

# ST. LOUIS LABOR

VOL. VI

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ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1909

PHONE: KINLOCH, CENTRAL 1577. NO. 436

**Comrades, Friends! You and Your Families are cordially invited to Attend the Socialist Family Outing and Picnic at Risch's Grove, Sunday, June 20. Come and Enjoy a Pleasant Day under the Shady Trees of the Beautiful Grove.**

## THE PARIS POSTAL STRIKE

**A Serious Struggle and a Grave Lesson for the Trade Union and Socialist Movements in France and Elsewhere**

London, May 26.

We may, perhaps with some advantage, turn this week from consideration of Budget prospects and other current events at home to some discussion of the stirring events of the Postal strike abroad. The Paris proceedings furnish much food for thought on the general question of the rights of public servants and the best means of maintaining them as well as on the cognate question of the general strike.

We need scarcely say that we are entirely with the Postal servants in their demand for the recognition of the full rights of citizenship, including in those rights the right to combine as well as to take their part in public life. That they are public servants affords no justification for depriving them of those rights, or of regarding them as in any sense different from other workers. If their duties are rendered more direct, and the effect of withholding their labor is more disastrous to the community, then the need for full recognition of rights of association and for effective provision for the proper adjustment of difficulties is therefore all the greater. It is an instructive commentary, on the other hand, on republican government, to find that its last, and only, word is that of domineering authority and unreasoning suppression.

That way madness lies. It may apparently succeed for the moment, but it is the kind of success which leaves sullen discontent to blaze up again on the first occasion.

For the moment, however, it may be admitted that the movement of the Postmen has been checked. They must reorganize and reconsider the situation. The general strike has failed, as we are inclined to think it must fail as a regular weapon of industrial warfare. The general strike would, quite obviously, be effective if it could be fully applied. A few days of general stoppage of work would paralyze any government and instal labor, for the moment at all events, as master of the situation. But it can be fully applied only in a time of general enthusiasm for any given object, and when labor is—if not thoroughly organized—at all events thoroughly under the control of the leaders of industrial democracy.

It has the defect of all extreme or sensational methods, that its success depends on the degree of its novelty and the extent of unpreparedness for it on the part of those against whom it is directed.

A few months ago the general strike was fairly successful in France just for these reasons. It appealed to the imagination of the men, and its application found the authorities unprepared. But the response of the men on the second occasion was only very partial, and the authorities, moreover, had had time to at least prepare for possibilities.

The general strike, therefore, may be regarded as a potential weapon in the armory of labor, not to be used lightly or frequently, but as a last resort held in the background for extreme emergency should occasion demand it.

There is another feature of the strike of more than passing interest to us—namely, the use of the soldiers as "emergency men," to take the place of the men on strike. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the French army is as near as may be, under present conditions of capitalism, to that Citizen army which is advocated by some of our comrades on this side of the Channel.

In France military service is compulsory, exemption has been abolished (even for the physically unfit), and there is a democratic element in the organization of the forces. If a Citizen army is to be in any way different in spirit from the army with which we are familiar—if a Citizen army is to be the guardian of popular rights and liberties, as we are sometimes told it would be—then clearly France should afford some proof and justification of these statements. Instead of which, the French soldier has been found to be in no way different from soldiers here or elsewhere, and the French National army has been found to be a willing instrument for the suppression of the people's aspirations.

Nor is the citizen soldier likely to differ in any essential feature from the soldier as we know him. Train a man to fight, and he will not be particular with whom he fights or what he fights for. He becomes part of a machine. His personality becomes subordinated to authority, his fellow feeling to pride of power.

Moreover, there is a subtle psychology of the gun which finds its reflection in the mind of its possessor. We should do well, therefore to note facts as we find them, and continue our opposition to compulsory military service and to all schemes of additions to militarism which, whatever may be their ostensible object, can have but one result—namely, the endangering of popular freedom as well as the adding to a spirit of national braggadocio, of which we have already more than enough.

These are a few of the minor reflections which occur to us arising out of the French Postal strike. But above all these there is the major reflection that the economic relationship is, under capitalism, the dominating factor in Republican France just as in monarchical Britain.

Labor has to fight for its own hand everywhere, and can succeed only in proportion as it is politically independent and industrially organized.

We tender our hearty greetings to our French comrades in the plucky effort they are making to assert their rights. We hope that the present reverse may be but temporary and the precursor to complete victory in the near future. Experience will have shown them that a reform won on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies is likely to be more permanent than a concession wrung from opponents in a moment of panic. The strike is individualistic in spirit and aim, whereas political action represents the sense of the community, and is therefore a true expression of the Socialist spirit.

Later, M. Clemenceau has broken the French Postal strike. It is a victory of brute force and petty deception, a characteristic climax to the record of the "Radical" dictatorship in its relations with the working-classes—the mobilization of the army against the colliers of the Pas de Calais, the cheating of the wine growers of the South, the suppression of May Day demonstrations, the shooting down of the sandpit strikers at Draveil and Villeneuve, the persecution of the anti-militarists, the wholesale and vindictive dismissal of Postal servants, and, connected with these incidents, the perpetual postponement of the reforms to which the government is committed. Though it is impossible for the cool observer to say exactly what the larger effects of the present crisis will be, we believe they will prove very unfortunate in the end for M. Clemenceau, his servile majority and the loud-mouthed reactionaries of the Parisian bourgeoisie.

But there is an immediate, urgent and obvious lesson for Socialists and Labor men in France, and not in France alone. The "pos-

tion" were incited to premature and ill-conceived action by the quasi-Anarchist hotheads of the General Federation of Labor and other windbags. There were brilliant mass meetings, intoxicating speeches and dramatic interludes on the telephone. The poor fellows forgot that battles are won by organization and strategy, not by rhetoric and stage effects. On Monday M. Niel, the secretary of the Confederation, addressing the hard-headed miners at Lens, in a chastened mood, observed that "outbursts of enthusiasm, which were like straw fires, must be distrusted, and that 'an organization called on to wage battle must exist in reality and not merely on paper.'" It is a thousand pities that these elementary truths were not discovered beforehand. But, indeed, the same weakness for mere demonstrations, where united and self-sacrificing spade work alone avails, is discoverable in lands where labor organization has reached a much more advanced point than in France.—Labor Leader.

## CANADIAN LABOR LEADERS AND SALVATION ARMY

IMPORTANT STATEMENT

Published in London Labor Leader.

A statement, signed by the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, has been issued to the press in connection with the Salvation Army's immigration schemes. The report of the Congress, published in the Times, stated that:

"Lieutenant Lamb and his Canadian colleague, Lieutenant Colonel Howell, then addressed the convention, explaining the Army's methods of selecting and distributing immigrants. Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., was also present. In conversation with Colonel Lamb and others, he declared that he did not object to emigration, but to 'forced emigration'—that is, to the conditions compelling a man either to emigrate or to starve—nor did he object the Salvation Army's system of lending the passage money when a man had resolved to go out; and, when emigration had been decided on, he knew of no better agency than the Salvation Army to carry it out. A similar view was expressed by delegates at the convention. No resolution was passed, except one expressing hostility to the promotion of emigration by government bonuses to booking agents."

The Labor officials say: "We emphatically deny that Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., expressed himself favorably towards the Army's methods, as reported in 'The Times' of October 12, 1908; nor did even a single delegate express any such views. Opinion was unanimous against the Army's methods."

The statement that "no resolution was passed" is also incorrect, as the executive committee's report contained the following recommendation, which was unanimously adopted:

"We would strongly recommend that this congress demand of the federal government that the present system of bonusing steamship companies, immigration agencies, and all other organizations, particularly the Salvation Army, discontinued."

It Is Individualism or Socialism.

The fruits of industrial evolution are now reaped by the few. The trust is Socialism for the few at the expense of the many. What we want is Socialism for all at the expense of none. The trust utilizes the methods of Socialism—combination, co-operation and co-ordination—to get the best results from man and nature without the Socialist aim and spirit. Every trust virtually admits the truth of Socialist charges, that competition is wasteful and that by combination the cost of production is greatly reduced and harmony restored to the industrial realm. The only solution of the problem is that which has been pointed out—the socialism of the trust, that the benefits now monopolized by the few may become the inheritance of all. The choice must be between plutocratic Socialism and democratic Socialism.

Machinery and the Trust.

The laborers were blind to the benefits of machinery because they saw in it only an instrument of oppression, and their strength was wasted in an endeavor to force a return to the Handicraft Stage of production. The same is true today of the middle class. They are bending their energies toward the dissolution of the trust system, not realizing that the trust is a natural product of industrial evolution. The solution of the problem for both the laboring class and the middle class is not in endeavoring to destroy machinery and the trust, but in their collective ownership and control.

I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

## ANNUAL Family Picnic and Summer Outing

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St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung

—AT—

RISCH'S GROVE Lemay Ferry Road and Horn 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, which can also be reached in 10 minutes walk. COST OF MEMBERSHIP CARD TO SUBSCRIBERS, \$1.00.

## Merchant Marine AND THE American Flag

Editorial from Carthage, Ill., Democrat

"THE AMERICAN FLAG."

We are in receipt of the initial number of the American Flag, a publication issued by the Merchant Marine League of the United States, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, composed of a large number of the principal manufacturers, jobbers and public-spirited business men, who are pledged to the upbuilding of the American foreign merchant marine. This much we find in the "announcement." Further on we read that the "league" is animated by sentiments "almost wholly devoid of selfishness." "The Merchant Marine League is the expression of a popular demand for the extension of our foreign commerce. It is supported by the contributions of its members who from a business and patriotic standpoint deplore the disappearance of the ocean-going American ship with the immense accompanying financial loss that is being borne by the whole people."

Without entering into the somewhat complicated subject of our merchant marine which does not seem to exist, we wish here to call attention to some most essential and necessary facts which appear on the very surface of things. First, we wish the public to note carefully who the members of this league are. There is not a farmer or laboring man or mechanic, clerk, physician, artisan or educator in the league, but it is composed of "manufacturers, jobbers and public-spirited business men, who are pledged to the upbuilding of the American foreign merchant marine." How comes it that these manufacturers and moneyed men are so interested in this grave matter? They say the league is "an expression of a popular demand." Who made this demand? How have these manufacturers been able to take the public pulse on this question? The fact is, that our great financiers and business men assume that whatever they want for their own ends is desired by all mankind. They take it for granted that all the people are here for is to give them just what they want. And, after all, is not this assumption justified by events? The people are constantly giving the valuable things away—franchises, lands, rights, privileges, etc.—and taxing themselves for the benefit of our manufacturers and financiers, and why should they not present them with a merchant marine?

Second, notice how patriotic the league is. The members say they "are animated by sentiments almost wholly devoid of selfishness" and "from a business and patriotic (sic!) standpoint deplore the disappearance of the ocean-going ship with the immense accompanying financial loss that is being borne by the whole people." How the great, patriotic, liberty-loving hearts of these big manufacturers bleed for the dear people, groaning under financial burdens! Why, one would almost expect that they would form a league, not only to build up our merchant marine, but to sustain a lobby in Washington to induce congress to put all the articles they manufacture on the free list in order to still further lighten the burdens of a long-suffering public! Something will have to be done to restrain the patriotic ardor of these public-spirited citizens or they will land in the poor-house.

Third, it is this class of people that love that grand old song "America" so well. They lean way back, closing their eyes in rapture, opening their mouths until their lower jaws fall almost upon their fat paunches, and lustily they sing—

My Country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing!

And why do they sing it so heartily, and why do they wish it taught in all our schools? Because the country is theirs—they own it—and because they wish you to think that it is yours while they possess it and enjoy it. And since they own the land, why not do the patriotic thing and give them the ocean?

