

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

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PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 435

## To Irish Wage Workers in America

Issued by "The Harp," Organ of the Irish Socialist Federation

Fellow-Workers:—As an organization of Irish men and women we desire to ask your attention whilst we place before you our views upon the position occupied by the men and women of our race in America, and also your attitude upon the great question of the age—the relation of capital and labor. Particularly upon this latter question we Irish workers are today at the parting of the ways; our action now may forever exalt our race as pioneer and apostles of a sane social order, or forever damn us as the janizaries of despotism. Which shall it be?

Let us reason quietly together! We speak to you as fellow-workers and as fellow-countrymen, and we ask where do you stand in politics today? Hitherto the Irish in the United States have almost entirely supported the Democratic party, but the time has come when the majority of thoughtful Irishmen are beginning to realize that as the causes that originally led to that affiliation are no longer existent, the affiliation itself must be reconsidered. Political parties must thrive or fail according to the present development of the class in society they represent, and can not be kept alive by a mere tradition of their attitude in past emergencies. The supposed antagonism of the Democratic party towards the Know Nothing movement in the past won for it the support of the Irish workers, but Know Nothingism is not an issue today, and as the Democratic party is going down to an unhonored grave because of its inability to grasp the problems of our own time shall we Irish workers suffer ourselves to be dragged to social perdition with it?

No; fellow countrymen, political parties are the expression of economic interests, and in the last analysis are carried to victory or defeat by the development or retardation of economic classes. Examine the history of America for the last decade in the light of this analysis of the springs of political action, and the truth of that contention will be at once apparent. The Republican party is the political weapon of advanced capital, of great trusts and mammoth combinations of wealth. Hence, as during the last decade the whole trend of industry has been toward greater concentration of capital, we find that the Republican party has grown stronger and stronger and its hold upon the political institutions of the country has been proportionately tightened. Today the government machinery of the United States is completely in the hands of the servants of capital, and Senate and Congress are but instruments for registering the decrees of the trust magnates of the United States. On the other hand the Democratic party is the party of the small business man, and of those narrow ideas upon economics and politics which correspond to the narrow business lines and restricted economic action of the middle class in general. Hence as the last decade has witnessed the continual absorption by the trusts of the business of its petty competitors so it has also witnessed the absorption by the Republican party of the one time adherents of Democracy; as it has witnessed the downfall of the middle class as a social factor so it is witnessing the downfall of the political party of the middle class and its elimination as a political factor. And just as the petty business man may hang on to a meager existence in business whilst no longer seriously considering himself a factor in industry, so the political party of the Democracy may hang on to a sordid existence in local affairs by means of its control of graft whilst entirely eliminated as a serious aspirant to national power.

We Irish workers are then not under the necessity of considering ourselves as bound by tradition to the Democratic party; political parties are not formed by traditions, but by interests. Where then do our interests lie? Certainly not in the Republican party—that is the party of our employers, and as our employers we know do not allow their actions to be governed by our interests we are certainly not under any moral obligation to shape our political activity to suit the interests of our employers. Where then? To answer that question properly we must ask ourselves why we Irish are here at all in this country, instead of in Ireland. Certainly we have no complaint to make against our native land, and we for the most part did not come here for pleasure. We came here because we found that Ireland was private property, that a small class had taken possession of its resources—its land, its lakes, its rivers, its mountains, its bogs, its towns and its cities, its railways, its factories and its fisheries. In short, that a small class owned Ireland and that the remainder of the population were the bond slaves of these proprietors. We came here because we found the government of the country was in the hands of those proprietors and their friends, and that army and navy and police were the agents of the government in executing the will of those proprietors, and for driving us back to our chains whenever we rose in revolt against oppression. And as we learned that since that government was backed and maintained by the might of a nation other than our own, and more numerous than us, we could not hope to overthrow that government and free our means of living from the grasp of those proprietors, we fled from that land of ours and came to the United States.

In the United States we find that every day the condition of matters for the working class drifts more and more in the direction of the conditions we left behind. Here the resources of the country are also in the hands of a small class—the land, the rivers, the lakes, the forests, the fisheries, the towns, the cities, the factories, the railroads, the entire means of life of eighty millions of people are in the hands of a class which every day grows smaller and whose rapacity and greed and lust of power grows as its numbers diminish. Here also we find that government is but a weapon of the master class, that the military and police forces of the nation are continually at the service of the proprietors in all disputes just as in Ireland, and that the "rifle diet" is served out to workers in America oftener than to the peasants in the old country. But here the analogy stops. In Ireland the government was a foreign government, it was outside of our control and beyond our reach, and hence no political action of ours could completely master the situation or achieve our freedom from the oppression of the master class. That class sheltered behind the British government, and our vote for freedom was answered by a foreign army shaking thirty thousand bayonets in our faces. But, in the United States, although the master class—the proprietors—rests upon the government, and although that government rests upon armed forces to maintain and enforce its will, yet all alike, being native and not foreign, are within the reach of the political and economic action of the American workers, and can at any moment be mastered by them. Hence the hopelessness which at one time seized upon the popular mind in Ireland need never paralyze the action of the wage slave here. Freedom lies within the grasp of the American wage slave; he needs but the mind and the knowledge to seize it.

What then is the less for the Irish workers in America? We are not trust magnates, nor little business men, and the interests which bind us to those who work beside us and suffer with us are infinitely stronger than the traditions which draw us towards those of our race whose interests are those of our despoilers. Hence our duty is plain. We must fight against in America that which has plundered and hunted us in Ireland. Here as there, and here greater than there, the enemy of our race is private property in the means of life. In Ireland it was fundamentally private property in land that was the original and abiding cause of all our woes; in America

it is again private property in land and in machinery that recreates in the United States the division of classes into slaver and enslaved. In Ireland it was private property, immature but bloodthirsty; in America it is private property, grown mature from the sucking of human blood. In both it is the enemy of the human race. To quote the words of Ernest Jones, the Chartist leader of '48, friend of Ireland, fellow workers of John Mitchel in whose defense he spent one year in prison:

"The monopoly of land drives him (the worker) from the farm into the factory, and the monopoly of machinery drives him from the factory into the street, and thus crucified between the two thieves of land and capital, the Christ of Labor hangs in silent agony."

We appeal to you then, fellow countrymen, to rally around the only banner that symbolizes hope for you in America as in Ireland—the banner of Socialism. Cast off all your old political affiliations, and organize and vote to reconquer society in the interests of its only useful class—the workers. Let your slogan be, the Common Ownership of the Means of Life, your weapons the Industrial and Political Organization of the Wage Slaves to conquer their own emancipation.

### Woman and the Industrial Revolution.

The growth of civilization increases the division of labor as between individuals, but lessens it as between the sexes. One woman no longer spins and weaves, and manufactures the clothing for the men of her family, at the same time carrying on all the housework and in addition making butter, cheese and candles, as our great-grandmothers did. This work is now subdivided among a number of specialists. On the one hand, in the olden times women were excluded from almost all the occupations of men. Housework and sewing were practically the only ways open to them to earn a living. Today, out of more than 300 trades and professions followed by men, women are found in all but three or four.

But this objection about the subdivision of labor is really irrelevant. Voting is not labor, in the sense of a trade or profession. The tendency of civilization has been to a greater and greater specialization of labor, but not to a closer and closer restriction of the suffrage. On the contrary, that has been steadily extended. The best results are found not where public affairs are left in the hands of a small class of "professional politicians," but where the largest proportion of the people take a keen interest and an active part in their own government.

## THE SOCIALIST PRESS

By Eugene V. Debs.

In the present advanced state of the Socialist movement it is hard to understand why the press, which has been such an important factor in the party's progress, should be so indifferently treated and so scantily supported by Socialists themselves. The importance of the press in the class struggle, in political campaigning, and in the educational propaganda is conceded by all, and yet practically every Socialist paper in the United States is having a desperate struggle to maintain its existence.

Whether Socialist papers are privately owned or party owned, whether they are narrow and dogmatic or liberal and opportunist, they encounter the same difficulties and with scarcely an exception they are compelled to waste their means and energies in keeping going from day to day.

A Socialist paper, no matter by whom started or how honestly and ably conducted, is in for trouble from the very beginning. Where one sends in a subscription to build it up, half a dozen use their hammers to batter it down. Almost every one could improve the way it is run, but only a few can find anything in it to commend. The result is that the paper, instead of growing and improving and developing power, has to spend most of its time dodging the bricks of its friends and the rest keeping out of the clutches of its creditors.

Socialist publishers and editors have uniformly had the same experience, and yet they remain undaunted and struggle along in the hope that relief may come and that the paper whose critical career has so endeared it to them may at last be placed upon a secure foundation.

The average Socialist editor works harder, longer and more conscientiously than any other person in the movement, and he does it under circumstances that would break the spirit and drive out in despair and disgust any one not literally harnessed to the movement by chains of steel.

Yet, in spite of all these handicaps and hardships, the Socialist papers have done and are doing a vital work in the upbuilding of the party and the development of the movement, the value and importance of which could by no extravagance of words be overstated.

With all their weakness they are the strength of the party, the bulwark of the movement, and without them disintegration and disaster would speedily follow.

The supreme importance of a working class press was demonstrated in the Moyer and Haywood kidnaping, in the cases of Pouden and Rudowitz, and now again in the cases of Magon and his associates. Without a press of our own in such an emergency, or in any crisis, we are practically helpless—at the mercy of the enemy.

The capitalist class recognize the value of their press and feed it fat and plenty to keep it strong and active. Socialists might well profit by their example. It is not to the credit of the fifty thousand Socialists who make up the Socialist Party that their two daily papers have to almost fret themselves into nervous exhaustion to keep up a day-to-day existence. The snarling wolf is ever at the door, and under such circumstances no paper and no set of men can do the best there is in them. They can not fight the battles of Socialism and the battle for their own existence at the same time.

### The World Would Move Just the Same.

The origin of the joint stock company completed the evolution of the individual capitalist. We have seen how at first he was a manual laborer working with his men, but the possession of a little capital raised him above manual labor and he became a mental laborer, a manager, who received wages of superintendence. But the possession of more capital raised him above even the laborer of direction and he handed this function over to an hired employe, thus becoming a mere interest receiver or profit monger. When the corporation entered industry the two functions of manager of industry and owner of tools became divorced.

### Rank and File Changed the Rule.

In the early period of human history men fought singly. Next they gathered into groups for self-preservation, forming the tribe or nation, which necessitated a leader, chief or king. When these rulers began to abuse their power the people rose in their might and asserted their independence. They dethroned the monarchs and selected their own governors, making them responsible to society for their official acts.

## ARE YOU A UNION MAN?

A Polite Question to Each and Every One of the 45,000 Union Men of St. Louis

Why, that's none of your business. Perhaps it is. We know it is our business. And we are going to tell you why it is.

You are one of the 45,000 union men of this city. You may not drink beer. That's your business. You may not drink soda water or lemonade. That's your business.

You may not wear a silk hat or patent leather shoes. That's your business. Or you may not drink coffee for breakfast.

Well, that's also your business. You see, we have no desire to meddle with your business. Not in the least.

But you are a Union man. This interests us. It is our business. You may wear non-Union shoes. That's our business. And whenever we catch you buying non-Union shoes we can show you why it is our business.

You may wear a non-Union hat. Tell us, if you dare, that this is none of our business! If you do, we'll show you that it is.

You and every one of the 45,000 St. Louis Union men and your families eat bread, or cake, or pie, every day in the year.

You do, sir!

You have to eat, sir!

Bread you eat every day! How many of you 45,000 Union men eat Union-Made bread?

Answer! Answer point blank! How many?

Listen; if you and the other 45,000 Union men and their families would buy none but Union bread Bakers' Union No. 4 of St. Louis would have 2,000 members or more today, instead of several hundred.

Now, why do you feed on non-Union bread? Is non-Union bread better or cheaper?

No. But you don't care, that's all. So long as you get your Union wages you do not care for the rest.

Why is it that fully two-thirds of the Union bakeries are in the brewery districts of South St. Louis?

It is because the United Brewery Workers is one of the few labor unions that insists on its members being not only Union men in name, but Union men in reality.

Paste this in your hat and read it every morning before breakfast:

"Why in the name of Trade Unionism can I not get enough common sense to have Union-made bread for breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper?"

