie" Busch, Charlie Lemp and tutti quanti.

And today the same individual is used by the boss brewers as a tool in their fight against Union Labor.

Of course, the millionaire brewers always prefer to deal with an individual who can be handled ad libitum, instead of dealing with the labor organizations.

The contract which the boss brewers signed last year was not a contract with Priesterbach, but with the International Union, of which the Brewery Drivers' Union No. 43 was a constituent part.

If the Brewery Kings of St. Louis are so anxious to have a fight with Organized Labor they may take the consequences. The unions did all in their power to prevent it.

Here below follows the

Official Statement by the International Officers of the United Brewery Workers:

Beer Drivers' & Stablemen's Union, Local 43, is composed of about 685 beer drivers and stablemen. It is a subordinate body of the International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, which has a membership of about 42,000 brewery workmen, and which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. There are eight local unions in the city of St. Louis, each of which is controlled by an executive board and the secretary and business agent of each local is the principal official of the local union. The local appellate board of all local unions is known as the Joint Local Executive Board, and the International Executive Board are the governing officers of the entire organization. The Constitution and By-Laws of the said International Union provide that said International Executive Board shall decide all questions of jurisdiction and law.

For about fifteen years, August Priesterbach, the cause of the present trouble, has been the secretary and business agent of Local 43. Local 43 had in its treasury cash money in excess of \$20,000 on October 23, 1905. Priesterbach conceived the idea of investing this money in Liederkranz Hall at Thirteenth and Chouteau avenue. He persuaded a majority of the members of Local 43 that it was worth \$37,500, and finally succeeded in getting himself authorized by the Union to buy said property for said sum of \$37,500. As a matter of fact, Priesterbach used a go-between in the purchase of this property, who was his brother-in-law, Dennis A. Ryan, making a commission out of the purchase of said property of at least \$3,000, without the knowledge or consent of any of the members of Local 43. In addition to this, instead of taking the title to Liederkranz Hall in the name of the Trustees of Local Union No. 43, he organized a corporation known as the Brewery Workers' Association of Missouri, and took the title to said hall in the name of said corporation. These facts became known to the members of Local 43 in July, 1907, but not until after a committee had been appointed to secure an accounting which Priesterbach had failed and refused to give, and which he has not given to this day.

In addition to the foregoing, com-

plaints had been made for some years on account of the high-handed manner in which Mr. Priesterbach had managed the Union. In December, 1906, by a great majority, the members of the Union voted to create the office of Assistant Secretary, and nominated William Frech for that position, but Priesterbach refused to put his name on the ballot, claiming that he did not need an assistant secretary, yet he immediately appointed one of his friends as assistant secretary of the Union.

Along in May, 1907, a great majority of the members of Local 43, while Priesterbach was in Europe, preferred charges of all the foregoing against him, together with a great many charges which it is unnecessary to mention, and referred said charges to the International officers, who advised no action until after the return of Mr. Priesterbach from Europe. Priesterbach returned on the 9th of September, 1907, and said charges were then read in open meeting and by unanimous vote, referred to the International officers for further action. Under the Constitution of the International Organization, it was necessary for Priesterbach to be tried on said charges by the Local Union before the International Union could act. Thereupon, the Joint Local Executive Board of this city, in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Organization, appointed a committee to try Priesterbach for his failure to account for the rents of Liederkranz Hall, and for making the secret commission aforesaid, and after due trial, Priesterbach was found guilty of the charges and expelled from the Union. Priesterbach, however, refused to be expelled and insisted that the Joint Local Executive Board had no power to try him under said charges. The strife in Local 43 then became so great that the entire International Executive Board, consisting of fifteen members, and located from Boston to San Francisco and from St. Paul to New Orleans, was, at great expense, brought to the City of St. Louis for the purpose of settling all matters in controversy between the members of Local 43. Prior to this time, however, on the 9th of September, 1907, Local 43 never having had any By-Laws, Priesterbach being a dictator in all matters concerning its

these SOCIALISTS up. They have lots more to tell you that I haven't room for here.

In the first week of next November—if you haven't been starved off the earth before then—you will have a chance to ask with your vote for the change I have spoken of. That is, at the presidential election when we are all supposed to say just how we want the industries of this country conducted. If we all ask together for

the collective ownership of the means of life, we will get it, because, being fifty times stronger than the crowd that owns the jobs, they won't dare refuse us.

Now that you've seen what you want, VOTE FOR IT! VOTE FOR SOCIALISM! DON'T BE A "PROBLEM" ANY LONGER. BE A MAN INSTEAD, AND SOLVE YOUR OWN PROBLEMS.

(Local New York S. P.)

members, the majority of the members duly adopted By-Laws of Local 43 and ordered and instructed Priesterbach to send same to the International Executive Board for their approval, such approval being necessary under the Constitution before said By-Laws are binding. Priesterbach not only suppressed these By-Laws but also proceeded to expel twenty members of Local 43 who were leading the fight against him, without notice and without trial, and as Priesterbach himself admits, in bad faith.

The entire International Executive Board commenced holding its sessions at the St. James Hotel in this city on the 29th day of October, 1907, and for seven days continued in session, during which time it heard all of the evidence on the charges against Priesterbach and also the appeals of twenty members which had been previously expelled by Priesterbach, as aforesaid. The International officers decided that for the best interests of Local 43, Priesterbach should remain in office until the annual election of officers for Local 43, which by custom is fixed as the second Monday in December of each year; and also decided that those members expelled by Priesterbach should be reinstated; this decision was acquiesced in by all the members of Local 43, but the International officers had hardly gotten upon the train when Priesterbach refused to recognize the treasurer of the organization, William Frech, and practically ordered him out of the hall. From the time Priesterbach returned from Europe, about the first of September, 1907, until after he was defeated for re-election, he constantly refused to permit the majority of the members to hold any meetings in the hall, and when they would attempt to do so, he would order the president to adjourn the meeting, and they would take the minute book and walk out of the hall. Finally, the members undertook to continue the meeting after Priesterbach had ordered it adjourned, when Priesterbach turned out the electric lights. The members then lighted the gas and Priesterbach turned the gas off, and finally the majority of the members were enabled to pass a resolution calling upon the International officers to come and settle the matter by the use of a quantity of candles obtained by the members before going into the meeting place, which were lighted by them after Priesterbach had turned off the electric lights and gas.

The majority of the members had instituted a suit for a receiver to take charge of the property as early as July, 1907, alleging, which Priesterbach admits to be true, that he is insolvent and claiming that he was misappropriating the rents and profits derived from the operation of the hall. One of the complaints made by the majority members was that Priesterbach was using the hall in violation of the purposes for which it was bought, which caused police raids to be made upon the place, but which raids were stopped by injunction brought at the instigation of Priesterbach, and which injunction proceedings are now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. The receivership suit is still pending in the Circuit Court of this city.

The majority of the members, fearing that Priesterbach would prevent them from entering into the meeting place on the 9th of December, 1907, for the purpose of voting, undertook to get an injunction against Priesterbach to prevent him from keeping the majority of the members out of the hall on the night of the meeting, at which the election of officers was to take place. At the request of the Joint Local Executive Board, the International officers had instructed Messrs. Joseph Proebstle and J. A. Obergfell, members of the International Executive Board, to be present at and assist Local 43 in holding its meeting for the election of officers on the 9th of December, 1907. Priesterbach applied for an injunction to prevent the International officers from performing this duty, and both of said injunctions were, by Judge Taylor, on the eve of the election, denied.

However, Priesterbach admits that two days before the election, for the express purpose of preventing 200 members of Local 43 from taking part in the election and knowing that they would vote against him for re-election, and for no other purpose whatever, undertook to expel, without notice and without trial, said 200 members. On the evening of the election, Priesterbach employed a local detective agency and a couple of notorious strike breakers for the purpose of preventing, by force, any of the members thus expelled from entering said meeting place; as a matter of fact, these strike breakers kept out not only 200 members who had been unlawfully expelled, but they also kept out of the meeting place about 300 members of Local 43 against whom no attempt of

expulsion had been made. These 500 members, after waiting for twenty-five minutes at the entrance of said meeting hall, not wishing to cause any disturbance, and being refused admission to said hall by Priesterbach and his strike breakers, sent word to all the members of Local 43 who had been so fortunate as to get inside of the hall that the meeting of Local 43 would be held at Concordia Club Hall, and thereupon, upon motion being made, duly seconded and carried, adjourned to Concordia Club Hall, at which place temporary officers were elected and the meeting adjourned to meet again at Druid's Hall, December 15, 1907, at which time and place it was decided to nominate, elect and install officers of Local 43. In the meantime, notices were posted in all the breweries in the city of St. Louis that the meeting would be held in Druid's Hall on December 15, 1907, and at said meeting so held at Druid's Hall on December 15, 1907, the officers of Local 43 who are now recognized by the International officers, were duly elected. Priesterbach was notified to be present and take part in the nomination and election of officers at Druid's Hall, but refused to come. Notwithstanding the strife which existed in Local 43 at this time, over 500 members of the Union attended the Druid's Hall meeting.

William Frech, who was elected secretary and business agent, at the Druid's Hall meeting, immediately began collecting dues from members of Local 43 and up to this date has collected dues from about 525 members of the Union. Since the refusal of Judge Thompson at Cincinnati to grant Priesterbach an injunction on March 14, 1908, practically all of the followers of Priesterbach have deserted him and are now clamoring to pay Frech dues.

Shortly after the election on December 15, 1907, the majority faction of Local 43 brought an injunction suit, which was assigned to the division presided over by Hon. Daniel G. Taylor, for the purpose of enjoining Priesterbach from refusing to permit the majority faction going upon the premises owned by Local 43, and from causing or attempting to cause the dis-

AUGUSTUS BUSCH LETS THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

If the Boss Brewers of St. Louis believe that by buying up one or more skates in the labor movement they can break up one of the best labor organizations in the city, they are certainly mistaken, and for this latest conspiracy against Union Labor they may have to pay dearly.

Mr. Augustus Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., in an interview published in the Globe-Democrat of Tuesday, March 17, said:

"There are 75,000 men in St. Louis who are not employed and who are eager for the chance of employment."

Here we are: Mr. Busch and his fellow brewery kings are of the opinion that the present industrial crisis, which threw 75,000 St. Louis working people out of employment, would offer and excellent chance to destroy the unions of the Brewery Workers.

Mr. Busch, the great patriot, the leading citizen and business man of the community, wants to exploit the financial crisis and industrial depression to crush Organized Labor!

Organized Labor will stand by the organized Brewery Workers. Busch may buy up such mercenary hirelings as Priesterbach, but he can not corrupt the rank and file of the organized working men and women and their friends and sympathizers.

Like one man the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis will stand by the striking brewery employes.

Like one man the American Federation of Labor will support these brave union men.

Seventy-five thousand or more organized mine workers in Illinois and Missouri will take up the fight for the striking Union Brewery Workers of St. Louis in their just fight.

The Brewery Kings of St. Louis are dealing with a hair-trigger pistol. If they fail to realize it today, they may do so before this present strike trouble is over.

THE JOY OF HARD LABOR.

Tom Shelby, in Painter and Decorator.

"No man can work too hard, or hours too long, if his health will permit."—Pres. Eliot of Harvard University.

Said the miner deep down in the earth

(And he laughed at the humor of it)

"It's a joy and a revel to dig like the devil

As long as my health will permit;

And, though it's a loss of delight to the boss,

He doesn't seem jealous a bit!"

Said a girl in the thundering mill,

With a smile that was grateful and sweet;

"It's pleasant, this spinning; I fear that I'm sinning

In wanting to sleep and to eat!

Oh, it would be so grand to be able to stand

The other twelve hours on my feet."

Said the child in the tenement shop:

"Don't send me to play, if you please;

I'd rather be sewing and stitching, you know,

In this hotbed of filth and disease,

For a sweatshop, you see, is dearer to me

Than the birds and the blossoming trees?"

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Individual Instruction—2106 Lafayette Avenue.

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

"problem" for other people to solve. You must solve it yourself, you and all the other workmen, and that is the only way you can solve it. You must change the ownership of the means of life as I have pointed out. When this is done you will never need fear starvation, for you will own your own job, work as long on it as you like, produce for yourself and have all you produce.

Now, you say, that's all very well, but how are we to start about making this change? That's a fair question and must be answered. Now keep cool and don't start if the answer seems strange at first. I will make it plain to you afterwards. You can make the change through—politics.

Now when you have recovered from your surprise you are likely to tell me that you don't know enough about politics. That's a pity, and of course it's true, but you can learn. You know this much about it, at least—that the business of a politician is to get hold of a good JOB and stay in it, and a good one always succeeds in doing so.

Yes, yes, of course that's all right about your voting the Democratic or Republican ticket from time to time, but that doesn't make you a politician by a long shot. Why, the real politicians would laugh at you if you made any such claim. They'd say you were a bum sort of politician to be out of a job, and you couldn't deny it.

If you have lived in this city you must, if you have voted as you say, have had some connection with the machine. I don't mean the machine in the factory where you used to work when you had a job, but the political machine. Did you ever notice that the fellows who own and run that machine always manage to keep in a job? If you didn't, make a note of it now.