## Washington News Letter

To St. Louis Labor by National Socialist Press Bureau.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—What a gigantic graft there is in acquiring the mineral resources of the United States and holding them under corporate title against the demands of this and successive generations may be gathered from some statistics just compiled by the United States geological survey. The survey is patting itself upon its back and calling for bouquets from the American peanut gallery, because it has succeeded in raising the basic valuation of coal lands from their former low level to the munificent valuation of from one-quarter of a cent a ton to three cents a ton, depending upon the value of the grade of the coal.

It is pointed out, for instance, that in one township alone, Rock Springs, Wyo., the coal land in that era has been increased in its valuation from \$460,000 to \$2,800,000.

This sounds very pretty until we know that even the higher figure was secured by estimating the value of the coal at one cent a ton. In another bulletin issued by the geological survey it develops that Wyoming sold coal at the mine, last year, for the average of \$1.75 a ton. That is, the government proposes to sell coal lands at a price based on the value of the coal at one cent a ton when the coal will sell for \$1.75 at the mine.

Extent of National Graft.

There is estimated to be eighty millions of coal lands in the United States. Eighty-two dollars and fifty cents an acre is a very high estimate of the price at which the government is disposing of its available coal land. At this rate, if all the coal land in the United States were to be sold tomorrow at the rate at which the government is disposing of coal lands in the west, they would bring \$8,600,000,000. As the geological survey seems to maintain a rather uniform ratio of valuation of coal lands in all parts of the United States, it is fair to apply the ratio of the difference between the geological survey's valuation of coal in Wyoming and the market price of that coal to the rest of the coal lands of the United States. At this rate these coal lands should bring \$970,058,820,000 instead of \$6,600,000,000. The difference between these two immense sums represents very roughly the suggestion of the profit that will accrue to the capitalists of the United States who gradually acquire the coal lands of our country for the purpose of exploitation.

Lodge on the Tariff.

(National Socialist Press Bureau.)

Washington, D. C., June 5.—In what has been said to be the strongest speech in defense of the outrageous policy of the Senate finance committee on the present tariff bill, Henry Cabot Lodge, while exuding a great deal of sophistry in the course of his remarks,



nevertheless did deal some strong blows to the hypercritical contentions of the miscalled "Republican insurgents." He laid particular stress upon the minority report of the platform committee at the Chicago convention and subtly ridiculed it as it should be as neither fies honor fowl. LaFollette, no doubt the most radical of the "insurgents," had really written this minority report so that one way to know what he is driving at at the present time is to carefully read this minority, presented to the convention by Cooper of Wisconsin. It will be observed that while this minority platform purported to reduce the cost to the consumer to the labor cost of production in Europe, it did not suggest the removal of a duty sufficient to allow for the natural protection which transportation over three thousand miles of salt water, and quite often a thousand miles of rail transportation naturally afford. More than this, the minority report discloses the impression that a protective tariff based on a different labor cost would actually benefit labor, instead of going to the manufacturer. As this is the very bulwark of the protective system viewed from the proletariat standpoint, Bobbille LaFollette and his menagerie have nothing on the Socialist.

The minority report of the Republican platform read as follows: "The Republican party proclaims its continued loyalty to the true principle of the protective tariff policy, as established by Hamilton and advocated by Clay, Blaine and McKinley. Under this true principle of protection such duties were imposed on imports as equaled the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. From Hamilton to McKinley every great advocate of protection contended that a tariff so levied would establish and maintain American industries, and that free competition between producers would prevent monopoly and insure reasonable prices to all American consumers. Under this system, so long as competition existed, all classes shared in the benefits derived from the protective policy. But a great change has come. Through combinations of corporations, competition between protected interest has been suppressed and the public compelled to pay prices dictated by monopoly. This condition is unjust, oppressive and intolerable. It calls for prompt and effective remedy. No tariff policy which contributes in any degree to place the control of prices and markets under the domination of monopoly can be maintained.

To correct these abuses and perpetuate a protective tariff system based upon the true principle we pledge the Republican party to the immediate revision of the tariff by the imposition of such duties only as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad; and whenever the control of any protected product by monopoly or suppression of competition by agreement between the producers of protected articles limits production and controls prices and wages the collection of duties upon the similar article imported shall be suspended or abolished and such articles admitted free of duty, except where the cost of labor in the domestic article exceeds that in the imported article, in which case such article shall be subject to a rate of duty equal to the difference between the cost of labor in the domestic and in the imported article, and no more.

To ultimately place our tariff schedules upon a just, scientific and more suitable basis, there must be a thorough, exact and impartial investigation of the ever-changing conditions affecting labor and the cost of production at home and abroad. For this purpose we favor the early establishment of a permanent tariff commission, to be appointed by the President. Such commission to be composed of men from civil life, who represent all sections of the country and who are especially equipped by training and experience for this important work.

Two most notable differences from the platform adopted by the convention and the minority report were the provision for "a reasonable profit" by the stand-patters and the provision for free trade on monopolized articles by the insurgents.

**Labor's Protection.**

Senator Lodge, like all the ultra protectionists who snub labor in the graft week days and pray to labor on voting Sunday, had to deliver an impassioned address for the poor mill workers of New England.

This brings up the question of a comparative wage and labor cost of competing articles in Germany and the United States. The last week has seen considerable controversy in the Senate over the question of the publication of a state document which Aldrich had suppressed for more than six weeks without the knowledge of the Senate. More than this, this document had been requested by the American government. After repeated efforts to avoid its publication, it has finally found the light of day and tends to disprove many of the charges about pauper labor in Germany, which, by the way, has perhaps the most effective protective system in the world.

This document which causes so much commotion and which Boss Aldrich was so anxious to keep from the public takes up most of the industries of Germany and compares them with the wages paid in industries in the United States. In dealing with the cost of production of articles in Germany, it is pointed out that the investment in land is necessarily higher than in the United States; that in buildings it is also higher, as wooden structures are out of the question; coal costs more on the average; and it is quite significant how often reference is made to the obligatory insurance and the strict child labor laws of Germany, which may be attributed to the activity of the Socialists.

In the artificial flower industry at Dresden men get from \$7.15 to \$8.35 a week, while women earn from \$4.05 to \$4.75 a week. Apprentice girls are paid \$1.00 to \$2.00 per week. When the immense difference in the cost of living in the United States and Germany is taken into consideration these figures are rather illuminating.

At Nuremberg, where brushes are manufactured in large quantities the wages of the men run from \$6.25 to \$9.25 per week and the women from \$3.12 to \$5.25 per week. The number of hours at Nuremberg is 54 1/2 per week.

In the china and porcelain industry averages are as follows: Jiggermen, \$8 per week; dippers, \$6; kilnmen, \$7.50; selectors, \$4.60, and laborers, \$4.50. In addition to this the temperatures required in the manufacture of German porcelain are almost twice those required for similar American products.

The labor cost of clay pipes in Germany is 18 cents per gross.

At Rootwell, in the clock industry, the hours are 9 1/2, and industrial insurance there is very high.

One of the most aggressive interests, under the lead of ex-Representative Littauer, to come to Congress and plead for higher duties was the glove trade, yet the wages paid by German manufacturers compare very favorably with those paid American workers when the difference in the cost of living is considered. The compensation for gloves with ordinary seams and rounded edges is from 43 to 47 cents per dozen; pique gloves from \$1.10 to \$1.20 per dozen.

Choice Bohemian and Bavarian hops cost from \$17.50 to \$20 per hundred pounds, almost double the American cost.

At Pforheim the average daily wage for adult male workers in the jewel industry is \$1.13, and for women 64 cents.

The knit goods industry is very strong at Chemnitz, where the average wage per week runs from \$6.43 to \$14.28. The hours are approximately 59 per week. Overhead charges resulting from the establishment of sick benefit and insurance societies are prevalent. The average wage in America is about \$16 to \$18 per week.

There have been numerous protests from labor unions regarding importations of German lithographs. The labor cost can not be ascertained, however, by comparing the wages, as American machines produce from 5500 to 7000 prints per day, where the German machines produce only from 2500 to 3500. The average printer's wage in America could not be over \$20 per week, while in Germany it is approximately \$10. At rankfort on the Main the lithographers have the eight-hour workday besides a yearly paid vacation of ten days. The foreman of the establishment receives a weekly wage of \$23.80. Printers work nine hours, and the foreman in that case receives \$15.47 per week, with a New Year's bonus of \$23.80.

In the musical industry apprentices from 14 to 16 years of age, whose hours of labor are regulated by law, receive, besides their board, from \$1.68 to \$2.15.

The facts regarding the paper industry of Germany are particularly interesting, because more petitions have been received from

printers' unions protesting against any modification of the printer schedule than perhaps any other schedule in which Organized Labor has expressed its interest. As a matter of fact the raw materials used in the manufacture of paper are much cheaper in the United States than in Germany. The machinery used in the manufacture is largely made in the United States and shipped to Germany in spite of the German duties of \$1.95 per hundred pounds of sieves and \$9.11 per hundred pounds of felts. In many of the neutral markets of the world German paper has been driven out by the American product. This is especially true of typewriting and printing paper. It has taken place in the South American market, in the Netherlands and in England, where the paper used is almost exclusively American. In fact the American manufacturers sell a great deal of typewriting paper in Germany, despite the fact that there is a German duty on such paper of 65 cents per hundred pounds.

The cost of German printing paper can not be figured out at lower than \$5.75 a ton. Onionskin paper costs less in the United States than in Germany.

In the pencil trade at Nuremberg the average monthly wage is \$16. Similar wages in America.

The average cost of pig iron runs from \$16.40 to \$18.50 and it is well known that Mr. Schwab wrote Mr. Frick, some years since, that pig iron could be manufactured at Pittsburg at a profit if it was sold for \$12 per ton.

The industry over which the discussion arose about the publication of this whole document was that of razors. The center of this industry in Germany is Solingen. Here forgers are paid from \$8.33 to \$10.70 per week; dry grinders from \$15.47 to \$17.85.

The wages in the hoe industry at Nuremberg are similar to England and French wages. At normal times operatives receive from \$6.75 to \$8 per week of 54 hours, and at rush times from \$9.25 to \$10.50.

At Dresden, where worsted yarn is spun, the worker, who has more constant employment than his American brother, is paid \$7.50 per week.

**IN THE CLUTCHES OF MILITARISTS.**

Like many other diseases, militarism is contagious. One nation can be infected by another until there is an epidemic round the world. A parade of battleships can kindle fires in the blood of even peaceful peoples, and increase naval appropriations in a dozen lands. It is possible, some one asks, for a world to become insane? That a community can become crazy was proved by Salem, in the days of the witchcraft delusion; that a city can lose its head was demonstrated by London, at the time of the Gunpowder Plot; that a continent can become the victim of an hallucination was shown when Europe lost its desire to live, and waited for the end of the world in the year 1000. Why should it be counted incredible that many nations, bound together by steam and electricity, should fall under the spell of a delusion, and should act for a season like a man who has gone mad. But it is not true that the world has gone mad. The masses of men are sensible; but at present the nations are in the clutches of militarists, and no way of escape has yet been discovered. The deliverance will come as soon as men begin to think and examine the sophistries with which militarism has flooded the world.—Dr. Charles E. Jefferson in San Francisco Star.

**Women Have Shown Much Activity.**

Experience clearly shows that women's interest can not be aroused in mere partisan strife. Their interests center around questions affecting education, public cleanliness, public morality, civic beauty, charities and correction, public health, public libraries—and such subjects as more intimately affect home life, and conduce to the prosperity of the family. Men lose sight of these important considerations in the scramble of partisan warfare for office, but women will not see them obscured by anything.

**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.

**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.
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.

**Political Demands.**

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.)

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# Women Smokers

## Vice on Increase Among Society Leaders

By REV. MADISON C. PETERS.