Repeat this question before every meal. It may cure you and the rest of the other 45,000 Union men of their anti-Unionism.

Shall the journeymen bakers remain in slavery forever? You are forging their chains of slavery. And you know it, too!

JOHN REMEMBER.

## FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

An Appeal to the Comrades and Sympathizers.

St. Louis, Mo., May 19, 1909.

Comrade and Brother:—The great importance and value of our Socialist and Labor press is known to you and needs no explanation or argument. St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung have had a hard row to travel from the first day of their publication down to this. Started with debts, they have been operating under debts ever since.

So far, our local Socialist press has weathered all the storms in the Labor and Socialist movements, and in every battle for the great cause of Organized Labor and Socialism. St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung have taken a leading part. The life of our press is a history of the struggles of the working class for the last ten or more years.

The Executive Board of the Socialist Party of St. Louis and the Arbeiter Zeitung Association, after careful consideration, decided to appeal to you, as one of the many reliable comrades and friends, to make a contribution to the St. Louis Socialist press. We ask you to give at least one dollar to St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter Zeitung. Contributions should be made without delay and will be published in both papers.

Comrade, act without delay. You know what our press means to the Labor and Socialist movement, not only of St. Louis, but the state and the general labor movement as well. Fraternally yours, **The Committee:** T. E. Delmore, H. G. Mueller, Wm. E. Eckart, Gus. Eckhoff, Fred Lindecke, W. F. Hunstock, L. F. Rosenkranz.

### CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

Comrade Richard Spindler of Olean, N. Y., writes: "Enclosed find \$1.00 contribution for our press. Your paper has certainly always done its full duty toward the Socialist and Trade Union movement. May the comrades and readers now do their duty in return."

The following contributions have been reported up to May 31, 1909:

G. G. ....	\$ 1.25
Jos. Mauquoi .....	1.00
K. C. P. ....	5.00
B. Steinbach .....	2.00
Mat. Mueller .....	2.00
H. C. Eckart .....	1.00
G. E. Eckart .....	1.00
Robt. Schubert .....	.50
B. Rohmann .....	1.00
H. J. Morrison .....	1.00
R. Spindler, New York .....	1.00
G. E. ....	1.00
F. T. B. ....	.50
Florian Meier .....	1.00
F. Kloth .....	1.50
Hy. Struckhoff .....	2.00
Previously reported .....	103.00
Total .....	\$125.75

All contributions received after May 31 will be receipted in next week's St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung.



## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

### WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE?

#### Objections Answered.

By Alice Stone Blackwell.

#### ALREADY OVER-BURDENED.

"Women are already over-burdened. A woman would not have time to perform her political duties without neglecting higher duties."

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer says:

"How much time must she spend on her political duties? If she belongs to the well-to-do class, and hires others to do her work, she has time for whatever interests her most—only let these interests be noble! If she does her own housework, she can take ten minutes to stop on her way to market and vote once or twice a year. She can find half an hour a day for the newspapers and other means of information. She can talk with family and friends about what she reads. She does this now; she will then do it more intelligently, and will give and receive more from what she says and hears. If she does this reading and talking, she will be better informed than the majority of voters are now."

"The duties of motherhood and the making of a home are the most sacred work of women, and the dearest to them, of every class. If casting an intelligent vote would interfere with what only women can do—and what, failed in, undermines society and government—no one can question which a woman must choose. But it cannot be shown that there are any large number of women in this country who have not the necessary time to vote intelligently, and it can be argued that study of the vital questions of our government would make them better comrades to their husbands and friends, better guides to their sons, and more interesting and valuable members of society. Women of every class have more leisure than men, are less tied to hours of routine; they have had more years of school training than men. All this makes simple the combination of public and higher duties."

#### Women and Office-Holding.

"If women vote, they must hold office."

When we say that women would be eligible to hold office, what do we mean? Simply that if a majority of the people in any place would rather have a woman to hold a certain position than any one else, and if she is willing to serve, they shall be allowed to elect her. Women are serving as officials already; some of the women most prominent in opposing equal suffrage have been holders of public office. The late president of the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women" (Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot) was for years a member of the school board of Brookline, and also Overseer of the Poor. Yet that Association, in its published documents, object to equal suffrage on the ground that "suffrage involves the holding of office, and office-holding is incompatible with the duties of most women." Suffrage does not involve office-holding by the majority of women, but only by a few; and there are always some women of character and ability who could give the necessary time. Women, as a class, have more leisure than men.

In the enfranchised states there has been no rush of women into office, and the offices that women do hold are mainly educational and charitable. In Wyoming women have had full suffrage for 39 years, yet no woman has ever been a member of the Legislature. Neither Colorado, Utah nor Idaho has ever had more than three women in the Legislature at one time.

#### Ballots and Bullets.

"If women vote, they ought to fight and do police duty."

If no men were allowed to vote except those who are able and willing to do military and police duty, women might consistently be debarred for that reason. But so long as the old, the infirm, the halt, the lame and the blind are freely admitted to the ballot box, some better reason must be found for excluding women than the fact that they do not fight. All men over 45 are exempt from military service, yet they vote. Col. T. W. Higginson says: "It appears by the record of United States Military Statistics that out of the men examined for military duty during the civil war, of journalists 740 in every 1,000 were found unfit; of preachers, 974; of physicians, 680; of lawyers, 544."

"Grave divines are horrified at the thought of admitting women to vote when they cannot fight, though not one in twenty of their own number is fit for military duty, if he volunteered. Of the editors who denounce woman suffrage, only about one in four could himself carry a musket; while, of the lawyers who fill Congress, the majority could not be defenders of their country, but could only be defended."

Again, it must be remembered that some woman risks her life whenever a soldier is born into the world. Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, of Indiana, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," said: "If women do not fight, they give to the state all its soldiers." This ought in all fairness to be taken as an offset for the military service that women do not render. As Lady Henry Somerset says, "She who bears soldiers does not need to bear arms."

#### Can Laws Be Enforced?

"Laws could not be enforced unless the majority of legal voters represented the majority of possible fighters."

But thousands of male non-combatants are already admitted to the ballot box, and there is no certainty at any election that the majority of voters represents a majority of possible fighters. No trouble of this kind has resulted from equal suffrage in practice. The laws are as well enforced in the enfranchised states as in adjoining states where women have no vote.

Where women have school suffrage their votes occasionally turn the scale, but there is never any attempt to install the defeated candidates by force. Where women have the full ballot, they have often defeated bad candidates for higher offices, but no riotous uprising has ever followed. This particular objection is a libel on American manhood.

#### "Will It Increase Divorce?"

"It will lead to family quarrels and increase divorce."

Full suffrage was granted to the women of Wyoming in 1869. During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, divorce in the United States at large increased about three times as fast as the population. In the group of Western States, omitting Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population. In Wyoming it increased only about half as fast as the population. "An ounce of experiment is worth a ton of theory."

A father sometimes turns his son out of doors for voting the wrong ticket, but among American men this is rare. Where such a case does arise, it is to be met by educating the domestic despot, not by disfranchising all the members of the family but one. A couple who are sensible and good-tempered will not quarrel if they are once in a while unable to think alike about politics. A couple who are not sensible and good-tempered are sure to quarrel anyway—if not about politics, then about something else.

#### The Question of Chivalry.

"It will destroy chivalry."

Justice would be worth more to women than chivalry, if they could not have both. A working girl put the case in a nutshell when she said: "I would gladly stand for twenty minutes in the street car going home, if by doing so I could get the same pay that a man would have had for doing my day's work." But women do not have to stand in the street cars half as often in Denver as in Boston or New York. Justice and chivalry are not in the least incompatible. Women have more freedom and equality in America than in Europe, yet American men are the most chivalrous in the world.

(To be continued.)

### FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASS'N.

The forty-first annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Seattle, Wash., July 1 to 7 inclusive. During that week Woman's Day will be observed at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in compliment to the convention.

The convention will be held in Plymouth Church, and the headquarters will be at the world-famed Hotel Lincoln.

Washington is a center of special interest to woman suffragists just now because a measure providing for full woman suffrage will be presented to the voters at the regular election in November, 1910.

From Chicago the delegates and visitors to the Seattle convention will go on a special train over the Burlington Route and Northern Pacific Railroad. There will be an observation car and back platform speeches will be made en route. This will be the first time the American woman suffragists have employed political methods in a trip to a national convention.

At Spokane and other places special entertainment in the way of dinners, sight-seeing tours, etc., will be extended to the party.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance; Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Prof. Frances Squire Potter and other distinguished speakers will take part in the Seattle meeting.

#### Where the Class Struggle Originates.

This contradiction between the new form of production and the old form of appropriation is the basis of the whole social conflict today. This incompatibility between social production and capitalist appropriation is the cause of the class struggle between the proletariat and capitalist classes. A clear comprehension of this contradiction in our capitalist system of production reveals the economic basis of scientific Socialism. We find here the fundamental contradiction from which arise all the contradictions inherent in capitalism. The solution of the social problem is merely a solution of this contradiction. A clear understanding of the causes which led to this condition will reveal the way out.

### THE CURSE OF THE CITY

The forces of industry and commerce are driving the people into the cities at a rate out of all natural proportion.

The city of New York is said to be increasing in population at the rate of 300,000 per year, or in other words, in every two years New York gains a population nearly equal to the population of Boston.

Boston and nearly all large cities are also gaining in population, and this increase comes partly from immigration and partly from the rural districts.

There are many thousands of acres of tillable lands in New England now abandoned by the agricultural class whose families have emigrated to the cities to lead a precarious existence.

It is a common trait of human character to be restless. The country people desire to abandon their healthy rational life and exchange their sure living in the midst of nature with its pure air and sunshine for city flats, foul air, smoke, grime, high rents and other forms of extortion of city life.

With few exceptions the city represents all that is bad in industry with its dungeon-like factories, all that is bad in homes with its unsanitary rookery tenements for the workers, all that is bad in morals with its low grogeries and low women, and all that is bad in government with its political bosses and grafters.

This crowding together of vast numbers of people makes living very expensive for all classes and bearing especially heavy upon the toilers dependent upon a weekly wage that is all too small.

The item of rent is always increasing and does not stop when the toiler is out of work. High rents also oppress the small merchants and compel them to make a large profit, thus tending to increase the cost of living to all.

The trusts also mark up the price of the necessities of life to swell profits already abnormal and all of this burden must be borne and paid for by those who toil.

The city also represents the idle class who are rich from investments drawing income from the toil of others, who flaunt their wealth by profligate expenditures, whose dissipations are a disgrace to themselves, and whose low morals are a menace to the community.

The city is the resort of the criminal class, the nimble fingered gentry who live by various forms of robbery.

It also shelters the sharpers who fleece people of their savings by means of worthless stocks and bonds, or by genteel gambling called speculation, all of which methods barely escape the criminal law.

It has tremendous office buildings with many thousands of offices whose tenants and employes are engaged not as producers of wealth but as manipulators of the wealth that others produce.

It has a vast army of lawyers without clients and doctors without patients, who swell the burden piled upon the backs of those who toil and who, to get a living, will manufacture litigation and disease.

It has the departments store which crushes out the small merchant, drives manufacturers into bankruptcy, makes abnormal profits and pays its employes wages so far below the subsistence point that the wages paid to the general run of female employes has become scandalous.

The city has its Chinatown where pig-tail Chinamen cook the Chinese food to satisfy the American's rapidly developing Oriental taste, and where the opium den can be found.

It has its bread-line composed of thousands of men unable to get work and who sleep in alley ways and corners, and it has its morgue which is the clearing house where vice and misfortune settle with nature.

The city has its colonies of foreign born and their black hand societies.

Its streets are covered with filth and laden with disease germs and its people with their mad struggle for existence are being driven towards their ever expanding and ever crowded insane asylums.

And it is for all of this that people are herding themselves together and jamming the sidewalks!

True their are in the cities many individuals and societies who try to alleviate distress and prevent wrong, but such persons and movements, however earnest and sincere they may be, can only reach or assist a very small per cent., and besides these movements are mostly in the line of charity which is objectionable to persons having self-respect.

In spite of all the aid rendered by charitable and philanthropic persons and associations the hospitals are overcrowded with the sick and countless persons die for want of nourishment in our cities each year.

The city is full of people who pine for country life, but have no means to get settled in the country. Many of the country people who parted with their land to go to the city have had their delusions dispelled and would now gladly return to the country, but are not able.