Do you remember how a year or two ago, Mr. Timothy D. McCarthy, the political "boss" of the ward you live in, sent one of his heelers round to tell you that Michael P. Finnegan, of the Umpteenth precinct, was a good man and ought to be taken care of, and that he would like your vote and influence to put Mike on the city payroll, and how you got out and hustled, and Mike hustled, too, and when the votes were counted there he was, landed in a good fat JOB? You didn't know much about Mike, of course, but you were told he was a good man and deserved the place, and you were well pleased that he got it. You felt that you were a power in politics to some extent, at least. That was politics all right, and you took a part in it, though you weren't the politician. Mike was.

But say, aren't you a "good man," too? Honestly, now, do you really believe there is a more deserving creature on earth than yourself? Aren't you the most important fellow in the world to yourself? Of course.

Well, did it ever strike you that if your vote can be used to get jobs for other people, that it might be used to get a JOB for yourself? If Mike could use your vote to solve his problem, don't you think you could use it to solve your own? Hey?

Do you think you can get next to the fact that politics and bread mean pretty nearly the same thing? Politics mean food, clothing and shelter—and JOBS. Politics mean little more than the system, the method by which the industries of a nation are conducted—how the inhabitants get their living.

All the fellows who own the jobs are in politics—every last one of them. Make no mistake about that. They fix it so that they get the fellows in Congress to do their bidding—to stand for what they want, which is to maintain the present system of private ownership in the means of life—the system that brings them profits—their living—and throws you out of a job. And just as your vote helped to elect Mike, so your vote helps to elect to Congress the fellows who do the bidding of the fellows who own the jobs. Have you got that? If so, make a note of it. It's very important. Every politician knows it, and it will be to your advantage to know it also and to act accordingly.

Just one more pointer and I am through. I want to put you next to where you can make connections with the people who are already working for the change I have mentioned. Did you ever hear of the SOCIALISTS and the SOCIALIST PARTY? There's a bunch of them in your town. They have put their address at the bottom of this leaflet, so you can see it. They are a good crowd to train with and you had better get acquainted.

Those SOCIALISTS can't give you much more than a leaflet like this, because, being mostly workmen, lots of them are out of work like yourself and the others are hanging on to their jobs by their eyelids. But they are the only people who can tell you how to get rid forever of the infernal condition of affairs that makes you and millions of others a horde of hungry, despairing, jobless human beings, and constantly threatens every man who must ask for a job with the same wretched fate. Mr. Taft may tell you that "God knows" what the unemployed man can do, but you mustn't expect him to tell you that the SOCIALISTS know also. He isn't in the business of handing out that kind of information, for Mr. Taft is one of the men whose interests lie in maintaining the private ownership of the means of life—one of the men who owes his JOB to your votes, and he is not going to give the snap away, when he can put you off with the useless information that "God knows."

So you had better get busy and look

charge of any of the members of Local 43. Priesterbach has been trying ever since December 15, 1907, to cause the discharge of most all the members of Local 43, but up to Friday, March 13, 1908, was unable to secure the consent of the brewery bosses in taking any such action. The injunction suit last aforesaid was somewhat against the majority faction of Local 43, but said decision is not final, a motion for a new trial is now pending and the case will unquestionably be appealed to the highest courts in the land; yet, Judge Taylor did not decide that the title to office was an issue in the case. On the contrary, Judge Taylor, in his opinion, stated that he could not try the title to office in that proceeding and the lawyers for Local 43 agree with Judge Taylor on this proposition. They agree that quo warranto is the only proceeding to try the title to office and no such proceeding has ever been brought by either side since the election of December 15, 1907.

On Saturday, March 7, 1908, Priesterbach went to Cincinnati and undertook to enjoin the International officers from recognizing the majority faction of Local 43 by recognizing Frech et al., as the legal officers of Local 43. Judge Thompson of the Federal Court granted a restraining order, returnable on March 14, 1908, at which time, after a full hearing on a motion for a temporary injunction, decided the exact reverse of Judge Taylor's decision in Number 2, and the substance of whose opinion was printed in the Globe-Democrat Monday morning, March 16, 1908.

The International officers immediately came to St. Louis, but before they arrived, the brewery bosses had locked out 545 men because they refused to furnish cards signed by Priesterbach, although they did present cards signed by Frech, who is the only officer recognized by the International Union. Priesterbach was duly expelled as a member of Local 43 on March 2, 1908, on charges duly preferred against him and although fourteen days have elapsed, this being the limit within which an appeal can be made, Priesterbach has taken no appeal to the International officers; he is, therefore, no longer a member of Local 43.

After the breweries had broken their contract with Local 43, a committee of the Local Union and the International officers, together with the Secretary of the Joint Local Executive Board, waited upon the brewery proprietors upon two occasions and on March 17, at 11 o'clock, offered to arbitrate all differences, which offer of arbitration was positively declined. Upon the refusal of the brewery bosses to arbitrate the troubles, all the brewery workmen in the city of St. Louis affiliated with the International Union, about 3,500 in number, considering their contracts broken by the breweries, quit, refusing to work with non-union men.

VERSAILLES AND ROME

Some Historical Facts Concerning the Paris Commune in 1871.

Valuable United States Government Documents Giving Official Information on Shooting of Hostages.

By ADOLF HEPNER.

II.

The Second Period (From April 18 to May 24.)

On April 18, 1871—that is to say one day after the receipt by M. Flotte of Lagarde's suspicious letter—the Apostolic Nuncio to France, Archbishop Chigi (who, like the other diplomats, with the exception of Mr. Washburn, had, during the siege of Paris, gone to Versailles), asked in writing, at the instance of four canons, the favor of Mr. Washburne to interest himself in the fate of the clerical hostages of the Commune, to-wit, the archbishop and his colleagues.

Mr. Washburne went only occasionally from Paris to Versailles, whither the embassy had officially been removed, and where his secretary, Mr. Wickham Hoffman, was to be found. When on April 20 he happened to be in Versailles, those four clericals appeared before him with a petition of their own and the above-mentioned letter (of introduction) from the Nuncio Chigi. These documents are found in Washburne's book, and read as follows:

Archbishop Chigi to Mr. Washburne.

Versailles, Montreuil.

Sir and My Dear Colleague:

Permit me to request you confidentially to receive kindly the ecclesiastical canons of the metropolitan church of Paris, who come to beg your protection in favor of their archbishop, imprisoned by the insurgents at Paris. Permit me to join my prayers to those of these good canons and to assure you of my great gratitude for all that you think you can do to endeavor, at least, to obtain that the life of Monseigneur Darboy shall run no danger. Receive, etc., etc.,

Flavius Chigi, Archbishop of Myre, Apostolic Nuncio.

The petition of the four canons reads as follows:

"Sir: The sad events which are passing in Paris have not failed to attract the attention of your Excellency. Among other excesses to which civil war has given birth in this unhappy city, the arrest of monseigneur the archbishop and of the principal members of his clergy has been particularly remarked by the different representatives of the powers friendly to France. Relying on this friendship and the good relations which exist between the government of the United States of America and our country, we, canons and members of the metropolitan chapter of the church of Paris, who have been able to meet together, take the liberty to beg your Excellency to have the goodness to interpose your good offices, in such manner as you shall judge best, to obtain the deliverance of our archbishop as soon as possible, that the cause of humanity and of civilization may cease to suffer in his person—doubly respectable by his dignity and his merits—one of the greatest injuries he has ever received.

"No political object being connected with this step, and placing ourselves solely on the ground of the law of the nations, and of the sympathy which so undeserved a treatment can not fail to inspire, we dare to hope that your Excellency will receive our movement favorably, and you will do in this connection all that we could desire. In this confidence we have the honor to be, etc., etc., E. I. Lagarde, Vicar General of Parish; E. Bonnet, Canon and Archdeacon; L. Alland' Canon, and Secretary Louveur, Canon Penitentiary of the Diocese of Paris."

The first one of the undersigned "good canons," to-wit, the Vicar General Lagarde, is the former fellow-hostage of the archbishop who, on April 12, eight days before the audience with Mr. Washburne, had been ordered to Versailles, on his solemn engagement to return. His disgraceful behavior has been mentioned in the first part.

Let us add right here that the American embassy was not the first one whose intervention in favor of the archbishop had been invoked by the prelates; for, in a report of April 25 to the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, at Washington, Mr. Washburne says:

"I just learn that the British embassy has been asked to intervene before they turned to me, but that it refused. This, however, would not in the least have influenced me, even had I known of it. I should have felt perfectly justified to have placed my influence, unofficially, at the service of a man so prominent by his piety, so distinguished by his liberal sentiments and philanthropy and so cruelly treated as the archbishop of Paris."

On April 24 Minister Washburne, in answer to the above petition, wrote Nuncio Chigi as follows:

Paris, April 24, 1871.

My Dear Colleague:

My Dear Colleague:

I came into Paris Saturday night, and that very evening I arranged to meet one of the head men of the Commune yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. I can not do better than to send you an account of what was done, which I have written to my government. I send you, therefore, inclosed herewith and confidentially a copy of a dispatch I sent to Washington last night. After reading my dispatch I will thank you to inclose it to me, No. 7 Rue de Mademoiselle, Versailles.

I inclose herewith also a letter from the archbishop to the Abbey Lagarde. I shall hope to see you further in regard to the archbishop when I shall next be in Versailles. Very truly, etc., etc.,

E. B. Washburne.

The report to Secretary of State Fish mentioned in the above letter reads:

(Extract.)

Legation of the United States.

Paris, April 23, 1871.

Sir: You are aware that Monseigneur Darboy, the archbishop of Paris, was seized some time since, by order of the Commune, and thrust into prison to be held as a hostage. Such treatment of that most devout and excellent man has but created a great sensation, particularly in the Catholic world. On Thursday night I received a letter from Monseigneur Chigi, archbishop of Myre and Apostolic Nuncio of the Holy See, and also a communication from four canons and members of the metropolitan chapter of the church of Paris, all making a strong appeal to me in the name of the right of nations, humanity and sympathy, to interpose my good offices in behalf of the imprisoned archbishop. I have thought that I should have been only conforming to what I believed to be the policy of our government and carrying out what I conceived to be your wishes under the circumstances, by complying with the request of the gentlemen who have addressed me. I, therefore, early this morning put myself in communication with General Cluseret, who seems, at the present time, to be the directing man in the affairs here. I told him that I applied to him not in my diplomatic capacity, but simply in the interest of good feeling and humanity, to see if it were not possible to have the archbishop released from arrest and confinement. He answered that it was not a matter within his jurisdiction, and however much he would like to see the archbishop released, he thought, in consideration of the state of affairs, it would be impossible. He said that the archbishop was not arrested for crime, but simply to be held as a hostage, as many others had been. Under the existing circumstances he thought it would be useless to take any steps in that direction. I, myself, thought the Commune would not dare in the present excited state of public feeling in Paris to release the archbishop. I told General Cluseret, however, that I must see him to ascertain his real situation, the condition of his health, and whether he was in want of anything. He said there would be no objection to that, and he immediately went with me, in person, to the Procureur of the Commune (the prosecuting attorney), and upon his applica-

tion I received from the prefect a permission to visit the archbishop freely at any time. In company with my private secretary, Mr. McKean, I then went to the Mazas prison, where I was admitted without difficulty, and, being ushered into one of the vacant cells, the archbishop was soon brought in. I must say that I was deeply touched at the appearance of the venerable man. With his slender person, his form somewhat bent, his long beard, for he has not been shaved apparently since his confinement, his face haggard with ill health, all could not have failed to have moved the most indifferent. I told him I had taken great pleasure, at the instance of his friends, in intervening on his behalf, and while I could not promise myself the satisfaction of seeing him released, I was very glad to be able to visit him to ascertain his wants, and to assuage the cruel position in which he found himself. He thanked me most heartily and cordially for the disposition I had manifested toward him. I was charmed by his cheerful spirit and his interesting conversation. He seemed to appreciate his critical situation and to be prepared for the worst. He had no word of bitterness or reproach for his persecutors, but, on the other hand, remarked that the world judged them to be worse than they really were. He was patiently awaiting the logic of events and praying that Providence might find a solution to this terrible trouble without the further shedding of human blood. He is confined in a cell about 6 feet by 10, possibly a little larger, which has the ordinary furniture of the Mazas prison—a wooden chair, a small wood table and a prison bed. The prison cell is lighted by one small window. As a political prisoner, he is permitted to have his food brought to him from outside of the prison, and in answer to my suggestion that I should be glad to send him anything he might desire or furnish him with any money he might want, he said that he was not in need at present. I was the first man he had seen from the outside since his imprisonment, and he had not been permitted to see the newspaper or to get any intelligence of passing events. I shall make application to the Procureur of the Commune to be allowed to send him newspapers and other reading matter, and shall also avail myself of the permission granted me to visit him, to the end that I may afford him any proper assistance in my power. I can not conceal from myself, however, the great danger he is in, and I sincerely hope that I may be instrumental in saving him from the fate which seems to threaten him. I have, etc., etc.,

E. B. Washburne.

It is important to settle here what oral or written communication Mr. Washburne or his secretary have had with the incarcerated archbishop in order to meet from the start every objection that Versailles or Rome had not sufficient information of the danger which surrounded the archbishop.