**T**HE number of women smokers is on the increase; the habit, or rather vice, has entered into many circles of society, so that we find the cigarette on the drawing-room table of the society belle, as well as on the hall-room bureau of the working girl.

Time was when to smoke was to be socially ostracised, but nowadays its use is highly fashionable among many classes.

Woman is man's rival in business and the professions; she claims equal rights in everything, drawing no line of distinction, even imitating him in dress and manners.

Why not follow him in his vices? Why not drink and smoke and play the races, gamble and swear?

The mannish woman is undermining our social structure and doing away with the sanctity of the American home. It is woman's influence which shapes and draws out all that is good and noble in us, and suppresses all that is bad and debasing, but let woman once forfeit our respect she loses that influence and her power for good is irrevocably gone.

Woman is constructed on lines radically different from man; she has a more delicate organism and her nervous system is more finely strung and therefore more susceptible to the poisonous fumes of nicotine; a woman who indulges for any length of time in smoking inevitably becomes a nervous wreck.

A few years ago smoking among society women was talked of with bated breath. Now many married women in society would not consider themselves at all in deuce if they neglected their cigarette.

These women won't allow their daughters or single sisters to smoke; not because they have any conscientious scruples about smoking, but simply because they have come to look upon it as one of the luxurious distractions which become necessary only after the nerves have been worn and torn.

That the women in Spain, France, England, Turkey, Russia and other European countries smoke is no argument in favor of smoking, for there are many other habits among these women which American mothers would not dare to associate with the lives of their daughters or lady friends.

The man "in his cups" may call the smoking woman "a jolly good fellow," but in his sober moments he thinks her a jolly big goose. The man may take out such a woman for "a good time," but he won't marry her, and if he does he won't stay married.

"If men smoke why should not women?" I do not deny the inborn right of women to smoke, any more than I deny woman's right equal to that of man to tell a story such as men often tell among themselves, but somehow the woman who tells the story is never quite the same woman that she was before.

When woman, to whom we look instinctively for all that is sweet and good, falls short of the standard man sets for her and believes to be hers, her influence for good is gone forever.

If the sexes have to be equalized I would rather it were done by refining the men than by vulgarizing the women.



# The Value of Good Pure Air

By CHARLOTTE A. AIKENS.

A couple of years ago I was hastily summoned to the bedside of a long-time friend who was seriously ill with pneumonia. It was in February, and a thick layer of snow was on the ground. The room in which the patient lay had three or four large windows, each reinforced by an outside "storm" window, as a protection from the weather. Each window was tightly closed.

The man was struggling for breath, face and hands cyanotic, with a temperature soaring around 105 degrees Fahrenheit.

The case was exceedingly critical. When the doctor of the little town arrived he outlined to me the treatment he had used and asked if I had anything to suggest. I had already had one of the double windows removed and a good volume of air was coming in. I mentioned the fact that oxygen was being used in the hospitals to an increasing degree in cases of embarrassed respiration.

As a drowning man will clutch at a straw, the doctor and the family caught at the idea of getting a tank of oxygen. There was none to be had that the doctor knew of nearer than the nearest large city, 100 miles distant, but a message was hastily dispatched for the tank of oxygen to be sent on the next train.

The man died before it arrived, but the point that impressed itself on me was the zeal displayed in trying to secure the oxygen bottled up in a tank, and the precautions used to keep the natural supply of oxygen away from the sick man, who was battling for his life and whose whole system was being starved for want of it. The gospel of fresh air and its sensible, practical application to health and disease will still bear a good deal of emphasis.

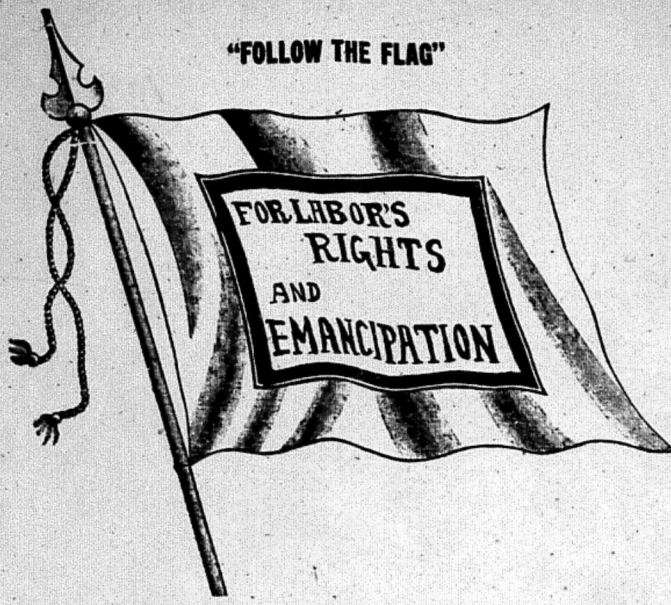
If we don't watch out we are going to become the nation of high sopranos, although at present we have only reached the point of expressing all of our sentiment, ethical, emotional and intellectual, in a voice that screams.

This might be funny if it were not so dangerous. Mental breakdowns are traceable in some instance to our high pitched voices.

Even our countenances are getting "spoiled" in our excited efforts to be emphatic. For the high pitch fails in emphasis, and we seek to re-enforce it with exaggerated facial contortions. Then, too, we use catch phrases and superlative adjectives with accompanying expressions of countenance in trying to emphasize our point.

The reason of our affliction extends into the roots of our nature. It is based on our extreme haste and impatience.

We will not pause to restrain ourselves to the extent of speaking slowly and in a low pitch.



NEW SUBSCRIBERS

For St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung have been secured by the following comrades and friends: W. J. Mudgett, Missouri, 1; Sam Polo, 1; W. R. Bowden, 1; Hy. Schwarz, 2; W. F. Crouch, 1; Walter Kirberg, 1; Jos. Kishner, Ottawa, Ill., 3; Jos. Vincenic, St. Louis, 1; Ferd J. Kloth, St. Louis, 1; H. W. Boernemann, St. Louis, 1; Maria Sulzer, St. Louis, 1; Frank Aubeock, St. Louis, 1; Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, 2. Renewals: Herm Bradki, Jos. Kishner, Ernst Ruff, Ottawa; H. Asmann, Bevier; P. Becker, Kansas City; R. Weiss, Cleveland, O.; Wm. Brenner, Madison, Ill.; Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. Kleemann, St. Paul, Minn.; Louise Wolf, Sager-ton, Tex.; Ferd Zipper, Staunton, Ill., 3; A. Musmacher, Rochester, N. Y. This is the picnic and excursion season. Every comrade should do his best to secure new subscribers.

Socialist Party Picnic.

Get a supply of tickets to sell for our Socialist summer family picnic, to be held on Sunday, June 20, at Risch's Grove. This will be an early opportunity for all Socialist families to spend a good, enjoyable day amidst beautiful country surroundings and be within easy reach of the city. No Socialist can afford to miss it.

Edwin Arnold Brenholtz.

The organized opposition among women to suffrage is very small compared with the organized movement of women in its favor. Out of our 46 states only four have Anti-Suffrage Associations. Tiny anti-suffrage 'committees' exist in four states more. There are Suffrage Associations in 33 states and several territories.

# UNFAIR LIST of the American Federation of Labor

The following is the complete "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the daily newspaper readers who hear so much about the "Unfair List" during these days may be anxious to know what names of firms the A. F. of L. "Unfair List" contains.

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the labor press to keep its readers properly informed. What are papers published for if not for giving correct information?

It is for this reason mainly that we hereby present the "Unfair List" of the American Federation of Labor:

- BREAD—McKinney Bread Co., American Bakery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Gordon & Pagel, Detroit, Mich.; The National Biscuit Co., branches throughout the country.
- CIGARS—Carl Upman of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars.
- FLOUR—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- GROCERIES—James Butler, New York City.
- TOBACCO—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
- WHISKY—Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
- CLOTHING—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago.
- CORSETS—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
- GLOVES—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Ia.; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
- HATS—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
- SHIRTS AND COLLARS—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.
- BOOKBINDERS—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- PRINTING—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers of Kansas City, Mo.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Bulletin; The Butterick Pattern Co., New York City.
- POTTERY AND BRICK—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co. of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, New York.
- CEMENT—Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.
- GENERAL HARDWARE—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Co., New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Co., Warden, N. Y.
- IRON and STEEL—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Mfg. Co.), Rutland, Vt.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.
- STOVES—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- BAGS—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
- BROOMS and DUSTERS—The Lee Broom and Duster Co. of Davenport, Ia.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
- WALL PAPER—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.
- WATCHES—Keystone Watch Case Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Watch Case Co., Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.
- WIRE CLOTH—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.
- BILL POSTERS—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, O.; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.
- HOTELS—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- RAILWAYS—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
- TELEGRAPHY—Western Union Telegraph Co. and its Messenger D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind. Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.  
 FIBRE WARE—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.  
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 GOLD BEATERS—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.  
 LUMBER—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cohnopolis, Wash.  
 LEATHER—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

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Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address.

The Press Committee meets every second Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 S. Fourth Street.

## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL.

46



The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the cooperation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

## SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 for Debs and Harriman..... 96,931  
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford ..... 408,230  
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford..... 423,898

## SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867 ..... 30,000  
1877 ..... 494,000  
1887 ..... 931,000  
1893 ..... 2,585,000  
1898 ..... 4,515,000  
1903 ..... 6,825,000  
1906 ..... over 7,000,000

## WHY THIS WAR?

It is indeed amusing to observe the nervous work of certain church organizations against the Socialist movement. We are reminded of the persecution of the early Christians by the anti-Christian rulers.

Last week the German-American Catholic Federation of Ohio met in Cincinnati and after much discussion agreed on a plan of action for a systematic fight against Socialism and the Socialist movement. We publish part of the telegraphic reports appearing in most of the German-American papers:

"One of the principal aims of the new movement is to counteract the Socialist propaganda in the labor movement and to save the Catholic Union men for the Church. This was not clearly stated in the carefully prepared resolutions, but was brought out plainly and distinctly during the lengthy debates. According to a resolution offered by Rev. Dietz the Catholic State Federation of Ohio is to elect two 'trustworthy delegates,' who shall represent the interests of the body in the 'American Association of Labor Legislation'; the latter body is a branch of the International Labor Protective Society. A second resolution adopted by the convention was to the effect that a course of twelve lectures on social questions shall be arranged, the same to be delivered during the month of August in Oberlin. In six of them the students shall be made acquainted with the political history of the United States, while the other six will be on the attitude of the Catholic workingmen in the Labor Unions. The workingmen or students in the audience will be examined after each lecture as to what extent they grasped the meaning of the lecturer; diplomas will be distributed to those who comprehend the subject of the lecture, and they are expected to be the men who will become the most valuable support of the Catholic Church in the propaganda among the working class.

"The delegates present pledged themselves to send 225 members of their respective local societies to Oberlin to attend the twelve lectures above referred to. Rev. Archbishop Joseph M. Koudelka attended the convention and expressed great satisfaction over the good work of the Catholic State Federation."

The question may be in order: What makes the Catholic clergy so determined in their fight against Socialism and the Socialist movement? Why this fear of the growth of Socialism in the labor unions? The Socialist principles? Impossible! These principles are in perfect accord with the noblest teachings of Christ and the Apostles.

The main reasons for these anti-Socialist "outbreaks" and the systematic agitation against the Socialist movement are of a purely material sort. No propaganda is necessary among the capitalist classes, for they know instinctively that their line-up is with the clergy against Socialism. "To 'save the workingmen' is the object of this latest anti-Socialist movement. To save them for Capitalism!

Some two or three years ago the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in a special correspondence from Rome, pointed out the fact that the United States of America is the salvation of the Vatican. These United States, according to that correspondence, was contributing more money to the support of the Vatican in Rome than all the countries of Europe put together.