High rents, high living expenses, sickness, and uncertain employment have enslaved many thousands of wage earners to city life against their will.

To try to enumerate all the vices of the city, or all its bad effects would be impossible, but more important than any single evil is the general fact that the crazy individual and domestic life of the city is in a general way lowering the standard of health.

Take a walk along the streets of any industrial city, count every man you meet and just note how few there are who look real healthy. You will be surprised to notice how many are deformed or wasted or afflicted with nervous disorders.

The curse of the city is its waste and destruction of human life

and its menace of future generations of physical wrecks, and this curse bears upon the idle and professional class as well as upon the artisan class, though not so heavily.

In some countries every working man is supporting a soldier. It is not so bad as that in America, but there are many idlers to support, and if the wage earner is to continue to support the idle it is time he took some measures to preserve his health.

There is much work for Organized Labor to do.

Every Central Labor Union should be continually exposing unhealthy tenements and other conditions prejudicial to health, and demanding on every hand improved conditions for labor.

Since labor can not force industry to leave the city it should seek to make the conditions of employment agreeable and remunerative to labor.

The political boss is the enemy of reform because for a consideration he hands over valuable city privileges to the despoilers.

Better municipal government is necessary in any plan to abate the curse of the city, but while struggling for better government, as every good citizen is bound to do, let every wage earner remember that the Union has always been on the right side of every big human question and is sure to be right in the struggle against the curse of the city.

We want better tenements and lower rents—better wages and better factories.

We want to stop gambling and robbery and thus reduce the idle class who are riding on our backs.

We want to stop malpractice both in medicine and law to the end that those who can not support themselves honestly in their profession shall be compelled to enter some productive employment and cease to be parasites upon the body of labor.

We want women, in department stores and elsewhere, paid sufficient wages to support themselves with self-respect.

We want to protect the future health of mankind. And after we have obtained all of these there will be still other things we shall want.

Meanwhile let us work—and fight.—The Shoe Workers' Journal.

Those who talk alternately of the vote and the rifle, those who, when universal suffrage favors them, give it their allegiance, and, when it goes against them, reject it, trouble the march of the Party by the incoherence of their thought.—Jaures' "Studies in Socialism," p. 93.

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# Public Agents

## The Duties of the Prosecuting Attorney

By JOHN F. GEETING, Editor.

**S**EVERAL years ago I had a very pleasant meeting with that eminent jurist, the late Solon S. Calhoun, of the supreme court of Mississippi.

In the course of our conversation the subject of argument of counsel was touched upon, and Judge Calhoun remarked, that when, in his earlier days, he was a prosecuting attorney, that he always considered himself as much the counsel for the defendant as for the state. This sentiment should find lodgment in the minds of all public prosecutors; for as their duty consists in the attaining of justice, it is as well performed in favoring the acquittal of the innocent man on trial, as in obtaining the conviction of a guilty man; for in either case justice is attained. Too many follow the erroneous, but popular, notion, that their duty is to prosecute all cases coming within their charge with their utmost efforts toward a conviction, and, that all matters and testimony tending toward sustaining the defense, must either be brought out by the defendant's counsel, or be lost to the case. The public prosecutor generally assumes that he is sole representative of the people who has the right to demand a conviction, or a certain kind of a conviction. This assumption is unfounded in law. True, he is the representative of the people in investigating the matter, in instituting and conducting the prosecution and in presenting the testimony to the jury in a proper form at the trial. In argument, he may draw his conclusions as to the testimony; but the jurors themselves are the people, and in that capacity occupy a higher and more important place than the prosecuting attorney. In theory of law, a criminal case is a trial by and before the people, but as it is impracticable for all of the people of the local jurisdiction to attend and participate in each criminal case, and pass upon it, the law provides for the careful selection of 12 good and impartial men, who when selected and sworn, are in contemplation of the law the people themselves, while the prosecuting attorney is simply the servant of the people, to bring before the jury for its impartial consideration the facts of the case. In so doing he should present all of the relevant facts, whether they indicate guilt or innocence, and in his argument endeavor to draw correct conclusions from the evidence, whether such conclusions favor an acquittal or a conviction. His position may at times be a trying one, especially when he is met by a resourceful and aggressive defender, but he should remember that his is a place of duty, and not one of personal display or partisanship; and, that neither the activity of opposing counsel, nor public applause, should prompt him to depart from duty's plain path.



"When you don't know don't pretend to know," was the favorite maxim of an elderly friend of mine, and she usually followed it up with "Ignorance is no disgrace, but pretended knowledge is hypocrisy—and hypocrisy is disgraceful." A little over-vigorous, perhaps, but true enough in its essence.

Of course when you are very young you hate to appear ignorant of a subject which seems perfectly familiar to those about you, but if you are wise you will acknowledge your ignorance rather than pretend to be knowing, for it is the easiest thing in the world to be found out in such pretense. The worst of it is, the person who perceives your foolish blunder is usually kind-hearted enough to say nothing to you about it, but lets you go on your way with your conceit unwounded. Meanwhile, however, the observer has his own opinion of your behavior and it is not a flattering one.

Some years ago, when Burne-Jones' celebrated painting was being exhibited in this country, three girls were talking together, when one of them asked the others: "Have you seen 'The Vampire'?" One of the girls, who understood the question replied, simply, "No," but the third, a fluffly little rattle-pate who wanted to appear very up-to-date in everything, said, smartly: "I haven't either—really I haven't been to the theater for weeks—but I mean to see 'The Vampire' the very next matinee I go to."

Well, the other two girls exchanged expressive glances and let it go at that and Miss Fluffy trotted away complacently, never dreaming what a "show" she had succeeded in making of herself.

To pretend to know people whom one does not know and to pretend to go to places where one was never invited, seems the very height of silliness—but lots of women do it and most of them are women who ought to be so far above that sort of thing that it would never enter their heads.

Genuineness and sincerity are delightful virtues. The old Latin marble cutters had a trick of filling up flaws in their marble with wax, and to protect themselves, the more honest cutters marked their blocks "sine cera"—without wax. And from this comes the word sincere.

Pretended knowledge is just that form of insincerity which most hurts the character of the pretender—and what good can it be since the world does not measure you for what you know, nor do you win friends by wisdom only.

Don't pretend—it's right for the children in their play, but it is woefully ridiculous in a grown-up.

### Rapidly Advancing Women's Cause

By SARAH TOBIAS DRUKKER.

Woman's suffrage is for the first time a live issue, and this fact is really due to the enthusiastic movement in England. The militant suffragette has advanced the cause more in one-half year than the old-time polite methods have done in 50 years. Abstract principles do not appeal to the average mind. Women have to feel the touch of injustice before becoming acting suffragists. The ordinary woman is too comfortable to become interested, and the business woman is too busy. But she will soon see that with 6,000,000 women in the field of business the right of the ballot is essential for protection.

### The Power of the Trusts.

The capitalists united in a joint stock company do not pretend to labor, but hire a manager, in whose hands they place their capital, and whose business it is to make profits for the stockholders. The whole capitalist class, as such, have thus become superfluous, the services previously performed by them being handed over to hired managers. If the capitalists should take it into their heads to emigrate to Europe or the moon, industry would go on just the same, for industry is today socially organized from the bottom to the top. The capitalist today is purely a useless organ in production, and being such he must disappear. In economics, as in biology, as soon as an organ becomes useless it is eliminated.

### From Corporation to Trust.

In New Jersey—that little state which has the honor of doing so much for Socialism by aiding in the trustification of industry—there are incorporated 4,495 companies, aggregating a capital of about \$1,400,000,000, nearly all of which are trusts in the most popular sense of the word; that is, combinations having for their object the monopoly of a certain product of industry, public service, or valuable mines, real estate, water power, etc. The New York Journal of Commerce, a recognized authority on matters commercial, makes the statement that the trusts now control 90 per cent of the capital which the census of 1890 showed as the total invested in manufacturing enterprises.

That Socialism cannot be realized so long as Labor remains disorganized and unconscious of its power, both the Marxists and the reformists are agreed, and it is this consideration that has led three of the ablest politicians in the Socialist movement to place even higher than doctrine the unified organization of the workers. Liebknecht, De Paeppe, and Hardie have all sacrificed the programme in the interests of solidarity.—"Socialists at Work," p. 207.

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1887..... 931,000  
1893..... 2,585,000  
1898..... 4,515,000  
1903..... 6,825,000  
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## ZEPPELIN

Count Zeppelin will be known in history as one of the leading revolutionists of the twentieth century.

His latest achievement in aerial navigation is of such far-reaching import that we dare not even attempt to guess as to the possible results within the next ten years.

In less than three years' time Zeppelin has improved his invention most wonderfully, and his latest continuous flight of at least 850 miles within 30 hours broke all the records in aerial navigation.

Think of a round trip of continuous flight between Lake Constance, at the foot of the Alps, and Bitterfeld, near Berlin, in 30 hours! Less than nine years ago, on October 17, 1900, Zeppelin made a seven miles' trip across Lake Constance, but failed to successfully finish the return trip. Today the same "grand old man" surprises the civilized world with a continuous aerial tour of nearly 900 miles in less than forty hours.

Fifteen years ago Count Zeppelin was generally considered an old crank who would squander his money and waste his time and energy on "silly ideas" and "cranky notions." Today the same "old crank" is honored by emperors and kings and admired by the civilized world!

Count Zeppelin, who has squandered several fortunes to master aerial navigation and devoted his life to this purpose, made his first successful flight October 17, 1900, when he sailed across Lake Constance, a distance of seven miles, and part way back.

October 6, 1906—In a new airship he again crossed the lake.

September 24, 1907—Zeppelin circumnavigated Lake Constance, remaining aloft four hours and seventeen minutes, and passing over five states, beating all previous records.

November 30, 1907—Remained in air seven hours. Another new record.

July 1, 1908—Covered 220 miles.

August 4, 1908—Sailed 250 miles.

April 7, 1909—In endurance test remained in flight twelve hours. Every failure was a new source for the future success of Zeppelin. If the old man lives another ten years we may have the pleasure of meeting him on American soil after a successful aerial flight across the Atlantic ocean.

If it is possible to increase the length of an aerial trip from seven miles in 1900 to a nearly 900 miles flight in 1909, why should it not be possible within the next decade to cover the distance between Ireland and Newfoundland in seventy-five hours? The bee line from St. John to Dublin is about two thousand miles.

Improvement will follow improvement. Count Zeppelin's airship of today, if compared with the airship of 25 years hence, may be like George Stephenson's first steam vehicle compared with one of the modern locomotives on our American railroads.

## TAFT THE SOLDIER

President Taft is not a Rough Rider, but he is full of Theodore's Rough Rider spirit. In his speech on the battlefield of Gettysburg last Monday he went squarely on record as being decidedly in favor of a big standing army. In flowery language he glorified the "profession of arms." To protect "our new dependencies" in the Philippines and in the West Indies, and to uphold "our honor" as a world's power we must have an increased army of regulars, so the President declares. Mr. Taft said:

"Today, as a result of the Spanish war, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines, Porto Rico and for some time in Cuba, together with a sense of the importance of our position as a world power, have led to the increase in our regular army to a larger force than ever before, but no larger in proportion to the increased population and wealth than in the early years of the republic. It should not be reduced.

"The profession of arms has always been an honorable one, and under conditions of modern warfare, it has become highly technical and requires years of experience and study to adapt the officers and men to its requirements. The general purpose of Congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a regular army that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of war to a force ten or twenty times its size, and at the same time be an appropriate instrument

for accomplishing the purpose of the government in crises likely to arise, other than a war."

That the "profession of arms" has always been an honorable one, as President Taft asserts, we emphatically deny. If this presidential assertion were true, then it would be equally justified to say that bloody warfare and murdering en masse was an "honorable occupation."

Did the "profession of arms" ever have any other object but to take human life, to fight, to shoot, to kill, to murder? The "profession of arms" was the profession of the rulers and tyrants in ancient Babylonia, Egypt, Greece and Rome; it was the profession of the invading Huns and Turks; it was the profession of the powerful robber knights of the dark middle ages, the profession of the royal and imperial tyrants of Spain, England, France and Germany.

The "profession of arms" is the profession into which the flower of youth of the nations of Europe is forced by the ruling "Joint Stock Co." of Nicholas Romanoff, Wilhelm Hohenzollern and Franz Joseph Habsburg.