Washburne says in one place that he had received four letters from the archbishop from his prison. As to the visits by himself or his two secretaries (Colonel Wickham Hoffman and Mr. McKean) it appears from two passes, mentioned on pages 216 and 219 of Washburne's book, that they had been "visited" five times—on April 23 and 25, on May 9, 10 and 21. Moreover, Mr. Washburne says (in his "Reminiscences" in Scribner's Magazine) that his secretary had spoken with the archbishop on May 18, and in his report to the Secretary of State on May 19 he mentions a visit of the same day. This would make in all seven visits.

In his "Reminiscences" (in Scribner's Magazine) Mr. Washburne tells the following about his first visit in the Mazas prison: "When I spoke to the archbishop about the situation, he remarked, in a melancholy tone, that remains clinging to my memory: 'I do not fear death; to die is so easy, and I am ready; but what troubles me, is the fate of the other prisoners. Hear the drunken people outside; they cry: "a mort! the knife, the ax, the bayonet!"'

Observe the remark of Washburne's that he was the first one, outside, the prison officials, whom the captive had seen. Consequently during the first two and a half weeks no one of the higher or lower clergy or of the many thousands of the faithful had dared ask to see the captive—the most damaging testimonial that surely ever an "ecclesia militans" ("fighting church") has suffered to be given of itself.

The Pope's Nuncio as a matter of courtesy sent the following polite letter to Washburne:

Versailles, Montecuil, April 25, 1871.

Sir and Dear Colleague:

Truly I do not know how to thank you for all that you have had the kindness to do to aid the worthy archbishop of Paris. You have done more than I could have hoped, notwithstanding the confidence with which I was inspired, knowing the sentiments of humanity and of pity of your heart and the generous nation you represent so worthily in France; and I am sure that the step you will take with the men into whose hands lies the fate of the archbishop will not fail to procure the most favorable result which it is possible to hope for under the present circumstances. I have read with great interest and with sentiments of profound gratitude toward yourself, sir, the dispatches you have had the kindness to communicate to me in confidence and with reservation, and I hasten to send them back herewith, with all my thanks, to the Legation of the United States at Versailles, according to the direction in your honored letter of yesterday.

Colonel Hoffman has informed that you will soon be at Versailles, and I have begged him to inform me of your arrival, that I may, without delay, call to express to you all my gratitude and my respect.

In the meantime please accept for the present the renewed assurance of my sentiments of gratitude and of the distinguished and affectionate consideration with which I am, etc., etc.,

Flavius Chigi, Archbishop of Myre, Apostolic Nuncio.

On the same day on which Washburne paid his first visit to the archbishop, April 23, the latter took advantage of the offer of the United States minister, at any time to serve him, by sending the following letter to him:

April 3, 1871.

I beg the minister of the United States to accept my thanks for the kind visit he has had the goodness to make me in my prison, and to send the inclosed letter to its destination by his secretary, who is going to Versailles.

The address of the person to whom it is written will be found through his excellency, the apostolic nuncio, or the bishop of Versailles. If the person to whom the letter is addressed has already started for Paris, the secretary of the ministry can destroy it, or bring it back on his return to Paris.

G. Darboy,

Archbishop of Paris, from the Prison of Mazas. The letter above mentioned, which the secretary of the minister was asked to forward to Versailles, was directed to Lagarde, vicar general and unfaithful messenger of the archbishop, and directed him immediately to return to the Mazas prison, as we know from Lissagaray's report in part first. As the dishonorable Lagarde disregarded this summons, the captive archbishop five days afterward admonished him again, as appears from the following:

April 8, 1871.

I beg his excellency, the minister of the United States, to receive the homage of my respect and to have the goodness to send the inclosed letter to Versailles.

The address of M. Lagarde, in case the representative of his excellency does not know it, can be found either at the residence of the nuncio or at the Episcopal palace of Versailles.

G. Darboy, Archbishop of Paris.

In his report of April 5 to Secretary of State Fish Minister Washburne says:

"From the conciergerie I went to Mazas and there found no difficulty in securing the release of the three German prisoners. I availed myself of the occasion of again being in the prison and called upon the archbishop Paris, taking to him some newspapers and a bottle of old Madeira wine. I found him about the same as he was on Sunday, and manifesting the same cheerful spirit. I was sorry I could not communicate to him a favorable change in the situation."

On May 1 Mr. Washburne reports to Secretary of State Fish

that an attempt had been made on April 30 to lynch the hostages:

"I regret to say that I consider the life of the archbishop of Paris in the most imminent danger. The report that Prince de Bismarck had determined to intervene to save the life of the archbishop, having unfortunately got out, caused great excitement. On Sunday last a party of the National Guards made their way into the prison of Mazas with the avowed purpose of shooting the archbishop.

"Most fortunately, a member of the Commune made his appearance at the moment, and was able to prevent the purpose from being carried out. The regular keepers of the prison were very much alarmed, and removed the archbishop from the cell which he occupied to another in a different part of the prison. What was prevented on Sunday by the accidental presence of a member of the Commune may happen any day."

On May 11 Mr. Washburne reports to Secretary of State Fish of his visit at the archbishop's cell from the day before.

"The archbishop is still in prison and his situation is becoming daily more and more dangerous. I am interesting myself officially in endeavoring to have him exchanged for Blanqui, who is under sentence of death for contumacy for his part in the attempted insurrection of the 31st of October last. The Commune has once agreed to make the exchange, which M. Thiers declined, but the archbishop, whom I saw in prison yesterday, thinks he may now agree to it, in view of the increasing dangers to which he is exposed."

At his visit on May 10 Mr. Washburne received from the archbishop a memorandum concerning an exchange of prisoners, with the request to have the nuncio deliver the same to M. Thiers. This document, treating in detail of the exchange of the archbishop and colleagues for Blanqui, follows below. Mr. Washburne communicates to the nuncio the forwarding of the memorial in the following letter:

Paris, May 11, 1871.

My Dear Colleague: Mr. McKean, my private secretary, will call on you in relation to the archbishop. He will hand you a copy of a memorandum made by the archbishop on the subject of an exchange for Blanqui. I need not assure you that I shall be very glad to do anything that is proper in this matter—officially, of course—to facilitate any arrangement that might be made. Mr. McKean visited the archbishop yesterday, and can explain to you fully in regard to him. I have the honor to be, etc.,

E. B. Washburne.

At the same time Mr. Washburne writes as follows to a certain Mr. W. B. Norcott, who is concerned in the negotiations with M. Thiers:

Paris, May 11, 1871.

Dear Sirs: I sent to day a copy of the memorandum of the archbishop of Paris, in regard to his being exchanged for Blanqui, to Monseigneur Chigi, and told him that I would gladly do anything which would be proper, but, of course, officially. I think the archbishop put the question very fairly and I hope his memorandum will be brought to the attention of M. Thiers. I can well understand the reason the Versailles government might oppose the proposition for an exchange, but it seems to be they might be got over in this case, where the life of such a man as the archbishop is in danger. The French government could lose nothing by placing Blanqui at liberty, and by so doing would probably save the life of the archbishop. I consider his life in the most imminent danger, and for that reason, and with the desire to assuage his sufferings in prison, I have been willing to lend all my good offices in the matter. In your visit to Versailles I hope you will be able to secure the consent of M. Thiers to the exchange. I believe the Commune would agree to release several prisoners, including M. Bonjean, beside the archbishop, in case Blanqui could be put at liberty. That might be an additional consideration with M. Thiers. I am, etc.,

E. B. Washburne.

Memorandum of the Archbishop of Paris.

It is not known perfectly what answer M. Thiers has given to the proposition made to him for the release of Blanqui, with a view to obtain in exchange the release of the archbishop of Paris and of four or five persons like him. The vicar general, Lagarde, who went to Versailles to attend to this matter, has sent here only vague and incomplete reports on the result of his step, but as he does not return, it is believed that all hope of success is not lost.

In default of precise information it is conjectured that the government fears that it will appear to be treating with the Commune if it accepts the proposed exchange, and in addition possibly regards the liberation of Blanqui as dangerous in the midst of the present excitement. Now, parties who are interesting themselves, either for M. Blanqui or for the archbishop, desire earnestly that the following considerations should be submitted to M. Thiers, who will appreciate them in his wisdom and humanity, and it is believed they would have great weight, if presented to M. Thiers by his excellency, the minister of the United States.

The question is not between the Commune and the government, but between the government and the parties above mentioned. The latter have arranged that the archbishop and four or five other persons, to be designated by M. Thiers, shall be sent to Versailles, if they can have the assurance that M. Blanqui will receive his liberty. This assurance is to be guaranteed orally by the minister of the United States, he being orally authorized by M. Thiers. As to the liberation of Blanqui, instead of ordering it officially, would it not be possible to accomplish it by allowing him the facility to escape, with the understanding, of course, that he will not be retaken unless it be for the commission of some new offense? In this manner the government would have nothing whatever to do with the Commune; some one, apart from the Commune, would receive the answer given by Mr. Washburne, and all would be arranged.

There could be no serious danger in liberating M. Blanqui, even in the present condition of things.

The resistance of Paris is a military resistance entirely, and the presence of M. Blanqui could add nothing to it.

The political and social aims which are represented by the Commune are not in themselves, nor in their application, those of M. Blanqui, and if he should associate himself with the Commune it would not be a bond of union between the members which compose it, but rather a new element of discord.

At all events it does not appear that a settlement of the present conflict will be brought about through the political or social theories or policy of the Commune, but only by the force of arms. It could therefore be no embarrassment if M. Blanqui were set at liberty, even though he should return to Paris. Whether he would do so or not is unknown.

If it were known precisely for what reasons M. Thiers hesitates to act favorably upon the proposition of exchange which has been submitted to him, it might be possible to attenuate their force, and bring him perhaps to a better conclusion. Besides, he should not remain in ignorance that the life of the archbishop is seriously menaced. In saving him, M. Thiers, we believe, would give great satisfaction to the French clergy, and particularly to the episcopate.

Written in the Prison of Mazas, May 10, 1871.

This document, composed by the captive archbishop, is the work of a very smart man; the plan to save his life could not possibly be better conceived or defended than was done by the captive. First he avoided everything that would seem to be a humiliation to the government. The memorial asked of M. Thiers no negotiation with the Commune, but only with a personality, politically equal to himself, the diplomatic representative of one of the greatest nations on earth; no written promise was asked from him, but simply an oral promise; the official discharge of Blanqui was not demanded, but only a connivance at his escape. Lastly, the government had the advantage not to fulfill its promise, until it had received the equivalent, that is, Blanqui was not to be suffered to escape until the archbishop and his colleagues had arrived in Versailles. The opinion that Blanqui's presence in the Commune would be harmful to the Commune rather than beneficial gives evidence of good judgment and sound knowledge.

(To be concluded next week.)

LABOR.

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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

THE COMMUNE CELEBRATION

This evening, Saturday, March 21, the St. Louis Socialists will celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune at Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to our readers and their families and friends. Never before in the history of the American labor movement has a Commune celebration in St. Louis taken place in a more serious period of the proletarian class struggle than it will be this year. Everywhere the capitalist class is preparing for the great political fight against Organized Labor, and on the economic field we have today striking proofs of the desperate struggle against Union Labor. Within a block of Concordia Turner Hall several thousand Brewery Workers are fighting the life battle for their organization. Unscrupulous employers, who have made their millions out of the life-blood of their thousands of employes, are today trying to annihilate one of the best, one of the most reliable, one of the most progressive labor organizations in this part of the country.

Tonight's Commune celebration at the Concordia Turner Hall will also be a demonstration in honor and support of the striking brewery employes.

Littlefield in St. Louis

Mr. Van Cleave's Citizens' Industrial Alliance had a rousing meeting at the Odeon last Tuesday evening. Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine was the speaker of the evening. The Globe-Democrat reports:

Mr. Littlefield's subject was "Class Legislation as it Applies to Labor." He devoted most of his address to the merits of the Erdman and the Employers' Liability law, and the developments incident thereto in the Judiciary Committee of the House, of which he is chairman. He indulged in some sarcasm at the expense of Mr. Gompers, who, he said, was "much more interested in the result of the presidential election than in the welfare of the business men of the country."

The speaker declared the proposed amendment to the Sherman act iniquitous and un-American and class legislation of the worst type, invalidating as it would the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the interstate boycott illegal and criminal under the Sherman act. It undermined the fundamental right of an individual to do business without interference from labor unions and because he had opposed a measure endowing a labor federation with power to paralyze the commerce of the country on the slightest pretext he had been assailed as the enemy of the workingmen.

"So long as I am in Congress such legislation as that shall never become a law if I can help it. And yet I saw such an iniquitous and cowardly measure get the vote of every member on the floor of the House, Republicans and Democrats, alike, except seven. Speaker Cannon hit the nail on the head when he remarked that the only thing more cowardly than a congressman is two congressmen. Not until the constituency of the congressional districts of this country see to it that the men they send to Congress really represent them will such legislation get its just deserts. When congressmen understand that the business men at home will stand by them they will no longer go skulking in fear of the labor organizations and will vote as their conscience dictates. No organization of wage earners no more than an organization of wage payers can tell me how I shall vote on a public question.