The following appeal, issued by the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor D. Falconio, seems to verify the correctness of the G.-D. information above referred to:

### Peter's Pence.

Apostolic Delegation, United States of America, 1811 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C., May 1, 1909.

Your Lordship:—As in the past, so also this year, I deem it my duty to appeal to your well-known attachment to the Holy See, in order that you may co-operate with renewed zeal in the pious work of Peter's Pence.

You are aware of the financial condition of the Holy See. Since the Pope has been completely despoiled of the revenue which formerly accrued to him from his temporal dominions, and since, unfortunately, some of the Catholic Nations of Europe are distracted by a spirit hostile towards the Holy See, he, the Vicar of Christ, has been reduced to a state of extreme need. Hence, in order that Our Holy Father may meet the requirements of the general and vast administration of the Church throughout the world, it is expected that those of his children who are free from religious per-

secutions, and whom God in His goodness is blessing with wealth and prosperity, should in a special manner, in this hour of need, show their generosity in a more effective way.

Therefore, I have no doubt but that Your Lordship, fully conscious of these facts, will use all your zeal in calling to the attention of your priests and people their sacred duty of contributing towards the Peter's Pence Fund faithfully and according to their means. The time set apart by the II. and III. Plenary Councils of Baltimore for the taking up of the Peter's Pence collection is near at hand. However, it is left to your prudence to select a day that will better answer this purpose, and to recommend it to the zeal of your priests and people. A word of encouragement from Your Lordship will be of great value in the realization of a good collection.

I beg to profit of this occasion to let you know that Our Holy Father has expressed to me his appreciation of the generosity of the American people for the contributions given towards the pious work of Peter's Pence last year, and he has requested me to convey to all the Bishops of the United States, as well as their priests and people, his sincerest thanks and his Apostolic benediction.

With Sentiments of esteem and profound respect, I beg to remain, sincerely yours in Christ,

D. FALCONIO, Apostolic Delegate.

We are fully convinced that the fight against the Socialist movement will do more harm than good for the Church. To fight Socialism means to fight human progress and to renounce the very principles of Christ which the Church claims as its rock foundation.

'Tis childish to attempt to check the onward march of human freedom and a higher civilization.

## THE REVOLUTION

By Olive Stevens in Brisbane Worker

Oppressed by Greed, we labor in the cities,  
For Mammon's sake we reap, and drive the plow;  
Our backs are bent with toil, our souls are weary,  
Behold us! Slaves in weary bondage now,  
But sometimes if we pause amid our labor,  
Far off and faint we catch a mighty cry;  
Alike by factory wheel and pasture furrow  
We see a mighty army marching by,  
Comrades! The Revolution!  
The days when men shall rise to claim their own!  
The bloodless time of victory, love and justice,  
We are the prophets, and the time is shown!

'Tis we who built the guns they turn against us;  
'Tis we who mint their gold, and give it worth.  
Lo! what are to pay them blood for tribute,  
These men, who stole our heritage the earth?  
Nay then, we only suffer chains upon us,  
And stay the blow until the hour is due,  
Until the truth is ripe for us to gather  
The seed of which is sown in me and you,  
Comrades! The Revolution!  
I seem to hear the tramp of many feet,  
The air is echoing with the cry of Freedom,  
The foe is vanquished ere the armies meet!

It may not be in your time or in my time,  
That men shall rise and know that they are strong,  
It may not be that ev'n our children's children  
Shall join those ranks to pass the word along,  
It may be that the cry will sound tomorrow,  
But whenever it shall sound, no matter where,  
If we but live to join the cause of Justice,  
To make our dream come true, we shall be there!  
Comrades! The Revolution!  
The scarlet banner soon shall be unfurled,  
Behold! the dawn of Truth is breaking,  
The Revolution comes to save the World!

## THE COST OF LIVING

That living has soared rapidly upward in the last ten years does not need statistical proof. Common experience is enough for most of us. Yet the figures are interesting. For instance, take what the bulletin of the Labor Bureau calls the "annual per capita cost of the necessities of daily consumption." It rose from \$74.31 in 1896 to \$107.26 in 1906. Coal which cost \$3.50 a ton in 1896, cost \$4.50 a ton in 1906. Manufactured commodities were 32 per cent higher in 1906 than ten years before. What one called raw commodities are 50 per cent higher. "All commodities" averaged 35.4 per cent higher. Rents have soared everywhere. That wages have increased largely in many industries in this decade is equally true, but that they have increased correspondingly in any but the most favored industries—those where either the unions exercised compelling power, or those where the managers were unusually enlightened—is doubtful. The last government bulletin on wages covers an investigation into about 4,000 establishments, employing 334,000 persons, engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the kind of establishments where, of course, the forces which raise wages act most freely and successfully. This bulletin shows that in 1906 the weekly wages of the 334,000 were 19.1 per cent higher than in 1896—while, as said, the cost of all commodities was 35 per cent higher. Wages increased 3.9 per cent in 1906 over 1905, while the cost of commodities increased 5.9 per cent.

Now what does this mean? Why, simply this, that at a time when wealth is rolling up as never before (this country increased its wealth between 1900 and 1904 by about \$20,000,000) a vast number of hard-working people in this country are really having a more difficult time making both ends meet than they have ever had before. It also means that in a great number of other hard-working families the increase has been so little in excess of increase in the cost of living that it may be almost said to be a discouragement instead of a comfort by intensifying common conviction of the workingman that no matter how much he earns he will still have to spend it all in the same hard struggle to get on; that there is no such thing for him as getting ahead.

There is no escaping the seriousness of such a situation as this. The only chance of peace and of permanency in this country lies in securing for the laboring classes an increasing share of increasing wealth. It is not enough that the wages of men keep up with their forced expenditures—they must go beyond. There must be a growing margin between the two—a margin wide enough for the laborer to see it and be able to draw hope and encouragement from it. When the margin has shrunk, or not visibly increased, unrest and discouragement must follow.—Ida M. Tarbell, in the American Magazine.

The Difference Between the So-Called Open Shop, Demanded by the employers, and the union shop, demanded by the workers, is the difference between absolute monarchy and constitutional government carried over from the political to the economic field.—New York Call.

## Editorial Observations

Sunday, June 20, Socialist Family Picnic at Rische's Grove. Get your tickets now. It will be a most pleasant affair.

Sunday, June 13, at 8 O'clock P. M., Important General Meeting of Local St. Louis Socialist Party, at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets.

Our St. Louis Comrades' Attention Is Called to Our California letter from Comrade W. W. Baker. It contains some interesting information.

Dave Francis and His Big Cinch Monopolists Propose That the city abandon the building of a free bridge, and he politely recommends that the city buy his Eads Bridge instead. A great patriot, Hon. Francis!

Democratic Free Trade in Policemen's Clubs on the Striking bakery workers' heads in New York and Republican protection for strike breakers in Philadelphia are the latest political achievements of Organized Labor.

Wireless Telephony Is No Longer a Dream. The Trials of wireless telephone service between land stations and the cruiser Conde, at sea, were concluded the other evening. The results were very satisfactory. The voices of the operators at the phones were heard distinctly at a distance of sixty miles.—Paris Dispatch.

A New National Party Representing One Hundred Thousand Business Men's Clubs of the country is the latest political dream of Sunshine Simmons of St. Louis. Wouldn't that make a first-class political graft combination! One hundred thousand business men's clubs organized into a political party would wreck any nation and any country.

Rolla Wells, While Mayor of St. Louis, Was Doing His Full duty toward the Big Cinch Terminal and Bridge monopoly. Now comes Republican Mayor Kreismann, the great reformer, who, by his latest public utterances, pleases the Bridge monopolists even more than his Democratic predecessor in office. The same old story: Two political arms of the body Capitalism!

Credit Where Credit Is Due! The Following Dispatch May interest our readers: Leavenworth, Kas., June 4.—Encarnacion Diaz Guerra, leader in the conspiracy to invade Mexico and overthrow President Diaz, who was pardoned by President Taft, left the Federal prison here today. Guerra arrived at the prison April 5 under an 18 months' sentence. The pardon was received this morning. This act of President Taft deserves appreciation. Credit where credit is due!

Fifty Years in History! The Unveiling of a Statue of the Great Russian satirist, Gogol, at Moscow, on Sunday last, in the presence of a representative of the Czar and the chief authorities, forms another example of history's little ironies. When Gogol died in 1852, the governor of Moscow was officially censured for following the coffin to the tomb, and Turgenieff, the distinguished Russian novelist, was banished to his estates as a penalty for merely stating in print that Gogol was a great man. The policy of the Czardom is to persecute great writers while living and to countenance them half a century after they are dead.—Labor Leader.

## SUMNER ON JUDGES

Charles Sumner delivered the following philippic on the atrocity of the Fugitive Slave law in the United States Senate shortly before the war that knocked the shackles off the black slave:

Let me here say that I hold judges and especially the Supreme Court of the country in much respect. But I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a full share of frailty. Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment.

It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which pushed the Savior barefoot over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath His cross. It was a judicial tribunal which, against the entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave—which arrested the teachings of the great Apostle to the Gentiles and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome; which, in the name of the old religion adjured the saints and fathers of the Christian church to death, in all its most dreadful forms; and which afterwards, in the name of the new religion, enforced the tortures of the Inquisition, amidst the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move around the sun.

It was a judicial tribunal which in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as during the brief reign of terror it did not hesitate to stand forth the un pitying accessory of the un pitying guillotine. Ay, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII., from the unjust divorce of his queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fire of persecution, that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield, over the cinders of Lattimer, Ridley and John Rodgers, which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden; which in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sydney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our Puritan Fathers persistently refused to obey; and which afterwards, with Jeffries on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder, even with the blood of innocent women. Ay, sir, and it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem, which affirmed the constitutionality of the stamp act, while it admonished "jurors and the people" to obey, and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the Fugitive Slave law.—Switchmen's Journal.

### To Save Their Lives.

The efficiency of capital in large masses is what has been called the law of industrial gravitation. Associated capital and machinery are necessary to effective and economical production. The return to the days of competition and small things would constitute a reversal of all progress. Nothing can be more visionary than the free competition of fifty years ago. That condition has been buried in the same grave with the stage coaches, sickles, hand flails and tallow dips. To restore the era of "free competition" we would have to destroy all modern machinery, factories and stores, imprison all inventors and punish progressiveness with instant death. As day follows night, so monopoly follows competition. The death of hand labor meant the death of the old competitive system. As soon as we passed into the era of social organized labor it was but a question of time when monopoly would rule the day. The business of the future must be done by organized capital; it is the only way the needs of the people can be met.



# Latest News From the Field of Organized Labor

## DISCOURAGING FOR TEXTILE WORKERS.

### The New Bedford Mill Operators Will Not Restore Former Wage Scale.

The cloth mill operatives of New Bedford, Mass., through the Textile Council, have asked for a restoration of the wage schedule which prevailed early in 1907, and the manufacturers have declined to make the restoration.

Two years ago wages were reduced 10 per cent in the cloth mills of that city, and at a conference at that time it was understood that when business picked up the schedule then paid would be restored.

Owing to the fact that the mill owners were making numerous additions and having under way new mill enterprises the Textile Council decided to remind the manufacturers of the promise made two years ago. In answering the request of the operatives the manufacturers stated that the time had not arrived and that a restoration could not be made at present.

To say the least, this was disappointing to the mill operatives, who had believed that the promise of the manufacturers would be faithfully carried out, and every indication of prosperity to the manufacturers would seem to justify the request for an advance in the wage scale to that of two years ago.

The refusal of the manufacturers to accede to the request certainly does not seem to be fair or just, as it is well known the stock of the mills in New Bedford was never sold at a higher figure than at present, nor has the outlook in cloth manufacturing industry ever shown greater encouragement.