And the same "profession of arms" is glorified by Hon. Wm. Taft, President of the United States of America. Did Washington or Lincoln ever glorify the profession of arms? Never! Both of these great men were anxious to see the day when the "profession of arms" would become a profession of the past. But Mr. Taft desires to defend "our new dependencies." By the "profession of arms" we made the Filipinos, Porto Ricans, Hawaiians and Cubans our dependents, and by the same "profession of arms" we must keep these "dependencies," for whom? Not for the American people, but for our American Trusts, Syndicates and other powerful capitalist corporations.

Progress and civilization demand that the "profession of arms" be stricken from the list of honorable professions. To stab, shoot, kill and murder innocent people can never be an honorable profession. When in the heat of passion one man kills another he is arrested, tried, convicted, imprisoned for life, executed on the scaffold or in the electric chair. When men equipped with all the machinery of destruction and murder such as our modern armies now possess, are marched to the battlefields for the purpose of wholesale slaughter of men, you call that war, and the heroes will be those who are most skilled and expert in their work of destroying human life.

The fact that President Taft has the nerve to speak of militarism as an honorable profession, does not make the profession honorable by any means.

President Taft also spoke of the possibility of "crises other than war" when a good sized standing army would be very much in demand. The honorable gentleman might oblige the rank and file of Organized Labor by explaining the dark meaning of his "crises other than war."

As a great friend of Labor and ex-Anti-Injunction judge, Mr. Taft can hardly have in mind the strike troubles when referring to "crises other than war."

Perhaps he has—God knows!

## HOME, SWEET HOME

By A. G. Thies.

Through street after street in great towns you may roam,  
And though your heart bleeds you'll find no place like home;  
In the splendor of palaces the warm heart grows cold,  
And poverty blights love in both young and old.

Home! Home sweet home!

In palaces or tenements there's no place like home!

The rich leave their mansions for clubs and for balls,  
The poor leave their hovels for dives and dance halls;  
Now why do these husbands and fathers thus roam?  
Because too much riches or poverty kill home.

Home! home! sweet, sweet home!

For making men good and true there's no place like home.

A rich mother pets her dog, a maid takes her child,  
A poor mother works so hard her children must run wild;  
How sad that in marble halls and filthy streets there roam  
So many dear children who've no place like home!

Home! home! sweet, sweet home!

O think of the children who've no place like home!

How good it will be when wherever we roam  
We'll find every family in some place like home;  
When each gets no more and no less than he's worth,  
No palaces or tenements will curse this fair earth.

Home! home! sweet, sweet home!

When justice is fairly done we'll all have a home.

### A Sound and Reasonable Argument.

The reasons why women should vote are the same as the reasons why men should vote—the same as the reasons for having a republic rather than a monarchy. It is fair and right that the people who must obey the laws should have a choice in choosing the law-makers, and that those who must pay the taxes should have a voice as to the amount of the tax, and the way in which the money shall be spent.

## ANNUAL Family Picnic and Summer Outing

—GIVEN BY THE—

St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung

—AT—

RISCH'S GROVE Lemay Ferry Road and Harne Avenue

SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1909

PARK OPEN AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

### Refreshments Free!

Amusements for young and old; races, dancing, bowling, children's games and contests. Take Broadway to city limits, walk south to Horn avenue, then west to grove; or take Bellefontaine cars to southern terminus and wagon (fare 5c.) to the grove.

GOST OF MEMBERSHIP CARD TO SUBSCRIBERS, \$1.00.

## Editorial Observations

One Hundred Thousand People Own Every Foot of Ground in New York City. This is the official statement made by Lanson Purdy, president of the New York Board of Taxes and Assessments.

Comrade John M. O'Neill of Denver, Colo., Editor of the Miners' Magazine, will speak in St. Louis by middle of September. From here he will go to Illinois, where he will address a series of public meetings extending over three or four weeks. Illinois Socialist locals and Trade Unions desirous of securing the services of Comrade O'Neill for one or more lectures will please communicate with Comrade Ad. Germer, Metropolitan Block, East St. Louis, Ill. No open dates before Sept. 20.

The Capitalist Daily Press Has Made Considerable Noise About the "race war" in connection with the firemen's strike on the Georgia Railroad. Every effort has been made to make the general public believe that the strike was simply a quarrel between whites and negroes. At the bottom of the entire trouble is the desire of the railroad corporation to break the power of the Firemen's Brotherhood and pave the way for cheaper labor. Of course, the race problem is an excellent means to confuse the strike situation and enable the railroad management to appear in the role of the defender of the black man's rights.

Lorimer—the Latest Democratic-Republican Senator From Illinois—is nicely pictured by the Chicago Daily Socialist in these few editorial lines: "Once more the mask has been torn from before the Punch and Judy fight of the two arms of capitalism. It was exposed when Cannon was elected speaker by Democratic votes. Its farcical character should have been evident to anyone not a fool when Busse was placed in the Chicago mayoralty chair by the power of Sullivan, the Democratic boss. Now that Lorimer has been sent to the Senate by the same combination, who but a driveling idiot will still look upon the Democratic party as anything but a convenient tool in the hands of the powers that also manage the Republican party? During the next few years there will be great things done in deep waterway construction. The man who has just been elected has declared that his principal reason for desiring the senatorial toga was that he might further such legislation. He did not say that he was the head of the largest contracting firm for digging such waterways. In fact, no other paper, no matter how much it may have pretended antagonism to Lorimer, has dared to mention this notorious fact."

The Republican Administration of Philadelphia Is Lining Up with the capitalist corporations in the present street car strike. Here is a word picture taken from a capitalist daily paper of May 31: "10,000 Policemen to Stop Strike, Mayor Declares. Philadelphia Executive Threatens to Run Cars Himself If Company Fails—City Menaced by General Walkout—Labor Unions Promise to Aid Malcontents in Tying Up All Business. Philadelphia, May 31.—Strike breakers from other cities were put to work today in an effort to break the strike of the motormen and conductors of the street car lines of this city. Notwithstanding these importations, not a car left any of the barns after 8 o'clock tonight and at 10 o'clock the last car had been taken off for the night. Sympathizers of the striking car men made demonstrations at the barns, where the new men are quartered, and many arrests were made by the police. Mayor Reburn stated today that he would swear in 10,000 extra policemen, if necessary, and keep the cars running for the convenience of the public. The public will be accommodated, the Mayor said, if the city had to take over the Transit Company's lines and run them itself with the firemen, the police and the extra police."

Nova Scotia Miners Join the U. M. W. of A. In the London Labor Leader of May 21 we read the following interesting labor news item: "John Taylor (Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia) writes: I would just like to call the attention, through your valuable paper, of all miners in the United Kingdom to the condition of coal mining prevailing at present in Nova Scotia, Canada, and to warn all miners against being persuaded to come out this year, as there is a fight raging at present between the big coal companies and the Provincial Workmen's Association on the one hand and the United Mine Workers of America on the other. Formerly the Nova Scotia miners were organized under the P. W. A., but this association has degenerated during these last few years to such an extent that today it is nothing more than a cat's paw for the mine owners; its leaders have always fought against extending their unionism over the borders of the province, and have always striven to keep it non-political. The more advanced section of the miners in Nova Scotia have now determined to have nothing more to do with the P. W. A. and its narrow-minded leaders, and have organized themselves under the United Mine Workers of America, who are an International Union 400,000 strong."

### WAGES OF THE MINERS.

Of West Virginia Lower Today Than Thirty-Eight Years Ago—Average \$1.37 Per Day.

Senator Nathan Bay Scott, in his speech in the Senate last week, while praising industry and conditions in the domain of Elkins, Dion et als, proved too much. As usual the Senator was unconscious of the fact. He attempted to draw a favorable comparison between the conditions in 1870 and the present time. An analysis of his own figures, however, discloses several disagreeable facts. While there is fairly good reason to question the accuracy of Mr. Scott's figures from the viewpoint of the toiler, still, taking him at his own word, he proves a poor case for the prosperity of the West Virginia producer of wealth.

A close inspection of the Senator's figures reveals the fact that in the 39 years he refers the average wage of the West Virginia miner in 1870 was \$523.91, still in the year of our Lord 1909 the same average had fallen to an even \$500. Later in his speech the Senator said: "In making this amount of coal over 69,000 miners are employed, and on their labors depend directly over 300,000 people." That is a total of 369,000 people, which means that six people on an average must live on a daily income of \$1.37, or 23 cents a day apiece. Out of this pitiful sum the mining inhabitants of the Little Mountain State must feed, clothe and shelter themselves. In the light of these facts it sounds like irony to hear Scott say: "The hundreds of thousands of men, women and children whose livelihood, happiness and prosperity depend on this great industry are as dear to me as are the interests of other people in other sections to the Senators who represent them." And again, "I believe in charity begins at home."

Reference to the census statistics of 1905 shows that the employees in the manufacturing industries of West Virginia, which were reported upon, received an average of \$483.40. This is more than \$16 less a year than the Senator quoted as the average wage for the West Virginia coal digger.—Exchange.



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## The Passing of Van Cleave

Editorial in "American Federationist."

The interesting information is authoritatively given out that Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Co., also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has quit. That is, as president of the Manufacturers' Association, he will no longer give us his invaluable (?) services in the union-crushing business. In the official organ of his association he writes his "Parting Salutation" and declares that he will not longer be present.

In this valedictory effort he bestows most of his thought to a rehashing of his relentless hatred to the Organized Labor movement and its men. To this feature it is scarcely necessary to call attention. This is now of minor importance. He says that without the "slightest shadow of provocation" on his part the labor leaders attacked him.

We call attention to the letters written by Mr. Van Cleave to his friend and chum, the detective, strike breaking agent Turner, the letters we published in the last issue of the American Federationist. These letters were written by Mr. Van Cleave in the early part of 1906, long before there was any dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of which he is president. We refer to these letters as showing the policy, purpose and practice of Mr. Van Cleave in his rank antagonism to unions and his hope for the destruction of union labor. Let us quote a few of his declarations in his letters. He said: "I do not believe it to be wise to begin right away to put in non-union or men who are obnoxious in any way."

"It may be possible for us to begin in a quiet, unassuming and systematic way to put into our shop as many of the non-union molders as can be found in this country."

"I am particularly anxious to have the Iron Molders' Union commit an overt act that will cancel and wipe out of existence all the trade agreements now in existence between the employers' association and the Iron Molders' Union."

"It is going to be my business to run the Iron Molders' Union and Mr. Keough into a trap."

These and other equally illuminating sentiments clearly show whether or not Organized Labor "attacked" Mr. Van Cleave without the slightest shadow of provocation" on his part.

In one portion of his "Parting Salutation," Mr. Van Cleave says: "Understand me, I am not retiring on account of any attacks which the American Federation of Labor has made upon me, or which it may make. I want to give this statement all the emphasis that words can place upon it. So far as regards any further injury which it can do to me or to my business, that organization's power is spent. I can laugh at all the assaults which it will make upon me in the future, if it makes any at all. Necessarily, however, it will take a little time for us to recover fully from the attacks which it has already made."

If Mr. Van Cleave is not retiring on account of the defensive attitude of the American Federation of Labor to repel his savage onslaughts, why was it necessary for him to give his denial "all the emphasis that words can place upon it?" Does it not rather appear that Mr. Van Cleave "protests too much," and that beneath it all is the real confession of the fact that there has grown up a strong revulsion of feeling against his policies among the thoughtful manufacturers, members of his association?

A PAMPHLET BY KEIR HARDIE.

"My Confession of Faith in the Labor Alliance," by J. Keir Hardie, M. P. One penny, I. L. P. Publication Dept.

Students of recent events in the British Socialist movement, events which culminated in the resignation at the Edinburgh Conference of four leading members of the I. L. P. Council, will not be surprised at the appearance of this pamphlet. It may indeed be taken to be the first installment of Mr. Hardie's promise, made in common with his resigning colleagues, to fight, as a member of the rank and file, for that policy in which he believes.