Mr. Littlefield's address was warmly applauded at the telling periods. He was presented to the audience by J. W. Van Cleave, president of the St. Louis Association, who made a short address, in which he declared his opposition to the legislation by which it is proposed to re-enact the Erdman and the Employers' Liability laws.

Congressman Littlefield's remarks will certainly open the eyes of many union men who had been blindly following the capitalist party politicians.

Death to all labor legislation! is the war cry of Messrs. Van Cleave, Littlefield & Co.

These union-haters fail to realize that their desperate work will drive the working people into the ranks of the Socialist Party. What else can the organized wage workers do? Shall they sit

idly by and patiently wait until the working class will be completely disfranchised and thrown into a Chinese coolie condition?

Next November's elections may bring some unpleasant surprises for Messrs. Van Cleave, Littlefield et al.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

By John Spargo.

"How memory, thru the lapse of years, recalls the cannon's rattle—
Brings back again the time so grandly dread;
When Paris rose in Labor's name and the foeman battle,
And sealed her fate with hetacombs of dead.

"The gloripus dead! They left their flag and willed us to preserve it
As red as when from their dead hands it fell;
To keep it free from spot and stain, and loyally to serve it,
As they did 'gainst the powers of earth and hell."

March 18 is one of the great anniversary days observed by the whole International Socialist Movement. Throughout the world, wherever Socialists gather on that day, they retell the story of the Revolution of Paris in 1871—the story of "The Commune."

Many, even those within our own ranks, wonder why we should so faithfully celebrate the short-lived victory of the workingmen of Paris, especially since it was not in any sense of the word a Socialist triumph. For the Paris Commune of 1871 had nothing to do with Socialism, or with communism, as many people suppose. The word "commune" is simply the French word for municipality, and when we speak of the Paris Commune of 1871 we do so because in that year, for the first time in history, the working class of a great city ruled it, and ruled it well.

This great event occurred just after the disastrous Franco-German war. To the northeast of Paris were still to be seen the gleaming white tents of the conquering army. Bismarck's terms of peace were still under discussion and Paris was stirred to resentment. The National Assembly, composed of landlords and capitalists, decided in favor of the acceptance of Bismarck's terms. The delegates from Paris withdrew, and the people of Paris ratified their withdrawal by popular demonstration and acclaim.

It is not possible, however, that this act of the National Assembly alone would have caused an insurrection. More important than their humiliation and disgust at the acceptance of the peace terms of Bismarck was the deep-seated conviction of the great mass of the people of Paris that the National Assembly was bent upon the creation of another empire. The empire of the traitor, Napoleon the Little, was a black memory, but there were still the royalist pretenders, the Orleanists, the Bonapartists, and the legitimists. The war had left a vast burden of debt, which the capitalists and landlords of the assembly desired to impose upon the people. The evidences of a monarchical conspiracy were too numerous to be doubted.

Paris was the center of aggressive republican faith, and, as a step toward their self-protection, the people demanded the autonomy of the commune, or, as we should say, municipal home rule. This attitude of the Parisian populace alarmed the National Assembly. It was recalled that during the great siege the people, by popular subscription, had formed a National Guard, and that they were now well armed and drilled. Therefore, the assembly decided to at once disarm the people—knowing that an armed people can not be easily oppressed. The government was removed to Versailles and an organized army sent to subjugate the great, proud, freedom-loving city.

Such were the events that led up to the insurrection of Paris. On the morning of March 18 the red flag was raised above the Hotel de Ville; the people, under popularly chosen leaders, took up arms for their independence. For a time the Commune was triumphant. On the 28th of March the Commune was officially proclaimed, with a regularly elected government. Two short months it flourished, and then, on May 21, the Versailles troops forced an entry into the city and began that fearful carnage of blood and lust and fire, the record of which appals us even today. Thousands of men, women and children perished at the shambles; never in history has the wanton slaughter of a defeated people been so vast or so terrible.

The government of the Commune was not Socialist. There were some Socialists, some reformers, some Reactionaries. Men of all shades of political and social faith united upon one simple issue, the freedom of the Commune. Had it been otherwise—had there been a unity of fundamental principles—who can say what the result would have been?

Never in the history of modern times has a government been called to undertake a more trying task than the government of the besieged city of Paris was, yet it is universally admitted that during that two months the city was governed more honestly and more efficiently than ever before or since. Let those superior persons who sneer at the working class and declare the government of a great city should never be entrusted to it, think of the Commune. With an artisan, Theisz, at the head of the postoffice, working at ordinary artisan's wages, the postal system was reorganized, so that its beneficial results are still felt. Camelinat, the bronze worker, took charge of the mint, and Jourde, a poorly paid clerk, headed the Commission of Finance with superb sagacity. There is nothing done for the workers which they could do better for themselves.

The importance of the Paris Commune, the reason for our celebration, lies not in the heroism of its brave fighters, or its colossal martyrdom. We do not forget these; we pay our tribute of loving memory to the noble dead; but, above all, we celebrate the triumph of the people in seizing the reins of the government of a great city as a glorious prefiguring of a greater triumph, not in any one city alone, but throughout the civilized world.

Comrades, as we celebrate the great deeds of the Paris Commune; the memory of the noble dead—Dombrowski, Varlin, Delescluze, Milliere, Rigault, and of some of the nameless heroes in the great cemetery at Pere-la-Chaise, whose deeds abide forever a glorious memory, let us remember that they have bequeathed to us a great and noble mission. Milliere's last words were, "Long Live Humanity!" and one of the nameless heroes, when asked what he was fighting for, cried with his dying breath, "For Human Solidarity!"

We, too, are fighting for human solidarity. May we be as brave and true as the heroes of the Commune.—The Socialist.

Prosperity Apostles, Please Read This: General Manager W. H. McClain of the Provident Association has sent out another and more urgent appeal for funds with which to meet the ever-increasing demands of the association. Telephone messages and letters, says Manager McClain, are in receipt daily from persons who demand that certain destitute families be given relief, but if more contribu-

tions are not forthcoming it will be necessary to close the association's doors. Though more money is being received this year than last, there is a 74 per cent increase in the applications this year. From 175 to 250 appeals are being received daily, and though on a day last week when there were 231 cases, 82 families were supplied with groceries, 33 with coal, 42 with clothing and permits for work in the wood yard and sewing room were given 41 men and women, it is feared the funds will run so low that all applicants will have to be turned away.

Labor Must Control It's Own Party

By ROBERT HUNTER.

A wise old philosopher, Ben Franklin, said: "If you want a thing done, do it yourself."

There are a good many jobs at the present moment that Labor wants done.

There are a good many politicians—Bryan, Hearst, Roosevelt, and others—who say they will do them.

They do not know what Labor wants, and they could not obtain it for Labor if they did.

Labor alone knows what it wants, and Labor alone can get what it wants.

In Europe it is now getting something of what it wants. The workers there have little education; they have been oppressed. One rarely finds a workman who has not gone into the factories, mills, or mines before the age of ten years. And yet there is not a parliament in Europe that does not have from one to a hundred representatives of Labor seeing that what it wants is done.

American Labor has universal suffrage. It has in its hand the greatest weapon of modern times.

But it does not know how to use it.

The workers of Europe long since stopped sending their employers to represent them. They would about as soon think of electing an employer the president of their union, or his attorney as their secretary.

They know what they want. They are determined to get what they want. And they are going to get it themselves.

We know that in this country Labor can form a union.

If it can stand together and starve at the time of a strike, it can stand together and vote at the time of an election.

But it means work, conscience, will power, and independence.

Above all, it means that if Labor wants a thing done it must do it itself.

WHAT WENDELL PHILLIPS SAID.

In an address delivered in April, 1872, before the International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin, Wendell Phillips said:

"You can not marshal fifty thousand men at once, taken promiscuously from parties and sects; they must be trained to work together, they must be disciplined in co-operation; and it is the training and discipline which the workingmen got in these organizations that enabled the Labor movement to assume its proportions so rapidly.



"I am told that you represent from seventy thousand to one hundred thousand men, here and elsewhere. Think of it! A hundred thousand men! They can dictate the fate of this nation. Give me fifty thousand men in earnest, who can agree on all vital questions, who will plant their shoulders together, and swear by all that is true and just that for the long years they will put their great idea before the country, and those fifty thousand men will govern the nation. So if I have one hundred thousand men represented before me, who are in earnest, who get hold of the great question of labor, and having hold of it, grapple with it, and rip it and tear it open, and invest it with light, gathering the facts, piercing the brains about them and crowding those brains with the facts—then I know, sure as fate, though I may not live to see it, that they will entirely conquer this nation in twenty years. It is impossible that they should not. And that is your power, gentlemen.

"One hundred thousand men! It is an immense army. I do not care whether it considers chiefly the industrial or the political questions; it can control the nation if it is in earnest.

"The reason why the Abolitionists brought the nation down to fighting their battle is that they were really in earnest, knew what they wanted, and were determined to have it. Therefore they got it. The leading statesmen and orators of the day said they would never urge abolition, but a determined man in a printing office said that they should, and they did it. And so it is with this labor problem exactly."

CAMPAIGN IN STAUNTON, ILL.

Municipal Platform and Ticket for Election to Be Held April 7, 1908.

The Socialist Party of Staunton, Ill., nominated the following ticket for the municipal election to be held Tuesday, April 7: Collector, E. Miech; assessor, Herman Rahm; town clerk, John Deppe; highway commissioner, Carl Gerlach; constable, Richard Hanel; justice of the peace, Peter Woerth; trustee of school, William Koenigkramer. The following platform was adopted:

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

We, the Socialist party of Staunton, in convention assembled, declare our allegiance to International Socialism, and appeal to the working class of Staunton to read and study Socialism, and read our party literature before casting their votes at the coming municipal and township elections. We declare ourselves for the following principles:

First—The establishment of municipal lighting, heating, telephone, water works, power plants, and all other public utilities.

Second—No more franchises for public utilities shall be leased, sold or given away, or otherwise conveyed to private corporations or individuals.

Third—The abolition of the contract system, whenever possible, in public work. Only Organized Labor shall be employed by the city, and the eight-hour work-day shall be strictly observed in all municipal work. When contract work is unavoidable, the contractor shall employ Organized Labor only.

Fourth—That immediate steps shall be taken to enforce the laws compelling corporations to pay municipal taxes in proportion to the full valuation of their taxable property.

Fifth—Rigid enforcement of all inspection laws.

Sixth—The Socialist party being a progressive party, favors all public improvements, subject to a referendum vote by the people so affected.

Seventh—Adoption of the initiative and referendum, that all laws passed by the legislative bodies be referred to the people for ratification or rejection at coming elections.

Eighth—The abolition of the fee system of all public offices.

Ninth—The Socialist party strictly forbids their candidates, if elected, to accept free transportation from any transportation company.

Tenth—Publication of monthly municipal bulletins, containing complete information of all municipal activity, giving separate account of income and expenditures of all city departments, and a sufficient supply of bulletins on hand for free distribution.

Eleventh—Recall of representatives for violation of Socialist party principles.

The World of Labor

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

Shoe Workers' Entertainment.

Cutters' Union No. 6 of the Independent Boot and Shoe Workers' Union gave its first grand masquerade ball last Tuesday night at West St. Louis Turner Hall. The affair was a decided success.

25,000 Textile Workers Have Wages Cut.

Lowell, Mass., March 16.—Notices announcing a wage reduction of 10 per cent were posted in seven of the large cotton factories in this city during the noon luncheon hour today. Nearly 25,000 operatives will be affected by the cut.

Stay Away from Duluth.

Carpenters and workmen of the building trades have received notice to stay away from Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Superior and towns in adjacent territory. The notice announces that union men are barred from employment by contractors in a concerted movement to establish an open shop.

Machinists on Strike.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 16.—Seventy-five machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths employed in the Denver & Rio Grande shops in this city went on strike today. Railroad officials say they have already put twenty-five men at work to fill the places of the strikers, and that a normal force will be working by Thursday.

Placed on Unfair List.

The American Federation of Labor has indorsed the application of the Coopers' International Union to have the Valley City Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., placed in the "We Don't Patronize" list. The Valley City brands of flour are "Rolled Champion," "V Clear," "White Rose," "Light Loaf" and "Lilly White." See that none of these brands enter your pantry until the company in question makes peace with the coopers' union.

Look to Supreme Court for Help.

It is reported in Cincinnati that the United Typothetae, which was refused a permanent injunction in the United States Circuit Court restraining the printing pressmen from going on strike in the offices of that association, would appeal its case to the United States Supreme Court. It must be admitted that this latest move looks serious, as it is not difficult to predict what the decision of the upper court will be. The only loophole left for the pressmen is to stick together like glue and fight like blazes to win before the court takes a swipe at them.

Ohio Operators' Block Conference.

Indianapolis, March 14.—Chapman, leader of the Ohio operators, today wired President Mitchell that the Ohio operators would not be ready to negotiate a contract until after April 1. This was also the reply from the eastern Ohio operators. The Indiana operators are favorable to the joint conference and it is understood that the western Pennsylvania operators are also. The refusal of the Ohio operators, however, is sufficient to block completely this movement, as all of the four states have to be unanimous for the meeting before it can be called under the old rules.

Injunction Against Union Label.