As a coincident to the refusal of an increase came the information on the day following that there was a stir in the local stock market without bringing forth a share, this being an advance of \$200 market of New Bedford when \$525 a share was offered for Pierce Mill stock without bringing forth a share, this being an advance of \$200 a share within a few days, and the situation arose from the fact that the mill had so much money in its treasury that unless a big extra dividend is declared it will be forced to go into the banking business. The mill has paid regular dividends of \$16 a share, and it has an enormous surplus, with great values in real estate and machinery.

Now, what is true of the Pierce Mill is shared in great measure by other concerns in the same industry in the same locality.

The refusal of the manufacturers to restore the wages of 1907 on the ground that conditions of competition would not warrant the raise, we believe is not borne out by facts. It is a case in which the manufacturers by their insatiable greed are not willing to do justice to their underpaid working men and women. The textile workers in general are not adequately paid for their labor. They are kept scarcely above the poverty line and their standard of living is not such as to stimulate a high standard of citizenship, though it often does exist notwithstanding disadvantages. It compels a mode of living that retards the prosperity of the community in its business and social progress.

## CHICAGO DEPARTMENT STORES

### Preparing to Fight Organized Labor.

Chicago, June 9.—Forgetting their bitter competitive struggle for business, the Fair, Rothschilds' and Siegel, Cooper & Co. are banding together in the common conspiracy which the State street department stores have formed for the purpose of breaking the Delivery Drivers' Union. As the result of the discharge of some drivers at Rothschilds' and at Siegel-Cooper's, those two stores may be strike-bound by night if they refuse to meet representatives of the Teamsters' Union. The Fair has locked out some union men and the other stores seem to be following the lead of the Boston Store, which locked out 100 men last week.

The department stores stand branded as contract breakers because the lockout, started by the Boston Store, is a breaking of a verbal contract which that store had with the union. None of the State street stores has made a written agreement with the union, none of these stores has any idea of fair dealing with employees and certainly would not sign with the union delivery drivers. The Employers' Association continued the hiring of strike breakers. There is no doubt but that an efficient corps of thugs will soon be manning the wagons to aid in the attempt to break the union organization.

## TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

### Another Appeal From the Hatters.

To Members of Organized Labor and Their Friends—Greeting: This is to remind you that the United Hatters of North America are still struggling with the National Association of Hat Manufacturers for the recognition of their union label. Seventeen weeks have passed since the struggle began, and our entire membership is still intact, less than 50 people having deserted our ranks of the 15,000 who were locked out.

It is needless to say to you at this time that we are in need of finances, and that many of our people are in want. While many of the organizations have done far more than their share, for which we are extremely grateful, the great majority have done nothing. Any further assistance you can render at this time will be highly appreciated.

The manufacturers have the full support of all organizations opposed to Organized Labor, and we have nobody to look to our support but you, the members of Organized Labor, and we trust that our hopes in that direction will not be in vain.

Any assistance you can render should be given at once. Highly appreciating your assistance in the past, we are, sincerely and fraternally yours,

MARTIN LAWLER, General Secretary.  
JOHN A. MOFFIT, General President.

Send contributions to Martin Lawler, Secretary, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.

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## IT'S A LABOR QUESTION.

### Some Comment on the Recent Georgia Railroad Strike.

In the strike on the Georgia Railroad against the employment of negro firemen, we have an exemplification of what many have long felt to be true, that the race question is at bottom a labor question and that the labor question is at bottom a question of restricted opportunity. The object of the Georgia strike against negro labor as locomotive firemen was to make room for white labor. With adequate opportunity for all there would have been no strike, for there would have been no motive for striking. But with opportunities so narrowed that the masterless man is a starving man the struggle for jobs takes on any form that happens to serve, and race differences are usually most efficient. Political differences would serve as well in some industrial circumstances, religious differences in others, and either would be as readily availed of. But in the South at the present time—and in the North, too, for that matter—the question of negro or white man is most available. On the Pacific Coast the same scarcity of jobs develops race conflicts, with Chinamen and Japanese instead of negroes as the white workman's enemy. The Georgia Railroad strike certainly tends to confirm the Texan, an old-time slave owner, who, upon being asked about the race question in his part of the state, replied: "Race question! Well, it's about this way. When the white man owned the nigger there wasn't any race question; if the nigger owned the white man, there wouldn't be a race question; but when the nigger and the white man both want the same job at the same time, then there's a race question. It isn't a race question at all, my friend, not among the masses of the people. It's a labor question."—The Public.

## THE "SKINNY" MADDEN CASE.

### No Sympathy for Crooks in the Unions.

Martin B. Madden, better known as "Skinny" Madden, and his two colleagues were found guilty of blackmail in settling a strike in Chicago, says the United Mine Workers' Journal. The case has been appealed and we will have to await its final outcome before passing opinion on the subject. If they are innocent they are being persecuted. If guilty, the finding of the jury is totally inadequate. A labor leader who so far forgets the duty he owes to his craft as to resort to the grafting methods of the low-down politicians should, if found guilty in the final court of restor, be sent to the penitentiary. A paltry fine in such a case is a travesty on justice and an insult to the labor movement, which must be kept clean at all hazards. We will await future results before passing judgment and hope the defendants will be able to demonstrate their innocence of this foul charge before the world. If they do it will prove the integrity of the movement. If they do not, it will only prove they have been guilty of betraying the craft, and that the process of cleaning out has overtaken them. The labor movement must be kept above reproach, and if there be such—as the charges indicate—as these men in it, they must be cleaned out to keep it pure and maintain its integrity in the opinion of all good people.

## FOR UNION MEN AND WOMEN

### The Label First and Last.

The effort of the manufacturers to suppress the union label has started increased activity among the members of the labor organizations to boost label goods in Chicago. Heavy fines upon members of unions, and even expulsion in some cases, has been decided upon as a means of impressing the importance of the label upon the members.

The vigorous attack upon the hatters' label, which has caused a strike of nearly 15,000 hatters in the East, is bringing the hat label to the front more than any other. Fines ranging up to \$5 several Chicago locals have decided shall be the penalty for members caught wearing a hat in which there is no union label properly sewed in.

Probably the next most talked label is the shoe workers' label, and next to this is the label of the cigarmakers upon tobacco and cigars. All printing and cards, of course, are carefully scrutinized for the printers' label, and the absence of that label has caused many a communication and handbill to go to the waste basket without consideration.

The printers, who advertise their label more extensively than any other craft, have taken the most drastic action in regard to non-union label goods, especially tobacco and wearing apparel. A non-union hat on the head of a union printer will cause a heavy fine for the first offense, and heavier fines for succeeding offenses. Besides, the hat is likely to be destroyed. Non-union cigars and non-union tobacco is strictly prohibited and will cause heavy fines.

The cigarmakers' locals of Chicago have also decided upon heavy fines and a careful system of inspection for the union label, and hardly a union in the city has not considered the matter in some shape. It is safe to say that at least half of them have decided upon plans similar to the printers and cigarmakers.—New York Evening Call.

## PHILADELPHIA CAR STRIKE IS SETTLED.

### Trolley Men to Return to Work Saturday Morning With New Agreement.

Philadelphia, June 6.—Street car men went back to work last Saturday morning, terminating the strike upon an agreement acceptable to the company.

Upon the part of the company a conference was appointed. To represent the street car men in the conference with the company a committee of seven was appointed at a meeting of representatives of the trolley men from the eighteen car barn districts of the system. At the first committee conference an agreement was presented for the settlement of the dispute between the company and the employees.

This agreement was drawn up following the conference held by Senator James P. McNichol with representatives of the men and officials of the company. It embodied concessions by the company, and its main points were understood to be as follows:

1. Reception by the company of the Strikers' Grievance Committee.
2. Reinstatement of all strikers.
3. Readjustment of working hours so as to cover not more than a stretch of ten hours.
4. Provision for the arbitration of future differences.
5. Optional purchase of uniforms by the men.

## BUCK'S STOVE CASE DELAYED.

### Appellate Court Adjourns and Decision Will Be Withheld Until Some Time in the Fall.

Washington, June 5.—There will be no decision until fall in the case involving the leaders of the American Federation of Labor adjudged in contempt of court for printing the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis in the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist.

Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, were adjudged in contempt of an injunction of the District Supreme Court. The case was appealed, but the Appellate Court adjourned today until October without passing on the case.

Patronize our advertisers and notify them that you saw their ad. in St. Louis Labor.

## Local Longwood Socialist Party of St. Louis County.

The Arrangements Committee of Local Longwood's picnic met at the home of Comrade John Marty on June 7, 1909, and appointed the following committees: Gate Committee—Charles Gretsche, Louis Meyer. Floor Committee—Jacob Haap. Shooting Gallery—Joseph Weinger. Bowling Alley—Frank Meier, Henry Beisel. Bar Committee—Paul Regnier, Martin Erlacher, Frank J. Kunz, John Kunz. Children's Games—Edw. Schoppe. Picnic to begin at 2 p. m. Family tickets \$1; refreshments served free of charge, excepting lunch and cigars. All comrades are hereby requested to attend said picnic, as part of the profits will be used for the benefit of "Arbeiter-Zeitung" and "St. Louis Labor." The committee meets every Monday evening at the home of Comrade John Marty, 142 Etta avenue, St. Louis County, Mo. All comrades of Local Longwood are requested to attend same.

The picnic will be held at Longwood Grove, 9401 South Broadway, on Sunday, July 11, 1909. Come one, come all, and boost Socialism in St. Louis County. Fraternally yours, Louis Meyer, Sec.

## THE EASIEST WAY

To get subscribers is to send them some sample copies first. Mail us the addresses on a postal card and sample copies will be sent. Try some of the three months' sub. cards. Keep your paper in mind during the week and get subscribers wherever you can.

**Fight for Your Life.** By Ben Hanford, late candidate for vice-president on the Socialist Party ticket. First edition. Published by Wilshire Book Co., New York. Price, 25 cents. Hanford's reputation as a forceful writer is already established and any additional praise would appear like favoritism. We can recommend this little work to every student of the great question of the day.

## Anti-Suffragettes Without Influence.

Most women are as yet indifferent on the suffrage question; but, of those who take any lively interest in it in either way, the great majority are in favor. This has been demonstrated wherever the matter has been brought to a test." (Woman's Journal, Aug. 1, 1908.)

## As a Rule They Are in Favor.

The question is, Shall we have organized capital in the hands of individuals, or in the hands of society? The choice is not between competition and combination, for the former is rapidly disappearing. Combination either of the few or many is inevitable. Combination is the socialistic way of doing business; competition is the individualistic way.

## What Karl Kautsky Says About It.

Just as absurd as the opposition and indifference of many Trade Unions to a Socialist Party would be the opposition or indifference of the latter to the Trade Unions. In the Trade Unions we have the most capable portion of the proletariat organized, that which is to form the backbone of a Socialist Party, and a Socialist movement has only succeeded in striking firm root where it includes the mass of the Trade Unions.—Preface to English edition of his, "The Social Revolution."

## Annoying to the Middle Class.

The development of the trust is a great annoyance to the middle class of small producers and distributors, and so we find them raising a hue and cry about the tyranny of the trust. Why is this? It is because they belong to the competitive stage of modern industry, which stage is fast being supplanted by the monopolistic, and as a result they are being forced into bankruptcy. The trust, which is the logical sequence of the competitive system, is the great labor-displacing machine of the big capitalist. Of the 14,000 failures annually 87 per cent are those whose capital was \$5,000 or less, and 9 per cent those whose capital was over \$5,000, but less than \$20,000. Consequently of the total failures only about 4 per cent have a capital in excess of \$20,000.