Though in the main addressed to members of the I. L. P., and necessarily dealing with such striking personalities as Messrs. Blatchford, Hyndman and Grayson, who embody certain phases of Socialist thought, the pamphlet is of far wider interest. Mr. Hardie, who has done more to bring it about than any other man, justifies the alliance for political purposes of the Socialist and Trade Unionist. He vigorously rebuts the charge made by Mr. Blatchford and others that by joining the Labor Party the I. L. P. has ceased to be a Socialist Party, and at the same time he maintains that the I. L. P. has lost nothing in membership, financial standing or prestige. A most interesting table is included, showing that since 1900, the date when the Alliance was formed, the number of branches of the I. L. P. has increased from 193 to 887, dues from members £203 to £1,485, total income from £721 to £8,870, and a deficit of £310 in 1900 converted into a surplus of £2934 in the present year.

Finally, Mr. Hardie claims, and adduces other writers in support of this claim, that the Labor Party by uniting all sections of the workers in this country on the common basis of independent political action is carrying out in actual practice the Marxian policy of the class struggle, and he concludes by raising again Marx's old slogan, "Workers of the World, Unite!"

### PHILADELPHIA STREET CAR STRIKE GENERAL.

Not a Car Wheel on Surface Lines Turned, Although Subway and Elevated Trains Were Operated.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 30.—Tonight not a street car wheel in Philadelphia is turning, except those on the tracks of the elevated and subway lines. These also may close operations before dawn.

Apparently the former employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., now on strike, are gaining in strength, although this is denied by the officials of the company. The company makes the claim of having run 400 cars today out of the 1,040 which make the day's complement.

## FIGHT FOR YOUR LIFE

By BEN HANFORD

Second Edition Now Ready

This book bids fair to be one of the best propaganda sellers in the Socialist movement. It is written in Hanford's well-known style, and contains many striking stories, each covering some special points in the Socialist argument. Just the thing to appeal to the workingman. Nicely gotten up, paper cover, with portrait and biographical sketch of the author. First edition exhausted first week. PRICE 20c.; BY MAIL 25c.

LABOR BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
222 S. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS, MO

Express wagons and trucks, rigged up with boxes as temporary seats, today were running back and forth on many of the abandoned transit lines.

### Western Miners' Magazine Criticises Labor Paper for Publishing Douglas Shoe Adv.

The Labor Advocate of Birmingham, Ala., adorns its editorial page with the following suggestion to the members of Organized Labor:

"Union men must not assist in creating a demand for goods that do not bear the union label."

The above paragraph sounds well, but when the Advocate flaunts a quarter-page advertisement of the Douglas Shoe Co. there are but few union men who will place any confidence in the sincerity of the Advocate. If Judas had lived in the twentieth century he would have lost his job as a traitor.—Miners' Magazine.

### SUGAR STRIKE IS SPREADING.

#### Hawaiian Officials to Prosecute All Who Took Part in Factional Fight.

Honolulu, May 31.—An unconfirmed rumor that the great sugar plantation strike has extended beyond the Island of Hawaii was circulated today, but was discredited generally, although demands have been entered by the Japanese laborers of five plantations outside of the present disturbed district.

Already the Japanese merchants, who depend to a large extent upon the custom of the sugar plantation laborers, are beginning to feel the pinch. One has absconded, leaving behind \$2,000 in debts.

The authorities announce that there will be a vigorous prosecution of the strikers who engaged in a factional fight on the Ewa plantation. Twenty have been arrested.

### 126,000 UNION MEN TO PARADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

#### Workers Plan Giant Demonstration in Favor of Striking Street Car Men—Monday May Witness a General Walkout.

Philadelphia, June 1.—One hundred and twenty-six thousand union men are expected to take part in a monster demonstration in favor of the striking street car men Thursday.

A parade of 86,000 members of the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia, augmented by 40,000 from the Textile Workers' Union, is the plan to enlist sympathy for the strikers.

The situation is assuming acute proportions, and it is feared that unless a settlement is effected within a few hours Philadelphia will be as dead as it is reputed to be.

Other unions also have threatened to strike and it is possible next Monday will see every union man in the city away from his work. In such an event, business would be at a standstill, and the Transit Company would have to come to almost any terms to prevent trouble.

Through the aid of strike breakers, hired in this and other cities, the Transit Company was able to run 700 of its 3,400 cars today.

In all parts of the city men and women are walking to and from their work. Most of them are compelled to do so from lack of transportation facilities. Others walk out of sympathy with the strikers.

### NEW TRUST IN SIGHT.

#### Immense Combine of Coal Interests in the East.

Baltimore, Md., June 1.—The Consolidated Coal Co., which in March startled financial circles by announcing a stock dividend of 60 per cent, today announced that negotiations had been completed for merging the Fairmount Coal Co., the Somerset Coal Co., the Clarksburg Fuel Co. and their subsidiaries, including railroads, floating equipment, docks and other property, with the Consolidated Coal Co. This will create one of the largest soft coal mining companies in the world.

The companies have a combined capital stock of \$37,650,000, and own and control 200,000 acres of coal lands in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. There are still minor details to be worked out before the properties are transferred to the Consolidated.

The Consolidated, which has controlled the companies which it now absorbs, has bought the minority stock in all the companies. There will be no change in management, President Clarence W. Watson and Vice-President Jere H. Wheelwright continuing the directing heads of the combined companies. It is probable that the Consolidated will further increase its capital stock, though this matter has not been definitely decided.

The companies included in the merger and the capital of each are as follows: Consolidated Coal Co., \$16,400,000; Fairmount Coal Co., \$12,000,000; Somerset Coal Co., \$4,000,000; Clarksburg Fuel Co., \$3,000,000; Pittsburg and Fairmount Fuel Co., \$2,250,000. Total, \$37,650,000.

The negotiations were conducted with such secrecy that not even all of the directors of the various companies knew of the deal.

The consolidation of these companies of the various state will result in the following approximate aggregate figures: Maryland, 12,000 acres; Pennsylvania, 58,000; West Virginia, 100,000; Kentucky, 30,000. Total, 200,000 acres.

### GARMENT WORKERS OF ST. LOUIS.

Local 238 a Thriving Organization and Constantly Increasing in Membership—The Strike in Shop of Angelica Jacket Co. No Loss to Union—Work Secured by Strikers in Other Factories and the Company Has Lost Competent Help.

St. Louis Local 238, Overall Workers, is coming to the front very rapidly, and it looks as though it would be the banner local of St. Louis, if the agitation recently started is kept up. From ten to fifteen candidates have been initiated at every meeting in the last two months and they are still coming.

Since the strike at the Angelica Jacket Co. was begun on May 1 the members have become very active and several committees are out to expose the firm before the different locals in this city and across the river in East St. Louis, where the union label is in great demand. The strike has proved of no loss to us, as all the girls were placed in different union factories. This is felt by the firm, and it will probably soon change its mind as to whether it pays better to stick to the working people or join the cut-throat organization of the bosses who are trying all kinds of means to put one another out of business. Local 238 extends heartfelt thanks to Brother J. Shanessy of the Barbers' Union, who acted as assistant secretary of our Central Trades and Labor Union during Secretary Kreyling's illness, for his kind efforts in our behalf. He has materially assisted in our agitation work.

Much regret was felt at our last meeting on the resignation of our recording secretary, Sister Louise Pottger, who is going out West for the summer. There is going to be a lively time at our next special meeting when election of a new secretary will take place, as there are several candidates out campaigning for the office. Our local is affiliated with the Woman's Trade Union League and recently joined the local section of the Central Trades and Labor Union. Our president, Mrs. Annie Crane, has the honor of being elected a member of the business committee of the central body. With great sorrow our members mourn the loss of our beloved sister, Annie Barlow.

Vital Problems in Social Evolution. By Arthur Morrow Lewis. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, 15 cents. This little work contains a series of ten lectures delivered by the author.

### UNION MEN, BEWARE OF THIS TRICK.

#### Scab Hat Manufacturers May Counterfeit British Union Label.

The manufacturing hatters of this country who have decided not to again use the Union Label of the United Hatters of America on their products, and who have been unable to run their factories since the lockout of their employees some three months ago, are importing large quantities of hats from England. Many of these hats contain the union label of the Felt Hatters and Trimmers' Union of Great Britain. This label is not recognized in this country, and has not protection under the law, and it can be counterfeited by any manufacturer who desires to impose on the public without the fear of prosecution. The label is printed on red paper, and is much smaller than the label of the United Hatters of America. It is about the size of a postage stamp. In a double circle in the center are the words: "Felt Hatters and Trimmers' Union," and below the circle the words "Union Made," and hands clasped with the initials "A. J. F. H. T. and W. F."

Hats bearing this label are to be classed in this country with those without the label, and all organized workmen and their friends are requested to aid the United Hatters by not buying hats bearing the foreign label. This label will undoubtedly be used to deceive those unacquainted with the facts, and we trust the information herein given will prevent them giving assistance to the hat manufacturers by buying the foreign goods.

### THE PROBLEM FOR SOLUTION.

#### Labor-Saving Machinery and the Human "Tools" Made Superfluous.

By machinery one man can plane as many boards as could have been planed by sixty with hand planes. "Fifty-nine men that the world does not need!" One man can shell as much corn in an hour as a hundred and ten could have shelled half a century ago. "One hundred and nine men that the world does not want!" One man and two boys will turn out as many hanks of yarn as 12,000 men fifty years ago. "Nearly twelve thousand men that the world has no use for!" That is the way Health-Culture puts the problem of the unemployed. But it is all wrong. The world does need those men; it does want them; it has use for them. The proof is in the fact that so many people want plowed board and can't get them, so many want shelled corn and can't get it, so many want hanks of yarn, but must go without. Until every son and daughter of Eve has all he wants, labor-saving machinery will not explain the problem of the unemployed. The explanation must be sought for in conditions that prevent the men whom "the world does not need," and whom "the world does not want," for whom "the world has no use," from exchanging labor with those who do need them, who do want them, who do have use for them.—Chicago Public.

### THE DOUGLAS NON-UNION SHOE ADS.

Among the "great" trade union paper publishers who were so accommodating to the Douglas Shoe Co. the moment it opened the fight on the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was Mr. Kennedy, the "Sadie Maguire" of the "Western Laborer." The Worcester Labor News takes the liberty of going after "Sadie Maguire" in the following plain language: "Mr. Kennedy and a few other labor editors can run the Douglas ads just as long as they please, and can bring out any argument which in their estimation entitles them to do so, but they can not convince the rank and file of the trade union movement that they are consistent trade unionists. The mere fact that the Douglas company is breaking its neck to secure contracts with labor papers, when previous to the controversy the firm even lacked the courtesy to reply to labor papers when soliciting advertisements is conclusive evidence that there is a nigger in the wood pile. If labor papers have been able to prosper without the advertising of the Douglas company when that firm conducted a label shop, they ought to be able to do it now, when that company is fighting the Shoe Workers' Union—and a few dollars shouldn't stand in the way of showing not only their consistency but a desire to aid an organization that is striving to maintain its wage scale in the face of most extenuating circumstances."

### The Milwaukee Strike Settled.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 1.—The brewery strike is practically settled. The first collective agreement between the Building Trades section of the Federated Trades Council and an Employers' Association ever signed in the United States was agreed to by the Milwaukee Brewers' Association. By this time the strike of the section at local breweries is ended and all possibility of a general strike of the 3,000 employees of the breweries is removed. Under the collective contract the brewers agree to employ only union men, either directly or indirectly, on any and all buildings they may erect. The members of the conference committee were: For the strikers—Victor L. Berger, chairman; Edward Basenberg, James Sheehan, Chas. Jeske and J. J. Handley. For the brewers—Joseph Uihlein, Gustav Becherer, Carl Miller and Gustav Gehr.

### SOCIALIST PARTY PICNIC.

All Socialist families and their friends are wanted at the summer picnic given by the St. Louis Socialists at the beautiful Rische's Grove on Sunday, June 20 (all day). There will be dancing, games and entertainment of all kinds to amuse both the young and old folk, and an opportunity to enjoy all the beauties of a country picnic and yet be within easy reach of the city. Tickets are ready and on sale. Get a supply to sell to your friends.

A real step forward of the movement is worth a dozen programmes.—"Neue Zeit," IX, 1, p. 560.

## THE FACT IS

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

Judge Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to whom the case was appealed, sentenced

### GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON

to twelve, nine and six months' jail imprisonment for alleged violation of the injunction, which would mean that Organized Labor shall be deprived of the freedom of press and speech and that a union man or woman would not even be allowed to think of the possibility to

BOYCOTT THE BUCK STOVE & RANGE CO. or any other firm that may be unfair to Organized Labor.