By a decree entered in the Superior Court of Rhode Island on March 7 M. Benjamin, doing business at Nos. 43-45 South Main street, Providence, is permanently enjoined and restrained from using the label or facsimiles of the label of the United Garment Workers of America on garments manufactured or sold by him, or upon his billheads, cards, stationery or other advertising matter. He is ordered to destroy all billheads, cards and stationery in his possession bearing an imprint of the label. The suit was brought by William N. Wisner, national organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, for and in behalf of the organization which has registered its label in Rhode Island. Charles Carroll appeared as counsel for the United Garment Workers.

Irish Linen Workers Face Want.

Belfast, March 18.—A further reduction has taken place in the working hours of the thousands of employes of the linen establishments in this city. Last November the operatives worked fifty-five hours a week; from now on until further notice all the mills whose owners are members of the Flax Spinners' Association will run only thirty-seven hours a week. The reduction will affect between 15,000 and 20,000 employes, and is so substantial as to render privation inevitable. It was hoped that with the advent of spring the American trade, upon which the prosperity of the industry is to a large extent dependent, would improve, but there are no signs that the markets in the United States have yet recovered from the effects of the financial crisis. The decrease in the demand for yarns is responsible for two reductions of the working hours since December, and masters as well as men are hoping for a fall in prices so that orders may increase.

Trade Unionism in England.

The Labor department of the British government reports that the number of trade unions known to be in existence in the United Kingdom was 1,661, with a total membership of 2,106,283. This membership was the highest on record, and shows an increase of 10.1 per cent compared with 1905. The miners, textile workers and railway employes led in the increases while the building trades decreased. The number of female members of trade unions rose from 125,142 at the end of 1904 to 135,477 in 1905 and 162,453 in 1906, an increase of 20.8 per cent in two years. During the last ten years \$85,222,150 has been spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount about \$18,852,800, or 22.1 per cent, has been spent on unemployed benefits; \$11,411,950, or 13.4 per cent, on strike benefits; and \$36,197,000, or 42.5 per cent, on other benefits (principally sick, accident, superannuation, and funeral benefits); the remaining \$18,760,400, or 22 per cent, having been used in the payment of working and miscellaneous expenses.

History Repeats Itself.

The following is an editorial from the United Mine Workers' Journal: In the "Square Deal," the organ of the Post-Van Cleave junta, last week, there occurred the following: "The unanimous decision of our highest court is the death sentence of industrial conspiracy, and it becomes not only the right but the duty of the federal government to vigorously prosecute the offense settled by the decision of this court." The "Square Deal" is not the only one that predicts or predicted that an outrageous decision by the United States supreme court "settled" agitation for human rights. President Buchanan was endowed by the same blind fatuity. In a message to Congress President Buchanan congratulated the country on the Dred Scott decision. He said: "This settles the question of chattel slavery for all time to come, and there exists no human power, legislative or otherwise, that can change the decrees of this infallible body." Did that decree remain unchanged? History tells that in three short years from the time of that utterance that it was changed. This latter decision will be changed also, as it settles nothing. Things have to be settled in accordance with human equity before they are settled forever. Stick a pin there.

Murder en Masse of Chilean Workmen.

San Francisco, March 14.—Machine guns operated by the government forces of Chile in a great conflict with strikers at the nitrate beds and in the city of Iquique killed or wounded 2,500 men, according to advices received yesterday by the Norwegian steamer Christian Bors, arriving direct from Chile. Most of the 2,500 were killed.

Business at Iquique, which had never before been seriously disturbed by anything but earthquakes, was paralyzed when the great army of workers went on a strike. One fight after another occurred, until soldiers and strikers met in the streets of Iquique and on the outskirts and openly defied each other. Ordered to drive the army of men away and disperse them, the soldiers opened fire while they massed and literally mowed down the men. The strikers had little opportunity to fight back, even had they been armed, the attack on them was so sudden. Bodies were strewn through the streets and it was necessary to bury more than 1,000 of them in a common grave in order to prevent a pestilence. This took place on January 1. A week later, as though by common agreement, the strikers went back to work without the expected advance in wages. It was reported that the mine owners will voluntarily increase the pay of many of their employes.

Forcing Union Men into Politics.

Union men all over this country have an abiding faith in the power of their union to combat the employers. They believe, in most instances, the union is the most logical weapon for the workers to use, and are opposed to every other method of advancement proposed to them. But let the employers, with their injunctions, court decisions and corrupt minions of the law dispel this illusion, and the whole force of the working class movement will be directed along political lines. Just as quick as the employers of labor drive them to it, the workers will engage in politics, and then they will begin to make some headway. We welcome the local onslaught of the "union busters," not because we wish to see the unions destroyed or the employers defeated, but because we are confident that only by joint agreements can any progress be made under present conditions, and by the same token we believe it to be the ultimate destiny of labor to rule with the ballot, and we see in the "Post-Parry-Van Cleave" aggressiveness of the local representatives of capitalistic anarchy the seed that promises to bear early fruit. Go it, Mr. Union Hater, for the sooner you force them the quicker they will get into politics and eliminate you as a factor in human affairs.—The Exponent.

A. F. of L. Executive in Session.

Washington, March 17.—In response to a formal call, issued March 7 by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, for a conference on March 1, of executive officers or delegated representatives from every international labor union, to discuss ways and means of bringing about some relief from the sweepingly adverse decisions recently rendered by the United States supreme court, 300 delegates will assemble here tomorrow. It is practically certain that the conference will result in an exact definition of the part organized labor is to play in the coming presidential election. A reported dissatisfaction on the part of President Gompers with the measures which President Roosevelt is urging to supersede the Sherman and employers' liability acts, lends color to the statement that an "independent labor party" is about to be launched. In addition to the entire executive council of the American Federation of Labor, will be present, including President Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison, First Vice President James Duncan, Second Vice President John Mitchell, Third Vice President James O'Connell, Fourth Vice President Max Morris, Fifth Vice President Denis A. Hayes, Sixth Vice President Daniel J. Keefe, Seventh Vice President William D. Huber and Eighth Vice President Joseph F. Valentine. The executive council, in session for two days, has drafted bills covering the matters recently decided adversely to the interests of labor by the supreme court.

General Machinists' Strike on Rio Grande Road.

Denver, Colo., March 16.—At 10 o'clock today 1,500 machinists, boilermakers and members of kindred trades working on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad shops went on strike, in response to an order issued by W. J. McQueeney, representing the machinists' national organization, after a final conference, at which Manager A. C. Ridge-way, of the railroad, refused any concessions. "The strike will ultimately spread to every road in the Gould system, and affect roads all over the United States," said McQueeney. "There is every indication that the struggle will be a long one and fought hard by both sides." The strike is the result of an order posted by the road a month ago abrogating all contracts with the unions. Since that time numerous conferences have been held between the men and the company, but it was impossible to reach an agreement. In all about 2,500 men are involved, it is said. The local shops were practically tied up today, but the company's officials say they will fill the places of the strikers as rapidly as possible. Deputy sheriffs were sworn in today and will guard the shops in Denver and be sent to other points on the road. The union leaders assert that there will be no violence by the workmen. Briefly the new shop rules, which are rejected by them, will result in the abolition of the nine-hour day, the doing away with all overtime for Sundays and holidays, a graduated scale of wages, refusal to recognize men as union men or members of organizations, the payment of all employes according to individual merit, regardless of maximum or minimum scales, and the right to change the shop rules at will.

The Cry of the Children.

A recent review of Mrs. John Van Vorst's book, "The Cry of the Children," devotes considerable space to the introduction by Senator Albert Beveridge, and says: "When Senator Beveridge began to read about child labor he felt what he supposes most Americans feel, that it was 'too hideous to be true, that nine-tenths of it was exaggeration, that we were living in a period of sensationalism, which mountains were made out of molehills.' In short, he felt that it 'could not be possible that such outrages could be practiced in the American Republic at the beginning of the twentieth century.' But then he observed that writers on this subject all gave specific examples. They gave names, dates, places, figures. It began to dawn upon him that if these men and women were lying about child labor they were doing it in unison and in detail and with specifications, very dangerous to themselves.' So he began a study of the question and found that all they said is true, found, indeed, that they had understated rather than overstated the facts. Senator Beveridge says that only a national law can put an end to child labor, for state laws serve only to drive it from one state to another. It is precisely because they know this, he adds, that interested persons oppose a national law so bitterly. Mrs. Van Vorst's book, as before noted at length in this paper, is stated to be a record of her own investigations in the cotton mills of New England and the South, and the most shocking things about it are not the sufferings of the children, great as they are, but the way they are regarded by their exploiters. 'They are just like animals,' said a pretty Southern woman, a stockholder in one of the mills. 'In the mill they have the same chance of getting civilized.' 'I don't have much conscience about using French little help,' said one proprietor whose mills were full of little French-Canadians. 'The prejudice against the foreigners,' says Mrs. Van Vorst, 'has become ferocious in towns which, like Nashau, boast truly old and venerable inhabitants.'"

Recognition of Our Press.

Inclosed find my renewal. Labor is the best paper to give a union man who is prejudiced against Socialism. I send you a little extra in stamps. I had both legs broken at the min a year ago and it left me in debt. All my papers are lent to others.

HARRY GREEN, Marissa, Ill.

Comrade Otto Huesgen of Pacific, Mo., renews for another year and sends in an extra dollar for the welfare of the paper.

That Missouri Socialists need a press of their own is understood by Comrade Lipscomb of Liberal. He send \$2 for two years subscription in advance.

"Oldtimer" donate \$1 to Labor and says to put it where it will do the most good.

Van Cleave a Failure

Dissatisfaction Among Members of the National Manufacturers' Association.

It is now an acknowledged fact that the reign of Van Cleave as president of the Manufacturers' Association has proven very unsatisfactory; he has shown himself to be both incompetent and unfit, and the members of his association fully realize the blunder made in selecting him president.

It develops that many members of the association were under the impression that other important questions for their benefit should be discussed and promulgated, as well as crushing labor.

It is now an open secret that Van Cleave was elected president of the Manufacturers' Association for moral effect only, inasmuch as his labor troubles with the Metal Polishers had reduced the Buck's Stove and Range Co. to a position where help had to be secured or Buck's Stoves and Ranges would be no more.

However, the members of the Manufacturers' Association did not interfere with Van Cleave to any extent so long as he only confined his operations to crushing labor and bringing suits for injunctions, etc.

Van got somewhat puffed up with his own importance, and began "butting in" on other questions, and right here is where Van got himself in bad.

One publication representing the manufacturing interests estimates between seven hundred and eight hundred have sent in their resignations and demanding their acceptance.

This will mean that Van Cleave and his Buck Stove and Ranges are soon to be thrown on their own resources, and with all the workmen of this country refusing to purchase a Buck's Stove or Range, will compel the arch enemy of Labor—Van Cleave, to decide that in order to be successful he must deal fairly with the workmen who by their labor have made him rich.

But to return to the dissatisfaction and slump in the ranks of the Manufacturers' Association, we will print extracts from letters from leading manufacturers showing their dislike to Van Cleave on account of "butting in" on questions outside of crushing labor—he undertook to offer advice on the tariff:

John L. Whiting & Son Co., Boston, has also resigned from the association.

The letters of the president of the American Optical Co., G. W. Wells, and L. C. Hill, secretary of the Whiting Co., Boston, to the president of the association are given here:

"Southbridge, Mass.

"Mr. James W. Van Cleave, president National Association of Manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Dear Sir—In justice to the interests which I represent, the company of which I am president, and myself personally, the time has arrived when we can no longer remain members of the National Association of Manufacturers, and hence we resign herewith, and will thank you to accept our resignation without delay. We can not support your policy, and request the acceptance of our resignation.

"Respectfully yours,

"G. W. Wells, President American Optical Co."

The Whiting Co. letter:

"National Association of Manufacturers, New York City:

"We have read with astonishment the article in American Industries of Nov. 15, 1907, by H. E. Miles, entitled 'How the Tariff Affects My Business.'

"We have felt for some time that your publications, and acts, misrepresented our ideas on the tariff, and this article emphasizes the gross misstatements made by you previously, and decides us to leave your organization at once.

"You will enter our resignation to take effect immediately. We do not think your association is named correctly; you are sailing under false colors, and the reprints from your publications in free trade papers will soon inform the public of your true character, when your real position will be fully understood.

"We inclose copy of letter sent to Mr. Miles today. Yours very truly,

John H. Whiting & Son Co. L. C. Hill, Secretary.

President Van Cleave and Mr. Miles wrote both Mr. Wells and Mr. Hill urgent letters asking them to reconsider, and undertook by repeated professions of unshaken protectionism and by presenting arguments for revision to convince and retain both members. The communications had no effect. Mr. Wells and Mr. Hill asked to have their letters published in American Industries, but this privilege was not granted.

Mr. Van Cleave, who is a manufacturer of stoves, wrote Mr. Hill that so far as his business was concerned, he would not know whether there is a tariff or not, hence he believed that there may be many industries which can stand a reduction of duties. Mr. Hill replied as follows:

"Your letter helps explain the position you have taken, as you say you have only incidentally learned there is such a thing as the tariff and are not interested in it. That being the case, why do you, as the boys say, 'butt in' until you have given it much thought and study?"