## To Restore Free Competition Is an Illusion.

Industry, then, has successfully passed from the handicraft stage of production into the era of manufactures, and from thence into modern mechanical industry, and this era has evolved into the corporate or joint-stock stage, and is now rapidly taking on the form of monopoly. But this monopolistic stage, which has been entered, is not the end, for as individuals have combined into corporations, and corporations into trusts, so trusts will combine into a Co-operative Commonwealth. This being logical is inevitable. In economic evolution there is no retrogression. It is only in universal combination that a complete consummation can be attained. Trusts must combine into the great trust—the nation. There is no more possibility of our re-entering any of the past eras of production from which we have evolved than there is of the butterfly re-entering the chrysalis. The stage of handicraft and manufacturing, and even the competitive stage of modern industry has passed, or is rapidly passing, into innocuous desuetude. As slavery gave way to feudalism and feudalism to capitalism, so capitalism must give way to Socialism. But everything in its own order, first the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear.

A Socialist Movement That Considers Itself Something Better, higher, nobler and something entirely distinct and separate from the general labor movement has no claim to the name.

## 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.

V.

In every age there is a dominant ruling class which shapes and controls the social and industrial organization in its own interests. At first the interests of this class are in accord with the advance of society, but the time comes when their interests are at variance with social progress. The economic development which produces this contrast between the interests of the ruling class and the social interests also develops a class whose interests are contrary to the ruling class and more in accord with the social development. A contest is sure to follow between these conflicting classes, and in the course of time the class more in accord with the changed conditions is bound to triumph. It is simply the new wine breaking the old bottles. When this transformation occurs it may be termed either evolution or revolution. Revolution, however, is but a form of evolution, and is generally the last step in a period of slow growth and preparation.

The final step, whether peaceful or violent, which interchanges the relations between ruling and subject class, is the inauguration of a new stage. This step, however, cannot take place until economic conditions are ripe for it.

Let me illustrate this principle by again appealing to history. In the middle ages the ruling class was the landed nobility. This nobility determined the character and form of all social institutions. It also determined the character and form of economic servitude. The whole social system rested upon a form of land ownership. This particular form called serfdom attached the laborer to the soil as serf. But the servitude would have been nearly as great had the laborers not been directly attached to the soil, for land, being the principal factor in production, its ownership would have carried with it the ownership of those who must have access to the land or starve.

In this period the landed nobility ruled supreme, and looked with contempt upon all laborers and traders. In the course of time the towns grew into cities, trade and commerce developed, and the small tools of production became gigantic machines. These new implements became the dominant factor in production, thus giving into the hands of their owners the means of overthrowing the landed aristocracy.

The mercantile class, which was despised in its infancy, displaced the nobility and became the ruling class because their interests were more in accord with the economic development. The landed nobility little realized in their supremacy that the class which they despised would work their overthrow. By their contempt and ill treatment of the mercantile class they were sowing the seed of revolt which was sure to lead to their own destruction.

The old nobility fulfilled its mission and disappeared. Feudalism gave way to capitalism. Its overthrow was caused by the very class which they despised. History is again repeating itself.

The capitalist class today, like its predecessors, shapes and controls the social and industrial organization in its own interests. Legislation, customs, religion, morals, education, public opinion, etc., are all regulated by capitalistic supremacy.

At first the interests of this class were in accord with social progress and well-being, but that time has long since passed. The interests of society and the interests of capitalist producers are now antagonistic. Society wants a large product, but capitalist producers want high values, and values depend upon a limited supply. Were there a sufficient quantity of any product to satisfy all demands, such would cease to have value. Cotton is an illustration of this divergence between class interests and the general interests. Society, of course, wants a large supply of this useful product, but the producers have been trying for some time to devise means to diminish the crop. This is the purpose of every combination, to regulate production and limit the supply to the commercial demand. The result of the present wage and profit system is to artificially limit the consumption by destroying the purchasing power of the masses. The interests of the ruling class, then, are antagonistic to the social interests. Progress and well-being are now blocked by this antagonism which inheres in the present system of wealth production and distribution. We can never hope for the abolition of poverty under such a system. Although modern machinery places at our command the possibility of almost unlimited wealth production, still as long as these instruments are in the hands of private or corporate firms they will only be used for private profit. Poverty in the midst of unbounded wealth is a disgrace to civilization. Were the means of production socially owned, production would be carried on for the purpose of satisfying human needs and would continue until all the needs of the people were met.

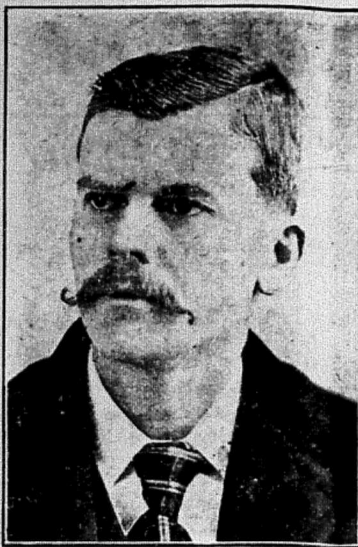
But is there any evidence that this ruling class, whose interests have become so opposed to progress, will ever be supplanted? Yes. This very economic development which produced this contrast between the social and capitalist interests has also developed a class whose interests are contrary to the ruling class and more in accord with social progress and well-being. This class is the proletariat, the class of wage and salary workers. By proletariat is meant those who are deprived of property in the instruments of production. The interests of the capitalist and working class are diametrically opposed. When the laborer and capitalist were united in the same person, as in individual production, there was a most complete harmony. But when these functions are separated, as in modern industry, there is nothing but discord.

Let me pause for a moment and make this matter plain. The wealth produced by labor is divided into two portions. One portion goes to labor in the form of wages, the other is divided into rent, interest and profits and is pocketed by non-producers. It is because the capitalist has monopolized the instruments of production that he is able to appropriate a portion of labor's product. All leading industries are joint-stock concerns, and a capitalist may hold stock in a score of such industries. He purchases, say, \$10,000 worth of stock in each of these industries, of which, perhaps, he knows nothing. His broker has told him that they are paying investments and that is all he cares. He never goes to the factories or even to the towns in which they are located. He simply takes his stock and locks it up in his safe and at the end of the year he draws his dividends. But where do these dividends come from? The answer is not difficult to find. Take a cotton factory as an illustration. Here, say, 1,000 men have worked for a year and have produced a certain amount of cotton cloth. This is transported to the market and exchanged for money. From the money received for the product there is first deducted the cost of raw materials and the wear and tear of machinery. The balance is divided into about two equal portions, one of which is given to the laborers in the form of wages and the other is called profits and dividend among the capitalists as dividends. Now, as the product produced is divided into two portions, it is axiomatic that it cannot be so divided as to increase the share of both. If the laborers produce \$6 worth of wealth a day and the capitalist keeps \$3 there is only \$3 left. But if on the other hand the laborer can secure \$5 there is but \$1 left for the capitalist, and if, perchance, the laborer could keep all the wealth he creates there would be none left for the capitalist, and he would have to go to work.

(To be continued.)

### Ferdinand Lassalle on the Working Class.

The working class is the rock on which the church of the future must be built. The working class is not only that; it is also the rock against which from now onward the reactionary forces will bruise themselves.—Quoted by Kautsky at the Vienna Socialist Congress.



## A Letter From California

COMRADE W. W. BAKER  
WRITES ABOUT HIS  
IMPRESSIONS IN HIS  
NEW HOME CITY

Los Angeles, May 30, 1909.

Dear Comrade Hoehn:—

I have just got settled in my new home, and have taken my time about it. By going about my preparations I have acted deliberately, and believe in so doing I will not have to undo anything which I have thoroughly considered. Myself and family stayed the first week we were here at my father's. I then decided to rent a furnished cottage for one month, which would give me ample time to become acquainted with my surroundings and what I should get in the way of an unfurnished house for the amount I feel able to pay. The cottage I rented furnished contained four rooms, inside toilet, porcelain bath tub and stationary washstand. It was furnished complete and the furnishings were of good quality and well-selected. Of course we had to buy an extra bed, only two being furnished. For these accommodations we paid \$17.00 per month. In the meantime we were all looking for an unfurnished cottage, and according to the price we were paying for a furnished one we thought we ought to get a very nice place for \$15 per month, the amount I paid in St. Louis. Location was a matter of consideration to us, as I desired to get within walking distance of town, or the business portion of the city. I also wanted to secure a place near my father's and last week our demands were all met in the place where we are now living. We have four very nice rooms, house facing east. A large velvety green lawn lies in front of the home, several varieties of flowers are arranged from the front porch to where the line fence to the north would come, and from there to the granitoid sidewalk in front. Every room gets the sun sometime during the day. Shades and screens are furnished with almost all houses here. There is a large screened in porch in the back and stationary wash tub at one end (iron tub, porcelain lined.) The walls are tiled about four and a half feet from the floor in the kitchen. Above that point they are tinted, as are the walls of the other rooms, a prevalent custom here. We use electricity for lighting and gas for cooking. There is a bathroom opening off the kitchen, containing toilet and stationary washstand. Almost all the modern cottages contain the conveniences I have mentioned, as that we have only what most everybody has. Our yard is probably a little nicer than the average. A great many cottages have one or two date or fern palms in front. We have none. I only pay \$12 per month and feel I am getting the worth of my money if I ever did get it. I suppose you will think I am going somewhat into detail into what is generally considered personal matters, but I feel sure you will be interested in these things from a general view point, and how are you to get a general idea of things if a knowledge of detail is lacking? I presume the other comrades at the office will like to hear from me, even if it is only second-hand.

It is difficult to get employment here, the supply of all kinds of labor almost always exceeding the demand this is especially the case in light work. Thousands are here seeking health and unable to do hard work. They will work for enough to just meet necessary expenses. Skilled workers are more fortunate in most of the trades. The vituperation of the Times is becoming reactionary. People eventually become disgusted with rotten things, especially as they are continually under the nose. And the very character of the charges made by the Times against the Socialists and trades unionists is evidently a result of spleen, malice and pure cussedness. The general public seem to be disapproving of the Times methods. They are learning the true character of the Chandlers and Otis. The Times maintains a linotype school, where students are charged \$100 cash for a term of three months. The output of the nine machines are sold at 35 cents per 1,000 ems to the scab job printing offices. As people learn of this they become indignant, as they fear the effect this knowledge widely disseminated would have on the name of the city. A general knowledge of such things eventually become a menace to the growth of a city. The capitalists need the laborers, the more workers, the cheaper, and anything that checks the flow of labor to a city is a menace to the cinch enjoyed for a long period by the capitalists of this city.

I have visited socialist headquarters here a number of times and those in charge are sociable and a decent lot as far as I have become acquainted with them. They formerly paid \$125 per month for the rooms and halls where meetings were regularly held, but they have cut this expense down to \$60 per month. They have room No. 60 (headquarters for the secretary of the local, literature agent and supply station), a large auditorium which will seat about a thousand or more, on Friday evenings, and Sunday afternoons. On Sunday morning the Socialist Sunday School meets in the same building. The local put on a play the week after I arrived here, written by a local woman comrade. They learned that I could paint letters so that they could be read and I was given a chance to make myself useful. In the play were fourteen little girls arranged across the stage in flower-pots, being the fruits of capitalism. These pots were labeled Hunger, Starvation, Child Labor, Disease, etc., etc. At a critical climax in the progress of the play the little girls all step out of the flower-pots and are emancipated. I did the lettering on the pots, which were made of green cardboard. Street meetings are held here, sometimes several times per week. In the heart of the business section is a short street, a private way, separating a large business establishment, dividing it in the center. On most evenings one will find from one to three speakers holding forth on various subjects. Anything may be discussed here, in the period of a week, from Socialism to religion, with the religious spellbinders and exhorters in the lead as to number and variety.