# STUDIES IN SOCIALISM

## THE MISSION of the WORKING CLASS

By Rev. Charles H. Vail.

### IV.

The laboring class need clearly to understand that this outcry against the trust does not imply a betterment of labor conditions. It does not mean the independence of the laborer. The tools of production today are social, and can only be operated by co-operative labor. This fact precludes the possibility of individual ownership of the tools by the laborers. To destroy the trust, then, does not mean that the laborers can become owners of the tools necessary to their labor; it only means that these instruments of production can be owned by smaller combinations of capital. The laboring class would still be absolutely dependent upon the owners of the instruments of production. The only difference is, that if the program of trust smashing was carried out the number of fleecers of labor would be larger than under the trust program. But, pray tell, what benefit is that to the laborers? Is any one so foolish as to contend that labor is better off by increasing the number of exploiters? Laborers, be not deceived. The worst set of exploiters on the face of the earth is the small capitalists, and the smaller their field of operation the larger the profit they must extract from labor. We have been through this stage of industry and have learned from experience that the laborer has nothing to hope from the small capitalist more than the large. We demand the abolition of the whole exploiting system and the turning of all parasites, whether large or small, into useful production. The plea of the middle class for its retention is futile. The force behind economic evolution has otherwise decreed.

The class-conscious laborers, then, are not interested in the preservation of the middle class, with its absurd principle of industrial competition. That competition is injurious is evident from the fact that it is being supplanted by the principle of combination. Capitalists have recognized the advantage of production on a large scale. They have found out by experience that associated capital is the only way to effect economical production. Surely no one with economic sense desires to go back to the era of competitive supremacy. No more absurd and wasteful system could be devised. The principle is absurd in theory and false in fact. It postulates conditions which exist nowhere but in the fertile imagination of its advocates. It assumes that all have an equal opportunity, the proletariat with the millionaire. The theory of free competition under present conditions is a farce. Freedom of competition is simply freedom of the strong to fleece the weak, and the cunning to ensnare the innocent. Who wishes to again reinstate in full power this vicious principle, the very essence of which is antagonism? It necessarily begets cruelty, injustice, cunning, oppression and selfishness. It violates the law of love and sacrifices manhood to material wealth. Its mottoes are: "Each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," "In union there is weakness," "Antagonism is more productive than co-operation," "A house divided against itself shall stand." It postulates that a country where every man tries to get the better of his fellows will be happier and more successful than a country where each man tries to help his fellows.

No, friends, we do not care to perpetuate the present planless, wasteful system of industry. We propose to substitute the economic principle of combination for the wasteful principle of competition. The principle of combination is sound and ought to be extended to the whole social order. As production and distribution on a large scale are more economic they ought to survive. The only safety to society, however, is in its adoption by the whole people. When the trust, which is an embodiment of the principle of combination, is socialized, then the evils which arise from private ownership will disappear, leaving only the benefits that result from co-operation.

We recognize that the ultimate goal of capitalist evolution is the trustification of every department of production and distribution, so that the greatest possible product may be realized from the least expenditure of economic forces. The difference between a capitalist trust and a public trust lies in the department of distribution, and capacity of the people to consume the product of their labor at cost. The capitalist trust is Socialism in production, but individualism in distribution. We want Socialism in both production and distribution.

The capitalist class, as represented by the Republican party, endeavors to uphold the trust and its private ownership in order to maintain its own supremacy. Senator Hanna has pointed out the inevitableness of the concentration of industry and the advantages which flow from increased production and economy. But such statements are one sided, and endeavor to cover up the pathway of blood, the bitterness and failures that have attended its growth. The middle class, on the other hand, as represented by the Democratic party, chooses to see only the evils, overlooking the great power that concentration brings and the enormous economy effected by unified industry. It remains for the Socialist, untrammelled by the interests of the other classes and parties, to clearly point out both the good and evil of concentration, and show how the evil can be eliminated and the good retained. We note with satisfaction the progress which has gone hand in hand with the development of industry, but we clearly see that we have now reached the point where the system of private ownership of the trust blocks the way to further progress. We see that the only salvation is in pushing the evolution on to its logical consummation—public ownership. We reject the Democratic middle class policy to destroying the trust and so throwing civilization backward. We would preserve it and improve it and open it to all. Socialism, then, welcomes the trust, not as a finality, but as a step toward Socialism, and the quicker the constructive work of these great combines work out their destructive counterpart in failure and crises, the quicker the final consummation of the industrial evolution will be effected.

The trust is systematizing and unifying industry and preparing the way for the Co-operative Commonwealth. Any industry organized into a trust is eminently ripe for appropriation by the community. It is useless to say that such an enterprise cannot be managed by the state, when it is being managed by a band of capitalists. The board of directors—who usually do not own the capital invested—can as readily be made responsible to the whole people as to the shareholders. The directors in charge at the time can be retained if thought advisable, simply making them responsible to all the people. Socialism is thus seen to be practicable, inevitable, and to rest upon a solid economic foundation.

Now, what are the causes at work that will lead to the consummation? In order to answer this question, we need to understand the causes that have led to the social revolutions in the past. A clear understanding of these causes will reveal the mission of the modern proletariat or working class.

(To be continued.)

### Men Should Stop Talking Foolish.

What gives a woman influence? Beauty, goodness, tact, talent, pleasant manners, money, social position, etc. A woman who has any of these means of influence now would still have them if she had a vote, and she would have this other potent means of influence besides. There is a story of a prisoner who had been shut up for many years in a dungeon, getting sunlight only through a chink in the wall. He grew much attached to that chink. At last his friends came and offered to tear down the wall. His mind had become weakened and he begged them not to do so. If they destroyed the wall, he said, they would also destroy the chink through which he got all his sunlight, and he would be left in total darkness. If he had had his wits, he would have seen that he would have all the sunlight before, and a great deal more besides.

### Not a Visionary, But an Educator.

The Socialist is not a visionary, but an educator. His mission is not to teach theories, but to point out the truth regarding working of economic laws. The Socialist is a discoverer in the realm of economics. He has ascertained by careful analysis of the economic and social conditions that, in the natural course of evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive action of the trusts and other combinations of capital on the other, is destined to work out

How many people in the movement are really acquainted with the desperate struggle for life of the Socialist and trade union press? Have you any idea of the number of labor publications buried within the last twenty-five years? To name them would fill several pages of this paper.

And to what extent does the Socialist or Unionist support his press? Why, the average comrade or brother thinks he has sacrificed half of his earthly life by paying one year's subscription to a labor paper!

### Do You See the Fine Point?

Women have a vote in every corporation in which they are shareholders. George William Curtis said: "A woman may vote as a stockholder upon a railroad from one end of the country to the other; but, if she sells her stock and buys a house with the money, she has no voice in the laying out of the road before her door, which her house is taxed to keep and pay for."

### There Is the Ticklish Point.

You propose your business shall be run in YOUR way, all right. But you propose some one else shall run it, while YOU get the profit. That some one else that you propose to have run your business is a WORKINGMAN, and if HE does not willingly run YOUR business for you in your own way, and so far forgets himself as to ask for something it is not to your interest to give, and strikes in an effort to get what he asks for, you do not even try to run your own business.

Quite the contrary. Instead of going to work and running your own business, you do your best to starve, club or shoot that workingman back into your shop to run it for you.

### More Women Educated Than Men.

Statistics published by the National Bureau of Education show that the high schools of every state in the Union are graduating more girls than boys—some of them twice or three times as many. The whole number of boys in attendance at public high schools in the United States in 1905-6 was 305,308; of girls, 417,384. Because of the growing tendency to take boys out of school early in order to put them into business, girls are getting more schooling than boys. Equal suffrage would increase the proportion of voters who have received more than a merely elementary education.

Hereafter the Douglas shoes will not bear the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. For years this firm was friendly to Organized Labor. All should bear in mind this change when making such purchases.

### FREE SAMPLE COPIES.

Send us the name and address of friends and acquaintances and we will send them sample copies of Labor.

## OUR PRINCIPLES PLAINLY STATED Line of Arguments for Socialism.

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only with these assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing or shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land alone does not satisfy human needs. Human labor creates machinery and applies it to the land for the production of raw materials and food. Whoever has control of land and machinery controls human labor, and with it human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, its owner can not dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wide circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of industrial masters.

As the economic power of the ruling class grows it becomes less useful in the life of the nation. All the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the class whose only property is its manual and mental labor powers—the wage worker—or of the class who have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage-working class can not expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order at the hands of the dominant class.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They suffer most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a few capitalists are permitted to control all the country's industrial resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of life the object of competitive private enterprise and speculation is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly used up, and during periods of enforced idleness—the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climaxes of this system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

The capitalist class, in its mad race for profits, is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grind their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominant parties and, through

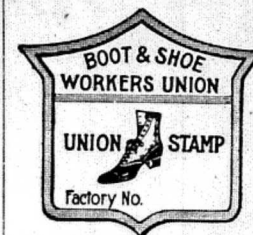
them, the elected public officials. They select the executives, bribe the legislatures and corrupt the courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They dominate the educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master.

The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built, political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers can not be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale, and have fitted them for collective use and operation.



## By Insisting Upon Purchasing UNION STAMP SHOES

You help better shoemaking conditions.  
You get better shoes for the money.  
You help your own Labor Position.  
You abolish Child Labor.

### DO NOT BE MISLED

By Retailers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but is made under UNION CONDITIONS."

THIS IS FALSE. No shoe is union unless it bears the Union Stamp.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer St., Boston Mass.

John F. Tobin, Pres.

Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

### ASK FOR

## MANEWAL'S BREAD

### Because It is Strictly Union-Made

and as good as money and skill can make it. We are the only large Independent Union Bakery in the city, so when you buy Bread insist on getting MANEWAL'S, as every loaf bears the Union Label.

## MANEWAL BREAD CO.

Both Phones

## Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only  
Saloons displaying  
Union Bar Card

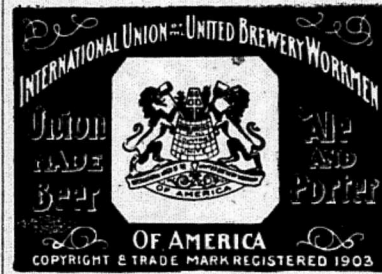


and where  
the Bartenders wear  
the Blue Button

OFFICE: 918 PINE STREET : BOTH PHONES

## Drink Only UNION BEER

(Fac-Simile of Our Label)



This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of UNION LABOR

## Remember, no CIGARS are Genuine Union-Made



UNLESS THE BOX BEARS THE

## Blue Union Label

When You Buy

## Mercantile and "305"

## CIGARS

You get the BEST Tobacco handled and made into Cigars by EXPERT WORKMEN.

We do not advertise on billboards and take the cost of the advertisement out of the quality of our goods.

F. R. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.



# Missouri Socialist Party

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

## MISSOURI FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MAY, 1909.

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Dues:		Chillicothe	.30
Aurora	\$ 1.40	Eldorado Springs	.70
Burlington Junction	.80	Elvine	.45
Buck Donic (new)	2.00	Flat River	.50
Bible Grove (new)	1.33	Job	.30
Barren	1.00	Kansas City	5.00
Bevier	3.20	Longwood	1.05
Connellsville	1.00	Laclede	.35
Chillicothe	2.20	Mountaingrove	.40
Cedar Hill	1.00	Richwoods	.25
Eldorado Springs	5.00	St. Joseph	.60
Hannibal	2.00	St. Louis	9.10
Jasper County	10.00	West Plains	.30
Job	.60	Wellston	.30
Kansas City	15.00	Total assessment	\$20.40
Laclede	.70	Total dues	124.18
Licking	1.00	Total supplies	2.10
Mountainview	1.00	Total receipts	\$146.68
Milan	1.00	<b>Expenditures.</b>	
Mindenmines	3.00	Due stamps	\$70.00
Mountaingrove	2.00	Labor, bulletin	9.00
Richwoods	1.00	Rent	7.00
St. Louis	40.00	Supplies, National Office	3.00
St. Louis County	12.00	Minnesota Primary Law Contest	5.00
St. Francois County	6.10	Printing	3.50
Sedalia	4.00	O. Pauls, wages	35.00
Springfield	2.00	Postage	5.28
Seymour	1.00	Total expense	\$137.78
West Plains	1.60	Deficit of April 30	4.62
Warrensburg	1.00	Cash on hand May 31	4.28
J. R. Wisdom	.25	Due stamps on hand	\$19.65
Total	\$124.18		
<b>Referendum Assessment.</b>			
Aquilla	\$ .40		
Bonnetterre	.40		

### Walter Thomas Mills' Dates.

June 5, Eugene; 6, 7, 8, Eldon; 9, Olean; 10, Sedalia; 11, Windsor; 12, Nelson; 13, Marshall or Independence; 14, Greenwood; 15, Rich Hill.