It is evident from the above letter and hundreds of others which space prevents us from reproducing that the association is indeed in bad straits.

However, the radicals are left and are contributing sufficient funds to employ their walking commissioners and back Van Cleave in his injunction suits against the A. F. of L.

What benefit can possibly be derived from the injunction suit will be offset by the fact that it has brought to the attention of every workman in this country that Van Cleave is the manufacturer of Buck's Stoves and Ranges; that they are unfair, and therefore the workmen will well remember the name—Buck's Stoves and Ranges, and will not buy them, and will urge their friends not to buy them, whether the injunction permits us to publish them as unfair or not.—The Metal Polishers' Journal.

The Brisbane (Australia) Worker of January 18, speaking of

the present political struggles in Australia, writes: The battle is not yet won. This election contest is a phase of it, and all that the Worker deeply cares for therein is the prevailing of the Socialist thoughts. Other issues are intruded, but the final victory of Socialism is the one thing that matters, and all else is valuable merely as it contributes to that end. If our thoughts take form, then by thinking the true thoughts, and giving them birth by speech and writing, we can send reinforcements into the battlefield to help in that imperceptible but mighty conflict. The cause of the present election contest is of little consequence. There is really only one fight all the time, and any cause will serve for a renewal of its fury. It has been waging for centuries. It has manifested itself to us in a hundred struggles for civil and religious liberty, in bloody wars with tyrants, in the breaking down of false beliefs, in the martyrdoms for truth's sake. In one respect only the lying papers speak that which is. This election turns upon the Socialistic issue. Maligned Socialism as they may and do, Destiny, which is not without a sense of humor, has decreed that they who hate it most shall aid in its triumph! Whatever other issues may be in the minds of electors, however unconscious they may be of the real significance of their own act, it is upon the momentous question of Socialism that their votes will be cast. Some of us are excited over the infringement of our constitutional rights, and would sink all else to fight on that ground. But here again the true issue asserts its irrepressible nature, for all that makes for the supremacy of the People makes for Socialism. Only in the Socialistic state can the people be truly supreme.

Union Man, Listen: The Socialist Party is your party. It is the party of Organized Labor! Fall in line! Now is the time to get into the Socialist band wagon.

THEY'RE AFTER YOU!

The Latest Expression of Citizens Industrial Alliance Insanity by One of Its Leading Spirits.

C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., in the St. Louis Republic of Thursday, March 12, 1908.

C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., the great National Citizens Industrial Alliance leader, has come out with another diatribe against the labor movement, which appeared in full in the St. Louis Republic of Thursday, March 12, 1908. The document is of exceptional historic value, for the reason that it plainly shows the conditions of despair in which the enemies of the labor movement find themselves in these days of industrial crisis and political uncertainty.

Here is Mr. C. W. Post's letter in full:

They're After You.

"You don't believe the Labor-Socialist 'class' are really trying to take away the savings and property of the thrifty, Home-owning 'class' do you?"

"Probably there will be a loud chorus of wails and entreaty when the new laws go into effect and the 'Home Owners' wake up to find themselves bound hand and foot and 'trimmed' of their savings and property by the left hand of the Labor-Socialist 'class' and according to laws passed while the Home Owners slept, and which the courts must execute.

"Impossible," you say, but the game is on and the Labor-Socialists are right now actively at work before Congress and the various state legislatures, and will establish these laws quickly unless stopped.

"Their plan is based on one principle.

"If any man has worked and been economical and self-denying and has bought a home, take it away and divide up the proceeds among those who are unthrifty, drinking, profligate or simply 'failures'.

"Take money away from the man who has it.

"Give it to the man who hasn't.

"But this must be done cunningly and by passing some shrewdly drawn laws which hide the real meaning.

"The Labor-Socialists are working hard to frighten and force public men to pass at least a dozen bills, each of which has, away down at the bottom, a plan to take away a part or all of the thrifty man's savings and give them to the unthrifty.

"These will surely succeed unless the 'home owners' wake up and protest in numbers enough to win.

"Don't believe a word of it," the average reader says.

"Naturally, because the average reader seldom examines bills offered to Congress and the legislatures, and if he casually reads these bills they look harmless enough.

"Some will only wake up when, under the new laws (if the Labor-Socialists succeed in having the bills passed), they find their property and savings ooze away and the courts powerless to prevent.

"This is a contest between the unthrifty 'class' trying to wrest money, property and power from the Home-owning 'class'.

"Now let the reader sort out the different characters in society, and as they are defined, locate each man in one or the other of these 'classes.' One class earns and saves and the other seeks to take what it doesn't earn.

"The discontented, surly and botch workman tramping from one job to another.

"The Labor Agitator.

"The man who poured acid in the mouth of an independent workman in Chicago after he had been beaten unconscious.

"The steady, well-trained mechanic who owns a home.

"The tramp.

"The professional criminal whose picture the police keep in the rogues' gallery. When you see him reading a newspaper in a saloon, you can not only name the newspaper that nourishes his criminal instincts, but can accurately locate him in his class and probably make a close guess at what ticket he votes.

"The Successful Merchant.

"The Well-Trained Physician.

"The wild-eyed-dirty-finger-nail chap over his second pot of beer.

"The Labor-Socialist.

"The Farmer.

"The Minister of the Gospel.

"The Anarchist.

"You see you can pick them out and put each one in his class. There are only two 'classes.' One thinks thoughts of hate, jealousy and revenge, seeking money it does not earn, property which has been earned by the sweat of other brows, and in disappointment and anger, these social 'failures' naturally tend towards disorder, law-breaking and a general upheaval in which they hope to take away the savings of the other class.

"The members of the 'Other Class' think thoughts of work, sturdy, well-directed, intelligent work; work which brings good pay, because it is good service to mankind. The sober, responsible Locomotive Engineer, the Skilled Mechanic, the Farmer, Merchant, Doctor, Lawyer, Banker, School Teacher and Minister.

"The capable, successful and well esteemed among these belong to one class. The failures belong to the other.

"The 'Home-owning' class seek peace, steady operation of industries. Protection for every man who wants to work, and a guarantee of his right to enjoy the fruit of his labor; just laws which hold each and every man accountable to the law and to do his share towards the support of public works and charities.

"The Labor-Socialists are opposed and their measures are right now being pressed with great strength to make them into laws.

"The intent underlying each one of them is to directly, or in a round-about way, take money and property from the 'Home Owners.'

"Now let's have a look, and in considering each bill or act, keep in mind the underlying plan.

"Extract from the thrifty and home-owning people at least a part of their savings, to be divided among the unthrifty Labor-Socialists."

"You may have to search step by step through the apparently harmless part of these proposed laws, but carefully follow the steps and it will be seen that the final end and aim is to take money away from the Home-owning, thrifty 'class' and give it to the unthrifty 'class'.

"Let's first consider the 'Employers' Liability' movement. They have adroitly sought to have it apply first to railways, for it is now popular to attack them. Any employe hurt, even by his own negligence, is to be paid a sum extracted from the stockholders. There are over 77,000 stockholders in one American railway. Many are widows, and in some cases their hard-earned money and savings invested thus is the main source of their bread and butter. But a part at least is to be taken from them to be given to the unfortunate 'Unthrifty'.

"That would be benevolence if it was not a legal robbery of some to make gifts to others.

"Then it is the plan to extend this forced benevolence to the individual employe, just as the Labor-Socialists have succeeded in doing in England. It is an active working law there now in operation under which, if, for instance, a house servant has an accident, no matter whether about the house or elsewhere, and becomes disabled, the employer's property is held to pay one pound (about \$5) a week for the balance of the life of the servant.

"Thus, in a few years, with a bad run of 'luck,' the home owner might have saddled on him a half-dozen such pensioners and his property held to pay perhaps \$25 to \$50 a week.

"Do you see how adroitly this extracts money from the thrifty? We will all admit that the injured should have help; that is human benevolence. Every permanently injured poor man should

have a public home to live in free all the balance of his days; he has, we will say, done his share of the work of the world and is entitled to its care. The law should provide that he had, during his well days, contributed his share, small or great, towards the support of such homes. That is the German law. In other words, every man, Labor-Socialist and Home-Owner, should contribute for this pension.

"But the Labor-Socialist plans to take only the money of one class, the thrifty, and give it to the unthrifty.

"That would be a fine levied on the man for being thrifty and offer a reward of immunity to the man who would 'drink up' his extra money. It says, 'Don't own a home or you will become a member of a class which we propose to milk.'

"Later on we are to have 'Old Age Pensions' for every man when he reaches, say 60 years.

"That law is under consideration in England now. The plan is a noble one, for it would remove that awful ghost of fear which haunts most people. Every man should pay a small tax towards this desirable benevolence. But notice, when the Labor-Socialist leaders in England were asked if the members of their class would contribute, the answer was, 'Not one farthing.'

"They propose to secure the entire sum from the Home-Owner 'class'.

"Back again to their principle, you see.

"It seems benevolent to vote large sums for public work for the 'unemployed.' That class is made up largely of Labor-Socialists and incapable, botch workmen. The worthy workmen are seldom 'unemployed.' Many of these 'unemployed' are the noisy chaps who

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

called strikes during the prosperous years. They wouldn't work themselves and kept thousands of good men from work.

"They boycotted factories and destroyed business, compelling other workmen to lie idle.

"They stopped the loading and unloading of ships and railway cars; stopped work on buildings, the mining of gold, silver, copper and coal. Stopped the manufacture of millions of dollars' worth of American articles which foreigners stood ready to pay money for.

"It is believed by many that one of the chief causes of the panic and present hard times was the persistent and widespread interference with and stoppage of industry brought about by these same Labor-Socialists in driving away business and preventing the steady distribution of money among the working classes. Every million dollars' worth of Steam Pumps, Farm Implements, Boots and Shoes, Steel, Iron, Locomotives, Cars, Cotton Goods, etc., etc., sent abroad brings back a million dollars to be distributed to the workmen who dig ore and smelt it; molders who cast the iron, machinists, woodworkers, cotton mill employes, etc., etc. But the Labor-Socialists have time and again stopped up the source of this flow of money and have entailed on this country millions upon millions of dollars in losses, and, consequently, much misery upon workpeople.

"The Labor leaders have brought strikes to force all employers to kick out independent American workmen and employ only 'Union' men, thus to give absolute power to the leaders, secure fees to pay their own salaries first, and, in order to keep their slaves interested, force higher and higher wages. Here we reach the foundation fact again.

"Now when the jobs the Labor-Socialists threw away are taken by others, or the business has been killed for the time, and they are 'unemployed,' do they pay their own expenses or do they besiege the authorities to tax the class of Home-Owners to pay extra money toward a public fund to pay the 'class' of unemployed Labor-Socialists?

"Here the line between classes is clearly drawn and you get back again to the same old spot. Take from one class and give to the other.

"Make the consumer pay extra money and give it to the Labor-Socialists."

"Charge the Home-Owner extra wages for all labor which enters into the building of his home."

"He has been saving, now let's take away part of it."

"High wages for skillful work is desirable for all, but when a Labor Union gains power enough to force home-owners to pay two, three or four times what hodcarriers and other workmen are actually worth, it means just so much extra money extracted from the home-owner more than the service is worth.

"It comes back to the same old place, you see. Look at the purpose of all the anti-injunction bills introduced by the Labor-Socialists. Each and every one seeks to tie the hands of the people's courts, and for what purpose? No injunction issued in labor strikes ever harmed an honest citizen intending to peacefully pursue his occupation.

"Injunctions stop mobs intent on insulting, assaulting and perhaps murdering other citizens, from congregating. The Labor-Socialist raises a loud cry because he is commanded by a court to keep off the public street near a factory employing independent men.

"The injunction always directs the man or men to stay off certain streets or refrain from doing other things when it is reasonably well known they intend to go on those streets or do those acts, to insult, or assault citizens or destroy property. The peaceful citizen is never hurt by an injunction in a labor case and the courts have a right to prevent injury to the interests of any community. But injunctions do prevent Labor-Socialists from terrorizing people into submission to the Labor trust.

"Therefore, in order to secure submission and power to extract from the employer extra money, they contend the injunction must be done away with.

"Every public man who supports any measure seeking to reduce the power of the courts in order to make it more difficult for them to protect property and the person of the common citizen is an enemy of Home-Owners and an ally of the Labor-Socialists.

"Watch such public men—particularly those who want to revise the criminal code injunction laws. They want to make it easier for mobs to do damage and escape punishment. Their names will be printed broadcast later on so that the people may know.

"Some public men are like some newspapers, they make the mistake of believing the Labor-Socialists are a majority because they make the most noise, but it has been shown time and again that when a public man prostrates his ideas of right and justice to the common citizen and supports measures which seek to take money, property and liberty away from the home-owners and the people

find it out as they will, the cowardly official is generally defeated at the next election, for the Liberty-loving, peaceable Home-owning class of Americans heavily outnumber the Labor-Socialists, and these Home-Owners are the principal readers and supporters of the newspapers.