This is one of the cleanest and most beautiful cities I have ever seen. There are flowers in the greatest profusion and the varieties are endless. I have seen many varieties I never saw before coming here. The palm, eucalyptus, pepper and acacias trees are met with everywhere. The parks are grand. There are thousands upon thousands of automobiles, bicycles and motor-cycles are most numerous. I saw auto license tag above 26,000 the other day and it did not look new either. Bicycles and motor-cycles are not licensed. I have counted 27 bicycles in sight at one time, and I think I have seen more than that at other times, but did not count them. Paine's Vesuvius is showing at Fiesta Park (an amusement place on Pico street), this week. I saw a string of autos pass this place last Thursday evening that seemed to be endless.

There are a number of towns strung out along the ocean front, and to most of them the return trip costs 50 cents. The nearest is Santa Monica, fourteen miles. I have made several excursions to nearby places. One Sunday I went up to Bungalow Land, up Laurel Canon, and to the top of Lookout Mountain.

They call the flea a native son. I have not been molested so far, and I hope I am exempt. From the excitement of a woman, who was furnishing free lunch for one of them, it must be an experience

not desirable to any great extent.

I believe I have covered enough ground in this to satisfy any craving you may have had for information concerning the pilgrims. With best wishes to all and regards to all inquiring comrades, I am, sincerely,  
W. W. BAKER.

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.

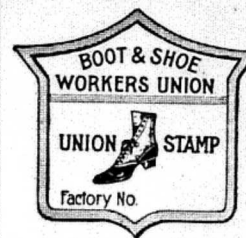
They tell you and their customers they are your friends and are friends of organized labor. Yes, they are your friends as long as they can get your money; but for the men in the bakeshop they have no use, if they belong to their respective unions.

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., Hauke-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.



## 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.



## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE DEPARTMENT

### WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE?

**Objections Answered.**  
By Alice Stone Blackwell.

KNOWN BY ITS ENEMIES.

#### "It Would Increase the Corruption of Politics."

Those who thrive upon the corruption of politics do not think so. The ignorant, vicious and criminal vote is always cast solidly against equal rights for women.

#### TO EMOTIONAL.

"We are Too Emotional and Sentimental to Be Trusted With the Ballot."

Mrs. E. T. Brown, at a meeting of the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs, read a paper in which she said:

"You tell us that women are not fitted for dealing with the problems of government, being too visionary and too much controlled by sentiment."

"Now it is very true of women that they are largely controlled by sentiment, and, as a matter of fact, men are largely controlled by sentiment also, in spite of their protesting blushes. Was it logic that swept like a wave over this country and sent our army to protect the Cubans when their suffering grew too intense to be endured even in the hearing? It is shrewd business calculation that sends thousands of dollars out of this country to feed a starving people during the ever-recurring famines in unhappy India? Was it hard common sense that sent thousands of American soldiers into what looked like the death-trap of China in the almost baseless hope of rescuing a few hundred American citizens? Do not men like Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Lee live in the hearts of American men, not alone for what they did, but still more for what they dreamed of? The man who is not controlled by sentiment betrays his friends, sells his vote, is a traitor to his country, or wrecks himself, body and soul, with immoralities; for nothing but sentiment prevents any of these things. The sense of honor is pure sentiment. The sentiment of loyalty is the only thing that makes truth and honesty desirable, or a vote a non-saleable commodity.

"Government would be a poor affair without sentiment, and is not likely to be damaged by a slightly increased supply."

#### WHAT IS THE UNIT?

"The Political Unit is the Family."

The childless widower, the unmarried boy of 21, and the confirmed old bachelor of 90 have votes; the widow with minor children has none. Under our laws the political unit is not the family, but the male individual. The unequal number of grown persons in different families would make it impossible to treat the family as the political unit.

#### WOMEN'S SMALL SCHOOL VOTE.

"The Smallness of Women's School Vote Shows That They Would Not Use the Full Ballot."

The size of men's vote is just in proportion to the size of the election. At presidential elections it is very large, at state elections much smaller, at a municipal election smaller still, and at the school elections, wherever these are held separately, only a fraction of the men turn out to vote. The smallness of the woman's school vote is regrettable, but it is only a new proof of the truth of Mrs. Poyser's immortal saying: "I am not denying that women are foolish; God Almighty made them to match the men!"

In Kansas women were given school suffrage in 1861. Their vote was small. In 1887 they were given full municipal suffrage. Their vote at once became much larger, and has increased at successive elections.

In Colorado women were given school suffrage in 1876. Their vote was small. In 1893 they were given the full ballot, and on January 31, 1899, the Colorado Legislature declared, by a practically unanimous vote of both Houses, that "during this time (the preceding five years) women have exercised the privilege as generally a man."

The women's school vote has completely disproved the fear that the bad women would be the first to rush to the polls. In answer to the prediction that the best women will not vote, Col. Higginson says: "In Massachusetts, under school suffrage, the complaint has been that only the best women vote."

#### WILL WOMEN VOTE?

"Women Will Not Vote, or Will Cease to Vote After the Novelty Has Worn Off."

In Wyoming, women have had full suffrage since 1869. The Wyoming Secretary of State, in a letter to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, says that 90 per cent. of them vote. (Woman's Journal, May 6, 1905.)

The Colorado Secretary of State, in a letter to Mrs. Charles Park of Boston, says that 80 per cent. of Colorado women register, and about 72 per cent. vote. (Woman's Journal Aug. 20, 1908.)

The Chief Justice of Idaho and all the Justices of the State Supreme Court have signed a published statement that "the large vote cast by the women establishes the fact that they take a lively interest." (Woman's Journal, Aug. 20, 1908.)

In Australia, at the last Federal election, 628,235 men voted and 431,033 women. (Progress, December, 1907.)

When woman suffrage was granted in New Zealand in 1893, the estimated number of women in the country was 139,915. Of these, 109,461 registered to vote; and the number of women voting has increased at each triennial Parliamentary election since. In 1893, 90,290 women voted; in 1896, 108,783; in 1899, 119,550; in 1902, 138,565; in 1905, 175,040. (Mrs. K. A. Sheppard, President New Zealand Council of Women, in "Woman Suffrage in New Zealand.")

(To be continued.)

## Missouri Socialist Party

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

#### The Movement.

Local Poplar Bluff is adding some new members and the old ones who were in arrears are paying up—according to Secretary Knecht's last report.

It is a long trail that leads to Licking, Texas County, but the local at that place lets itself be heard from every little while. Comrade Nord writes that meetings are somewhat irregular on account of the busy season for farmers and the lack of a place to meet. He finds the local churches unsympathetic and he intends using some of the Christian Socialist literature on them.

Comrade T. C. Jeffries, who has been the mainspring of Local St. Joseph for a year or more, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., hoping to better his health. A. E. Geiger is now financial secretary of the local.

Airships are becoming quite popular now and as soon as the price lowers a little we must get one for propaganda work in Missouri. Not only can much time be saved, but we beat the railroads at the same time. Hurry it along, Count Zeppelin, and get it on a practical basis; then the Missouri mule can take a rest.

#### Mills Interests Them.

Kirkville—Walter Thomas Mills spoke here to the largest Socialist meeting that ever gathered in this town. The court room was filled to the lobby. He is small in stature, but makes up for it in brains. Mills is truly the "Little Giant of Socialism."—T. C. Haller.

Mills spoke here to 350 people and held them spellbound—one of the greatest talks ever heard by anyone. It was simply fine. Mills knows whereof he speaks.—P. A. Huffer.

As Mills has been called to Ohio to fill some dates there before going further west, several additional dates have been arranged in the northern part of the state. On June 16 he speaks at Willmathsville and June 17 at Glenwood. Comrade Stanley heard him speak at Kirkville and concluded he must have a meeting in Glenwood, and he will probably make a go of it.

#### Dates for Winfield R. Gaylord.

Applications for dates have been received from Aurora, Mindemines (3), Morley, Moorehouse De Lassus, Leadwood and Flat River. Other locals that desire to have Gaylord speak for them should hurry in their application at once. The first part of the route must be made up about June 15, and dates should be in the state office without delay.

#### Fourth of July Speakers.

Locals that want a speaker for Fourth of July gatherings or celebrations should communicate with the state office in plenty of time so that one may be secured. We have quite a number of speakers in various parts of the state that can fill such dates and do good work for the cause. No intelligent person cares to listen to the twaddle and rot that the average capitalist spouter gets rid of on the Fourth, and Socialists, therefore, have a good opportunity to make the occasion really mean something. Get your neighbors together and have a Socialist speaker tell them about a real independence, based on economic freedom.

#### For the Socialist Press.

Barren—Please find inclosed 75 cents for St. Louis Labor, which I contribute as a result of the appeal for aid published recently. I will try to send some more as soon as the local meets. Truly yours, Thomas A. Odell.

In common with every other Socialist paper in the country, St. Louis Labor has a hard time weathering the Republican "prosperity" that now abounds in the land. Patten made a few millions in wheat recently, but Socialist newspapers have to rely on the aid of the rank and file of the workers and are unable to manipulate a corner in wheat. Any contributions made to the support of the Missouri Socialist press will be gratefully received by the management of St. Louis Labor.

## 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 petitioned 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.

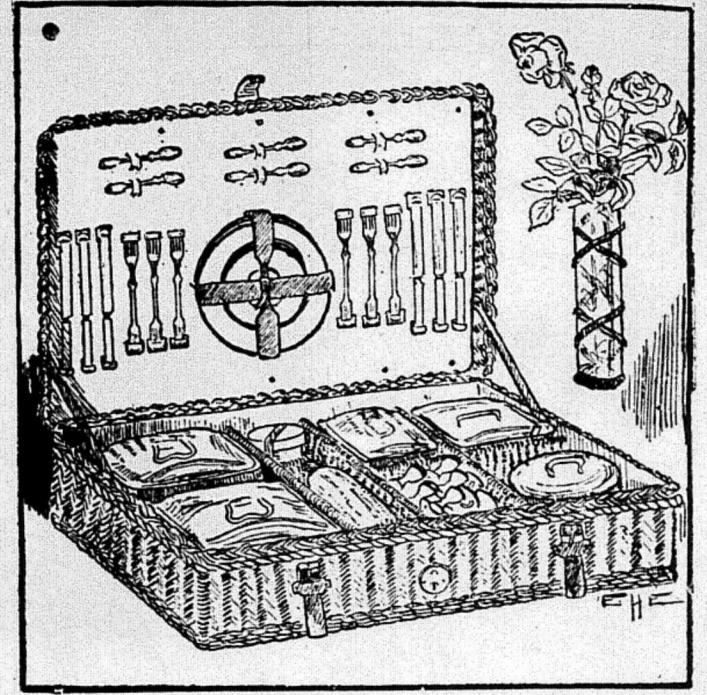
While our courts, legislative and executive offices remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

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.

## Comfort in Auto



Wicker Lunch Basket, Containing Table Fittings for Six People. Also a Little Automobile Flower Holder.

THE outdoor world calls most alluringly at this time of year. Every city has its outlying bits of country green where one may go for one day, or perhaps two, and enjoy the fresh spring scenery. Quite the most ideal manner of taking these little trips is in the motor. The well equipped modern automobile is a marvel. The little stowaway corners are endless, and one may take books, magazines, extra wraps and cushions, any number of traveling toilet bags and a great luncheon hamper without in the least crowding.

One never can be sure of the inns along the road, and so it is far preferable to take the luncheons along in the hamper. Simply wonderful are these leather or wicker baskets, in which everything necessary for a long run may be packed.

The basket in the sketch is everything that could be desired in a motor hamper, containing as it does plates, cups and saucers, egg cups, knives, forks, spoons, sandwich box, cake box, coffee and sugar box, cream bottle, butter jar, water bottle and stove. This basket is fitted out for six persons, which is the most popular size. They come, however, in all sizes, and some have thermos bottles.

In the upper right hand corner of the sketch is shown the latest whim of the fashionable motorist, the flower holder.