### What's in a Name?

The latest additions to the muster roll in Missouri are locals at Bible Grove and Buck Donic. Buck Donic is somewhere in Dunklin County. You can't find it on the map, but it's there just the same. Twelve of the comrades start the ball rolling and there will be more if the bustling secretary of Local Cardwell is not interfered with. They will probably have Gaylord to speak for them in July. Dr. C. A. Gibbs is looking after affairs, even though he has to quote the Bible on them.

### Let Yourself Be heard From.

It is practically certain that two weeks' dates will be secured for Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord and that the terms will be \$5 per lecture and his expenses. He will swing across the southern end of the state, and locals and comrades wanting dates are requested to apply promptly for them. Something good that you should not miss. Try Gaylord for three dates and watch results.

### St. Clair County Comrades to Organize.

Comrade E. H. Weston of Corbin writes that St. Clair County Socialists want to organize and get in line for the next campaign. There is now a local at Johnston City, which makes a good beginning. Other localities that have five or more Socialists ready to join the party can secure an application for charter from the state office by simply writing. With it goes full instructions how to organize. Comrade Weston asks all Socialists in the county who are interested to write N. Greenwell at Osceola, in order that they can meet and talk the matter over. This is a good opportunity to get acquainted and work for Socialism at the same time. If you live in St. Clair County and read this then write to Comrade Greenwell and tell him you are willing to help.

### Getting a Start in Hickory.

J. R. Wisdom of Weaubleau, Hickory County, fills out an application for membership at large and mails it in with dues, 25c per month. He thinks they can use McAllister for a week and get something started in a county where no local exists.

### Do You Want a Speaker?

The state office is securing dates for Comrade W. W. McAllister and all locals that will arrange dates are requested to write the state secretary at an early day. Terms are \$10 per week and expenses. Comrade McAllister can do more good work among the farmers for the same outlay of money than any man you have ever tried. For pioneer work in rural districts he pleases the comrades at all points.

Milton Baker, who has been organizing in Oklahoma, will cross the state about the last of June or first of July. He wants to speak on his way over and only asks that comrades do the best they can for him financially. The time mentioned includes the Fourth of July and gives some local an opportunity to secure him for that day. Send applications for dates to the state office.

### The Plate Matter Service.

Secretary Barnes informs us that the plate matter has been discontinued and is no longer furnished, consequently, the item appearing last week in this column was partly incorrect. The belief existed that it was still to be had. However, the idea has merit and later on it may be revived and pushed to a successful issue.

### Trials and Tribulations of the Press.

These are parlous times for Socialist papers. With hardly an exception, the Socialist papers are hard pushed to keep going. It matters not whether they be daily, weekly or monthly, each has the same tale to tell—no money. The miseries of a Socialist editor and publisher would have surely given Dante an opportunity to add another horror to Purgatory.

### CAMPAIGN DEFICIT FUND.

The following contributions were received up to and including May 31:

Jacob Wunsch	\$1.00	(Ninth Ward List a33)	
First Ward Club (List 1)		E. H. Kohlmann	.25
First Ward Club donation	5.00	M. J.	.25
F. E. Nye	.25	Cigar Maker	.25
L. G. Pope	.50	Carl Hess	.25
J. S. Kiefner	.25	Leglowitsch	.25
Adam Bauer	.25	Leo Lenz	.25
Christ Reuther	.25	Mich Melenits	.10
Wm. H. Knauel	.50	Mayerhofer	.10
Fred Schnelle	.50	O. F. Gergs	.10
George Neln	.25	J. Sell	.25
H. A. Klopper	.50	Rich Brickner	.10
P. Weltz	.25	Y. E. H. Tape	.25
N. Bauer	.25	Chas. Stephan, Staunton, Ill.	.25
Ph. Schwiete	.50	Herman Trautewig	.15
Anna Taylor Netterfield	.25	Previously reported	\$25.40
Paul Manthel	.50	Total	\$9.55
F. Steinman	.50		
Aug. Roesser	.25		

### Industrial Despotism.

The present industrial regime is despotic. In place of this despotism it is proposed to substitute a social democracy. There is no reason why we should have sovereign rule in the industrial realm any more than in the political; or why we should abrogate chattel slavery and leave untouched wage slavery.

### Sectism and Labor Movement.

\* \* \* The growth of Socialist sectism and of the real Labor movement are always in inverse proportions. As long as the existence of sects is historically justified, the working class is not yet ripe for an independent historical movement. As soon as Labor reaches maturity all sects become retrograde.—Marx (1871), "Sorges Briefwechsel," p. 38.

### Emancipation From Catch Words and Phrases.

We have seen the necessity of emancipating ourselves from certain catchwords, and of developing the power of the Party in the direction of clear thought and brave and methodical action, instead of displaying in its phrases of revolutionary violence which too often serve to hide a lack of clearness and vigorous action.—Quoted in Jaures "Socialist Studies," p. 91.

### In Line With Evolution.

Industrial democracy being in the line of evolution is certain of attainment. Democracy has already been attained in politics and religion, and industry is passing through similar stages of development.

### ASSIST THE BAKERS!

DOES THE BREAD UNION



YOU EAT BEAR THIS LABEL?

### IF NOT, WHY NOT?

St. Louis is the headquarters of the \$3,000,000 BREAD TRUST. Its managers have been fighting organized labor for years.

They are opposed to short hours and high wages. They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

Therefore, union men and women and citizens, show that you are opposed to slavery and that you are further opposed to a concern which tries to monopolize the bread market of St. Louis.

Therefore, we ask the public in general for their support; you can give us your support by asking for bread with the Union Label. Shun the product of the following firms—they are Trust bakeries: Heydt Bakery Co., Condon Bakery Co., Hauck-Hoerr Bakery, St. Louis Bakery Co., Welle-Boettler Bakery, Home Bakery Co., Freund Bros. Bread Co. Ltd., McKinney Bread Co.

They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

## National Socialist Platform

### Adopted at Chicago Convention, May, 1908.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

#### General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing rate of union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephones, steamboat lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.
3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.
4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
5. The scientific reforestation of timber lands, and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as a part of the public domain.
6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

#### Industrial Demands.

7. The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.
  - (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.
  - (b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
  - (c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.
  - (d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.
  - (e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.
  - (f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

#### Political Demands.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.
  9. A graduated income tax.
  10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction.
  11. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.
  12. The abolition of the Senate.
  13. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of the legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.
  14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.
  15. The enactment of further measures of general education and for the conservation of health. The bureau of education to be made a department. The creation of a department of public health.
  16. The separation of the present bureau of labor from the department of commerce and labor, and the establishment of a department of labor.
  17. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.
  18. The free administration of justice.
- Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole power of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.—(National Platform Adopted at the 1908 Convention.)

## TRIUMPH OF ART SCARF IS LIKED

New Gown the Masterpiece of the Foremost Parisian.

Many Wear Them So Wide as to Resemble a Mantle

Zimmerman, who was the creator of the transformation gown of last winter, is again to the fore with a similar costume for summer, which is, if anything, more fascinating than the first. It is practical, too, and just the thing for afternoon visits, teas or any function where a pretty toilet is desired, and yet a wrap is a necessity. It can be made in any material that is soft and will hang in graceful folds, such as charmeuse, liberty satin, crepe de chine, or toile de nion, than which nothing is more delightful to wear.

The model gown was of the latter, and in a color that is neither rose or mauve. It was cut like a princess robe, close fitting about the hips, and with some fullness around the bottom. Here it was finished with heavy cords of the same material, which gave weight to the skirt and took away the absolutely plain look. The lower part of the tightly fitted sleeves was of dull silver lace and so was the short high yoke. A little shoulder cape was fastened in front with an arrangement of cords, tassels and loops. An inch-wide trimming of loops and tassels to match edged the cape, and also the long sash ends which hung down over the skirt in the back. This sash was attached to the waist by some fine shirring, giving the long line that is now the fashion.

When worn indoors it is a charming gown, simple in style and with nothing about it to suggest that it might serve two purposes. When, however, it is to be worn out of doors the little cape suddenly becomes a wrap sufficiently ample to afford protection, and as coquettish as possible. It is all done by simply taking the sash ends and bringing them around over the arms and to the waist in front. Here they are knotted and the ends finished with balls, and cords are an additional trimming. In the back the wrap extends to the waist, where it is held in place by shirring.

It is all cleverly contrived, for the wrap can be adjusted in a moment and without the slightest difficulty. There is no striving to see if one's garment is straight in the back, for it cannot possibly be anything else. The hooks which fasten it in front are of the kind that work themselves and every fold falls into place with only one or two slight movements of the fingers. The astonishing part of the gown also is that there is not one unnecessary inch of material in it, nor a bit of fulness that could apparently be dispensed with.

### GINGHAM IS POPULAR FABRIC

Simple Frocks for Summer Wear, Says Fashion, and the Edict Is Well Liked.

This year the girl of moderate means has ample opportunity to look her best at the least possible cost, for she may indulge in frocks of cheapest gingham, made very simply. These always are the very best selection for summer wear, and if they are made up with an eye to utility as well as to line, she will find that at all times she is among the best of well-dressed people. The beauty of the fashion is that one may wear the plainest sort of gowns with a bias band of the same around the line of the yoke and a bias band to form the belt. This makes all trimming unnecessary, and, as the yoke itself is made of some tucked batiste, you will see at a glance that the dress will be very inexpensive. It is not essential that the dress be made in one piece—neither the princess nor the empire style. The shirt-waist suit with the belt of the material will be very effective for the business girl, and this is far easier to make than the more elaborate one-piece frock. The wise girl will choose several gingham of more or less dark color, and, if possible, each dress will be made to open down the front, so that when it is sent to the laundry it may be easily ironed.

#### Lace Shoulder Pieces.

Lace pieces that cross the shoulder and fasten at the side of the dress, then extend to the hem, are among the latest consignments of attractive dress ornaments. They are worn to wear with directoire costumes.

There is no gainsaying the popularity of the scarf. With both day and evening costumes it is a prominent feature, and there are many new details of its use which point to an even more extended vogue.

In the first place there is great variety. Scarfs are now shown in many different materials—in nets, embroidered and plain, in chiffon, crepe, satin, cashmere de soie and lace. They are braided, embroidered, beaded, spangled, printed in design and ornamented with hammered metal work.

Not only do they show increasing length and ornamentation but increasing width also, says the Dry Goods Economist, some of them being so wide as to assume almost the form of a mantle.

With day dress the scarf often matches the hat, and with evening costume may be of the same material as the dress. Both these points are distinctly new and are indicative of a far reaching vogue.

Scarfs which match the dresses are made of chiffon, satin and cashmere de soie. A notable instance of matching scarf with evening costume was seen in a debutante's toilet of pale blue chiffon, with woven border of broad satin stripes. This border formed the trimming and the wrap or scarf was formed of a full width of the chiffon, showing the border on either side draped in bedouin cape style and worn carelessly over the shoulders throughout the evening.

Many of the new scarfs are fringe trimmed. Very beautiful are those made of the coarse mesh nets of both silk and metal trimmed with heavy fringes made from lacet braid. Many of the scarfs are draped in the bedouin cape style at the back, the point being weighted with a tassel. This drapery gives a more graceful outline to the scarf when worn and makes it more becoming.

Other novelty forms show the scarf shirred or plaited in the center back, where it is held in shape by a large ornament of rich embroidery. The increased favor shown the hammered metal scarf is very apparent. Entire evening mantles and coats are formed of these set together in artistic design.



The absurdly tall neck ruching is demode.

White is not fashionable for street costumes.

Taffeta silk is regaining its one-time popularity for gowns.

There is a fancy for laced fastenings in the spring gloves.

Cherry and poppy will be two of the favorite colors this season.

Usually when the suit is of a decided color a hat of some soft, vague tint is worn.