"The law-defiers are organized and able to present organized effort against, heretofore, an unorganized public. Now, however, the Home-Owners have effected an organization known as the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, with a central body in New York and local bodies in many towns and cities. Competent lawyers are employed to watch the vicious measures introduced in Congress and legislatures and defend the rights of the common citizen from these insidious attacks and to prevent the enactment of laws which rob one class, the Home-Owners, and pass over to the Labor-Socialists money and property which they do not earn, and power which would enable them to enslave the common people and force them to 'obey.' All of this work requires money for legitimate expenses. Every reader who feels a desire to help in this organized work of protection can forward to the National Citizens' Industrial Association, St. James building, New York, such contributions as he decides upon, from \$1 to \$500. The work is now being carried on and with gratifying results. It can be widely extended and more certain protection insured by employing a larger force of active workers. The Labor-Socialists contribute liberally for the support of their organization, and the common Home-Owners are but just beginning to learn that they are in danger of the most serious consequences unless a determined organized stand is made and the work of protection carried on intelligently, skillfully and with means enough to make it effective.

"The officers and directors of this National Association are sufficiently well known to insure careful and honest use of funds. A statement will be sent to each contributor from time to time, and the 'Square Deal' magazine mailed each month.

"This is a clearly-drawn contest between the Common citizen and Home-Owners seeking protection and the Labor Trust seeking to obtain control of affairs and take money and property from the Home-Owners.

The strongest organization will win, and if the Home-Owners fail to stand together they will certainly lose at least a part of their properties and more or less personal liberty. There are communities now where Organized Labor has gained control and every man must 'bow' and contribute and implicitly 'obey,' quit work when told, patronize those whom the labor leaders designate, and in various ways act the slave.

"It has gone so far that juries fear to convict known murderers and whole communities are terrorized.

"U. S. Judge Wm. H. Hunt of Butte, Mont., was brave enough to say:

"God gave man his hands, his back and the right to use them as he pleases. It is an inalienable right. No power can take it away from a man. No power can compel him to work. No power can compel him to stop working if he desires to work. When a man, or any set of men, take it upon themselves to say that they are the law, and to defy the process of the courts, to defy the police authority of the land, to usurp the authority of the established government, to upset the very base of society in which we all live, there is a power which will come to the rescue of the man who is wronged in that way; and that power is that which protects you and protects me, and must continue to afford us all protection, else government is destroyed."

"For these principles our ancestors laid down their lives. But they stand in the way of the Labor-Socialists who now seek to enact laws to overstep them.

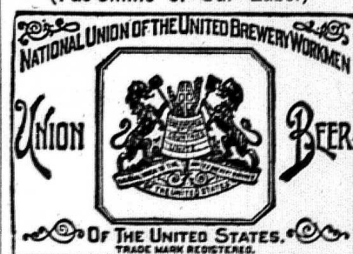
"The Common Citizen has before him the organized machinery for protection. Will he support it?"

"Communications can go to the National Citizens' Industrial Association, St. James Building, New York. 'There's a Reason.'

"C. W. Post, Battle Creek, Mich.

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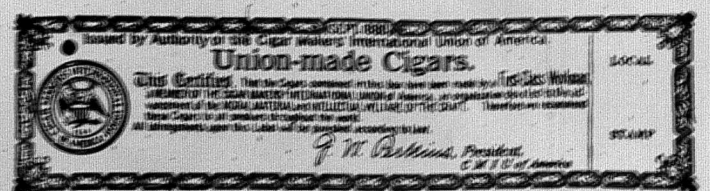
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PROGRESS BY PROHIBITION

By Eugene V. Debs, in The Terre Haute Tribune of March 1, 1908.

Some well-meaning but deluded people think that all wickedness can be overcome and the millennium ushered in by prohibition. Anything they do not happen to like is bad, according to their ethics, and forthwith is put upon their prohibition list. These people strain at gnats and swallow camels. They throw a fit over a man taking a drink at 11:30, or playing a game of cards, but they are not concerned about wage-slavery, or child-sweating, which have a thousand victims where the saloon has one.

These people are not satisfied to be permitted to spend their Sundays as they choose, but they must see to it that others spend their Sundays in the same way. According

to these fanatics, practically everything in town is to be closed Sunday except the churches. This means that Terre Haute is to be converted into a sabbatarian penitentiary. The gospel of gloom will then be triumphant and the spirit of bigotry and intolerance will seek other fields to conquer.

Thirty days of this kind of punishment would be a good thing for Terre Haute. A sixty days' sentence would be still better. It would cure the community of its puritanic affliction, as it has others, for many years.

There are some of us who prefer the theaters to the church; who would rather be entertained at a play than to listen to a stupid sermon. We do not in the least object to people going to church; it is their right and purely their own affair. We simply insist upon the same right to go to the theater, or to the ball park, or wherever we choose, so long as we do not interfere with the equal right of our neighbors.

It is wonderful how tamely people will submit to this spirit of intolerance, this mean and narrow fanaticism. I know that many are opposed to it and yet such is their economic dependence that they dare not speak out for fear they may lose some "trade," or some "practice," or some "prestige," or something else upon which they depend as a means of livelihood.

It is quite the thing in this crusade to pounce upon the saloon-keeper and hold him up as a monster of iniquity. I have no brief to speak for him, but as long as the saloon is licensed by the government it is just as lawful as any other business in the profit-mongering system, and the saloonkeeper is entitled to the same consideration as any other citizen. The saloonkeeper is no more responsible for the saloon than the preacher is for the church, and the saloonkeeper is not necessarily a bad man, nor the preacher necessarily a good one. Speaking for myself, if I were hungry and friendless today I would rather take my chances with the average saloon-keeper than with the average preacher.

It seems not a little strange that this gospel of puritanism born of the same spirit which hanged witches and tortured Quakers, should be preached in the name of Jesus Christ. There is not a word in all He ever uttered to justify it, and if He happened to enter Terre Haute today as he entered Jerusalem, presenting the same appearance, having the same mission and being followed by the same crowd, these solemn bigots would be the first to call him a hobo and demand that He be sent to the rock pile for profaning the Sabbath.

Some years ago the Sabbatharians of Texas started out on a crusade similar to that now going on in Terre Haute. They were especially wroth because the German citizens at Waco had attended a Sunday picnic. This was more than these pious guardians of the public morals could stand, and they became very excited over it, insisting that if there was anything calculated to provoke the vengeful ire of Jehovah it was a German picnic on Sunday. The late lamented W. C. Brann, the brilliant editor at that time of the Iconoclast, who took a special delight in flaying Pharisees, went after the bigots in the following fashion:

God has been insulted again; Gabriel has gone into mourning; Michael wears his wings at half-mast, and Ithuriel sits clothed in sack cloth and covered with ashes. The wounds on Calvary bleed afresh, the angels rend their robes and there is weeping and wailing in the Holy City. The golden harp hath gone silent, hushed is the loud hosannah, the stertorous sob and spasmodic snuffle have supplanted the hallelujah. Saint Peter hath double barred the gate, and the Almighty leaves the universe to run haphazard while he forgets punitive thunderbolts and lays up barbed arrows in his sagittary against the day of wrath.

"The Dutch did it—and all heaven cries with one accord 'D—n the Dutch.'

"On a recent Sunday 'we Chermans' said to ourselves: The weather is hot. We will go into the woods and make up a picnic. So we had music and beer and redbugs. We ran foot races. We sang the Star-Spangled Banner and the Watch on the Rhine. We danced with the pretty girls and swung them until the roses bloomed in their cheeks and their laughter echoed through the leafy isles of the first temple of our Lord. We smoked our pipes beneath the umbrageous boughs, discussed the latest news from the Fatherland, and watched our fat babies roll and tumble on God's carpeting of green embroidered with fragrant flowers. It was a day of pleasure, one of rest without weariness, and we came home feeling that life was well worth the living—was something for which to thank the giver of all good. But scarce had the last peal of laughter died away, scarce had the last note of music melted into the throbbing atmosphere ere the religious busybodies were upon us like a flock of unclean birds—defending an Omnipotent God from the deadly assaults of the Dutch! A Waco lodge of Good (for nothing) Templars lifted up its voice in discord at Peleus' nuptial fete, and declared that we had 'desecrated the Sabbath.' Where did this aggregation of atrabilious bigots and irresponsible meddlers absorb its misinformation? Desecrated the Sabbath how? By being happy? By enjoying to the utmost our weekly respite from grinding toil? By playing ball instead of meeting in solemn conclave to slander our betters? By dancing instead of consigning honest men and noble women to eternal damnation? By absorbing a glass of beer—when Christ made and blessed a more intoxicating tippie? Why, you small-brained, bilious-livered, acid-hearted disciples of Cotton Mather, do you suppose for one moment that the Almighty can be injured by a toot on the trombone? And if it doesn't hurt him why should you howl? Do you really suppose that the Creator of the Cosmos flies into a rage because Hans Breitman goes to church Sunday morning, then takes his best girl to the park in the afternoon and stuffs her corset full of hokey-pokey and peanuts? If he doesn't approve of Hans' method of passing the Sabbath can't he settle with him without your assistance? Has he commissioned you to see that Hans remembers the Sabbath day to keep it holy? Who are you

to presume to interpret for us—quite unasked—the will of the Deity, and who would abrogate a fundamental law of this land, that of religious liberty? Are you in any wise responsible for our sins? Have you been commissioned as our religious guides? Do we interere with your political privileges or religious prerogatives? And is it any of your d—d business what we do so long as your rights are sacredly respected? No? Then why in God's name do you persist in poking your meddling snouts into matters that in nowise concern you? Why don't you take something for the meddler's itch and respect that other law from the book which you are constantly hurling at our heads, 'Judge not lest ye be judged?'

"I have never a word to say in derogation of the Christian Sabbath; but I do insist that my observance or non-observance thereof is a matter solely between my conscience and my Creator; that I am free to determine for myself what I may and may not properly do on that day, and that every law on the statute books of American states which prohibits me from doing on Sunday what I may lawfully do on Monday is an invasion of the natural rights of man, subversive of the teachings of Christ, and a flagrant violation of the federal constitution. We have millions of good citizens—the equals morally and superiors mentally of Waco's Good Templars—who firmly believe that Christ was a fraud. We have tens of thousands of worthy people who regard Saturday as the true Sabbath. Because we chance to be in the majority shall we compel all these people to either stultify themselves or leave the country—this country of 'religious liberty'—where every man is supposed to be privileged to 'worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience?'"

Missouri Socialist Party

News From All Parts of the State, Reported by Otto Pauls, State Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Dates for L. S. Edwards.

Monett, Raley Creek, Reeds Spring, Carthage, Springfield, Lebanon, Newberg, Rolla and St. James have applied for Edwards dates. Other places wanting dates should apply at once.

Jas. H. Brower to Cross the State.

National Organizer Brower will finish in Kansas about April 12 and locals in the western and northern part of the state that want a date are requested to write the state secretary at once. The terms are \$3 and expenses.

A Dunklin County Local.

P. A. Fitzgerald has organized a local of twelve members at Cardwell in Dunklin county. The secretary remits for several months' dues. This is the only local in the county at present, but there should be others before long.

Jasper County Activity.

County Secretary R. R. Ristine sends encouraging reports and is buying dues in a lively fashion. He has ordered a set of books for the county committee and evidently intends to start right. Local Joplin sold thirty stamps in January and in the first half of March has disposed of eighty-one. They expect to carry one ward of the city this spring.

The State Committee.

R. G. Hotham has been elected state committeeman in the Seventh district, making eleven committeemen chosen so far. The committee now consists of the following: District 1, C. C. Bibb; District 2, W. L. Garver; District 4, M. J. Halferty; District 5, Wm. Scott; District 7, R. G. Hotham; District 10, W. M. Brandt; District 11, W. E. Kindorf; District 12, D. Allan; District 13, J. O. Staton; District 14, Ira Smith; District 15, C. Lipscomb.

Good Examples.

The Ninth ward branch of Local St. Louis donated \$10 out of its treasury for the expense of the Missouri delegates. The branch also takes its share of the 35-cent stamps and donate \$5 additional to the National Office to meet the railway fare of the forty-three extra delegates. Local Greenwood, St. Louis county, is the first local to remit in full for the delegate expense of 10 cents per member. Let us hear promptly from the other locals, so that no doubt or uncertainty will hamper the state organization.

The Referendum Ballots.

On Monday, March 16, each local in good standing was mailed a supply of ballots for the referendum on the state ticket and convention delegates. Locals that have not paid dues for January are not in good standing. Individual members that have not paid their dues for January are not in good standing and are not entitled to vote. Secretaries of locals must bear this in mind when issuing ballots to members of their local. The referendum closes on April 15 and all returns must reach the state office on or before that day.

Convention Delegates.

Additional acceptances have been received from the following: G. E. Etherton, Mrs. E. Hunstock, W. H. Injams, H. E. Lindsay, G. W. O'Dam, I. N. Stafford, H. W. Struckhoff, E. J. Styles, W. H. Thomas. The following declined: W. H. Walker, Mrs. C. Lowe. The following were not heard from: Wm. Scott, Jos. Sturtz, B. Young. The following were not found: Ed Graves, D. W. Tripp. The following were ineligible: Mrs. S. Woodman, Dr. Nichols. The nomination of John Brackey was overlooked by the state secretary. There are forty-nine candidate for delegate to the convention on the ballot.

Propaganda Work That Counts.