#### SEPARATE WAIST STILL HERE WALKING COSTUME FOR GIRL

Has by No Means Gone Out of Fashion, Though the Conditions Are Different.

Emphatic are the assertions to the effect that the separate waist has gone out of fashion, that the lingerie and the lace waist are no longer smart and that a waist of the same material as the rest of the gown is obligatory when the gown is not all in one, on the princess order.

With the coming of summer weather it must be realized that provision must be made for quite different conditions than in winter. Unlined or the thinnest of lined waists are essential to comfort. The white lingerie or lace waist worn with a colored skirt is not becoming to many women, but there are fancy nets and chiffon waists that are both becoming and cool.

And be it known on best authority that with the tailor costumes, skirt and coat to match, the beloved lingerie and the lace waists will be worn, with long sleeves, however, and most carefully cut and fitted, with finest embroidery and inset of lace, and so cut and designed as to look what they are—charming, practical and dainty, not suitable for any formal dress occasion, but for general wear.

#### Washable Ruching.

Washable ruching may be made at home, and is very likely to wear better than the kind sold in the stores. Take two widths of footing, of the sort used formerly for edging handkerchiefs. Baste the opposite edges together, leaving a quarter inch difference at the top, and gather into tiny plaits, on a narrow band. This may be done by hand, or more easily, on a machine ruffle. After washing, starch slightly, iron and pinch up into little plaits. It will be much prettier, however, if one owns and uses a regular fluting machine. This is not inordinately expensive and comes into constant use, for lace edges, ruffles down the front of shirt waists, etc., and it certainly gives one a trimmer, more tailor-made appearance.

#### Return to Archaic Flowers.

There is a wide return to the use of archaic flowers. These are embroidered on wide bands of satin in silk and crystals. They look like old Florentine work. The bands are used as panels down the back and front of the gown, as a girdle and as a hem.

An interesting model that shows the use of these archaic flowers is of cherry-colored net. It is lined with liberty satin in the same shade. It is made of one piece, and there is a marked deviation from the present styles in that the lining is tighter and the outside fuller.

Over this tulle princess frock is a stole panel, back and front, of cherry-colored satin, with the archaic flowers done in colored silks and crystal rubies.

#### Pique Millinery.

Hats made of French pique in beautiful colorings are being introduced in the shops. These come in rich colorings and are intended for wear with the most dressy frocks. They are evidently intended to take the place of the cretonne hat, which was boosted last season, and proved a failure. There seems to be no decrease in facings; in fact, most of this season's best chapeaux are faced—not only with silk but with crepe, shirred mullin and shirred chiffon, the two latter facings being particularly new and popular.

In Pastel Blue It Is Most Appropriate for Those Between the Ages of 14 and 16.

This smart little costume is in pastel blue face cloth, the plaited skirt is trimmed near the foot by a row of



braided and buttons sewn on in groups of threes. The smartly cut coat is trimmed to match skirt, with slits up each side, completely edged with braid. Velvet is used to face the collar.

Hat of pastel blue straw trimmed with silk and flowers.

Materials required: Seven yards cloth 48 inches wide, 8 yards braid, about 4 dozen buttons, one-eighth yard velvet, 4 yards lining for coat.

#### Fad in Facing the Hem.

A fad of the season is to face the hem of the skirt on the inside with a wide band of the material. This must be done very carefully or it may give the skirt a clumsy appearance. In these days when few petticoats are worn this gives the skirt a limp, draggy appearance at the bottom, which is to be desired. For women who dislike skirts of this sort a few plaited models have been provided. The plaits begin apparently from nowhere, can be noted at the knees but below this they spread out into nothing near the hem. Plaited skirts are becoming to most every woman and not a few of them will be worn for this season.

#### For Tall Women.

There is not a great deal of difference between some of the season's evening cloaks and certain styles of negligees which are being worn this winter.

These are the garments in burnous style, and suggest rather an artist at draping than one at cutting.

A band of Greek trimming along the edges makes them savor also of the graceful Grecian garments.

They are especially becoming to the tall woman.



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. Don't fail to bring your membership card.

By Order of the Executive Board.

OTTO KAEMMERER, Secretary.

FOR OUR SOCIALIST PRESS

An Appeal to the Comrades and Sympathizers.

Comrade and Brother:—The great importance and value of our Socialist and Labor press is known to you and needs no explanation or argument.

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.

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.

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.

CONTRIBUTION FOR ST. LOUIS LABOR AND ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

Table listing names and contribution amounts for the St. Louis Labor and Arbeiter-Zeitung. Includes names like Julius Friton, A. Germer, F. Zipper, etc., and a total of \$159.95.

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.

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.

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

Bar Committee—Beitler, Geo., Eckhoff, Gus., Schwear, 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., Brosin, 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.

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

The Open Shop. By Clarence Darrow. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co. Price, 10 cents. An able exposition of the most vital problem in the American trade union movement.

Socialist News Review

Emigrants From Cossack Country Publish Socialist Paper.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 9.—The first paper to be printed in North America in the language of the Ukraine Cossacks is the Socialist monthly, Robutchy Narod, or the "Working People," which has just been issued here.

Comrade Dr. Carl Liebknecht Leaves Prison Walls.

Berlin, June 9.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, a Socialist member of the Prussian House of Deputies, and son of the great William Liebknecht, has arrived in Berlin after completing an 18 months' sentence in the fortress prison at Glatz for advocating anti-militarism.

Will Debs and Wayland Be Next Persecuted?

Girard, Kas., June 9.—The Appeal to Reason prints a telegram from its Washington correspondent stating that United States Attorney Bone and United States Marshal Maxey are in Washington conferring with the attorney general of the United States with reference to bringing a criminal libel suit against Eugene V. Debs and J. A. Wayland, proprietor of the Appeal to Reason.

The Socialists' Troubles in Democratic South.

Summer Rose, Socialist national committeeman of Mississippi, and two of his comrades have decided to go to jail to test a law enacted by the Bourbon politicians of that state and which empowers municipalities to tax citizens \$3 per head or compel them to work six days on the streets.

Socialists Help to Get Home Rule for Wisconsin Cities.

Madison, Wis., June 9.—The bill for which the Social-Democrats have always stood and for which they have consistently fought, the home rule bill for the cities of Wisconsin, has passed the general assembly, with Brockhausen, Weber and the other Social-Democrats on the roll of honor as voting for the bill.

Brockhausen, Weber and their confreres were also found on the roll of honor when an attempt was made to reconsider the passage

Annual Summer Festival

ST. LOUIS BAKERS' UNION NO. 4

Bloemecke'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.

of the bill and the Social-Democrats were vindicated again.

The assembly by a vote of 5 to 3 passed the home rule bill, the Social-Democrats voting in the affirmative. The assembly has been fussing over the bill for several weeks, but only the activity of the Social-Democrats made the passage of the bill possible.

This bill had already passed the Senate and the large vote in its favor indicates the final passage of the measure.

The home rule bill confers upon Milwaukee the power to control all purely local affairs. Under the constitution the legislature must fix the city's tax and bond limits, and of course, the general laws of the state must apply to Milwaukee just as they do to all other parts of the state.

Important Franchise Resolution Adopted by Local New York, Socialist Party.

That it is the opinion of Local New York that the National Executive Committee take in consideration the condition of the franchises as far as it affects the male population of the working class, and the tendency of the ruling class to restrict and nullify the political power of the workers.

While we realize that the right to confer the franchise is reserved to the states, and in some states earlier legislation enabled the residents who were not yet citizens to cast their votes at the polls, there has been of late a marked and concerted effort to amend the election laws in the interest of the propertied class, and to the detriment of the workers.

In the South prominent representatives of the propertied classes boast openly of their success in nullifying, by indirection, the fran-

chise conferred upon the colored people. The infamous laws passed for that purpose in many of the southern states rob not only the negroes, but also the poorer element of the white race, of their political rights, and create an oligarchy of property owners.

We urge the National Executive Committee to bring this matter, in all its consequences, to the attention of the party, and have it taken up as part of our agitation.

SUCCESSFUL FESTIVAL OF NINTH WARD SOCIALIST CLUB.

Last Sunday's Ninth Ward family picnic at Risch's Grove was a most enjoyable affair. There were fully three hundred families present. Taking the "South St. Louis fertility" as a basis the reader may easily figure out about the total number of men, women and children who participated in the picnic.

Now Is the Time to Read Up on Socialism and the Labor Problem.

Ten Books for the Price of One

THE HUMBOLT LIBRARY OF SCIENCE is the only publication of the kind—the only one containing Scientific works by the best authors at Popular Prices. The books are complete and unabridged editions in strong paper covers. Published by other houses at \$1.50 to \$3.00.

- The Coming Slavery: the Sins of Legislators; the Great Political Superstition. By Robert Spencer. Civilization; Its Cause and Cure. By Edward Carpenter. Social Diseases and Worse Remedies. By Prof. T. H. Huxley. Progressive Morality. By Thomas Fowler, LL. D. Profit Sharing Between Capital and Labor. Six Essays. By Sedley Taylor, M. A. History of the Science of Politics. By Frederick Pollock. Physics and Politics. An application of the Principles of Natural Selection and Heredity to Political Society. By Walter Bagehot. Darwinism and Politics. By David G. Ritchie, M. A. and Administrative Nihilism. By Thomas Huxley, F. R. S. (One book only.) Historical Sketch of the Distribution of Land in England. By William Birbeck, M. A. The History of Landholding in England. By Joseph Fisher, F. R. H. S. Oriental Religions. By John Caird, Pres. Univ. Glasgow, and Others. The Origin of Nations. By Prof. Geo. Rawlinson, Oxford University. Mind and Body. The Theories of their relation. By Alex. Bain. The Wonders of the Heavens. By Camille Flammarion, Illustrated. Longevity. The Means of Prolonging Life after Middle Age. By John Gardner, M. D. Popular Scientific Lectures. By Prof. H. Helmholtz, Illustrated. Scientific Sophisms. A Review of Current Theories concerning Atoms, Apeas and Men. By Samuel Wainwright, D. D. The Birth and Growth of Myth. By Edward Clodd, F. R. H. S. The Scientific Basis of Morals and other Essays. By William Kingdon Clifford, F. R. S. The Essential Nature of Religion. By J. Allanson Picton. The Moral Teachings of Science. By Arabella B. Buckley. The Mystery of Pain. By James Hinton. Are the Effects of Use and Disuse Inherited? By William Platt Ball.

- The Religions of the Ancient World. By Prof. Geo. Rawlinson. Fetichism; a Contribution to Anthropology and the History of Religion. By Fritz Schultze, Ph. D. The Rise and Early Constitution of Universities. With a Survey of Mediaeval Education. By S. S. Laurie, LL. D. Flowers, Fruits and Leaves. By Sir John Lubbock, F. R. S. Illustrated. Christianity and Agnosticism. A Controversy. Consisting of papers by Henry Wace, D. D., Prof. Thos. H. Huxley, The Bishop of Peterborough, W. H. Mallock, Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Hypnotism. Its History and Development. By Frederick Bjonstrom, M. D., Head Physician of the Stockholm Hospital, Professor of Psychiatry, Late Royal Swedish Medical Councilor. Authorized Translation from the Second Swedish Edition. OVER 200,000 SOLD.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY PUBLISHING COMPANY 2 West Sixteenth Street New York

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Table listing names and amounts for a campaign deficit fund. Includes names like Wm. E. Kindorf, Henry Struckhoff, Brauner Baer, etc., and a total of \$56.90.

DR. L. H. DAVIS Physician and Surgeon

Office: 2102 South Eleventh Street Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Phones: Kinloch, Central 3492; Bell, Sidney 268. Residence 1032 Morrison ave. Hours: 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. Phones: Kinloch 3056; Bell, Olive 1397-1.

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