The picturesque Charlotte Corday fichu is appearing on some of the sheer muslin gowns.

Unusual, to say the least, is a wreath of prickly green burrs around the crown of a straw hat.

Serge is a good, practical material for all-around wear. It wears well and has a decided style of its own.

A pretty opera bag is of pink satin with a gold cord, and decorations of hand-painted wreaths in dainty Louis colorings.

The Josephine gown is very beautiful for evening wear. It is usually fashioned of some gorgeous, glittering spangled net or chiffon, over satin.

#### The First Teeth.

The first teeth have a considerable effect on the second; and, therefore, when the little one begins to eat something besides milk he should have cereals which are rich in the bone-making elements.

A tiny tooth brush, soft and pliant, should be used by the small child, and the least decay should be sufficient reason for calling upon the dentist. To lose one of the first teeth prematurely is a pity.

## Two Pretty Hats



A becoming hat in taffetas "prune," lined with black satin. Cluster of "Cabriolet" of taffetas "bleu natter," with shaded pink roses and a long scarf of chiffon "bleu natter."



# ANNUAL PICNIC

—Given by the—

## 9th Ward Club Socialist Party

—At—

**RISCH'S GROVE** Lemay Ferry Road and Bayles Avenue  
**Sunday (all day) June 6th, 1909**

FAMILY TICKETS, INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS, \$1.00.  
Bellefontaine Cars to End of Line.

### Socialist News Review

#### NINTH WARD SOCIALIST PICNIC.

Sunday, June 6, at Risch's Grove, Luxemburg.

Tomorrow, Sunday, June 6, the Ninth Ward Socialist Club will give its annual summer family outing and picnic at Risch's Grove, Lemay Ferry road and Bayle avenue, in Luxemburg. The comrades are cordially invited to attend and have a good time with the Ninth Warders. Family tickets are one dollar. Refreshments are free. Take Bellefontaine cars to southern terminus; from there you may either take wagon or enjoy the ten minutes' walk along Lemay Ferry road to the grove. All welcome!

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Committees for Socialist Summer Festival and Family Picnic on June 20.

The following is a complete list of the committees for the Socialist Family picnic at Risch's Grove on Sunday, June 20. Comrades will take this as the official communication:

You have been chosen as a member of one of the committees for our annual summer picnic that will be held at Risch's Grove on June 20.

A meeting of all the committees has been called for Monday evening, June 7, at which time the committees will organize and arrange details. From the list below you can see which committee you are on:

**Gate Committee**—Feick, Adam, Delmore, T. E., Necker, Jac., Hoehn, G. A., Kaemmerer, O., Bowden, W. R., Tellian, Val., Hildebrand, L. E.

**Bar Committee**—Beitler, Geo., Eckhoff, Gus., Schwehr, Jul., Wedel, Fred, Bernstein, Sam, Luetzel, Jac., Wolf, Frank, Brockmeier, B.

**Lunch Committee**—Kloth F. J., Hunstock, W. F., Ottesky, Edw., Weber, J. A., Eckart, W. E., Eckhoff, Mrs. G., Hoehn, Mrs. Mary.

**Bowling Committee**—Brandt, W. M., Heuer, Frank, Franz, Frank, Siepmann, Alb., Kindorf, W. E., Schwarz, Hy., Brosius, M., Crouch, W. F.

**Games and Races Committee**—Hildebrand, L. E., Hirschenhofer, C., Brown, Roy, Reuther, Christ, Mueller, Phil., Poenack, Robt., Heuer, Jos., Ruesche, Wm., Rackow, Mrs. H.

**Dancing Committee**—Siemer, J. C., Hoehn, G. A., Mueller, Phil.

**Literature Committee**—Otto Pauls, C. Hirschenhofer, Mrs. Hunstock, M. Wildberger.

As the time remaining is very short every member should attend the meeting next Monday night, June 7. Important details must be decided upon and your advice and co-operation is needed.

Fraternally yours, OTTO PAULS, Secretary, 212 South Fourth Street.

#### Arizona Citizens Demand Freedom for Mexican Patriots.

Tombstone, Ariz., June 1.—At a public meeting of citizens held here last week the following resolutions were adopted: "To the Hon. Wm. H. Taft, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

"Whereas, R. Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera, the three alleged revolutionists who were arrested in Los Angeles, Cal., on August 23, 1907, by the Furlong Detective Agency on behalf of the Mexican government for an alleged conspiracy under section 5440 of the revised statutes of the United States to violate the neutrality laws, more particularly section 5286 of the revised statutes of the United States, in that they were charged with conspiring to set on foot and begin a military expedition within the Territory of Arizona, to wit, at Douglas, Ariz., on or about the 27th day of August, 1906, by beginning and starting a military expedition at said place, to proceed thence to the Republic of Mexico; and

"Whereas, Said Magon, Villarreal and Rivera have lain in jail from August 23, 1907, until May 12, 1909 (the Supreme Court of the United States having refused bail), and on said last mentioned day their trial duly coming up in the court of the Second Judicial District of this territory, sitting at Tombstone, Cochise County, Arizona, and after having a trial by jury were convicted of the offense aforesaid, the judge sitting as the trial judge in said case sentenced them to a term of 18 months in the penitentiary without giving them any allowance for the time they had already served in jail; and

"Whereas, The jury in rendering the verdict of guilty recommended the defendants to the mercy of the court; and

"Whereas, We, the citizens and residents of Tombstone, Ariz., in mass meeting assembled at Schiefelins' Opera House, on this the 22d day of May, 1909, being conversant with the facts in the case and believing that the ends of justice have already been served by the long time that the defendants have already remained in jails in Los Angeles, Cal., and Tucson and Tombstone, Ariz., petition you to grant a full pardon to the said R. Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera in order that they may be given their liberty forthwith."

#### SOCIALIST PRESS MENACE TO KAISER.

Party Has 68 Papers in Empire, One With 140,000 Circulation and Big Profits.

(Special Correspondence to the Post-Dispatch.) Berlin, May 18.—According to a leading authority, the great menace to the Kaiser's empire is the Socialist press, which is stronger in Germany than in any other country. It is stated that there are 68 Socialist papers in Germany, many of them dailies with large circulation. To show the power of these papers, it is stated that the Vorwaerts, published in Berlin, recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, issuing a large special edition, to which leading Socialists and literary men from all over the world contributed. The Vorwaerts is said to have a daily circulation of 140,000 copies, which is considered an unusually large circulation for a daily paper in the German capital. The paper publishes Socialist books and pamphlets and is said to pay best prices for contributions, besides compensating its editors better than any other paper in Germany. Its \$25,000 profit every year is turned over to the treasury of the Socialist Party, to which it belongs.

I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human hope.

#### From Wisconsin State Legislature.

The Wisconsin state legislature killed the binder twine plant bill. This was a proposition to have the state establish a plant of its own. The killing of this bill gives the Socialists an opportunity to show the farmers that the commercial interests are hostile to their interests as well as towards the wage workers. The state legislature, while delaying and crippling labor legislation as usual, is making all sorts of haste to pass capitalistic measures. A bill has just passed providing for pensions for injured members of the militia. In the debate Senator Gaylord charged on the floor of the Senate that the legislature was refusing the working class an old-age pension and accident insurance, while it was seeking to bolster up the militia, the only purpose of which, he claimed, was to keep down the working class.

#### Winfield Gaylord's Tour.

Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord, the only Socialist Senator in the United States, will make a tour of the East in June. His dates are as follows: Saturday, June 5, Linton, Ind. (pending); Monday, 7th, Portsmouth, Ohio; Wednesday, 9th, Camden, N. J.; Thursday, 10th, Orange, N. J.; Friday, 11th, Bloomfield, N. J.; 12th, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 13th, New York City; 14th, Binghamton; 15th, open; 16th, Schenectady; 17th, Johnstown; 18th, Syracuse; 19th, Watertown; 20th, Rochester; 21st, Buffalo; 22d, Jamestown.

#### Conference of Socialist Workers.

A Wisconsin district workers' conference has been arranged to be held at Manitowoc on June 12 and 13. The locals in the northeastern part of the state are invited to send all delegates possible to this conference. The purpose is to discuss ways and means for advancing the cause of Socialism among the trade unionists, farmers and other sections of the working class in the district. Methods of propaganda, organization and the work of elected officials will be discussed.

#### Watch the Capitalist Schemers.

The citizens of Maryland in the fall election will pass upon the amendment to the state constitution which aims to limit the suffrage of the entire working class, although ostensibly aimed at the negro voters. The amendment was formulated by the legislature and seems to meet with the approval of both the old political parties.

#### Another Victory in Italy.

Another victory has been won by the Socialists in Italy. At a special election just held in the district of Peskarola the Socialist candidate won. This makes a total of 43 Socialists who will have seats in the new Parliament. A number of important labor measures have already been introduced, with more to follow.

#### Socialist Elected in South Africa.

Word comes of a Socialist victory at the Gibraltar of capitalism, Cape Town, South Africa. James Trenbath has been elected to the town council, a beginning that the comrades are determined shall be followed up by many more such victories.

#### Virginia State Convention.

The Socialist convention of the state of Virginia will be held at Dabney's Hall, southeast corner Third and Broad streets, Richmond, on July 4.

#### Economic Power Without Responsibility.

One of the strangest things is that people should consent to leave their industrial interests in the hands of irresponsible persons to be controlled for private emolument. The present economic rulers hold the livelihood of the people in their power and admit of no responsibility. This department of life is of the utmost interest to every man. Why should a man be deprived of a voice in the industrial group of which he is a member more than in the political group? Of what value is it to have democratic politics and not industry? Socialism proposes to substitute a popular self-government in the industrial as in the political world. Economic democracy is a corollary of political democracy. Socialism would bring this industrial regime under popular government, to be exercised by the people in the interests of the people.

#### Does the Union-Hater Run His Own Business?

So far, Mr. Union-Hater, you have had pretty fair success in making workmen run your business for you in your own way. But there will come a day. You don't believe it? Ask the ghosts of ten thousand tyrants of ten thousand years that are past.

If a man wants to run his own business in his own way, the first necessary thing for him to do is to go to some place where there are no other men—that means the desert. Then he can indeed run his business in his own way. He can do everything just as he likes. No one will interfere with him. No troublesome union workmen will ask higher wages or shorter hours. Nor will they boycott his product for lack of the label.

#### The Solution of the Contradiction.

Here, then, is the solution of the contradiction between social production and capitalist appropriation. This incongruity can only be abolished by restoring to the people the control of their economic interests. Although it is impossible for them as individuals to regain this control—for the industrial system of the future must be systematized—nevertheless, they can bring these interests under collective control, substituting for the present irresponsible rule of the few responsible public agents who will manage the affairs of society in the interests of all the people.

Robert Hunter.

Milwaukee County comrades are arranging for a course of 120 lectures to begin the first of September and close with the end of February. Twenty Social-Democratic branches have arranged for six lectures each. The lecturers will all be Milwaukee comrades. The Wisconsin Assembly has turned down the Social-Democratic resolution demanding the abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia. This resolution, it will be remembered, passed the State Senate with little opposition. The Assembly seems to be disposed to let no Social-Democratic measure pass at this session. The Finns of Allouez have organized a Social-Democratic branch with a goodly number of members and have applied for a charter.

## SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

LOCAL ST. LOUIS SOCIALIST PARTY

will be held

**SUNDAY JUNE 13, 1909 AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.**

**DRUIDS HALL, Ninth and Market Streets.**

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS:

- (1) The Last Municipal Campaign and the Socialist Party.
- (2) Report of Special Trial Committee on Charges Against Party Member; also on Counter-Charges Made by Defendant.
- (3) Such other Business as may come before the meeting.

By Order of the Executive Board.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

# Annual Summer Festival

—GIVEN BY—

## ST. LOUIS BAKERS' UNION NO. 4

—AT—

**Bloemcke's Grove, 6200 N. Broadway**  
**SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1909**

COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

TICKETS 25 CENTS A PERSON.

DANCE, BOWLING, RACES, AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

### A Statement of Plain Facts

The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with matters of religious belief.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of all modern workers are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation.

Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on Organized Labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of Organized Labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petition have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States can not expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

Individual competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

While our courts, legislative and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic, and the so-called "Independence" parties and all parties other than the Socialist Party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace in maintaining the interests of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy express of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished.

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