Local St. Louis opened the campaign with a distribution of 40,000 copies of a special edition of Labor, last Sunday morning. These papers are shoved under the front doors early Sunday morning and the workingman then has all day to read the contents and think matters over. The local will send a copy of the special edition to all locals in the state together with the minutes of the local's executive board. This gives the various locals in the state a chance to compare notes and make valuable suggestions to each other. If your local has worked out a good method of propaganda or organization work, write the state secretary about it, and other locals can then get the benefit of it.

The Convention Assessment.

The 35-cent assessment stamps must not be neglected by any of the locals. It is the duty of each local to remit for these stamps in proportion to the membership of the local. A number of locals are selling the stamps to friends and sympathizers who are not yet party members but will help along financially. In addition to those previously mentioned, Greenfield, Milan and Jasper county have remitted in full or in part for the stamps sent them. Local West Plains orders six additional stamps; local Liberal wants twenty more; Comrade Garver of Chillicothe orders fifteen more and says he finds it easy to dispose of them. The expense of the delegates other than railway fare must be met also. The call for donations from each local at the rate of 10 cents per member was sent out for this purpose. The amount required is about \$150 for the seven delegates. It does not matter in what manner the money is collected, but each local must see that its share is contributed.

City and County Tickets.

The Stone county ticket is as follows: J. Gardner, representative; P. Boehmer, assessor; E. U. Davis, surveyor; L. St. Clair, coroner; J. H. Meredith, sheriff. Joplin comrades have put up the

following ticket: Councilmen—Ward 1, R. R. Ristine; Ward 2, W. Stillmaker; Ward 3, M. I. Hamm; Ward 4, C. Carlson; Ward 5, S. P. Wood; Ward 6, J. A. Graves; Ward 7, W. R. Mead. The Joplin convention was the best and most enthusiastic one the Socialists ever held in that city. The Springfield city ticket consists of the following: Mayor, L. Logan; chief of police, R. T. Woods; police judge, A. T. Lane; collector, E. Schofield; city attorney, F. P. Morgan; treasurer, H. Bush; assessor, H. Nebsmith; school board, R. G. Hotham and W. Day. Councilmen—Ward 2, J. C. Gage; Ward 3, S. M. Henderson; Ward 4, T. M. Chovore; Ward 5, E. Shull; Ward 6, F. Rand; Ward 7, W. W. McAllister; Ward 8, Dan Wilby. The First ward candidate will be selected later on. Local West Plains has put up a city ticket and expects to double any former vote. They had Wayland of the Appeal with them recently and liked his address very much. Secretary Williams says the local will double its membership in the next two months.

DARROW'S SPEECH in the Haywood case for sale at the Labor Book Department, 212 S. Fourth St.; 25c a copy.

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Socialist News Review

New Books on Socialism.

Charles H. Kerr & Co. will have several new Socialist books out within a few days. One of them is "The Common Sense of Socialism," by John Spargo. We shall say more about these latest works later on.

Italian Socialist Lecturer.

G. Bertelli (Italian) of Chicago, editor of La Parola De Socialisti, beginning April 1, will fill a number of dates in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Locals desiring an assignment should file applications at once.

New Locals Organized.

Charters have been granted by the national office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Empire, Nev., six members; Almagordo, N. M., ten members; Avis, six members; Cloudfcroft, six members; Lloyd, fourteen members.

French Socialist Lecturer.

Comrade Louis Goaziou of Charleroi, Pa., editor of L'Union Des Travailleurs, will fill a number of lecture dates in New England, beginning about the first of April. The lectures will be in the French language, and locals desiring dates should file application.

Literature Doing the Work.

Four thousand five hundred copies of the leaflet entitled "Social-Democracy Destined to Save Civilization," and 10,000 copies of the Social-Democratic Herald and the Wahrheit were distributed in Milwaukee last Sunday. The leaflets were in five different languages.

Socialist State Conventions.

The State Convention of Maine will be held April the 20th in the city of Lewiston. The convention hall for the State Convention of Iowa has been changed. The convention will meet in Home-steaders' hall, corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets, Des Moines, March 23.

Commune Celebration in St. Louis.

This evening, Saturday, March 21, the St. Louis Socialists will celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune at the Concordia Turner Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth streets. Admission 10 cents a person. Children free. Speaker: Comrade Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin.

The Propaganda in Cleveland.

The Socialists in Cleveland, O., are preparing for a lively campaign propaganda. During the last few weeks they have taken considerable interest in the Woman's Suffrage movement. Comrade Yountz delivered an address in the Cuyahoga County Suffrage Association quarterly meeting.

Comrades, Attention!

Forty thousand copies of our special edition of "That Flurry" were distributed in St. Louis last Sunday morning. We have still 1,000 copies of "That Flurry" on hand which the comrades can secure at the rate of 40 cents a hundred copies. The paper contains some fine propaganda matter.

The New Political Factor.

"A new alignment was had, but nobody clearly sees what it is. Everything is chaotic. All that is certain is that Socialism is become a powerful political factor, and no man can imagine what will be written on the page of our political future of the next decade. All we know is that the old parties are dead."—Washington Post, March 6.

Old Party Politicians Scared.

Well, the Milwaukee Socialists have surely got the old politicians scared. During the past week the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic committees held conferences and the daily papers admit that they were for the purpose of arranging a fusion against the Socialists. That looks good. We'll soon have only Socialist and anti-Socialist parties.

Special Convention Assessment.

The special assessment of 35 cents to pay the mileage for delegates to the National Convention should be paid within the present month. The National Committee motion provided for its payment within the months of February and March. Final returns of unused stamps and cash should be made to the national office by the state secretaries not later than April 15. Earlier remittances as funds are available will be appreciated.

The Socialist Vote in Seattle.

Seattle, March 14.—Socialist vote in municipal election was 1,360. Our vote in the last city election was 735. Moore, Municipal Ownership, Labor Union Mayor, was elected two years ago by fifteen plurality, was defeated yesterday by Miller, Republican, by 6,000 majority. Moore's overwhelming defeat is conceded by all to be largely due to his fight against Socialist free speech. Democrats dead. Polled 680 votes.

Campaign in Full Blaze.

The factory campaign in Milwaukee is now in full blaze. Yesterday Comrade John Collins of Chicago spoke at the gates of the harvester works to about 500 men. Comrade Collins says it was the best open-air meeting he ever addressed and that the men listened with such attention that "it was like a graveyard." Today he spoke at the gates of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, and tomorrow he will address the men of the Power Mining Company in Cudahy.

Milwaukee Politicians Amazed.

Milwaukee politicians express themselves secretly as amazed at the hold the Social-Democratic party has secured on the people. Wherever they have tried to circulate their nomination papers they have run up against whole blocks of Socialist voters, and have been unable to sway them with any of their old tales about the awfulness of the collectivist principle in human affairs. The people are simply on to the politicians, and also have the ability to see through them and to detect the familiar outlines of corporation graft hovering in their wake!

Seidel Speaks in Church.

The candidates of the various parties spoke at St. James church, Milwaukee, last Tuesday. Alderman Seidel, Social-Democratic candidate for mayor, said among other things that the absence of anarchists in Milwaukee was simply due to the educational activity of the Milwaukee Socialists. "When we began our work in this city," said Comrade Seidel, "there were a good many anarchists here. Now we have educated them out of anarchism." This fact is a good reply to the effort of the capitalist press to hold Socialists responsible for anarchistic outbreaks.

Rapid Growth in Europe.

The Chicago Tribune's London correspondent cables as follows: "The growth of Socialism this year in Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy has been so rapid that it already has become much more than a mere disturbing factor in the domestic policies of each nation. * * * There is no denying the tremendous growth of their (the Socialists) political power. In the aggregate it has reached such proportions that a practical test of Socialism on a larger scale than yet has been tried, seems well-nigh inevitable."—Cleveland Citizen.

Comrade Lamb Dead.

We regret to announce the death of Comrade Clayton J. Lamb of Dryden, Mich., who passed away on February 7. Comrade Lamb was a most indefatigable Socialist worker among the farmers of his district, and was the author of many leaflets and pamphlets on Socialism from the farmer's standpoint. He was also a former state secretary of the Socialist Party in Michigan, and was noted for his extraordinary activity in organizing the movement. His organization of a "soapbox" campaign, a few years ago, was so effective that not even the remotest district in the state escaped the visit of the traveling speakers. Comrade Lamb had been a party member for twenty years, and the state of Michigan has experienced a severe loss in his death.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The interest in the Socialist Sunday School movement is growing and is creating a demand for appropriate literature for the instruction of the young. Nicholas Klein, former State Secretary of Ohio, has prepared a child's primary book, which is being published by the Appeal to Reason. The Church has claimed that if it has the child until the age of twelve or fourteen, you can have the rest of its life. The coming generation must be educated. We can not commence too soon. The Socialist Sunday School should be found in every ward in the city.

The movement in St. Louis is represented by two schools. 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. Classes for grown persons at both schools are studying Mills' "Struggle for Existence."

A Voice from Australia.

Tom Mann writes in the Melbourne Socialist of February 1: The Labor Party in Britain is not a straight-out Socialist Party, though the Independent Labor Party, which is affiliated to the Labor Party, is a Socialist body. But the vast majority of the members of the Labor Party—which number a million—are Trade Unionists, and the vote taken on a Socialist objective gave a majority for Socialism. Neither Conservative Protectionists, nor Liberal Free Traders, have the slightest chance of arresting the development of Socialism. They are barren of ideas, there as elsewhere, and Socialism alone fills the bill, economically, socially and politically. Here, in Australia, we have not organized on straight-out Socialist lines to the extent they have in Britain, and therefore the Labor parties have not been influenced to the same extent as there. But in Victoria, or to be absolutely correct, in Melbourne, we have not only advocated Socialism, but have organized a straight-out Socialist Party, which is preparing to take the field politically, at an early date.

The New Vicar a Socialist.

The London Labor Leader reports: The new vicar of St. Margaret's, Dunham Massey (Cheshire), is a Socialist and member of the I. L. P. He was curate of St. Margaret's, and has just accepted the appointment of vicar from the Earl of Stamford, on the resignation of the Rev. Canon Woosnam. It is stated that a very influential signed petition in favor of his appointment was presented to Earl Stamford. Mr. Hewlett Johnson, who was ordained in 1905, is a man of high attainments and has had an interesting career. He is a Bachelor of Science of Victoria University, Manchester, and took the theological prize in 1894. He was elected an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1898, on the presentation of a thesis on hydraulic engineering. For several years after leaving Victoria University he held a responsible position in a Manchester firm. He was offered a more important one in Montreal, but declined it in order to take up theological studies at Oxford. He entered Wadham College, and took honors in theology. He was captain of boats and was first president of the Thespian Club. The new vicar for two years has held the position of editor of the "Interpreter," a quarterly magazine of theological and Biblical studies. He has frequently presided and spoken at I. L. P. meetings in Altripeham and neighborhood.

Socialism in England.

A London cablegram of the Associated Press says: The political alignment henceforth in Great Britain, it seems, is not to be liberalism against conservatism, but Socialism against a united party of capitalism. Those who have not yet realized that England is the most socialistic nation in the world suffered a rude shock when they read Friday's proceedings in the house of commons. They learned then that the most socialistic measure found 116 supporters among the lawmakers, who by no means represent the full strength of the movement in the country. Scores of others remained away because they dared not oppose the bill which was advocated by a large proportion of their constituents. This "unemployed workmen's act" provided that the state must supply work, at the standard rate of wages, to all workmen who registered themselves as unemployed, or in lieu of work it must maintain the applicants and all dependent on them. The original idea is the formation of a new center party, to consist of free traders and anti-Socialists. The now widely discussed and distant contingency described by Lord Rosebery of being forced to decide between abandoning free trade in order to combat Socialism is by no means so far off as he suggests. The results of a few months more of socialistic propaganda throughout the United Kingdom as a whole, and then the country will be compelled to divide itself into two camps—for and against Socialism, with all the other issues made subsidiary.

A Socialist Story from the Court of Hesse.

Capitalist papers of last week published the following cablegram from Darmstadt, Germany, dated March 13: Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse is the most talked of man in the fatherland at the present time. As all Europe knows, he is a nephew of King Edward and a brother-in-law of Prince Henry, Emperor William's brother. He is talked about because he has once more shown lively sympathy with classes of the people at the opposite end of the social pole from princes and potentates. The latest story runs thus: He invited to his palace the other night all the members of the Hessian Diet, irrespective of party, including even the Socialists. No other ruler in Germany would dare do such a thing. The Socialists went in their best clothes. Among them was their leader, Herr Ulrich, who has the reputation of being the biggest fire-eater in the Socialist camp. No sooner did Herr Ulrich appear in the grand ducal palace than the grand duke went to him and gave him a squeeze of the hand and as democratic a greeting as can well be imagined. Ulrich and the grand duke got at once to talking about the recent suffrage riots in Berlin and other parts of Germany. Ulrich pointed out that the workingmen of Germany have few opportunities of making their desires known. Ulrich finally converted the grand duke and he declared that if the workingmen of Darmstadt should at any time think of demonstrating in the streets and should swarm around the grand ducal palace he would give orders that they be not interfered with as long as they conducted themselves in a reasonable way.

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